A NEW

LAW-DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING, THE

Interpretation and Definition of WORDS and TERMS uſed in the LAW; And alſo the WHOLE LAW, and the PRACTICE thereof, Under all the HEADS and TITLES of the ſame.

Together with ſuch

Informations relating thereto, as Explain the **Hiſtory** and **Antiquity** of the **Law**, and our *Manners*, *Cuſtoms*, and *Original Government*.

Abſtracted from all

Dictionaries, Abridgments, Inſtitutes, Reports, Year-Books, Charters, Regiſters, Chronicles, and Hiſtories, Publiſhed to this Time.

And fitted for the Uſe of

Barriſters, Students, and Practiſers of the Law, Members of Parliament, and other Gentlemen, Juſtices of Peace, Clergymen, *&c.*

By *GILES JACOB*, Gent.

In the *SAVOY*:

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Interpretation and Definition of Words and Terms used in the LAW: And also the Words of LAW and the PRACTICE thereof, Under all the Heads and Titles of the same.

BRITISH MUSEUM

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE

Sir *ROBERT RAYMOND*, Knt.

Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*.

MY LORD,

AT length, by your Lordſhip's generous Encouragement, vouchſafed me on a former Dedication to your Lordſhip, my New *Law-Dictionary* appears to the World committed to your Patronage and Protection, and as You are univerſally allowed to be the moſt proper Patron for a Work of this Nature.

It hath been often obſerv'd to be a Commendation to any Perſon, to attempt any Great and Uſeful Undertaking; but it is not every One who engages in it is capable to perform it: Whatever Cenſure, in this particular, is paſs'd upon me by the Readers, my Judges, I have one very great Satisfaction; which is, that your Lordſhip is at the Head of them, whoſe generous Influence and kind Interpretation will ſilence others into Candor and Good Nature.

To ſay, That every Thing Praiſe-Worthy belongs to your Lordſhip, is not to pay the Debt of Compliment, but of Merit: As by indefatigable Study and Application to Buſineſs, Reputation ever attended You; ſo on your Advancement to the Supreme Station of the Common Law, your Behaviour therein hath evidently gain'd You univerſal Approba-

tion. There have been Many who have filled the prime Offices of Judicature, which muſt always be ſupply'd with a Succeſſion of Men, tho' few that have adorned them; But 'tis your Lordſhip's Glory to do both: And after the Great *Lord Chief Juſtice Holt*, it is the Happineſs of the preſent Age to boaſt of a RAYMOND.

My Lord, Applauſe and Popularity Court You, whilſt You endeavour to ſhun them, for they are the natural Reward of doing impartial Juſtice; and thoſe who leaſt ſeek them in Publick Authority, by their great Integrity and conſummate Abilities have the largeſt Share of Them: It is impoſſible to be otherwiſe, than that your Lordſhip ſhould be a Favourite of Mankind, when your whole Conduct is ſo exceeding Juſt as to merit the Higheſt Honour, and give me Leave to obſerve of You, what every One finds who Approaches your Lordſhip.

On a Character ſo very conſiderable as your Lordſhip's, much more might be enumerated; but I am conſcious of my Inequality to the Task, and therefore deſiſt from it, my only Aim being to ſhew how much I am,

MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's

Moſt Dutiful, and moſt

Obliged Humble Servant,

Giles Jacob.

PREFACE.

ALL Prefaces to Writings, are intended by Authors either to Explain the Works to which they belong, and ſet forth the Reaſons of their Engaging in them, or to Vindicate their Writings and Reputations from thoſe Reflections which may be caſt upon them by the Critical Part of Mankind; and I think it Neceſſary for me to ſay ſomething on theſe Heads, in my Preface to this Work.

According to a Great Writer, the Study of the Law *is not rendered eaſy by* numerous Volumes, *but by reducing the* Senſe *into a compleat* methodical Syſtem; *and the Difficulty and Diſagreeableneſs of this Study, is not to be imputed to any material Defect in it ſelf, but to the* Manner *in which the* Books *that contain this Learning are* Written: *The Juſtice of this Wiſe Obſervation, hath been always acknowledged; As our Abridgments of the Law abound in Tautologies and Confuſion, and are very voluminous to little Purpoſe, (except* Nelſon's *Abridgment, the lateſt and beſt of the Kind) which has been a Principal Reaſon for my Attempting the following Sheets.*

This large Work now publiſh'd, contains the Derivations *and* Definitions *of* Words *and* Terms *uſed in the* LAW, *and likewiſe*

likewiſe the whole Law, *with the* Practice *thereof, extracted from all other Books in an eaſy conciſe Method, for the* Univerſal Uſe *of all Barriſters, Students, and Practiſers of the Law, and other Perſons of what Degree or Profeſſion ſoever, and for all Studies and all Offices, being a Kind of* Library; *ſo that although I have the Interpretation of Words, to give it the Title of a* Dictionary, *yet my Scheme is very different from the other Law-Dictionaries: And the Great Lawyer Sir* EDWARD COKE *having obſerv'd, that the* Forms of Writs, *and Judicial* Proceedings, *do much contribute to the Right Underſtanding of the Law; Therefore theſe, together with* Forms of Deeds and Conveyances, *illuſtrating the Practice on that Head, are here inſerted: Further, the Reader will find interſperſed, taken from the moſt antient Authors treating of the* Britiſh, Saxon, Daniſh, *and* Norman *Laws, ſuch Informations as Explain the* Hiſtory *and* Antiquity *of the* Law, *with our Manners, Cuſtoms and Original Form of Government.*

As in this Age it is become common for Arts *and* Sciences *to be comprehended in* Dictionaries, *I have purſued this Method; and the Knowledge of the Arts themſelves, cannot be improper to follow the Terms and Definitions of Them. Under the* Heads of Law, *by the Advice of my Learned and Judicious Friends, I have gone through and gather'd* every Thing *I could find any ways* Uſeful; *and there is nothing Collected, but ſome Benefit may be drawn from it, either as immediately to the Purpoſe, or Explanatory of what the ſame hath Relation to: In my Larger Heads, where they interfere with Others, I have but juſt touch'd upon the Matters interfering; and left the particular Learning to the more particular Heads, where 'tis expected to be found, at the ſame Time ſome Notice being required under the general Titles.*

I may with great Truth and Juſtice affirm, that conſiderably above two Thirds *of my* Work, *with ſome* Hundreds *of very* material Words, *are entirely* New *in a Performance of this Kind; and the Other Part is greatly* Improv'd, *although Abridg'd as to Quantity by omitting a great Deal of Obſolete Matter. There is not any Thing in the following Dictionary, directly*

directly the same as appears elsewhere, but in such Cases only where it was absolutely Necessary for my own Justification; (though the Compilers of the other Law-Dictionaries have generally transcribed verbatim *from each Other.) The* Law-Latin *in many Instances differing from other* Latin, *I have purposely used and followed it, as those have done who have gone before me.*

As to the other Dictionaries, *let who will for the Future Enlarge them, it must be always confess'd, that it was I who first attempted a* Body of the Law, *and the* Practise *of it, in any Law-Dictionary: This I ought to mention, in Justice to my self; That it may not at any Time be affirm'd I have wholly built on the Others, but They on Me as to any Additions, if they should fill up their Works in my Method beyond what they were in the Year* 1720, *when I first began this elaborate Treatise. And if I have borrow'd from my Own Productions hitherto Publish'd, I have assumed no Freedom but such as Writers of the best Reputation have thought fit to take; who have had Occasion to treat subsequently on their former Subjects, in any larger or more general Work: Also I have every where inserted References unto them, sometimes Pointing out the Best Editions, where One Impression is esteem'd better than another.*

I have now made deeper *and* closer Searches *into the* Knowledge *of the* Law, *and taken a long Journey of Observations and Improvements on those Things which I had but just seen at a Distance before; which however painful to my self, I am confident I have struck out therein a much* easier Path *for Others than they had before to Walk in. I have endeavour'd to make a Right* Choice of Matter, *as well as to follow an* exact Method, *which I found no small Task; And of this I may say with* Virgil,

Hoc Opus, hic Labor est.

'Tis indeed True that my great Work is chiefly Collection; *but let this be Consider'd with it, That Collecting on the Subject of the Law, is infinitely more difficult than upon other Subjects; because*

becauſe moſt other Subjects are treated of with Order and Connexion, but the Law is not, and is with great Difficulty capable of it.

If at any Time it hath happened, That ſome ſmall light Treatiſes have dropt from my Pen, They have been the Offſpring of Leiſure Hours, *and as a* Relaxation *from ſeverer Studies; without which, I could not have gone through* Great Undertakings: *And as for what I have already written, a prudent Author will commonly attempt many of the ſmaller Matters, by Way of Trial of his Abilities, and See their Succeſs, before he will have Courage to venture upon Larger; and if I had not Experienc'd what hath fallen in my Way, it would have been Impoſſible for me to have perfected this Work in the advantagious* Manner *it is now handed to the Publick.*

And thus much I am obliged to ſay farther in Behalf of this Dictionary; That if notwithſtanding the infinite Pains *I have taken, it be not in it ſelf* Authority, *it carefully refers to Books of the greateſt, which is all as can be aſſerted in Favour of any of the* Abridgments *of Law: But where there is ſuch great Variety of Learning and abundant Quantity of Nice Matter, with the* utmoſt Care, *there muſt be ſome Faults and Failings to be Pardon'd by the Reader, and many Literal Errors.*

I hope upon the Whole, tho' I am ſufficiently Senſible of my own Inabilities, it will appear That I have done my Part, *and given ſome Teſtimony to the World of what Induſtry and Application are capable of Effecting.*

G. Jacob.

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The whole **Law**, and the **Practice** thereof, under all the *Heads* and *Titles* of the Same.

A.

A, The firſt Letter of the *Alphabet*, which being prefix'd to Words in *Engliſh*, ſignifies as much as *un* in *French*, as a Man *un homme*.

Ab, From the Word *Abbot*, and in the Beginning of any Place ſignifieth that the Place belong'd to ſome *Abbey*.

Abacot, A Cap of State, wrought up in the Form of two Crowns, worn by our antient *Britiſh* Kings. *Chron. Angl.* 1463. *Spelman's Gloſſ.*

Abactors, (*Abactores*, derived *ab abigendo*) Stealers and Drivers away of Cattle by Herds, or in great Numbers. They are thus diſtinguiſh'd from *Fures: Nam qui ovem unam ſurripuerit, ut fur coercetur, qui gregem ut* abactor. *M. S.*

Abacus, *Arithmetick*, From the *Abacus* or Table on which the Antients made their Characters. ——*Omnium liberalium artium peritus*, Abacum *præcipue, lunarem compotum & curſum rimatus.* Knighton's Chron. lib. 1. cap. 3.

Abandum, (*Abandonum*) Any Thing ſequeſtred, proſcribed or abandon'd. *Abandon, i. e. In Bannum res miſſa.*——A Thing *bann'd* or denounc'd as forfeited and loſt; from whence is to *abandon*, deſert, or forſake as loſt and gone.

Abarnare, From the Sax. *Abarian*, to diſcover and diſcloſe to a Magiſtrate any ſecret Crime.—— *Si homo furtivum aliquid in Domo ſua occultaverit, & ita fuerit* abarnatus, *rectum eſt ut inde habeat quod quæſivit.* Leg. Canuti Reg. cap. 104.

Abate, Is deriv'd from the French *Abatre* or *Abbatre*, which ſignifies as much as *deſtruere, proſternere*, to break down or deſtroy: It is taken in the common Senſe for to diminiſh or take away; and in our Law it has the like Signification. For to *abate* a Caſtle or Fort, is interpreted to beat it down. *Old Nat. Br.* 45. *Weſtm.* 1. *c.* 17. *Abater Maiſon*, is to ruin or caſt down a Houſe. *Kitch.* 173. As he that puts a Perſon out of Poſſeſſion of his Houſe, Land, *&c.* is ſaid to diſſeiſe; ſo he that ſteps in between the former Poſſeſſor and his Heir, is ſaid to *abate:* And this in its ſpecial Signification. *Old Nat. Br.* 115. To *abate* a Writ, is to defeat or overthrow it, by ſome Error or Exception. *Brit. c.* 48. In the Statute *De conjunctim Feoffatis*, the Writ ſhall be abated, that is, ſhall be diſabled or overthrown. 34 *Ed.* 1. *Stat.* 2. The Appeal ſhall *abate* by Covin, *i. e.* The Accuſation be defeated by Deceit, *Staundf. Pl. Cr.* 148. And the Juſtices ſhall cauſe the ſaid Writ to be *abated* and quaſh'd. *Anno* 11 *H.* 6. *c.* 2.

Abatement, (from the French *Abatement*) Is called in Latin *Intruſio*, or rather *Interpoſitio*, to diſtinguiſh it from Intruſion after the Death of Tenant for Life. It is uſed for the Act of the *Abator*; as the *Abatement* of the Heir into the Land before he hath agreed with the Lord. *Old Nat. Br.* 91. And it is alſo uſed for the Affection or Paſſing of the Thing *abated*; as *Abatement* of the Writ. *Kitch.* 214. In this laſt Signification, which is moſt general, it is an Exception alledged and made good in our Law; being as much as *Exceptio dilatoria* with the Civilians. *Brit. c.* 51. And this Exception may be taken either to the Inſufficiency of the Matter, or the Incertainty of the Allegation, by miſnaming the Plaintiff or Defendant, or the Place; to the Variance between the Writ and the Specialty or Record; to the Incertainty of the Writ, Count, or Declaration; or to the Death of either of the Parties before Judgment had; or for that a Woman Plaintiff is married before, or hanging the Suit; and for many other Cauſes, upon which the Defendant prays that the Writ or Plaint may *abate, viz.* That the Suit of the Plaintiff may for that Time ceaſe. *Terms de Ley* 1. On *Abatement* of Suits, all Writs and Proceſs muſt be begun *de Novo:* And one great Cauſe for the *Abatement* of Writs is, that the Party proſecuted may not be twice charged or vexed for one Debt; as where the Plaintiff hath another Action depending for the ſame Matter, *&c.* 3 *Lev.* 304. In an Action of Debt, *&c.* another Action depending in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, for the ſame Matter, is a good Plea in *Abatement:* But Plea of Action in an inferior Court is not good, unleſs Judgment

be given. 5 *Rep.* 62. In an Appeal, Information, &c. it is a good Plea in *Abatement*, that another Proſecution is depending; but not on Indictment. 2 *Hawk. Pl. Cr.* 190, 367. Error depending in the Exchequer Chamber, is a good Plea in *Abatement* to Debt on Judgment in *B. R.* 5 *Mod.* 68. A Suit may be *abated*, for that the Writ in Debt precedes the Day of Payment: For that there are not 15 Days between the *Teſte* and Return of the Writ. 1 *Lutw.* 16, 25. Where a Defendant binds himſelf jointly with another, and he is not named: Or the Bill is in Caſe, and ought to be in Account: And where the Plaintiff declares of ſeveral and diſtinct Cauſes of Action in the ſame Bill; or it appears by the Plaintiff's own Shewing, that he had no Cauſe of Action for the Whole or for Part, the Writ ſhall *abate*. 2 *Mod. Intr.* 18. 4 *E.* 4. 32. If a Plaintiff, after Appearance, be nonſuit, diſcontinue, &c. the Writ ſhall *abate*. 7 *Rep.* 27. And where the Plaintiff diſcharges Part of the Debt after the Writ purchaſed, on ſhewing the Acquittance, the Writ ſhall *abate*. *Miſnomer* in the Addition, Place, Trade, Dignity, &c. of the Defendant, may *abate* the Writ; as where one pleads there is no ſuch Place, or that he is a Baronet and no Knight, &c. 1 *Ventr.* 154. If the Addition of the Defendant's Quality and Dwelling be omitted in any original Writ, in a perſonal Action, Appeal or Indictment, where Exigent may be awarded, the Writ ſhall *abate*; but it ſhall not *abate* for Surpluſage in the Addition. 1 *H.* 5. *c.* 5. Where one is miſnamed in a Bond, the Writ muſt be brought againſt him by the ſame Name as in the Bond. *Dyer* 279. And where a Defendant comes in *gratis*, or pleads by the Name alledged by the Plaintiff, he is eſtopped to alledge any Thing againſt it. *Style* 440. To the Plea of *Miſnomer*, the Plaintiff may reply, the Defendant was known by the Name in the Writ. 1 *Salk.* 6. Where an Indictment for a capital Crime is *abated* for *Miſnomer* of the Defendant, the Court will not diſmiſs him, but cauſe him to be indicted *de novo* by his true Name. 2 *Hawk.* 367. Pleas in Abatement found againſt a Defendant in capital Caſes, are not peremptory as they are in other Caſes; but he may afterwards plead over to the Felony, &c. *Ibid.* 191. None ſhall plead *Miſnomer* but the Party himſelf: He may not plead *Miſnomer* of a Partner or Companion. *Lutw.* 36. And a Perſon cannot to an Action brought againſt him, plead in Diſability of himſelf, that he is attainted of Treaſon, &c. 1 *Leon. cap.* 466. Outlawry may be pleaded in *Abatement*, or in Bar; but 'tis only a Diſability till the Outlawry is reverſed. 1 *Inſt.* 128. Excommunication, or any Plea in Diſability of the Plaintiff, may not be pleaded after a general Imparlance. 1 *Lutw.* 19. After Plea in Bar to annul the Action for ever, and after Imparlance, one cannot plead in *Abatement* of the Writ. An Alien born may be pleaded in *Abatement*: But *Jews* may proſecute Actions and recover, a Plea in *Abatement* againſt them being but a Diſability ſo long as the King ſhall prohibit them to trade. 1 *Lill.* 4. One may plead in *Abatement* of a Declaration, where 'tis by Original; but if the Action be by Bill, you muſt plead in *Abatement* of the Bill only. 5 *Mod.* 144. A little Variance between the Declaration and Bond pleaded, will not make naught the Declaration: But Incertainty will *abate* it. *Plowd.* 84. The Court *Ex Officio abates* Writs for Want of proper Words of Art, Want of legal Form, &c. And falſe *Latin* will *abate* an original Writ; but not make void any judicial Writ, Plea, &c. *Latch.* 178. An Original teſted in the Reign of a King, who dieth before the Return, by the Common Law 'tis *abated* and gone, and ſhall not be return'd in the Reign of another. *Dyer* 165, 206. But by Stat. 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 7. No Writ ſhall be *abated* in any Suit between Party and Party, by the Death of the King: Nor ſhall any Writ or Suit *abate*, on the Preferment of the Plaintiff, pending the Suit; as by his being made a Peer, one of the Juſtices, &c. And Proceſs or Suits before Juſtices of Aſſize, Gaol-Delivery, Juſtices of Peace, &c. ſhall not *abate* by any new Commiſſion or Aſſociation. *Stat. Ibid.* Informations for the King do not *abate* upon the Death of the King; but ſhall be continued by Reſummons, &c. *Moor* 748. The Death of a Husband, where Husband and Wife are proſecuted for Words ſpoke by the Wife, &c. will not *abate* the Writ or Action. *Hardr.* 151. But if the Words are by Husband and Wife, and the Husband die, the Writ ſhall *abate*. *Style* 135. Where two Jointenants are Defendants, the Death of one of them will not *abate* the Writ. 3 *Mod.* 249. And no Plea in *Abatement* ſhall be receiv'd in any Suit for Partition; nor ſhall the ſame be *abated* by the Death of any Tenants. *Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 31. The Death of a Plaintiff did in all Caſes *abate* the Writ before Judgment, 'till the Statute 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 10. by which neither the Death of Plaintiff or Defendant ſhall *abate* it, if the Action might be originally proſecuted by and againſt the Executors or Adminiſtrators of the Parties: And if there are two or more Plaintiffs or Defendants, and one or more die, the Writ or Action ſhall not *abate*, if the Cauſe of Action ſurvives to the ſurviving Plaintiff againſt the ſurviving Defendant, &c. *Stat. Ibid.*

Abatamentum, Is a Word of Art, and ſignifies an Entry by Interpoſition. *Co. Litt.* 277. Vide *Plea, Writs*, &c.

Abator, Is a Perſon that *abateth* or entreth into a Houſe or Land, void by the Death of him that laſt poſſeſſed the ſame, before the Heir takes Poſſeſſion, and by that Means keeps out the Heir. *Old Nat. Br.* 115.

Abatude, Is any Thing diminiſhed.——*Moneta* abatuda, is Money clipp'd or diminiſhed in Value: *Si tempore ſolutionis hæc Moneta fuerit* abatuda *ſive deteriorata.* Charta Simonis Comitis Leiceſtriæ, *Anno* 1209.

Abay, or *Abey:* Ye ſhall ſore *Abey* it; that is, you ſhall ſuffer great Pain, or pay dear for it: From the Word *Buy*, the Letter *A* being added.

Abbacy, (*Abbatia*) Is the ſame as to the Government of a Religious Houſe, and the Revenues thereof, ſubject to an *Abbot*, as a Biſhoprick is to a Biſhop. This Word is uſed in ſome of our antient Grants, particularly *Anno* 34 & 35 *Hen.* 8. in a Grant to the Counteſs of *Pembroke.* —— *Sciant quod ego* Iſabella *Commitiſſa* Pembr. *pro ſalute Animæ meæ, &c. Dedi Deo &* Abbatiæ *de* Nutteleg. *totam* Wickham *juxta prædictam* Abbatiam, &c.

Abbat, or *Abbot*, (*Abbas* in Latin, in French *Abbe*, and in Saxon *Abbud*) Is a ſpiritual Lord or Governor, having the Rule of a Religious Houſe: The Word is alſo by ſome derived from the Syriac *Abba Pater.* Of theſe *Abbots* here in *England*, ſome were elective, ſome preſentative; and ſome were *mitred*, and ſome were not; ſuch as were mitred had Epiſcopal Authority within their Limits, being exempted from the Juriſdiction of the Dioceſan; but the other Sort of *Abbots*

bots were ſubject to the Dioceſan in all Spiritual Government. The mitred *Abbots* were Lords of Parliament, and were called *Abbots Sovereign*, and *Abbots* General, to diſtinguiſh them from the other *Abbots*. And as there were *Abbots*; ſo there were alſo *Lords Priors*, who had exempt Juriſdiction, and were likewiſe Lords of Parliament. Some reckon twenty-ſix of theſe Lords *Abbots* and Priors that ſat in Parliament. Sir *Edw. Coke* ſays there were twenty-ſeven parliamentary *Abbots*, and two Priors. *Co. Lit.* 97. In the Parliament 20 *R.* 2. there were but twenty-five: But *Anno* 4 *Ed.* 3. in the Summons to the Parliament at *Winton* more are named. And in *Monaſticon Anglicanum*, there is alſo Mention of more; the Names of which were as follow: *Abbots* of *St. Auſtin's* in *Canterbury*, *Ramſey*, *Peterborough*, *Croyland*, *Eceſham*, *St. Benet de Hulmo*, *Thornby*, *Colcheſter*, *Leiceſter*, *Winchcomb*, *Weſtminſter*, *Cirenceſter*, *St. Alban's*, *St. Mary's York*, *Shrewsbury*, *Selby*, *St. Peter's Glouceſter*, *Malmsbury*, *Waltham*, *Thorney*, *St. Edmond's*, *Beaulieu*, *Abingdon*, *Hide*, *Rading*, *Glaſtonbury*, and *Oſney*.—And Priors of *Spalding*, *St. John's of Jeruſalem*, and *Lewes*.— To which were afterwards added, the *Abbots* of *St. Auſtin's Briſtol*, and of *Bardeny*, and the Priory *de Semplingham*. Theſe *Abbeys* and Priories, were founded by our antient Kings, and great Men, from the Year 602 to 1133. An *Abbot* with the Monks of the ſame Houſe were called the *Convent*, and made a Corporation; but the *Abbot* was not chargeable by the Act of his Predeceſſor, unleſs it were under the common Seal, or for ſuch Things as came to the Uſe of the Houſe or Convent. *Terms de Ley* 4. By Stat. 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 28. All *Abbeys*, Monaſteries, Priories, *&c.* not above the Value of 200 *l. per Annum*, were given to the King, who ſold the Lands at low Rates to the Gentry. *Anno* 29 *H.* 8. the Reſt of the *Abbots*, *&c.* made voluntary Surrenders of their Houſes, to obtain Favour of the King: And *Anno* 31 *H.* 8. A Bill was brought into the Houſe to confirm thoſe Surrenders; which paſſing, compleated the Diſſolution, except the Hoſpitals and Colleges, which were not diſſolv'd, the firſt till the 33d, and the laſt till the 37th of *H.* 8. when Commiſſioners were appointed to enter and ſeiſe the ſaid Lands, *&c.*

Abbatis, An Avener or Steward of the Stables; the Word was ſometimes uſed for a common Hoſtler, pronounc'd ſhort in the middle Syllable.—Abbatis *ad cœnam dat Equis* Abbatis *avenam*. Spelm.

Abbrochment, (*Abbrocamentum*) The Buying up of Wares before they are expoſed to Sale in a Fair or Market, and Selling the ſame by Retail; which is a Foreſtalling of a Market or Fair. *MS. de placit' coram Rege* Ed. 3. *penes* J. Trevor *Mil.*

Abbuttals, (from the French *Abutter*, to limit or bound) Are the Buttings and Boundings of Lands, Eaſt, Weſt, North, or South, ſhewing how the ſame lie with Reſpect to others; as on what Lands, Highways, or other Places, they are limited and bounded. The Word *Abuttare*, to *Abbut* or bound, is derived from the Saxon *Onbutan*, or *Butan*. *Cambden* tells us, that Limits were diſtinguiſh'd by Hillocks rais'd in the Lands call'd *Botentines*, whence we have our Word *Butting*. The Sides on the Breadth of Lands are properly *Adjacentes*, lying or bordering; and the Ends in Length *Abbuttantes*, *Abutting* or Bounding. And in old Surveys theſe laſt are called *Head-Lands*, from *Capitare* to Head. The Boundaries and *Buttals* of Corporation and Church Lands and of Pariſhes are preſerved by an annual Proceſſion. And Boundaries are of ſeveral Sorts; ſuch as Incloſures of Hedges; Ditches and Stones in common Fields; Brooks, Rivers, and Highways, *&c.* of Manors and Lordſhips.

Abdicate, (*Abdicare*) To renounce or refuſe any Thing. *Terms de Ley* 5.

Abdication, (*Abdicatio*) A Renunciation, Quitting and Relinquiſhing, ſo as to have nothing further to do with a Thing; or the Doing of ſuch Actions as are inconſiſtent with the Holding of it. On King *James*'s Leaving the Kingdom and *Abdicating* the Government, the Lords would have had the Word *Deſertion* made Uſe of; but the Commons thought it was not comprehenſive enough, for that the King might then have Liberty of Returning. *Abdication Debates.* The *Scots* called it a *Forfeiture* of the Crown, from the Verb *Forisfacio.*

Abditorium, An Abditory or Hiding-Place, to hide and preſerve Goods, Plate, or Money: And is uſed for a Cheſt in which Reliques are kept, as mentioned in the Inventory of the Church of *York. Mon. Angl. p.* 173.— *Item unum Coffeur, & una pixis de* Ebore *ornata cum argento deaurato, Item tria* Abditoria, *&c.*

Abechet, From the French *Abbecher* to feed, is an old Word, which ſignifies to be ſatisfied.

Aberemurder, *Aberemurdrum*, Plain or downright Murder, as diſtinguiſh'd from the leſs heinous Crimes of Manſlaughter and Chance-medley. It is derived from the Saxon *Æbepe*, apparent, notorious, and *Mord*, Murder: And was declared a capital Offence, without Fine or Commutation, by the Laws of *Canute*, *cap.* 93. and of *Hen.* 1. *c.* 13. *Spelm.*

Abeſſed, (from the French *Abbaiſſer*, to depreſs) Hath the Signification of Humbled; and hence we derive the Words *Abaſe* and *Baſe.*

Abet, (*Abettare*) From the Saxon *A* and *Bedan* or *Beteren*, to ſtir up or incite; or from the French *Bouter*, *Impellere* or *Excitare.* In our Law it ſignifies as much as to encourage or ſet on. The Subſtantive *Abetment*, is uſed for an Encouraging or Inſtigation. *Staundf. Pl. Cr.* 105. And *Abettor* (*Abettator*) is an Inſtigator or Setter on; one that promotes or procures a Crime. *Old Nat. Br.* 21. *Abettors* of Murder, are ſuch as command, procure, or counſel others to perpetrate the Murder; and in ſome Caſes theſe *Abettors* ſhall be taken as Principals, in others but as Acceſſaries; their Preſence or Abſence at the Time of committing the Fact, making the Difference. *Co. Lit.* 475. Vide *Acceſſaries.*

Abeyance, or *Abbayance*, (from the Fr. *Bayer*) To expect: It is what is in Expectation, Remembrance and Intendment of Law. By a Principle of Law, in every Land there is a Fee-ſimple in ſome Body, or it is in *Abeyance. Litt. c. Diſcontin.* If a Man be Patron of a Church, and Preſents one to the ſame, now the Fee of the Lands and Tenements pertaining to the Rectory is in the Parſon: But if the Parſon die, and the Church become void, then is the Fee in *Abeyance*, until there be a new Parſon preſented, admitted and inducted; for the Patron hath not the Fee, but only the Right to preſent, the Fee being in the Incumbent that is preſented. *Terms de Ley* 6. The Frank-tenement of the Glebe of a Parſonage, during the Time the Parſonage is void, is in no Man; but in *Abeyance* or Expectation, belonging to him who is next to enjoy it. If a Man makes a Leaſe for Life, the Remainder to the right

Heirs of *J. S.* the Fee-ſimple is in *Abeyance* until *J. S.* dies. *Co. Lit.* 342. In this Caſe the Remainder paſſeth from the Grantor preſently; tho' it veſts not preſently in the Grantee, but is ſaid to be in *Abeyance* until *J. S.* dies, after whoſe Death the Heir has a good Remainder, and it ceaſes to be in *Abeyance*. *Terms de ley*. If Lands be leaſed to *A. B.* for Life, the Remainder to another Perſon for Years, the Remainder for Years is in *Abeyance* until the Death of the Leſſee, and then it ſhall veſt in him in Remainder as a Purchaſer, and as a Chattel ſhall go to his Executors. 3 *Leon.* 23. Where Tenant for Term of another's Life dieth, the Freehold of the Lands is in *Abeyance* till the Entry of the Occupant. Fee-ſimple in *Abeyance* cannot be charged until it comes *in eſſe*, ſo as to be certainly charged or aliened; tho' by Poſſibility it may fall every Hour. *Co. Lit.* 378. The Word *Abeyance* hath been compared to what the Civilians call *Hæreditatem jacentem*; for as the Civilians ſay Lands and Goods do *jacere*, ſo the Common Lawyers ſay, that Things in like Eſtate are in *Abeyance*, as the Logicians term it *in poſſe*, or in Underſtanding; and as we ſay *in nubibus*, that is in Conſideration of Law. See *Plowd. Rep. Walſingham's* Caſe.

Abgatoria, *Abgetorium*, The Alphabet *A. B. C. &c.* This ſeems to be an *Iriſh* Word. *Mat. Weſtm.* reports of St. *Patrick* — Abgetoria *quoque* 345. *& eo amplius ſcripſit, totidem Epiſcopos ordinavit* —— The *Iriſh* ſtill call the Alphabet *Abghittin.*

Abigevus, For *Abigens*, ſignifies a Thief who hath ſtoln many Cattle, *viz. Si quis ſuem ſurripuit fur erit, & ſi quis gregem* Abigevus *erit.* Bract. l. 3. cap. 6.

Abiſhering, Is underſtood to be quit of Amercements. It originally ſignified a Forfeiture or Amercement; and is more properly *Miſhering* or *Miskering*, according to the Learned *Spelman.* Since it hath been termed a Liberty or Freedom, becauſe where-ever this Word is uſed in a Grant or Charter, the Perſons to whom made have the Forfeitures and Amercements of all others, and are themſelves free from the Control of any within their Fee. *Raſtal's Abr. Terms de ley.*

Abjuration, (*Abjuratio*) A Forſwearing or Renouncing by Oath, ſignifies a ſworn Baniſhment, or an Oath taken to forſake the Realm for ever. *Staundf. Pl. Cr. l.* 2. *c.* 40. It alſo hath now another Signification extending to the Perſon, as well as Place; as to *abjure* the Pretender by Oath, *&c.* Formerly in King *Edward* the *Confeſſor's* Time, and other Reigns down to the 22 *H.* 8. (in Imitation of the Clemency of the *Roman* Emperors towards ſuch as fled to the Church) if a Man had committed Felony here, and he could fly to a Church or Church-yard before his Apprehenſion, he might not be taken from thence to be tried for his Crime; but on Confeſſion thereof before the Juſtice, or before the Coroner, he was admitted to his Oath to *abjure* or forſake the Realm; which Privilege he was to have for forty Days, during which Time any Perſons might give him Meat and Drink for his Suſtenance, but not after, on Pain of being guilty of Felony: The Form of the Oath you may read in an ancient Tract *de officio Coronatorum*, and in *Horn's Mirror of Juſtices, lib.* 1. But at laſt, this Puniſhment being but a perpetual Confinement of the Offender to ſome Sanctuary, wherein (upon *Abjuration* of his Liberty and free Habitation) he would chuſe to ſpend his Life, as appears by the Statute *Anno* 22 *H.* 8. *c.* 14. it is enacted 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 28. That thence after no Sanctuary or Privilege of Sanctuary ſhould be allowed; whereupon this *Abjuration* ceaſed. 2 *Inſt.* 629. An *Abjuration* or Deportation for ever into a foreign Country, is a civil Death; and called (by the Lord *Coke*) a Divorce between Husband and Wife; and the Wife of ſuch a Perſon may bring Actions, or be impleaded during the natural Life of the Husband, which ſhe may not do in any other Caſe. *Co. Lit.* 133. This is where a Perſon ſuffers Baniſhment for any Crime. By Stat. 35 *Eliz.* Popiſh Recuſants not making the Submiſſion of Conformity, *&c.* are to *abjure* the Realm. And by 1 *W. & M.* 13. *W.* 3. 1 *Geo. &c.* All Perſons are to *abjure* the pretended Prince of *Wales*; and refuſing the Oath, are liable to divers Penalties and Forfeitures, *&c.* This *Abjuration* Oath was invented for the Security of the Crown, and the Proteſtant Religion. See *Oaths.*

Abolition, A Deſtroying or Effacing, or putting out of Memory: And ſignifies the Leave given by the King, or Judges, to a Criminal Accuſer to deſiſt from further Proſecution. *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 21.

Abridge, (*Abbreviare*) Is derived from the *French* Word *Abreger*, to make ſhorter in Words ſo as to retain the Senſe and Subſtance. And in the Common Law it ſignifies particularly the Making a Declaration or Count ſhorter, by ſevering ſome of the Subſtance from it: A Man is ſaid to abridge his Plaint in Aſſize; and a Woman her Demand in Action of Dower, where any Land is put into the Plaint or Demand which is not in the Tenure of the Defendant; for if the Defendant pleads Non-tenure, Joint-tenancy, *&c.* in Abatement of the Writ, the Plaintiff may leave out thoſe Lands, and pray that the Tenant may anſwer to the Reſt. The Reaſon of this Abridgment of the Plaint is, becauſe the Certainty is not ſet down in ſuch Writs, but they run in general: And though the Demandant hath abridged his Plaint in Part, yet the Writ will be good for the Remainder. *Brook*, Tit. *Abridgment*, *Anno* 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 3.

Abridgment, (*Abbreviamentum*) A Treatiſe or Writing *abridged* and made ſhorter.

Abrocamentum, The Buying Goods by Wholeſale before they are brought to the Market, and Selling them again in Parcels. See *Abbrochment.*

Abrogate, (*Abrogare*) To diſannul or take away any Thing: As to *abrogate* a Law, is to lay aſide or repeal it. *Stat.* 5 *&* 6. *Ed.* 6. *c.* 3.

Abſentees, or *Des Abſentees*, Was a Parliament ſo called, held at *Dublin* 10 *May* 28 *H.* 8. And mentioned in Letters Patent, Dat. 29 *H.* 8. Vide 4 *Co. Inſt.* 354.

Abſolve, (*Abſolvere*) To abſolve one excommunicated, or pardon, or ſet free from Excommunication. *Vide* Aſſoile.

Abſolutions from *Rome*, High Treaſon, *&c. Stat.* 23 *Eliz.* See, *Bull.*

Abſoniare, Was a Word uſed by the *Engliſh Saxons* in the Oath of Fealty, and ſignified to ſhun or avoid —— As in the Form of the Oath among the *Saxons* recorded by Mr. *Somner*: *In illo Deo, pro quo ſanctum hoc ſanctificatum eſt, volo eſſe nunc Domino meo* N. *fidelis & credibilis, & amare quod amat, &* abſoniare *quod* abſoniat, *per Dei rectum, & ſeculi competentiam* ——

Abſque hoc, Are Words of Exception made Uſe of in a *Traverſe*; as the Defendant pleads that

that ſuch a Thing was done at, &c. *abſque hoc*, that it was done at, &c. *Mod. ca.* 103.

Accapitum, and *Accapitare*, The ſame with Relief due to Lords of Manors——*Capitali Domino* accapitare, *i. e.* to pay a Relief to the Chief Lord. *Fleta l.* 2. *c.* 50.

Accedas ad Curiam, Is a Writ that lies where a Man hath received falſe Judgment in a Hundred-Court, or Court-Baron. It is directed to the Sheriff; and iſſued out of the Chancery, but returnable into *B. R.* or *C. B.* And is in the Nature of the Writ *de falſo judicio*, which lies for him that hath received falſe Judgment in the County-Court. In the *Regiſter of Writs*, it is ſaid to be a Writ that lies as well for Juſtice delayed, as for falſe Judgment; and that it is a Species of the Writ *Recordare*, the Sheriff being to make Record of the Suit in the inferior Court, and certify it into the King's Court. *Reg. Orig.* 9. 56. *F. N. B.* 18. *Dyer* 169.

Accedas ad Vicecomitem. Where a Sheriff hath a Writ called *Pone* delivered to him, but ſuppreſſeth it; this Writ is directed to the Coroner, commanding him to deliver a Writ to the Sheriff. *Reg. Orig.* 83.

Acceptance, (*Acceptatio*) Is the Taking and *Accepting* of any Thing in good Part, and as it were a tacit Agreement to a preceding Act, which might have been defeated and avoided, were it not for ſuch *Acceptance* had. For Example; If a Biſhop before the Statute 1 *El.* leaſed Part of his Biſhoprick for Term of Years, reſerving Rent, and then dies; and after another is made Biſhop, who accepts and receives the Rent when due, by this *Acceptance*, the Leaſe is made good, which otherwiſe the new Biſhop might have avoided. It is the ſame if Baron and Feme ſeized of Lands in Right of the Feme, join and make a Leaſe or Feoffment, reſerving Rent; and the Baron dies, after whoſe Death the Feme receives or accepts the Rent; by this the Leaſe or Feoffment is confirmed, and ſhall bar her from bringing a *Cui in vita*. *Co. Lit.* 211. But if a Parſon, &c. make a Leaſe for Years not warranted by the Statute 32 *H.* 8. but is void by his Death; *Acceptance* of Rent by a new Parſon or Succeſſor, will not make it good. 1 *Saund.* 241. And if a Tenant for Life make a Leaſe for Years, there no *Acceptance* will make the Leaſe good, becauſe the Leaſe is void by his Death. *Dyer* 46, 239. So if Tenant in Dower, Leaſes for Years, and dies, and the Heir accepts the Rent. Tenant in Tail makes a Leaſe for Years not warranted by the Statute, rendring Rent, and dies; if the Iſſue *accepts* the Rent, it ſhall bind him. 3 *Leon.* Caſe 36. And if an Infant *accepts* of Rent at his full Age, it makes the Leaſe good, and ſhall bind him. But if Tenant in Tail make a Leaſe for Years, to commence after his Death, rendring Rent, in ſuch Caſe *Acceptance* of Rent by the Iſſue, will not make the Leaſe good to bar him, becauſe the Leaſe did not take Effect in the Life of his Anceſtor. *Plowd.* 418. If a Leſſor *accepts* from his Tenant, the laſt Rent due to him, and gives the Leſſee a Releaſe for it, all Rent in Arrear is by Law preſumed to be ſatisfied. *Co. Lit.* 373. And if a Leſſee for Term of 20 Years, *accepts* of a Leaſe of the ſame Land for 10 Years, by the Leſſee's *Acceptance* of the new Leaſe, the Term of 20 Years is determined in Law. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 469. Leaſe is made on Condition, that the Leſſee ſhall do no Waſte; if he commits Waſte, and afterwards the Leſſor *accepts* the Rent, he cannot Enter. *Godb.* 47. And where a Leſſor *accepteth* of a Surrender from the Leſſee, he will be concluded of his Action of Waſte, for Waſte before the Surrender. *Acceptance* of the next Rent due, at a Day afterwards, will bar one to Enter for a Condition broken before by Reaſon of Non-payment of the Rent; becauſe the Leſſor thereby affirmeth the Leaſe to have Continuance. *Co. Lit.* 211. And taking a Diſtreſs, affirmeth the Continuance of the Rent: But if Rent was due, at a Day before, and thereby the Condition was broken, one may receive that Rent, and yet re-enter. And if he *accept* of Part of the Rent, he may enter for a Condition broken, and retain the Lands until he has the whole Rent. 3 *Rep.* 64. 1 *Inſt.* 203. On *accepting* of Rent afterwards, the Leſſor muſt have Notice of the Breach of the Condition, to bar his Entry. 1 *Leon.* 626. If a Leſſor *accepts* of Rent from an Aſſignee, knowing of the Aſſignment, it bars him from Action of Debt againſt the Leſſee; for the Privity of Contract is extinguiſhed: But after ſuch *Acceptance*, the Leſſor, or his Aſſigns may maintain an Action againſt the firſt Leſſee upon his Covenant for Payment of the Rent. 1 *Saund.* 241. 3 *Rep.* 24. *Acceptance* of Rent from the Aſſignee has been adjudged a ſufficient Notice of this Aſſignment, ſo that the Leſſor could not reſort to the firſt Leſſee. 2 *Bulſt.* 251. *Acceptance* of a leſſer Sum of Money, may be in Satisfaction of a greater Sum, if it be before the Day on which the Money becomes due. 3 *Bulſt.* 301. But it will not be ſo after the Money is due. *Moor* 671. A Bill or Bond *accepted* may not be pleaded in Satisfaction of a Bond; but 'tis ſaid a new Bond may, if it be not for Payment of Money on another Day. *Hob.* 68, 69. Where the Condition of a Bond is to pay Money, *Acceptance* of another Thing is good: But if the Condition is not for Money, but a collateral Thing, it is otherwiſe. *Dyer* 56. 9 *Rep.* 79. And the *Acceptance* of uncertain Things, as Cuſtoms, &c. made over, may not be pleaded in Satisfaction of a certain Sum due on Bond. *Cro. Car.* 192. If a Woman hath Title to an Eſtate of Inheritance, as Dower, &c. ſhe ſhall not be barred by any collateral Satisfaction or Recompence: And no collateral *Acceptance* can bar any Right of Inheritance or Freehold, without ſome Releaſe, &c. 4 *Rep.* 1. When a Man is intitled to a Thing in groſs, he is not bound to *accept* it by Parcels; and if a Leſſor diſtrains for Rent, he is not obliged to accept Part of it; nor in Action of Detinue, Part of the Goods, &c. 3 *Salk.* 2.

Acceſſary, *Acceſſorius vel Acceſſorium*, (*Particeps Criminis*) Is where a Man is guilty of a felonious Offence, not Principally, but by Participation, as by Command, Advice, or Concealment, &c. And is of two Sorts, *viz. Before the Fact*, and *after it*: An *Acceſſary* before the Fact, is he that Commands or Procures another to commit Felony, and is not himſelf preſent when it is done; for if he be preſent, he is a Principal: And an *Acceſſary* after the Fact, is he that receives, aſſiſts or comforts any Man that hath committed Murder or Felony, which hath come to his Knowledge: But this doth not extend to a Woman, who receives or aſſiſts her Husband; tho' a Husband receiving his Wife, will be *Acceſſary*; and a Servant may be *Acceſſary* in relieving his Maſter, or aſſiſting him in his Eſcape, &c. Alſo Per-

Perſons furniſhing others with Weapons; finding a Felon a Horſe for his Journey, or relieving him with Money, Victuals, &c. will make Perſons *Acceſſary*. *H. P. C.* 218. 3 *Inſt.* 108. There is likewiſe an *Acceſſary* of an *Acceſſary*; as he that receives an *Acceſſary* to a Felony. *Fitz. Coron.* 197. And *Acceſſaries* in Petit Treaſon, Murder, Robbery on the Highway, in Dwelling-Houſes, &c. ſhall not have their Clergy. 4 & 5 *P. & M. c.* 4. One that is preſent and aiding the Stabbing of another, is not a Principal, but *Acceſſary* to the Stabbing, within the Act 1 *Jac.* 1. There cannot be an *Acceſſary* before the Fact in Manſlaughter, becauſe it is committed of a ſudden, and unpremediated. *H. P. C.* He who Counſels or Commands any Evil, ſhall be adjudged *Acceſſary* to all that follows upon it; but not to any Thing elſe. If a Perſon commandeth another to beat ſuch a Perſon, and he beats him ſo that he dies of his Wounds, the Perſon commanding will be *Acceſſary* to the Murder: But if the Command had been to beat another Perſon; or to burn ſuch a Houſe, and he burns another; he that commandeth will not be *Acceſſary*. 3 *Inſt.* 51. If I command a Perſon to do an unlawful Act, as to rob *A. B.* at one Place, and he doth it at another; or to rob him on ſuch a Day, and he doth it not himſelf, but procures another to do it; or to kill by Poiſon, and he doth it by Violence; in all theſe Caſes I ſhall be *Acceſſary*: But where the Command is to kill *A. B.* and he killeth *A. D.* this differing in Subſtance, will not make the Commander *Acceſſary*. *Plowd.* 475. If a Man counſels a Woman to murder the Child in her Womb, and the Woman murder her Child after it is Born, he is *Acceſſary* to the Murder. *Dyer* 185. If the Owner of ſtolen Goods, after Complaint made to a Juſtice of Peace, conſent to the Eſcape of the Felon, or compound the Offence, this 'tis ſaid will make him *Acceſſary* after the Fact. *Lamb.* 285. Perſons buying or receiving ſtolen Goods, knowing the ſame to be ſtolen, are *Acceſſaries* to the Felony. *Stat.* 3 & 4 *W. & M.* If a Principal be not attainted, convict, or outlawed thereupon, the *Acceſſary* may not be arraigned; there being a Law-Maxim, *Ubi non eſt principalis non poteſt eſſe* acceſſorius. If the Principal is pardoned, or hath his Clergy, the *Acceſſary* cannot be arraigned; for the Principal muſt be adjudged ſo by Law: But if the Principal is pardoned after Attainder, in ſuch Caſe the *Acceſſary* may be arraigned, becauſe it appears judicially that there was a Principal. 4 *Rep.* 43. If the Principal be erroneouſly attainted, it muſt ſtand good 'till 'tis reverſed. 9 *Rep.* By Stat. 1 *Ann. c.* 9. It is enacted, that where the Principal is convicted of Felony, or ſtands Mute, or challenges above twenty of the Jury, it ſhall be lawful to proceed againſt the *Acceſſary* in the ſame Manner as if the Principal had been attainted; and notwithſtanding ſuch Principal ſhall be admitted to his Clergy, pardoned, or delivered before Attainder. And if the Principal can't be taken, then the *Acceſſary* may be proſecuted for a Miſdemeanor, and puniſhed by Fine, Impriſonment, &c. *Stat. ibid.* See *Stat.* 5 *Ann. c.* 31. *Acceſſaries* are by Common Law, and by Statute: But in the higheſt and loweſt Offences, there are no *Acceſſaries*; but all are Principals. *Co. Lit.* 71. Vide *Murder*, *Principal*, &c.

Accola, An Husbandman whocame from ſome other Parts or Country to till the Lands, *eo quod adveniens terram* colat — And is thus diſtinguiſhed from Incola, *viz.* Accola *non propriam*, *propriam colit* Incola *terram*. Du Freſne.

Accolade (from the *French* Accoller, *collum amplecti*) A Ceremony uſed in Knighthood by the King's putting his Hand about the Knight's Neck.

Accompt, (*Computus*) Is a Writ or Action which lies againſt a Bailiff or Receiver to a Lord or others who by Reaſon of their Offices and Buſineſſes, are to render *Accompts*; but refuſe to do it. *F. N. B.* 116. If a Man make one his Bailiff of a Manor, &c. he ſhall have a Writ of *Accompt* againſt him as Bailiff. Where a Perſon makes one his Receiver, to receive his Rents or Debts, &c. he ſhall have *Accompt* againſt him as Receiver. And if a Man make one his Bailiff, and alſo his Receiver, then he ſhall *Accompt* againſt him in both Ways. Alſo a Perſon may have a Writ of *Accompt* againſt a Man as Bailiff or Receiver, where he was not his Bailiff or Reciver; as if a Man receive Money for my Uſe, I ſhall have an *Accompt* againſt him as Receiver; or if a Perſon deliver Money unto another to deliver over unto me, I ſhall likewiſe have *Accompt* againſt him as my Receiver. So if a Man enter into my Lands to my Uſe, and receive the Profits thereof, I ſhall have an *Accompt* againſt him as Bailiff. 9 *H.* 6. 36 *H.* 6. 10 *R.* 2. *Fitz. Accompt* 6. A Judgment in *Accompt* as Receiver, is no Bar to Action of *Accompt* as Bailiff. 2 *Lev.* 127. But a Bailiff cannot be charged as Receiver, nor a Receiver as Bailiff; becauſe then he might be twice charged. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 220, 221. Where two Perſons are adjudged jointly to *Accompt*, if one Diſcharges himſelf upon the *Accompt*, it ſhall be a Diſcharge to the other; and if he be charged by the *Accompt*, it ſhall be a Charge upon the other. *Danv.* 230. None ſhall be generally charged in *Accompt* but as Bailiff or Receiver, or Guardian in Socage. 1 *Danv.* 220. Action of *Accompt* will not lie againſt Executors or Adminiſtrators, but Action of Debt for Money delivered the Teſtator, &c. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 52. By the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 11. Maſters may aſſign Auditors to take the *Accompt* of Servants, &c. (this extends not to Guardians in Socage.) And if the *Accomptant* be found in Arrear, the Auditors aſſigned have Power to commit him to Priſon, there to remain till he makes Agreement with the Party: But if the *Accomptant* be not allowed his reaſonable Expences and Coſts, or if he be charged with more Receipts than he ought, he may ſue out of the Chancery a Writ *ex parte talis*, directed to the Sheriff to take four Mainpernors for bringing his Body before the Barons of the Exchequer at a certain Day, and to warn the Lord or Maſter to appear at the ſame Time. *Vide* the Statute. Where a Man is adjudged to *Accompt*, the Court may aſſign him Auditors: And before the Auditors, the Plaintiff or Defendant may join Iſſue, or demur upon the Pleadings before them; which ſhall be certified to the Court, and there tried or argued. If Auditors are aſſigned, and a Day given the Defendant to *Accompt* before them, if the Defendant would pray a further Day to give in his *Accompt*, the Auditors muſt grant it, and not the Court: But if the Defendant is remiſs and negligent, they muſt certify to the Court that he will not *Accompt*. 1 *Danv.* 231. 1 *Mod.* 42. By 4 & 5 *Ann.* Actions of *Accompt* may be brought againſt the Executors and Adminiſtrators of Guar-

Guardians, Bailiffs, Receivers, &c. And by one Joint-tenant, &c. againſt the other his Executors and Adminiſtrators, as Bailiff for receiving more than his Share; and the Auditors appointed by the Court, where the Action ſhall be depending, are authorized to Adminiſter an Oath, and examine the Parties, &c. The Auditors are Judges of Record. 2 *Inſt.* 380. But what may be pleaded in Bar to the Action, ſhall not be allowed to be pleaded before the Auditors. *Cro. Car.* 82. 161. If Action of *Accompt* be brought againſt one as Bailiff, he ſhall be allowed his Coſts and Expences; but 'tis otherwiſe if ſuch Action be brought againſt him as Receiver. *Co. Lit.* 172. If a Bailiff or Receiver make a Deputy, Action of *Accompt* will not lie againſt the Deputy, but againſt them. 1 *Leon.* 32. If a Perſon receive Money due to me upon an Obligation, or for Rents owing to me, I may either have an Action of *Accompt* againſt him as my Receiver, or Action of Debt, or on the Caſe, as owing me ſo much Money as he hath received. 1 *Lill.* 33. If I pay Money to another, I may bring an Action againſt him for ſo much Money received to my Uſe: But then he may Diſcharge himſelf by alledging it was for ſome Debt, or to be paid over by my Order to ſome other Perſon, which he hath done, &c. 1 *Lill.* 30. An Apprentice ſhall not be charged with Action of *Accompt*: But if a Man have a Servant, whom he Orders to receive Money, the Maſter ſhall have *Accompt* againſt him, if he were his Receiver. 1 *Inſt.* 172. If Money be received by a Man's Wife, Action of *Accompt* lies againſt the Husband, and he may be charged in the Declaration as his own Receipt. *Co. Lit.* 295 As to other Actions of *Accompt*, they will not lie of a Thing certain; if a Man delivers 10 *l.* to Merchandize with, he ſhall not have *Accompt* of the 10 *l.* but of the Profits, which are uncertain. And this is one Reaſon why this Action ſhall not lie for the Arrears of Rent. 1 *Danv.* 215. Action of *Accompt* may be brought againſt a Factor who ſells Goods and Merchandizes upon Credit, without a particular Commiſſion ſo to do, tho' the Goods are *bona peritura*. 2 *Mod.* 100. The uſual Pleas in this Action, are *Quod nunquam fuit Receptor, quod plene computavit*, &c. It is no Plea in an *Accomptant* that he was robbed; but alledging it was without his Default and Negligence, will be a good Plea. *Co. Lit.* 89. This Action is now almoſt diſuſed: Damages are not given by it, for the Judgment is only to *Accompt*. 1 *Leon.* 302. The uſual Judgment is *quod computet*, on which the Defendant is taken by *Capias ad computandum*. The Proceſs in *Accompt*, is Summons, Pone, and Diſtreſs, and upon a *Nihil* returned, the Plaintiff may proceed to Outlawry. The Statute of Limitations, 21 *Jac.* 1. doth not bar a Man who is a Merchant from bringing Action of *Accompt* for Merchandize at any Time: But all other Actions of *Accompt* are within the Statute.

A *Writ* of *Accompt* to the Sheriff of the County.

R *Ex vic. Wilts. ſalutem. Præcipim. tibi quod Juſtic.* A. B. *quod juſte & ſine dilatione reddat* C. D. *rationabile computum ſuum de tempor. quo fuit Ballivus ipſius* C. *in*, &c. *& recept. denar. ipſius* C. *ſicut rationabiliter Monſtrar. poterit, quod ei redd. debet, ne amplius inde clam. audiamus pro defectu Juſtitiæ*, &c. Teſte, &c.

Accord, (*French*) Is an Agreement, Concordance or Conſent; and ſignifies an Agreement between two or more Perſons where any one is injured by a Treſpaſs, Offence or Contract, to ſatisfy him with ſome Recompence, which if executed and performed, ſhall be a good Bar in Law, if the other Party after the *Accord* performed bring any Action for the ſame. *Terms de ley* 14. And it is to be obſerved that *Accord* executed only is pleadable in Bar; and Executory not. 1 *Mod.* 69. Alſo in Pleading it, 'tis ſafeſt by Way of Satisfaction, and not of *Accord* alone. For if it be pleaded by Way of *Accord*, a preciſe Execution thereof in every Part muſt be pleaded: But by Way of Satisfaction, the Plaintiff need only alledge, that he paid the Plaintiff ſuch a Sum, &c. in full Satisfaction of the *Accord* which the Plaintiff received. 9 *Rep.* 80. The Defendant muſt plead that the Plaintiff accepted the Thing agreed upon in full Satisfaction, &c. And if it be on a Bond, it muſt be in Satisfaction of the Money mentioned in the Condition, and not of the Bond; which can't be diſcharged but by Writing under Hand and Seal. *Cro. Jac.* 254, 650. When a Duty is created by Deed in Certainty, as by Bill, Bond, or Covenant to pay a Sum of Money, this Duty accruing by Writing, ought to be diſcharged by Matter of as high a Nature: But when no certain Duty ariſes by Deed, but the Action is for a Tort or Default, &c. for which Damages are to be recovered, there an *Accord* with Satisfaction is a good Plea. 6 *Rep.* 43. As a Contract upon Conſideration may commence by Words; ſo by an Agreement by Words for any valuable Conſideration, the Agreement may be diſſolved. In *Accord*, one Promiſe may be pleaded in Diſcharge of another, before Breach; but after Breach, it cannot be diſcharged without a Releaſe in Writing. 2 *Mod.* 44. *Accord* with Satisfaction, is no Plea to a Covenant not broken; for the Covenant being created by Deed, by Deed muſt be diſcharged: But upon a Covenant broken, it is a good Plea in Satisfaction and Diſcharge of the Damages. *Lutw.* 359. And *Accord* made before the Covenant broke, hath been adjudged a good Bar of Action of Covenant, as it may be in Satisfaction of Damage to come. 1 *Danv.* 546. An *Accord* with Satisfaction may be pleaded in Bar in Account; but not in Diſcharge. *Hetl.* 114. If a Contract without Deed is to deliver Goods, &c. there Money may be paid by *Accord* in Satisfaction. But if one is bound in an Obligation to deliver Goods, or to do any collateral Thing, the Obligee can't by *Accord* give Money in Satisfaction thereof: Though when one is bound to pay Money, he may give Goods or any other valuable Thing in Satisfaction. 9 *Rep.* 78. 1 *Inſt.* 212. Where Damages are uncertain, a leſſer Thing may be done in Satisfaction, and in ſuch Caſe an *Accord* and Satisfaction is a good Plea; but in Action of Debt on a Bond, there a leſſer Sum cannot be paid in Satisfaction of a greater. 4 *Mod.* 88. *Accord* with Satisfaction is a good Plea in perſonal Actions, where Damages only are to be recovered; and in all Actions which ſuppoſe a Wrong, *vi & armis*, where a *Capias* and *Exigent* lay at the Common Law, in Treſpaſs and Ejectment, Detinue, &c. *Accord* is a good Plea: So in an Appeal of Maihem. But in real Actions it is not a good Plea. 4 *Rep.* 1, 9, 70. 9 *Rep.* 77. An *Accord* is not any Bar of an Action, unleſs it be executed, becauſe the Plaintiff hath not any Means to recover that which he ought to have by the *Accord*. *Danv. Abr.* 240. But of late it hath been

been held, that upon mutual Promiſes an Action lies, and conſequently there being equal Remedy on both Sides, an *Accord* may be pleaded without Execution, as well as an Arbitrament. *Raym.* 450. 2 *Jones* 158. Acceptance of the Thing agreed on in theſe *Accords* is the only material Thing to make them binding. *Hob.* 178. 5 *Mod.* 86.

Accroche, (from the French *Accrocher*) To hook or grapple unto: It ſignifies as much as to encroach, and is mentioned in the Statute 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 8. to that Purpoſe. The *French* uſe it for Delay, as *Accrocher un Proceſ.* to ſtay the Proceedings in a Suit.

Accuſation, (*Accuſatio*) To charge any Perſon with a Crime. By *Magna Charta*, no Man ſhall be impriſoned or condemned on any *Accuſation*, without Trial by his Peers, and the Law. 9 *H.* 3. And none ſhall be compelled to anſwer an *Accuſation* to the King, without Preſentment, or ſome Matter of Record. *Stat.* 42 *Ed.* 3. Promoters of Suggeſtions are to find Surety to purſue them; and not making them Good, ſhall ſatisfy Damages to the Party *accuſed*, and pay a Fine to the King. 38 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 9. In Treaſon there muſt be two lawful Accuſers. *Stat.* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *Vide* the Statutes.

Acephali, The Levellers in the Reign of *H.* 1. who acknowledged no Head or Superior. *Leges H.* 1. They were reckoned ſo poor that they had not a Tenement by which they might acknowledge a ſuperior Lord. *Du Cange.*

Ac etiam Bille, Words or a Clauſe of a Writ, where the Action requires good Bail. The Stat. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. which enjoins the Cauſe of Action to be particularly expreſſed in the Writ or Proceſs which holds a Perſon to Bail, hath ordained the Inſerting of this Clauſe in Writs; but it ought not to be made out againſt a Peer of the Realm, or upon a penal Statute, or againſt an Executor or Adminiſtrator, or for any Debt under 10 *l.* Nor in any Action of Account render, Action of Covenant, &c, unleſs the Damages are 10 *l.* or more: Nor in Action of Treſpaſs, or for Battery, Wounding or Impriſonment, except there be an Order of Court for it, or a Warrant under the Hand of one of the Judges of the Court out of which the Writ iſſues. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 12.

Achat, (Fr. *Achet*) Signifies a Contract or Bargain. Purveyors by Statute 36 *Ed.* 3. were called *Achators*, from their frequent Making of Bargains.

Acherſet, A Meaſure of Corn, conjectured to be the ſame with our Quarter or eight Buſhels. The Monks of *Peterborough* had an Allowance weekly of twelve *Acherſetos* de frumento, and eight *Acherſetos* de Braſio, and Six *de Grad.* and eleven *Acherſetos* de fabis, &c.

Acholite, (*Acholitus*) An inferior Church Servant who, next under the Subdeacon, followed or waited on the Prieſts and Deacons, and perform'd the meaner Offices of lighting the Candles, carrying the Bread and Wine, and paying other ſervile Attendance.

Acknowledgment Money. Is a Sum paid in ſome Parts of *England* by Tenants on the Death of their Landlords, as an Acknowledgment of their new Lords; in like Manner as Money is uſually paid on the Attornment of Tenants.—— *Solvet* XII d. *ad Recognitionem cujuſlibet novi Domini de* Hope, &c.— *Ex libro Cart. Prior.* Leominſtriæ.— It is in *Latin* called, *Laudativum vel Laudemium, a laudando Domino.*

Acquietancia de Shiris & Hundredis, To be free from Suits and Services in Shires and Hundreds.

Acquietandis Plegiis, A Writ of *Juſticies* lying for the Surety againſt a Creditor, who refuſes to acquit him after the Debt is ſatisfied. *Reg. of Writs* 158.

Acquittal, (from the *French* Word *Acquitter*, and the *Latin* Compound *Acquietare*) To free or diſcharge: It ſignifies in one Senſe to be free from Entries and Moleſtations of a ſuperior Lord for Services iſſuing out of Lands; and in another Signification (the moſt General) it is taken for a Deliverance and Setting free from the Suſpicion of Guilt; as he that on Trial is diſcharged of a Felony, is ſaid to be *Acquietatus de Felonia*; and if he be drawn in Queſtion again for the ſame Crime, he may plead *auter foits acquit*; as his Life ſhall not be twice put in Danger for the ſame Offence. When two are indicted, the one as Principal and the other as Acceſſary, the Principal being diſcharged, the Acceſſary of Conſequence will be *acquitted* by Law: *Acquittal* in Fact, is when a Man is found Not guilty of the Offence by a Jury, on Verdict, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 385. But in Murder, if a Man is *acquitted*, Appeal may be brought againſt him. 3 *Inſt.* 273. If a Perſon is *acquitted* on a malicious Proſecution, he may bring his Action, &c. for Damages, after he hath obtained a Copy of the Indictment and the Judge's Certificate. An Offender may be *acquitted* by the King's Pardon, or Proclamation. *Staundf.* 168.

Acquittance, (*Acquietancia*) Signifieth a Diſcharge in Writing of a Sum of Money, or Debt due: As if a Man be bound to pay Money upon Bond, or Rent reſerved upon a Leaſe, &c. And the Party to whom due, on Receipt thereof, gives a Writing under his Hand witneſſing that he is paid. This will be ſuch a Diſcharge in Law, that he cannot demand and recover the Sum or Duty again, if the *Acquittance* be produced. *Terms de Ley* 15. *Dyer* 6, 25, 51. An *Acquittance* is a Diſcharge and Bar in the Law, to Actions, &c. And if one acknowledges himſelf to be ſatisfied by Deed, it may be a good Plea in Bar, without any Thing received: But an *Acquittance*, without Seal, is only Evidence of Satisfaction, and not pleadable; for no Deed ſignifies a Deed of *Acquittance*. 1 *Inſt.* 52. The Obligor is not bound to pay Money upon a ſingle Bond, except an *Acquittance* be given him by the Obligee: Nor is he obliged to pay the Money before he hath the *Acquittance*. But in Caſe of an Obligation with a Condition, it is otherwiſe; for there one may aver Payment. And by 3 & 4 *Ann. c.* 16. If an Action of Debt is brought upon a ſingle Bill, and the Defendant hath paid the Money, ſuch Payment may be pleaded in Bar of the Action. A Servant may give an *Acquittance* for the Uſe of his Maſter, where ſuch Servant uſually receives his Maſter's Rents, &c. and the Maſter ſhall be bound by it. 1 *Inſt.* 112. The Manner of Tender and Payment of Money ſhall be generally directed by him who pays it, and not by him who receives it; and the *Acquittance* ought to be given accordingly.

Acre, (from the *German* Word *Acker*, i. e. *Ager*) A Quantity of Land, containing in Length 40 Perches, and in Breadth four Perches: Or in Proportion to it, be the Length or Breadth more or leſs. By the Cuſtoms of Countries, the Perch differs in Quantity, and conſequently the Acres of Land: It is commonly but 16 Feet and a Half; but in *Staffordſhire* it is 24 Feet. According to the Statute 34 *Hen.* 8. concerning the Sowing of Flax, it is declared that 160 Perches make

an *Acre*, which is 40 multiplied by Four. And the Ordinance of meaſuring Land, 35 *Ed.* 1. agrees with this Account. The Word *Acre* formerly meant any open Ground; as *Caſtle-Acre*, *Weſt-Acre*, &c. and not a determined Quantity of Land. Alſo *Acre*, or *Acre-fight*, is an old Sort of Duel fought by ſingle Combatants, *Engliſh* and *Scotch*, between the Frontiers of their Kingdoms, with Sword and Lance; and this Duelling was called Camp-fight, and the Combatants Champions, from the open Field that was the Stage of Trial.

Actilia, Military Utenſils.—— *Quilibet paratus ſit cum* Actiliis *& Harneſtis, &c. & quicunq; habet decem Libras in bonis & non habuerit omnia cremorum* Actilia, *perdat omnia bona.* Du Cange.

Action (*Actio*) Is the Form of a Suit given by Law for Recovery of that which is one's Due: Or it is a legal Demand of a Man's Right. 1 *Inſt* 285. And the learned *Bracton* thus defines it: *Actio nihil aliud eſt quam jus proſequendi in Judicio quod alicui debetur.* And *Actions* are either *Criminal* or *Civil*; Criminal, to have Judgment of Death, as Appeals of Death, Robbery, &c. or only to have Judgment for Damage to the Party, Fine to the King and Impriſonment, as Appeals of Maihem, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 284. 2 *Inſt.* 40. Civil *Actions* are ſuch which tend only to the Recovery of that which by Reaſon of any Contract, &c. is due to us; as *Action* of Debt, upon the Caſe, &c. 6 *Inſt.* 61. There are alſo *Actions Penal*; which lie for ſome Penalty or Puniſhment in the Party ſued, be it corporal or pecuniary. *Bract. Actions upon the Statute*, brought upon the Breach of any Statute, whereby an *Action* is given that lay not before: As where one commits Perjury to the Prejudice of another, the Party that is injured ſhall have a Writ upon the Statute. *Actions Popular*, given on the Breach of ſome penal Statute, which every Man hath a Right to ſue for himſelf and the King, by Information, &c. And becauſe this *Action* is not given to one eſpecially, but generally to any that will proſecute, it is called *Action Popular.* Theſe laſt *Actions* may be rank'd under *Criminal Actions:* And *Actions Civil* are divided into *Real*, *Perſonal*, and *Mix'd. Action Real* is that *Action* whereby a Man claims Title to Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in Fee, or for Life: And theſe *Actions* are Poſſeſſory, or Aunceſtrel; Poſſeſſory, of a Man's own Poſſeſſion and Seiſin; or Aunceſtrel of the Poſſeſſion or Seiſin of his Anceſtor. *Action Perſonal* is ſuch as one Man brings againſt another, on any Contract for Money or Goods, or on Account of any Offence or Treſpaſs; and it claims a Debt, Goods, Chattels, &c. or Damages for the ſame. *Action Mix'd* is an *Action* that lieth as well for the Thing demanded, as againſt the Perſon that hath it; on which the Thing is recovered, and likewiſe Damages for the Wrong ſuſtained: It ſeeks both the Thing whereof a Man is deprived, and a Penalty for the unjuſt Detention. But Detinue is no *Action mix'd*, notwithſtanding the Thing demanded and Damages for with-holding it be recovered; for it is an *Action* meerly perſonal, brought only for Goods and Chattels. In a *Real Action*, ſetting forth the Title in the Writ, ſeveral Lands held by ſeveral Titles may not be demanded in the ſame Writ: In *Perſonal Actions*, ſeveral Wrongs may be comprehended in one Writ. 8 *Rep.* 87. A Bar is perpetual in *Perſonal Actions*, and the Plaintiff is without Remedy, unleſs it be by Writ of Error or Attaint: But in *Real Actions*, if the Defendant be barred, he may commence an Action of a higher Nature, and try the ſame again. 5 *Rep.* 33. *Action of Waſte* ſued againſt Tenant for Life, is in the Reality and Perſonality; in Reality, the Place waſted being to be recovered, and in the Perſonality, as treble Damages are to be recovered. 1 *Inſt.* 284. If a Diſſeiſor make a Feoffment to another, the Diſſeiſee ſhall have Aſſize of *Novel Diſſeiſin* againſt the Diſſeiſor and the Feoffee, and recover Seiſin of the Lands, and Damages for the Profits: And ſo it is by *Action Mix'd*, not only in Waſte, but *Quare Impedit*, &c. *Terms de Ley* 18. But if a Leſſee for Years commit Waſte, and dies, *Action of Waſte* may not be had againſt his Executor or Adminiſtrator, for Waſte done by the deceaſed. And where a Keeper of a Priſon permits one in Execution to eſcape, and afterwards dieth, no *Action* will lie againſt his Executors. Alſo if a Battery be committed on a Man, and he that is the Aggreſſor, or the Party on whom committed, die, the *Action* is gone: For *Perſonal Actions* die with the Perſon. 1 *Inſt.* 53. *Actions Real and Mix'd*, Ejectment, Waſte, Treſpaſſes, *Quare clauſum fregit*, &c. are to be laid in the ſame County where the Land lieth. But *Perſonal* and *Tranſitory Actions*, as Debt, Detinue, Aſſault and Battery, &c. may be brought in any County (except it be againſt Officers of Places, &c. by Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1.) 1 *Inſt.* 282. *Actions Tranſitory* may be laid in any County, altho' the Statute 6 *R.* 2. enacted, That Writs of Debt, Account, &c. ſhould be commenced in the County where the Contracts were made; for that Statute was never put in Uſe; and yet generally *Actions* have been laid in the County where the Cauſe of them was ariſing. *Actions* are ſaid to be perpetual and temporal; Perpetual, thoſe which cannot be determined by Time, and all *Actions* may be called perpetual that are not limited to Time for their Proſecution: *Temporary Actions* are thoſe which are expreſly limited: As for Example; the Statute 7 *H.* 8. *c.* 3. gives *Action* within four Years after the Offence committed: The 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 1. within three Years: The 31 *Eliz. c.* 5. within one Year, &c. Since the Statute of Limitations, all *Actions* ſeem to be temporary; or not ſo perpetual, but they may in Time be preſcribed againſt: A *Real Action* may be preſcribed againſt within five Years, on a Fine levied, or Recovery ſuffered. By Stat. *Hen.* 8. A Writ of Right for Recovery of Lands is to be brought within ſixty Years: By 21 *Jac.* 1. Writs of *Formedon* for any Title to Lands *in Eſſe*, are to be ſued within twenty Years: *Actions* of Debt, on the Caſe, of Account, Detinue, Trover and Treſpaſs, are to brought within ſix Years; of Aſſault and Battery within four Years; and Slander within two Years: But the Right of *Action* in theſe Caſes is ſaved to Infants, Feme Coverts, Perſons beyond Sea, &c. And on a freſh Promiſe the Time limited may be enlarged; alſo the Taking out and Filing of a Writ, is a good bringing of an *Action* to avoid the Statute of Limitations. 1 *Lill.* 19. *Actions* are joint or ſeveral; Joint, where ſeveral Perſons are equally concerned, and the one cannot bring the *Action*, or cannot be ſued, without the other; Several, in Caſe of Treſpaſs, &c. done, where Perſons are to be ſeverally charg'd, and every Treſpaſs committed by many is ſeveral. 2 *Leon.* 77. A Man attainted of Treaſon or Felony, convict of Recuſancy, an Outlaw, excommunicated Perſon, convict of *Præmunire*, an alien Enemy, &c. cannot

not bring an *Action*, 'till Pardon, Reverſal, Abſolution, *&c.* But Executors or Adminiſtrators being outlawed, may ſue in the Right of the Teſtator or Inteſtate; tho' not in their own Right. A Feme Covert muſt ſue with her Husband. 1 *Inſt.* 128. *Litt.* 196, *&c.* Infants are to ſue by Guardian, *&c.* *Actions* may be brought againſt all Perſons, whether attainted of Treaſon or Felony, a convict Recuſant, outlawed and excommunicate, *&c.* and a Feme Covert muſt be ſued with her Husband. A *Scire facias*, or any Writ to which the Defendant may plead, or by which a Plaintiff may recover, is an *Action.* 6 *Rep.* 3. *Salk.* 5. But where it appears upon the Record, that an *Action* is brought before the Cauſe of *Action* ariſes, either in the Declaration or Verdict, or otherwiſe by the Plaintiff's own Shewing, he ſhall never recover. 3 *Salk.* Right and Wrong are the Mother of all *Actions*; and therefore no *Action* can be brought without the having of a Right, and the Laying of a Wrong done before the *Action.* *Hob.* 198. Alſo *injuria & damnum* are the Foundations of *Actions on the Caſe.* March 114.

Action upon the Caſe, (*Actio ſuper caſum*) Is a general *Action* given for Redreſs of Wrongs and Injuries, done without Force, and by Law not provided againſt: And in *Actions upon the Caſe*, the like Proceſs is to be had as in *Actions* of Treſpaſs or Debt. 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 9. *Terms de Ley* 17. If my Fire, by Misfortune, burn the Goods of another Man; for this Wrong he ſhall have *Action on the Caſe* againſt me: And if my Servant puts a Candle or other Fire in any Place in my Houſe, and this burns all my Houſe and the Houſe of my Neighbour, *Action of the Caſe* lies for him againſt me. 1 *Danv.* 10. But ſee the Stat. 10 *Ann. c.* 14. If a Perſon delivereth Goods to a common Carrier, to carry them to a certain Place, and he loſeth them, *Action upon the Caſe* lies againſt him, for by the common Cuſtom of the Realm he ought to carry them ſafely: It is the ſame of a common Hoyman or Lighterman, who is a Water-Carrier of Goods; but Goods in this Caſe, may be thrown over-board in a Tempeſt, to preſerve the Paſſengers Lives in the Lighter, *&c.* and no *Action* lie. 2 *Bulſt.* 280. If a common Carrier is robbed of Goods, he is chargeable for them, becauſe he had his Hire, and took upon himſelf the ſafe Delivery of the Goods therefore: And tho' a Perſon doth not acquaint the Carrier with all the Particulars in a Box, as that there is ſuch a Sum of Money, *&c.* the Carrier ſhall anſwer for the Money, if robbed: Tho' a ſpecial Acceptance may excuſe the Carrier. 1 *Danv.* 13. A common Inn-keeper is chargeable for Goods ſtolen in his Houſe. And if the Inn-keeper be not of ſound Memory, it is ſaid *Action* lies againſt him: But if the Inn-keeper be an Infant, no *Action* will lie againſt ſuch Infant. The Perſon robbed muſt be a Traveller, and Gueſt in the Inn: If the Goods are committed to the Hoſt upon another Account, and are ſtolen, no *Action* will lie. So if a Man comes to an Inn, and leaving Goods there, goes away for two or three Days, if in that Time they are ſtolen, no *Action* lies againſt the Inn-keeper; for at the Time of the Stealing he was not his Gueſt. But where a Man comes on Horſeback to an Inn, and leaves his Horſe with the Hoſt, if he goes away from the Inn for ſeveral Days, and in his Abſence the Horſe is ſtole, the Inn-keeper ſhall be charged for it; becauſe he had Benefit by the Continuance of the Horſe with him, he being paid for it, and ſo the Owner was a Gueſt. *Moor* 877. If a Man upon a ſpecial Agreement boards in an Inn for any Time, and is robbed, the Inn-keeper ſhall not anſwer for it. *Latch* 127. An Inn-keeper is liable, tho' the Gueſt doth not acquaint him what Goods or Money he hath. 8 *Rep.* 33. If an Inn-keeper refuſe to entertain his Gueſt, this *Action* may be brought againſt him. *Dyer* 158. If a Mail is robbed, and Bills are loſt; by *Holt* Chief Juſtice, *Action* lies againſt the Poſt-maſter, as againſt a common Carrier, *&c.* he being paid a Salary for doing his Duty; but 'twas over-ruled by the other Juſtices. 1 *Salk.* 17. Breaches of Truſt are *actionable:* And this *Action* lies for Deceits in Contracts, Bargains and Sales. If a Vintner ſells Wine, knowing it to be corrupt, as good and not corrupt, tho' without Warranty, *Action* lies. *Danv.* 173. So if a Man ſells a Horſe, and warrants him to be ſound of his Limbs, if he be not, *Action on the Caſe* lies. 11 *Hen.* 6. If a Smith promiſes to ſhoe my Horſe well, if he pricks him, this *Action* lies: And ſo when he refuſes to ſhoe him, whereby I travel without, and my Horſe is damnified. If a Man ſells certain Packs of Wool, and warrants that they are good and merchantable, if they are damaged, *Action of the Caſe* lies againſt him. 1 *Danv.* 187. The bare Affirmation by the Seller of a particular Sort of Diamond, without warranting it to be ſuch, will not maintain an *Action.* 2 *Cro.* 4. 196. But where a Man hath the Poſſeſſion of a perſonal Thing, the Affirming it to be his Own, is a Warranty that it is ſo: Tho' 'tis otherwiſe in Caſe of Lands, where the Buyer at his Peril is to ſee that he hath Title. 1 *Salk.* 210. If a Perſon ſells to another Cattle or Goods, that are not his own, *Action of the Caſe* lies: So if he ſells Wares by falſe Weights or Meaſures; or warrants Cloths to be of ſuch a Length, that are deficient of it. If a Taylor undertakes to make a Suit of Clothes, and ſpoils them, *Action* lies. And if a Carpenter promiſes to mend my Houſe before a certain Day, and doth not do it, by which my Houſe falls: Or if he undertakes to build a Houſe for me, and doth it ill; *Action on the Caſe* lies. 1 *Danv.* 32. If a Chirurgion neglects his Patient, or applies unwholeſome Medicines, whereby the Patient is injured, this *Action* lieth. And if a Counſel retained to appear on ſuch a Day in Court, doth not come, by which the Cauſe miſcarries, *Action* lies againſt him. For Stopping up a Water-courſe or Way; Breaking down a Man's Wall, Stopping of antient Lights, and for any private Nuſance to a Man's Water, Light, or Air, whereby a Perſon is damnified, this *Action* lieth. 1 *Cro.* 427. *Yelv.* 159. If a Horſe that is hired, hath been abuſed by the Rider; *Action* lies: So where Goods pawned are not delivered, on Offering the Money: Where any one perſonates another; for Cheating at Gaming; where a Surety is not ſaved harmleſs, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 198. *Action on the Caſe* alſo lieth for Toll of a Mill, or Market, *&c.* And *Action of the Caſe* on *Aſſumpſit*, lies for not making a good Eſtate of Land ſold, according to Promiſe: Not paying Money upon a Bargain and Sale, according to Agreement; not delivering Goods upon Promiſe, on Demand: This is by expreſs *Aſſumpſit*; and may relate to one's Real or Perſonal Eſtate, or to one's Perſon: Implied *Aſſumpſit* is where Goods are ſold, or Work is done, *&c.* without any Price agreed upon; on *Action of the Caſe* by *Quantum meruit*, the

Law implies a Promiſe and Satisfaction to the Value. If a Man make a Leaſe for Years, rendring Rent, he cannot have *Action upon the Caſe ſur Aſſumpſit* for this Rent; but is to have *Action* of Debt on the real Contract. 1 *Danv.* 28. So it is upon Promiſe of Payment of Money on a Bond; unleſs there be a Collateral Promiſe. And for Breach of Promiſe made by Deed, Writ of Covenant is to be brought. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 517. *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* will not lie upon a Bill of Exchange accepted; but *Action* upon the Cuſtom only. 1 *Vent.* 152. The Conſideration is the Ground of the common *Action on the Caſe:* And no *Action on the Caſe* lieth againſt a Man for a Promiſe where there is no Conſideration why he ſhould make the Promiſe. 1 *Danv.* 53. A Conſideration wholly paſt and executed before, is not ſufficient to bring *Action of the Caſe.* Moor 820. But it may be good on Promiſe for Service done. 2 *Leon.* 225. If a Man promiſe to do a Thing by ſuch a Day, without any Conſideration or Reward, and doth it not, no *Action* will lie; but if he actually enters upon the Performance of the Thing, and then neglects it to the Deceit of the Plaintiff, *Action on the Caſe* lies. *Trin.* 2 *Ann.* 3 *Salk.* 11. 'Tis ſaid the Folly of a Defendant hath been conſidered in ſome Promiſſes, and reaſonable Damages given by the Jury. *Mod. Ca.* 305. The Perſon to whom a Promiſe is made, ſhall have the *Action*; and not thoſe who are Strangers, or for whoſe Benefit it is intended. *Danv.* 64. Nor ſhall *Action* be brought againſt one for what another receives, not at his Requeſt, *&c.* 1 *Salk.* 23. But if a Man delivers Money to *A. B.* to my Uſe, I may have an *Action on the Caſe* againſt him for this Money. If a Man accounts, and upon the Account is found in arrear to a certain Sum, and preſently in Conſideration thereof aſſumes to pay the Debt at a Day; *Action on the Caſe* lies for this after the Day. *Yelv.* 70. And where Account lies, *Indebitatus* will lie. 2 *Mod.* 263. For malicious Proſecutions, where a Suit is without Ground, and one is arreſted, *Action on the Caſe* lies for unjuſt Vexation: So for falſe Impriſonment. And for falſely and maliciouſly arreſting a Perſon for more than is due to the Plaintiff, whereby the Defendant is impriſoned, for Want of Bail; or if it be on Purpoſe to hold him to Bail, *Action on the Caſe* will lie, after the Original *Action* is determined. 1 *Lev.* 275. 1 *Salk.* 15. And *Action* likewiſe lies againſt Sheriffs for Default in executing Writs; permitting Eſcapes, *&c.*

Action on the Caſe for Words, Is brought where a Perſon is injured and defamed in his Reputation. And for Words ſpoke of a Perſon, which affect his Life, Office, or Trade, or tend to his Loſs of Preferment in Marriage, Service, or to his Diſinheritance, or which occaſion any particular Damage, this *Action* may be had. To ſay of another, that he hath killed a Man, *Action* lies; though he did not deſign any particular Perſon. 1 *Danv.* 150. To call an honeſt Perſon Thief, *Action* on the Caſe lies: But not to ſay of a Man he deſerves to be hang'd: Nor to call another Rogue generally, or ſay he will prove him to be a Rogue; though it will lie to ſay a Man is a Rogue of Record. 4 *Rep.* 15. *Danv.* 92. To ſay of another he is a Traitor, *Action* lies. 1 *Bulſt.* 145. And ſo to ſay that he is a Witch, and did bewitch ſuch a Perſon, *&c.* but not to call a Perſon Witch, without more Words. 1 *Brownl.* 15. To ſay a Man was in Gaol for ſtealing any Thing, is not *actionable*, for the Words do not affirm the Theft. *Danv.* 104. But to ſay I will not keep a Thief, as *A. B.* doth: Or that I think *A. B.* committed ſuch a Felony; or I dreamt he ſtole a Horſe, *&c.* theſe are *actionable. Dal.* 144. 1 *Danv.* 105. If one ſay of another, thou art a Buggering Rogue, and I could hang thee, *Action* lies. 1 *Sid.* 373. And if a Man ſay, I know my ſelf, and I know you, I never bugger'd a Mare, *&c.* it is *actionable.* To ſay of a Perſon, he hath perjured himſelf; or that he would prove him perjured; or that he was forſworn in the Court of Chancery, Common Pleas, *&c.* are *actionable*: But not to call a Perſon forſworn Man, unleſs it be ſaid in a Court of Record. 3 *Inſt.* 163. *Danv.* 87, 89. If a Man ſay he gave another Money for forſwearing himſelf; or call him perjured Knave, Action will lie. To ſay a Man hath forged an Obligation, *&c.* and he will prove it; this is *actionable. Danv.* 130. When ſuch Words are ſpoken of another maliciouſly, for which Words, if true, ſuch other might be puniſhed, *Action* lies: As to ſay of a Man, he can prove him perjured, *&c.* Or if he might have his Will he would do ſuch a Thing, which Thing is *actionable.* 10 *Rep.* 130. If *A.* ſays that *B.* ſaid that *C.* did a certain ſcandalous Thing, *C.* ſhall have *Action* againſt *A.* with Averment that *B.* never ſaid ſo, whereby *A.* is the Author of the Scandal. *Cro. Jac.* 406. If one ſay of a Biſhop, that he is a Papiſt, *Action* lies: So of a Member of Parliament, *&c.* But to call any other Papiſt, or Heretick, is not *actionable.* 2 *Brownl.* 166. To ſay a Miniſter preacheth Lies in the Pulpit, *Action* lies: Not if the Words are that he is a Preacher of falſe Doctrine. *Danv.* 119. If one ſays of a Parſon that he hath a Baſtard, whereby he receives Injury, it is *actionable.* 1 *Lev.* 248. To ſay a Juſtice of Peace doth not adminiſter Juſtice, is *actionable. Cro. Eliz.* 358. And ſo for other Diſgrace in his Office. To call an Attorney Rogue and Knave, in his Profeſſion; or ſay he is not fit to be an Attorney; or to ſay a Man is a cheating Knave; if it be in his Trade and Profeſſion, theſe are *actionable. Danv.* 111. *Moor* 261. To call a Clerk in Court corrupt Man, and ſay he deals corruptly, is *actionable.* 4 *Rep.* To ſay of a Counſellor, that he is no Lawyer; that they are Fools that come to him for Law, and that he will get nothing by the Law, *Action* lies. *Danv.* 113. And it is the ſame to ſay he hath diſcloſed Secrets in a Cauſe. To call a Doctor of Phyſick Fool, Aſs, Empirick and Mountebank, or ſay he is no Scholar, are *actionable. Cro. Car.* 270 If one calls a Merchant Bankrupt, *Action* lies. 1 *Leon.* 336. And to call a Trading Perſon Bankrupt Knave, is *actionable.* 1 *Danv.* 99. Alſo if one ſay of a Merchant, that he is a beggarly Fellow, and not able to pay his Debts: Or ſay of a Perſon that he is a Runaway, and dares not ſhew his Face, by Reaſon whereof he is diſgraced and injured in his Calling, theſe are *actionable. Raym.* 184. To ſay an Alehouſe-keeper keeps a Bawdy-houſe, *Action* lies. *Cro. Eliz.* 582. Though to ſay of an Inn-keeper, that he harbours Rogues, *&c.* is not *actionable*; for his Houſe is common to all Gueſts. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 136. To ſay of another he hath the *French* Pox, *Action* will lie. *Cro. Jac.* 430. But 'tis ſaid, if one ſay that he had the Pox, after cured, no *Action* lies; becauſe none will then avoid his Company, *&c. Noy* 151. To

call a Man Whore-master, or a Woman Whore, no *Action* lies; for these are merely spiritual. *Danv.* But Calling a Woman Whore in *London* is *actionable* by the Custom of the City. And to say that a Woman hath a Bastard, or is with Child, or that a certain Person hath had the Use of her Body, whereby she loses her Marriage, *Action* lies. Though not without special Damage, on *Action* at Common Law. 2 *Salk.* 696. To say of a Man that he lay with a certain Woman, &c. by which he loses his Marriage, is *actionable:* For in these Cases there is a Temporal Damage. 1 *Danv.* 81. If one says of another that has Land by Descent, that he is a Bastard; *Action* upon the Case lies, as it tends to his Disinheritance. *Co. Ent.* 28. But to say of a Son and Heir apparent, that he is a Bastard, *Action* lies not until he is disinherited, or is prejudiced thereby 1 *Danv.* 83. To slander the Title of another Person, is *actionable.* And though scandalous Words are spoken before a Man's Face, or behind his Back, by way of Affirmation, or Report, when drunk, or sober; and although they are spoke in any Language, if they are understood by the Hearers, they are *actionable.* 4 *Rep.* 14. *Hob.* 165, 236. But if the Defendant can make Proof of the Words, he may plead special Justification. *Co. Ent.* 26. And where Words may receive a double Interpretation, the one Way that they shall be *actionable*, and the other Way not, they shall be taken *in mitiori sensu*, so as not to be *actionable.* Cro. Jac. 438.

Action Præjudicial, (otherwise called *Preparatory* or *Principal*) Is an *Action* which arises from some Doubt in the Principal; as in Case a Man sues his younger Brother for Lands descended from his Father, and it is objected against him that he is a Bastard: Now this Point of Bastardy is to be pre-tried, *viz.* before the Cause can any further proceed: And therefore it is termed *Præjudicialis, quia prius Judicanda.* Bract. l. 3. cap. 4.

Action of a Writ, Is a Term used when a Man pleads some Matter by which is shewn that the Plaintiff had no Cause to have the *Writ* which he brought: But it may be that he may have another *Writ* for the same Matter. It is called a *Plea to the Action of the Writ*, as a Distinction from a *Plea to the Action*; which is where the Plaintiff hath no Cause to have any Action for the Thing demanded. *Terms de Ley*, 17.

Actionare, i. e. *In jus vocare*, Or to prosecute one in a Suit at Law. *Thorn's Chron.*

Acton Burnel, The Stat. 13 *Ed.* 1. so called from its being made at a Place called *Acton Burnel*, a Castle in *Shropshire*, antiently of the *Burnels*, and afterwards of the *Lovels:* It ordained the Statute-Merchant for Recovery of Debts.

Actor, The Proctor or Advocate in Civil Courts or Causes: As *Actor Ecclesiæ* has been sometimes used for the Advocate of the Church: *Actor Dominicus*, for the Lord's Attorney: *Actor Villæ*, the Steward or Head Bailiff of a Village.

Acts of Parliament, Are positive Laws, consisting of two Parts, (*viz.*) The Words of the Acts, and the Sense and Meaning of them, which being joined make the Law. The Words of Acts of Parliament shall be taken in a lawful Sense: Cases of the same Nature are within the Remedy, though out of the Letter of the Act; and some Acts extend by Equity to other Things than are mentioned therein, &c. 1 *Inst.* 24, 381. Vide *Statute.*

Actuary, (*Actuarius*) A Clerk that registers the Acts and Constitutions of the Convocation.

Adcredulitare, To purge one's self of an Offence by Oath. —— *Qui in Collegio fuerit ubi aliquis occisus est*, Adcredulitet *se quod eum non percussit.* Leges Inæ, c. 36.

Addition, (*Additio*) Signifieth a Title given to a Man besides his Christian and Surname, setting forth his Estate, Degree, Trade, &c. As for Example; *Additions* of Estate are Yeoman, Gentleman, Esquire, &c. *Additions* of Degree are Knight, Earl, Marques and Duke: *Additions* of Trade, are Clothier, Carpenter, Mason, &c. Then there are likewise *Additions* of Place of Residence, as *London*, *York*, *Bristol*, &c. And these *Additions* were ordained that one Man might not be grieved or molested for another; and that every Person might be certainly known, and bear his own Burden. If one be of the Degree of a Duke, Earl, &c. he shall have the *Addition* of the most worthy Dignity. 2 *Inst.* 669. But the Titles of Duke, Marques, Earl, &c. are not properly *Additions*, but Names of Dignity. *Terms de Ley* 20. And the Title of Knight or Baronet, is Part of the Party's Name, and ought to be rightly used; but the Titles of Esquire, Gentleman, Yeoman, &c. being no Part of the Name, but *Additions* as People please to call them, may be used or not used, or if varied is not material. 1 *Lill.* 34. An Earl of *Ireland* is not an *Addition* of Honour here in *England*; but such a Person must be written by his Christian and Surname, with the *Addition* of Esquire only: And Sons of *English* Noblemen, although they have given them Titles of Nobility in respect to their Families; if you sue them they must be named by their Christian and Surnames, with the *Addition* of Esquire, as such a one Esquire, *commonly called Lord* A. &c. 2 *Inst.* 596, 666. By the Common Law, a Man that had no Name of Dignity, was named by his Christian and Surname in all Writs, which was sufficient. If he had an inferior Name of Dignity as Knight, &c. he ought to be named by his Christian and Surname with the Name of Dignity. But a Duke, &c. might be sued by his Christian Name only, and Name of Dignity, which stands for his Surname. 2 *Inst.* 665, 666. By Stat. 1 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 5. It is enacted that in Suits or Actions where Process of Outlawry lies, *Additions* are to be made to the Name of the Defendant, to shew his Estate, Mystery, and Place of Dwelling; and that Writs, not having such *Additions* shall abate, if the Defendant take Exceptions thereto, but not by the Office of the Court. By pleading to Issue, the Party passes by the Advantage of Exception for Want of *Addition*; for by the Common Law it is good without *Addition*, and the Statute gives Remedy only by Exception. *Cro. Jac.* 610. 1 *Roll.* 780. No *Addititon* is necessary where Process of Outlawry doth not lie. 1 *Salk.* 5. If a City be a County of it self, wherein are several Parishes, *Addition* thereof as *de London* is sufficient: But *Addition* of a Parish, not in a City, must mention the County, or it will not be good. 1 *Danv.* 237. An *Addition* after the *Alias dictus* is ill; and according to *Holt* Chief Justice, if a Man of *Wilts* commit Felony at *Westminster*, he shall be indicted by his Name, as of *Westm.* 3. *Salk.* 20.

Adeling, (from the Saxon *Ædelan*) Signifying Excellent, was a Title of Honour amongſt the *Angles*, properly belonging to the King's Children; it being uſual for the *Saxons* to join the Word *Ling* to the Chriſtian Name, which ſignified a Son or the Younger: King *Edward the Confeſſor* having no Iſſue, and intending to make *Edgar*, his Nephew, the Heir of the Kingdom, gave him the Stile and Title of *Adeling*. Spelm. Gloſſ.

Ad Inquirendum, Is a judicial Writ, commanding Enquiry to be made of any Thing relating to a Cauſe depending in the King's Courts. It is granted upon many Occaſions for the better Execution of Juſtice. *Reg. Judic.*

Adjournment, (*Adjournamentum*) The ſame with the *French* Word *Adjournement*, and ſignifies a putting off until another Day, or to another Place. As *Adjournment* in Eyre, by Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. is an Appointment of a Day, when the Juſtices in Eyre will ſit again. A Court, the Parliament, &c. may be *adjourn'd*; and the Subſtance of the *Adjournment* of Courts, is to give Licence to all Parties that have any Thing to do in Court to forbear their Attendance 'till ſuch a Time. Every laſt Day of the Term, and every Eve of a Day in Term, which is not *Dies Juridicus*, or a Law-Day, the Court is *adjourned*; and it is uſually done in *French* two ſeveral Times, ſitting the Court. The Juſtices of Aſſiſe have Power to *adjourn* the Parties to *Weſtminſter*, or to any other Place. 2 *Inſt.* 26. And Writs, Pleas, &c. may be *adjourned*, by Writ of *Adjournment*. 1 *Lill.* 37. After Diſſolution or Prorogation of a Parliament, and after *Adjournment* for above fourteen Days, Actions may be proſecuted againſt Perſons entitled to Privilege, &c. Stat. 12 *W.* 3. For the Solemnity of *adjourning* the Courts of Juſtice, ſee *Cro. Car.* 11, 12, 27, 200.

Adiratus, A Price or Value ſet upon Things ſtolen or loſt, as a Recompence to the Owner. —*Poterit enim rem ſuam petere ut* Adiratam *per teſtimonium proborum hominum.* Bract. l. 3. tract. 2. cap. 32.

Adjudication, (*Adjudicatio*) A giving or pronouncing by Judgment, a Sentence or Decree. *Stat.* 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 10.

Adjura Regis, A Writ brought by the King's Clerk preſented to a Living, againſt thoſe that endeavour to eject him, to the Prejudice of the King's Title. *Reg. of Writs* 61.

Ad Largum, at large; as *Title* at large, *Aſſize* at large; *Verdict* at large; to *vouch* at large, &c.

Adlegiare, or *Aleier* in *French*, is to purge himſelf of a Crime by Oath. In the Laws of King *Alfred*, in *Brompt. Chron. c.* 4. *Si ſe velit* adlegiare, &c. And *cap.* 13. *Si Accuſetur, inde* adlegiet *ſe per ſexaginta hidas*, &c.

Admeaſurement, (*Admenſuratio*) Is a Writ brought for Remedy againſt ſuch Perſons as uſurp more than their Share, to bring them to Reaſon. It lies in two Caſes; one is termed *Admeaſurement of Dower* (*Admenſuratio Dotis*) where a Man's Widow after his Deceaſe holdeth from the Heir more as Dower than of Right belongs to her: And the other is *Admeaſurement of Paſture* (*Admenſuratio Paſturæ*) which lies between thoſe that have Common of Paſture appendant to their Freehold Eſtates, or Common by Vicinage, where any one or more of them ſurcharge the Common. *Reg. Orig.* 156, 171. In the firſt Caſe, the Heir ſhall have this Writ againſt the Widow, whereby ſhe ſhall be *admeaſured*, and the Heir reſtored to the Overplus; and in the laſt Caſe, it may be brought againſt all the other Commoners, and him that ſurcharg'd; for all the Commoners ſhall be *admeaſured*. *Terms de Ley* 23. The Heir ſhall have a Writ of *Admeaſurement* of Dower, for Dower aſſigned in the Time of his Anceſtor: And if the Heir within Age aſſign unto the Wife more in Dower than ſhe ought to have, &c. the Guardian in Right may have a Writ of *Admeaſurement*. But if the Guardian do aſſign Dower more than ſhe ought to have, the Heir, during his Nonage, ſhall not have a Writ of *Admeaſurement* of Dower. 7 *H.* 2. 4. 7 *E.* 2. *cap.* 13. If the Wife after Aſſignment of Dower do improve the Land, and make it better than it was at the Time of the Aſſignment; an *Admeaſurement* doth not lie of that Improvement. *Nat. Brevium* 332. A Perſon who hath Common Appurtenant certain, or Common by certain Grant, ſhall be *admeaſured*, and a Tenant ſhall have *Admeaſurement* againſt him: But he who hath a Common Appurtenant without Number, or Common in Groſs without Number, ſhall not be ſtinted, nor ſhall Writ of *Admeaſurement* of Paſture lie againſt him. If the Lord ſurcharge the Common, his Tenant muſt not have Writ of *Admeaſurement*, but an Aſſiſe of Common againſt the Lord. 18 *E.* 2. *cap.* 20. And ſo if the Lord do make Approvement of the Common. And it is ſaid that if the Tenant ſurcharge the Common, the Lord ſhall not have a Writ of *Admeaſurement* againſt him; but he may diſtrain the Surpluſage Cattle. On a ſecond Surcharge of a Common, after *Admeaſurement* made, the Plaintiff ſhall recover his Damages againſt him that was Defendant in the firſt Writ; and alſo he ſhall forfeit to the King the Cattle which he put in over the due Number after the *Admeaſurement* made. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 7. The Writ of *Admeaſurement* of Paſture is *viconteil*, and ſhall be directed to the Sheriff, and not be returnable.

Writ of Admeaſurement of Paſture.

REX *Vic.* &c. *Queſtus eſt nobis* A. *quod* B. & C. *injuſte ſuperoneraverunt communiam Paſturæ ſuæ in*, &c. *ita quod in ea plura habent animalia & pecora quam habere debent & ad ipſos pertinent habendum, Et ideo tibi præcipimus quod juſte & ſine dilatione Admenſur. fac. paſturam illam, ita quod præd.* B. & C. &c. *non habeant in ea plura animalia & pecora quam habere debent, & ad ipſos pertinent habendum ſecundum liberum Tenementum ſuum, quod habent in eadem villa. Et quod præd.* A. *habeat in paſtura illa tot animalia & pecora quos habere debet, & ad ipſum pertinet habend. ne amplius inde clam. audiamus.*

Adminicle, (*Adminiculum*) Signifies Aid, Help, or Support; being uſed to this Purpoſe. *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 1.

Adminiſtrator, (*Latin*) Is one that hath the Goods of a Man dying Inteſtate committed to his Charge by the Ordinary, for which he is accountable when thereunto required. The Biſhop of the Dioceſe where the Party dies is regularly to grant *Adminiſtration*: But when the Perſon dying hath Goods in ſeveral Dioceſes, which are *Bona notabilia*, *Adminiſtration* muſt be granted by the Archbiſhop in the Prerogative Court, or it will be void. 1 *Plowd.* 281. When one dies without Child or Kindred, *Adminiſtration* may be granted by Letters Patent, by the King; but the

Administrator ought to be admitted by the Ordinary. 1 *Salk.* 37. At Common Law there was no such Thing as an *Administrator*; for who-ever possessed himself of the Goods of the Intestate, was chargeable by the Name of Executor. 5 *Rep.* 82. But by the Stat. 31 *Ed.* 3. *c* 11. Authority was given to the Ordinary of every Diocese to appoint *Administrators*, to gather up and dispose of the Goods of the Deceased, so as they should account for the same as Executors. Before this Statute, by the Statute of *Westm.* 2. It was ordained that the Goods of Persons dying Intestate, should be committed to the Disposition of the Ordinary, who was bound to answer the Debts of the Deceased, as far as his Goods would extend. *Administration* must be granted, 1st, To the Husband of the Wife's Goods and Chattels. 2. To the Wife of the Husband's Goods and Chattels. 3. If there is no Husband or Wife, to the Children, Sons or Daughters. 4. If there be no Children alive, to the Father or Mother. 5. Then to a Brother or Sister of the whole Blood, or of the half Blood. 6. And if there are none such, to the next of Kin, as Uncle, Aunt, or Cousin. 7. Then to a Creditor of the Deceased. 8. And for Want of all these, to any other Person, at the Discretion of the Ordinary. Or the Ordinary may grant to a Stranger Letters *Ad Colligendum bona defuncti*, to gather up the Goods of the Deceased; or may take them into his own Hands to pay the Deceased's Debts, in such Order as an Executor or *Administrator* ought to pay them: But 'tis said, he or the Stranger who hath Letters *Ad Colligendum*, cannot sell them, without making themselves Executors of their own Wrong. *Wood. Inst.* 333. By Stat. 21 *H.* 8. Widows and next of Kin, are to be appointed *Administrators*; and a Mother is to have *Administration* of Goods of a Child before a Brother or Sister, *&c.* But an *Administration* may be granted to the Father, before a Widow; and a Residuary Legatee ought to be preferred before the Widow in an *Administration*, *Cum Testamento annexo.* 3 Salk. 21. A Grandmother is as near of Kin to a Person deceased as the Aunt. 1 *Salk.* 38. An Ordinary may grant *Administration* to a Father of a Son, or the Son's Wife, at his Election: And where Persons are of equal Degree of Kindred to the Intestate, it is in the Discretion of the Ordinary to grant *Administration* to which of them he pleaseth. 3 *Salk.* 22. When there are two next of Kin to the Deceased, and one of them the *Administrator* dies Intestate within the Year, before Distribution, his next of Kin shall have the *Administration. Show.* 25. If an *Administrator* die, his Executors are not *Administrators*; but in this Case the Ordinary is to grant new *Administration. Terms de Ley* 24. An Alien may be *Administrator*, and shall have Leases for Years of Lands, and Personal Estate in Debts, because he hath them *in auter Droit. Cro. Car.* 8. But a Popish Recusant Convict is disabled by Statute to be an *Administrator.* 35 *El. c.* 4. On granting *Administration*, Bonds with Sureties are to be taken for the *Administrator* to make and exhibit an Inventory of the Goods of the Deceased, render a just Account thereof, and make a Distribution of the Surplusage according to Law, *&c. Stat.* 22 *&* 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 10. One of half Blood is in equal Degree of Kindred with one of the whole Blood, to take out Letters of *Administration*: And *Administrators* are to make Distribution of Personal Estate equally between whole Blood and half Blood. 2 *Lev.* 173. And where Persons die Intestate, their Estates are to be distributed, one third Part to the Wife, and the other equally amongst the Children, and their Representatives: If their be no Children, one Moiety of the Personal Estate, shall go to the Wife, and the Residue equally to the next of Kin: If there is no Wife, but Children, it shall be distributed among such Children; and if there be no Wife or Children, it shall go to the next of Kin in equal Degree. 22 *&* 23 *Car.* 2. When Children shall die after their Father without Wife or Child, the Mother and every Brother and Sister and their Representatives, shall have equal Share in the Estate of such Intestates. *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 2. *cap.* 17. But no Representatives are allowed after Brothers and Sisters Children; and Children advanced by the Intestate in his Life-time, with any Estate equal to the other Shares, are excepted; though not the Heir at Law, who is to have equal Share in the Distribution, notwithstanding what he hath by Descent. The Stat. 22 *&* 23 *Car.* 2. is not to extend to the Estates of Feme Coverts, who die Intestate; but the Husband shall have *Administration* as before the Act; and not be compellable to make Distribution of their Estates. 29 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3. Security may be required from those to whom Distribution is made, to refund to the *Administrator* in case Debts appear afterwards. *Administrators* have a Property vested in them of the Goods of the Intestate, immediately upon his Death, and the Possession is cast on them by Law. *Godb.* 33. They may sue for Goods before they have Possession as well as Executors. 8 *Rep.* 135. An *Administrator* hath an Interest in all the Chattels Real and Personal of the Deceased; and in all Goods and Chattels either in Possession or Action, in like Manner as an Executor: And all the Goods and Chattels which come to the Hands of the *Administrator*, shall be Assets to make him chargeable to the Creditors, as Executors are to Creditors and Legatees. 2 *Inst.* 398. A Residuary Legatee is to have the Care and *Administration* of the Estate, where the Executor of a Will dies Intestate, the Residue of the Estate being devised to such Legatee. 1 *Ventr.* 217. A Creditor *Administrator* may retain the Goods of the Intestate, to satisfy his Debt; and if the Goods are taken away before *Administration* granted to him, he may have Trespass against the Person that took them. *Stile* 384. If *Administration* is granted to an Obligor, this doth not extinguish the Debt; but it shall be Assets in his Hands. 8 *Rep.* 136. Against an *Administrator* and for him, Action will lie, as for and against an Executor, and he shall be charged to the Value of the Goods, and no further; unless it be by his own false Plea, or by wasting the Goods of the Intestate. An Executor or *Administrator* shall never be charged *de bonis propriis*, but where he doth some Wrong; as by selling the Testator's Goods and converting the Money to his own Use, concealing or wasting them, or by pleading what is false. *Dyer* 210. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 295. If an *Administrator* plead *Plene Administravit*, and 'tis found against him, the Judgment shall be *de Bonis propriis*, because 'tis a false Plea, and that upon his own Knowledge. 2 *Cro.* 191. *Contra* where he pleads such a Plea, and that he hath no more than to satisfy such a Judgment, *&c.* the Recovery shall be *de Bonis Testatoris*, *&c.* 2 Roll. Rep. 400. Upon *Plene Administravit* pleaded by an *Administrator*,

miniſtrator, the Plaintiff muſt prove his Debt, or he ſhall recover but a Penny Damages, though there be Aſſets; becauſe the Plea only admits the Debt, but not the *Quantum*. 1 *Salk.* 896. Special Bail is not required of *Adminiſtrators* in any Action brought againſt them for the Debt of the Inteſtate; except where they have waſted the Goods of the Deceaſed. Nor ſhall Coſts be had againſt *Adminiſtrators*. 24 *H.* 8. Where an *Adminiſtrator* is Plaintiff, he muſt ſhew by whom *Adminiſtration* was granted; for that only intitles him to the Action. But where an *Adminiſtrator* is Defendant, the Plaintiff need not ſet forth by whom *Adminiſtration* was granted, for it may not be within his Knowledge; though he muſt declare that it was granted to the Defendant *debita juris forma*, which is neceſſary to charge him with the Action. *Sid.* 228. 1 *Lutw.* 301. If a Stranger that is not *Adminiſtrator*, take the Goods and Adminiſter in his own Wrong, he ſhall be charged and ſued as an Executor: But if the Ordinary make a Letter *Ad Colligendum*, he that hath it, is not *Adminiſtrator*, but the Action lies againſt the Ordinary. *Terms de ley* 24. The Power of an *Adminiſtrator* is almoſt equal to that of an Executor: But if there are many *Adminiſtrators*, one cannot ſell Goods, releaſe Debts, &c. without the other, for they muſt all join. *Noy Max.* 106. The Office of *Adminiſtrators* is the ſame with that of Executors, in the Burial of the Deceaſed, Payment of funeral Charges, making Inventories of his Goods and Chattels, Payment of Debts, &c. The Ordinary ought not to repeal Letters of *Adminiſtration* which he hath duly granted; but if they are granted to ſuch Perſons who ought not by Law to have them, he may revoke them. 1 *Lill.* 38. For juſt Cauſe they may be revoked, and where a Perſon is a Lunatick, &c. And if granted where not grantable, they may be repealed by the Delegates. 1 *Lev.* 157, 186. If an *Adminiſtration* is granted, and afterwards a Will is produced and proved, the *Adminiſtration* ſhall be revoked; and all Acts done by the *Adminiſtrator*, are void. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 907. If a Citation is granted againſt a Stranger *Adminiſtrator*, and his *Adminiſtration* is revoked by Sentence, yet all Acts done by him *bona fide* as *Adminiſtrator* are good till the Revocation; the *Adminiſtration* being only voidable. 6 *Rep.* 18. 8 *Rep.* 135. But if there is any Fraud, a Creditor may have Relief upon the Stat. 13 *El. c.* 5. And when the firſt *Adminiſtration* is meerly void, as granted by a wrong Perſon, &c. it is otherwiſe: So when there is an Appeal from the Grant of the *Adminiſtration*, to ſuſpend the former Decree. 5 *Rep.* 30. Where the firſt *Adminiſtration* is void, the *Adminiſtrator* that takes the Goods is a Treſpaſſor. 2 *Leon.* 155. Letters of *Adminiſtration* obtained by Fraud, are void. 3. *Rep.* 37. Where Infant is intitled to *Adminiſtration* of the Goods of an Inteſtate, *Adminiſtration* ſhall be granted to another *Durante minori ætate*, till he is of the Age of 21 Years. But where an Infant is made Executor, ſuch *Adminiſtration* granted during his Minority ceaſes at the Infant's Age of 17 Years. 5 *Rep.* 29. 6 *Rep.* 27. If a Female Infant under 17 Years old is made Executrix, and ſhe afterwards marries with one of that Age, her Husband ſhall have the Execution of the Will, and the *Adminiſtration* ceaſeth. 1 *Salk.* 39. An *Adminiſtrator durante minori ætate* cannot ſell Goods of the Deceaſed; unleſs it be of Neceſſity for Payment of Debts, or *bona peritura*, Goods that are periſhable; for he hath his Office *pro bono & commodo* of the Infant. 5 *Rep.* 29. *Adminiſtration cum Teſtamento annexo*, is where an Executor refuſeth to prove a Teſtament, and *Adminiſtration* with the Will annexed to it is granted to the next of Kin, &c. And where an Executor dies before Probate of the Will, *Adminiſtration* is to be granted with the *Will annexed*, and the Teſtator is looked upon in Law to die Inteſtate. 1 *Inſt.* 113. If where a Perſon has made a Will, after his Death the Executor proves it, and then dies Inteſtate, *Adminiſtration* is to be granted by the Ordinary of the Goods of the Teſtator unadminiſtred, to ſome other Perſon; which is called an *Adminiſtration de bonis non*, &c. (*viz.*) *Non Adminiſtratis*. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 907. And an *Adminiſtrator de bonis non*, &c. may ſue out a *Scire facias* on a Judgment after a Verdict recovered by an Executor, &c. *Stat.* 17 *Car.* 2. Beſides all theſe *Adminiſtrations*, there is *Adminiſtration durante abſentia extra Regnum*, where a Perſon is abſent abroad; and *Adminiſtration Pendente Lite*, which may be granted by the Ordinary as well as *Durante minori ætate*.

Adminiſtratrix, (*Lat.*) She that hath Goods and Chattels of an Inteſtate committed to her Charge as an *Adminiſtrator*.

Admiral, (*Admiralius*, *Admirallus*, *Admiralis*, *Capitaneus* or *Cuſtos Maris*) and derived of the French *Amerel*, ſignifies an high Officer or Magiſtrate, that hath the Government of the King's Navy, and the Determining of all Cauſes belonging to the Sea. This Word is alſo ſaid to be derived from the Saxon *Aen Mereal*, over all the Sea: And in ancient Time the Office of the *Admiralty* was called *Cuſtodia Maritimæ Angliæ*. *Co. Lit.* 260. It appears that anciently the *Admirals* of *England* had Juriſdiction of all Cauſes of Merchants and Mariners, happening not only upon the main Sea, but in all foreign Parts within the King's Dominions, and without them, and were to judge them in a ſummary Way, according to the Laws of *Oleron*, and other Sea Laws. 4 *Inſt.* 75. And the *Admiral* was formerly ſtiled *Capitaneus Marinariorum*. In the Time of K. *Ed.* 1. and K. *John*, all Cauſes of Merchants and Mariners, and Things ariſing upon the main Sea were tried before the Lord *Admiral*: But the firſt Title of *Admiral* of *England*, expreſly conferred upon a Subject, was given by Patent of *Ri.* 2. to the E. of *Arundel* and *Surrry*. Of late Times this high Office has been executed by Commiſſioners; who by Statute are impowered to uſe and execute the like Authorities as Lord *Admiral*. 2 *W. & M. c.* 2. In the Reign of *Ed.* 3. the Court of *Admiralty* was eſtabliſhed; and *Ri.* 2. limited its Juriſdiction. The *Admiralty* hath Cogniſance of the Death or Maim of a Man, committed in any great Ship riding in great Rivers, beneath the Bridges thereof, next the Sea: But by the Common Law, if a Man be killed upon any Arm of the Sea, where the Land is ſeen on both Sides, the Coroner is to inquire of it, and not the *Admiral*; for the County may take Cogniſance of it; and where a County may inquire, the Lord *Admiral* has no Juriſdiction. 3 *Rep.* 107. All Ports and Havens are *infra Corpus Comitatus*, and the *Admiral* hath no Juriſdiction of any Thing done in them: Between high and low Water Mark, the Common Law and *Admiral* have Juriſdiction by Turns; one upon the Water, and the other upon the Land. 3 *Inſt.* 113. The *Admiral* hath Power to arreſt Ships in great Streams, for the Service of the King, or Common-wealth, and hath

hath Juriſdiction in ſuch Streams, and during the ſame Voyages. Every Commander, Officer, and Soldier of Ships of War, ſhall obſerve the Commands of the *Admiral*, &c. on Pain of Death, or other Puniſhment. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 9. The Lord *Admiral* hath Power to grant Commiſſions to inferior Vice-*Admirals*, &c. to call Courts Martial, for the Trial of Offences againſt the Articles of War; and theſe Courts determine by Plurality of Voices, &c. *Stat. ibid. Admiralty* Proceſs is made out in the Name of the *Admiral*; who has under him a Judge of the *Admiralty*: And tho' the Proceedings are according to the Civil Law, and the Maritime Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, the Sea being without the Common Law; yet by Stat. 28 *H.* 8. Murder, Robbery, &c. at Sea, may be tried by ſpecial Commiſſion to the Lord *Admiral*, &c. according to the Laws of *England*: But ſee the Stat. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 7. The *Admiralty* is ſaid to be no Court of Record, by Reaſon it proceeds by the Civil Law. 4 *Inſt.* 135. The *Admiralty* hath Juriſdiction where the Common Law can give no Remedy, and of all Contracts made *ſuper altum mare*. 6 *Rep.* All Maritime Cauſes, or Cauſes ariſing wholly upon the Sea, the *Admiralty* hath Cogniſance of. And the *Admiralty* hath Juriſdiction in Caſes of Freight, Mariners Wages, Breach of Charter-Parties, tho' made within the Realm; ſo as the Penalty be not demanded: And likewiſe in Caſe of building, mending, ſaving, and victualling Ships, &c. ſo as the Suit be againſt the Ship, and not only againſt the Parties. 2 *Cro.* 216. Mariners Wages are contracted on the Credit of the Ship, and they may all join in Suits in the *Admiralty*; whereas at Common Law they muſt all ſever: The Maſter of a Ship contracts on the Credit of the Owners, and not of the Ship, and therefore he cannot proſecute in the *Admiralty* for his Wages. 1 *Salk.* 33. It is allowed by the Common Lawyers and Civilians, that the Lord *Admiral* hath Cogniſance of Seamens Wages, and Contracts, and Debts for making Ships; alſo of Things done in navigable Rivers, concerning Damage done to Perſons, Ships, Goods, Annoyances of free Paſſage, &c. And of Contracts, and other Things done beyond Sea, relating to Navigation and Trade by Sea. *Wood. Inſt.* 818. But if a Contract be made beyond Sea, for doing of an Act or Payment of Money within this Kingdom; or the Contract is upon the Sea, and not for a Marine Cauſe, it ſhall be tried by Jury; for where Part belongs to the Common Law, and Part to the *Admiral*, the Common Law ſhall be preferred. And Contracts made beyond Sea, may be tried in *B. R.* and a Fact be laid to be done in any Place in *England*, and ſo tried here 2 *Bulſt.* 322. Where a Contract is made in *England*, and there is a Converſion beyond Sea, the Party may ſue in the *Admiralty*, or at Common Law. 4 *Leon. c.* 257. So where a Bond is made and delivered in *France*. The Court of *Admiralty* cannot hold Plea of a Matter ariſing from a Contract made upon the Land, tho' the Contract was concerning Things belonging to the Ships: But the *Admiralty* may hold Plea for the Seamens Wages, &c. becauſe they become due for Labour done on the Sea; and the Contract made upon Land, is only to aſcertain them. 3 *Lev.* 60. *Contra* where there is a ſpecial Agreement in Writing under Seal. *Salk.* 31. Where the Maſter and Mariners of a Ship, fitted out with Letters of Repriſal, without the Notice or Aſſent of the Owners commit Piracy, the Owners ſhall loſe their Ship by the *Admiral* Law. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 530. If the Maſter pawns the Ship on the high Sea out of Neceſſity for Tackling or Proviſion, without the Conſent of the Owners, it ſhall bind them; but 'tis otherwiſe where the Ship is pawned for the Maſter's Debt. Sale of Goods taken by Piracy in open Market, is not binding by the *Admiral* Law, ſo that the Owner may retake them; but at Common Law the Sale is binding, of which the *Admiralty* muſt take Notice. 1 *Roll. Abr.* If Goods delivered on Shipboard are imbezilled, all the Mariners ought to contribute to the Satisfaction of the Party that loſt his Goods by the Maritime Law, and the Cauſe is to be tried in the *Admiralty*. 1 *Lill.* 368. By the Cuſtom of the *Admiralty*, Goods may be attached in the Hands of a third Perſon, *in cauſa Maritima & Civili*, and they ſhall be delivered to the Plaintiff after Defaults, on Caution to reſtore them if the Debt, &c. be diſproved in a Year and Day; and if the Party refuſe to deliver them, he may be impriſoned *quouſque*, &c. *March. Rep.* 204. The *Admiralty* Court may award Executions upon Land; tho' not hold Plea of any Thing ariſing on Land. 4 *Inſt.* 141. And upon Letters Miſſive or Requeſt, the *Admiralty* here may award Execution upon a Judgment given beyond Sea, where an *Engliſhman* flies or comes over hither, by Impriſonment of the Party, who ſhall not be delivered by the Common Law. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 530. When Sentence is given in a foreign *Admiralty*, the Party may libel for Execution of that Sentence here; becauſe all Courts of *Admiralty* in *Europe* are governed by the Civil Law. *Sid.* 418. Sentences of any *Admiralty* in another Kingdom are to be credited, that ours may be credited there, and are not to be examined at Law here: But the King may be petitioned, who may cauſe the Complaint to be examined; and if he finds juſt Cauſe, may ſend to his Embaſſador where the Sentence was given, to demand Redreſs, and upon Failure thereof, will grant Letters of Marque and Repriſal. *Raym.* 473. If one be ſued in the *Admiralty* contrary to the Statutes, he may have a Superſedeas in Nature of a Prohibition, to cauſe the Judge to ſtay the Proceedings, and may alſo have Action againſt the Party ſuing. 10 *Rep.* 75. And if an erroneous Judgment is given in the *Admiralty*, Appeal may be had to Delegates appointed by Commiſſion out of Chancery, whoſe Sentence ſhall be final. *Stat.* 8 *Eliz. c.* 5. Appeals may be brought from the inferior *Admiralty* Courts, to the Lord High *Admiral*: But the Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports* hath Juriſdiction of *Admiralty* exempt from the *Admiralty* of *England*.

Admiſſion (*Admiſſio*) Is when a Patron of a Church having preſented to it, the Biſhop upon Examination admits the Clerk, by ſaying *admitto te habilem*. *Co. Lit.* 344. *Admiſſion* is properly the Ordinary's Declaration that he approves of the Preſentee, to ſerve the Cure of the Church to which he is preſented. All Perſons are to have Epiſcopal Ordination before they are admitted to any Parſonage or Benefice; and if any ſhall preſume to be admitted, not having ſuch Ordination, &c. he ſhall forfeit 100 *l. Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. No Perſon is to be admitted into a Benefice with Cure of 30 *l. per ann.* in the King's Books, unleſs he is a Bachelor in Divinity at leaſt, or a Preacher lawfully allowed by ſome Biſhop, &c. An Action of the Caſe will not lie againſt the Biſhop, if he refuſe to admit a Clerk to be qualified according

cording to the Canons, (as for any Crime or Impediment, Illiterature, *&c.*) but the Remedy is by Writ *Quare non admiſit*, or *Admittendum clericum* brought in that County where the Refuſal was. 7 *Rep.* 3.

Admittendo Clerico, A Writ where a Man has recovered his Right of Preſentation againſt the Biſhop. *Reg. Orig.* 33. If a Man do recover his Preſentation in the Common Pleas againſt the Biſhop, then he may have a Writ to the ſame Biſhop to *admit* his Clerk, or unto the Metropolitan. If a Perſon recover an Advowſon, and the ſix Months paſs, yet if the Church be void, the Patron may have a Writ to the Biſhop; and if the Church is void when the Writ comes to the Biſhop, the Biſhop is bound to *admit* his Clerk. 7 *H.* 8. 14 *H.* 4. Where a Man recovers againſt another than the Biſhop, this Writ ſhall go to the Biſhop; and the Party ſhall have an *Alias* and a *Pluries*, if the Biſhop do not execute the Writ, and an *Attachment* againſt the Biſhop, if need be. *New Nat. Br.* 84. In a *Quare Impedit* betwixt two Strangers, if there appears to the Court a Title for the King, they ſhall award a Writ unto the Biſhop, for the King.

Admittendo in ſocium, A Writ for aſſociating certain Perſons to Juſtices of Aſſize. *Reg. Orig.* 206. Knights and other Gentlemen of the County, are uſually aſſociated with Judges in holding their Aſſizes on the Circuits.

Adnichiled, From the Latin *Nihil*, written of old *Nichil*, and ſignifies annulled, cancelled, or made void. *Stat.* 28 *H.* 8.

Ad quod Damnum, Is a Writ which ought to be iſſued before the King grants certain Liberties, as a Fair, Market, *&c.* which may be prejudicial to others: It is directed to the Sheriff to inquire what Damage it may do, for the King to grant a Market, Fair, *&c. Terms de ley* 25. This Writ is alſo uſed to inquire of Lands given in *Mortmain* to any Houſe of Religion, *&c.* And it is a Damage to the Country, that a Freeholder who hath ſufficient Lands to paſs upon Aſſiſes and Juries, ſhould Alien his Lands in Mortmain, by which Alienation his Heir ſhould not have ſufficient Eſtate after the Death of the Father to be ſworn in Aſſiſes and Juries. *F. N. B.* 121. The (Writ *Ad quod Damnum*) is likewiſe had for the turning and changing of ancient Highways; which may not be done without the King's Licence obtained by this Writ, on Inquiſition found that ſuch Change will not be detrimental to the Publick. *Vaugh. Rep.* 341. Ways turned without this Authority, are not eſteemed Highways, ſo as to oblige the Inhabitants of the Hundred to make Amends for Robberies; nor have the Subjects an Intereſt therein to juſtify going there. 3 *Cro.* 267. If any one change an Highway without this Authority, he may ſtop the Way at his Pleaſure. But ſee the Statute 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 16. For enlarging of Highways by Order of Juſtices, *&c.* Where any common Highway ſhall be incloſed after a Writ of *Ad quod Damnum* executed, any Perſon aggrieved by ſuch Incloſure, may complain to the Juſtices at the next Quarter-Seſſions; but if no ſuch Appeal be made, then the Inquiſition and Return, recorded by the Clerk of the Peace, ſhall be for ever binding. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. It appears by the Writs in the Regiſter, that in ancient Times, upon every Grant, Confirmation, *&c.* or Licence made by the King, firſt a Writ of *Ad quod damnum* was to be awarded, to inquire of the Truth thereof, and what Damage the King might have by the ſame: But now the Practice is contrary; and in the Patents of Grants of Licence, are put in the End theſe Words——*Et hoc abſque aliquo Brevi de* Ad quod Damnum, *ſeu aliquibus aliis brevibus ſive inquiſitionibus aut mandatis ſuperinde habend. fiend. aut proſequend. &c.*

A *Writ* of *Ad quod Damnum.*

R *Ex dilecto, &c. ſalutem. Præcipimus tibi, quod per Sacramentum proborum & legalium hominum de Balliva tua vel de comitat. tuo per quos rei veritas melius ſciri poterit diligenter inquiras, ſi ſit* ad Damnum *vel ad præjudicium noſtrum vel aliorum, ſi concedamus, &c. Et ſi ſit* ad Damnum *vel præjudicium noſtrum aut aliorum, tunc* Ad quod Damnum *& quod præjudicium noſtrum &* Ad quod Damnum *& quod præjudicium aliorum, &c. Et inquiſitionem inde diſtincte & aperte factam nobis in Cancell. noſtra ſub ſigill. tuo & ſigillis eorum per quos fact. fuerit ſine dilatione Mittatis, & hoc breve.* Teſte, *&c.*

Ad terminum qui præteriit, A Writ of Entry, that lies for the Leſſor and his Heirs, where a Leaſe has been made of Lands or Tenements for Term of Life, or Years, and after the Term is expired, the Lands are with-held from the Leſſor by the Tenant, or other Stranger that poſſeſſeth the ſame: And it likewiſe lies for the Heir of the Leſſor. *F. N. B.* 201.

Advent, (*Adventus*) A Time containing about a Month preceding the Feaſt of the Nativity of our Saviour Chriſt. It begins from the *Sunday* that falls either upon St. *Andrew*'s Day, being the 30th of *November*, or next to it, and continues to the Feaſt of Chriſt's Nativity commonly called *Chriſtmas*. Our Anceſtors ſhewed great Reverence and Devotion to this Time, in Regard to the Approach of the ſolemn Feſtival: For *in* adventu *Domini nulla aſſiſa debet capi. Int. placita de temp. Regis Johan. Ebor.* 126. But the Statute *Weſtm.* 1. *c.* 48. Ordained that notwithſtanding the uſual Solemnity and Times of Reſt, it ſhould be lawful (in Reſpect of Juſtice and Charity, which ought at all Times to be regarded) to take Aſſiſes of Novel Diſſeiſin, *Mort d'Anceſtor, &c.* in the Time of *Advent, Septuageſima, and Lent.* This is alſo one of the Seaſons, from the Beginning of which to the End of the Octaves of the Epiphany, the Solemnizing of Marriages is forbidden, without ſpecial Licence, as we may find from theſe old Verſes,

Conjugium Adventus *prohibet*, Helarique *relaxat*;
Septuagena *vetat*, *ſed* Paſchæ Octava *reducit*;
Rogatio *vetitat*, *concedit* Trina *poteſtas.*

Ad ventrem Inſpiciendum, A Writ mentioned in the Statute of Eſſoins. 12 *Ed.* 2. See *Ventre Inſpiciendo*, by which a Woman is to be ſearched, whether ſhe be with Child by a former Husband, on her with-holding Lands from the Heir.

Adultery, (*Adulterium, quaſi ad alterius thorum*) *Anno* 1 *H.* 7. *c.* 4. and in divers old Authors termed *Advowtry*, is the Sin of Incontinence between two married Perſons; and if but one of the Perſons be married, it is nevertheleſs *Adultery*. But in this laſt Caſe, it is called ſingle *Adultery*, to diſtinguiſh it from the other, which is double. This Crime is ſeverely puniſhed by the Laws of God, and the ancient Laws of the Land: The

Julian Law, among the old *Romans*, made it Death; but in moſt Countries at this Time, the Puniſhment is by Fine, and ſometimes Baniſhment: In *England* it is now puniſhed by Fine, Penance, *&c.* King *Edmund* a *Saxon*, *Leg. ſuar'*, *cap.* 4. Adulterium *affici juſſit inſtar Homicidii. Canutus* the *Dane*, *Hominem* Adulterum *in exilium relegari juſſit*, *fœminam naſum & aures præcidi. Leg. par.* 2. *c.* 6. and *cap.* 50. *Qui uxoratus faciet* Adulterium, *habeat Rex vel Dominus ſuperiorem*, *Epiſcopus inferiorem.* Leg. H. 1. c. 12. —— *Rex*, *&c. Præcipimus tibi quod diligenter inquiri facias per legales homines de Viſn.* Candeur. *ſi* Robertus Pincerna *habens ſuſpectum* Will. Wake *qui cum uxore ſua* Adulterium *committeret*, *prohibuit ei ingreſſum domus ſuæ*, *& ſi idem* Will. *poſt prohibitionem illam*, *domus ipſius Roberti ingreſſus* Adulterium *prædictum commiſit*, *inde præfatus Robertus mentula eum privavit*, *& ſi inquiſitio dederit*, *quod ita ſit*, *tunc eidem Roberto & ſuis qui cum eo erant ad hoc faciend. terr. & Catalla ſua occaſione illa in manum noſtram ſeiſita*, *in pace eſſe facias*, *donec aliud inde tibi præcipimus*, *&c.* Clauſ. 14. Joh. m. 2. Perhaps this might be in ſome Meaſure agreeable to a Law made by *William* the Conqueror, that whoever forced a Woman ſhould loſe his Genitals, the offending Parts. Before the Statute 22 *Car.* 2. which makes malicious maiming Felony, it was a Queſtion, whether Cutting off the privy Members of a Man, taken in *Adultery* with another Man's Wife, was Felony or not? For according to *Bracton*, *ſequitur pœna aliquando Capitalis:* But *Anno* 13 *H.* 3. one *John* a *Monk* being taken by *Henry Hull* in the Act with his Wife, he cut off the privy Members of the Monk, and was only indicted for a Maihem. 3 *Inſt.* 118. If a Wife elope from her Husband, and live with the *Adulterer*, (without being reconciled to the Husband) ſhe ſhall forfeit her Dower. 1 *Inſt.* 36. 2 *Inſt.* 435. And there is a notable Caſe concerning *Margaret* the Wife of *John de Camois*, who with her Huſband's Conſent lived in *Adultery* with Sir *William Pannell*, yet loſt her Dower. 2 *Inſt. Adultery* being a Thing Temporal, as well as Spiritual, is againſt the Peace, *&c.*

Advocate, Is the Patron of a Cauſe, aſſiſting the Client with Advice, and who pleads for him: It is the ſame by the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Laws, as a Counſellor by the Common Law. The Eccleſiaſtical or Church *Advocate*, was originally of two Sorts; either an *Advocate* of the Cauſes, and Intereſt of the Church, retained as a Counſellor and Pleader of its Rights; or an *Advocate*, or Patron, of the Preſentation and Advowſon. Both theſe Offices at firſt belonged to the Founders of Churches and Convents, and their Heirs, who were bound to protect and defend their Churches, as well as to nominate or preſent to them——As *Ailwin* Founder of *Ramſey* Abbey; *Proruit in medium*, *ſe Rameſienſis Eccleſiæ* Advocatum, *ſe poſſeſſionum ejus tutorem allegans. Lib. Rameſ. Sect.* 49. But when the Patrons grew negligent in their Duty, or were not of Ability or Intereſt in the Courts of Juſtice, then the Religious began to retain Law *Advocates*, to ſollicit and proſecute their Cauſes. *Vid.* Spelman.

Advocati, Were thoſe which we now call Patrons, *viz.* who were the Founders of Churches, and reſerved to them and their Heirs, a Liberty to preſent a Perſon on any Avoidance.

Advocatione Decimarum, A Writ that lies for Tithes, demanding the fourth Part, or upwards, that belong to any Church. *Reg. Orig.* 29.

Advow, (*Advocare*) To juſtify or maintain an Act formerly done. For Example; One takes a Diſtreſs for Rent, or other Thing, and he that is diſtrained ſues a Replevin; now the Diſtrainer, juſtifying or maintaining the Act is ſaid to *Advow* or *Avow*: And hence comes *Advowant* and *Advowry*. *Old Nat. Br.* 43. The Signification of this Word is alſo to bring forth any Thing: Anciently when ſtolen Goods were bought by one, and ſold to another, it was lawful for the right Owner to take them where-ever they were found; and he in whoſe Poſſeſſion they were found, was bound *advocare*, *i. e.* to produce the Seller to juſtify the Sale; and ſo on till they found the Thief. Afterwards the Word was taken for any Thing which a Man acknowledged to be his own, or done by him; and in this Senſe it is mentioned in *Fleta*, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 5. *par.* 4. *Si vir ipſum in domo ſua ſuſceperit*, *nutrierit* & advocaverit *filium ſuum.*

Advowee, Or *Avowee*, (*Advocatus*) is uſed for him that hath Right to preſent to a Benefice: And by 25 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 5. we find *Advowee Paramount* is taken for the King, the higheſt Patron ——Advocatus *eſt ad quem pertinet jus* Advocationis *alicujus Eccleſiæ*, *ut ad Eccleſiam*, *nomine proprio non alieno*, *poſſit præſentare.* Fleta lib. 5. c. 14.

Advowſon, (*Advocatio*) Signifies the Right of Preſentation to a Church or Benefice. He who hath this Right to preſent is called *Patron*; becauſe they that originally obtained the Right of Preſentation to any Church, were Maintainers of, or Benefactors to the ſame Church: And therefore they are ſometimes ſtiled *Patroni*, ſometimes *Advocati*, and ſometimes *Defenſores*. When the Chriſtian Religion was firſt eſtabliſhed in *England*, Kings began to build Cathedral Churches, and to make Biſhops; and afterwards in Imitation of them, ſeveral Lords of Manors founded particular Churches on ſome Part of their own Lands, and endowed them with Glebe, reſerving to themſelves and their Heirs, a Right to preſent a fit Perſon to the Biſhop, when the ſame ſhould become void: And this is called an *Advowſon*, and he who hath this Right of Preſentation is termed the Patron, it being preſumed that he who founded the Church, will *Avow* and take it into his Protection, and be a Patron to defend it in its juſt Rights. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 184. *Advowſons* are of two Kinds; Appendant, and in Groſs: Appendant is a Right of Preſentation dependant upon a Manor, Lands, *&c.* and paſſes in a Grant of the Manor, as incident to the ſame; and when Manors were firſt created, and Lands ſet apart to build a Church on ſome Part thereof, the *Advowſon* or Right to preſent to that Church became appendant to the Manor. *Advowſon* in Groſs is a Right ſubſiſting by it ſelf, belonging to a Perſon, and not a Manor, Lands, *&c.* So that when an *Advowſon* appendant is ſevered by Deed or Grant from the corporeal Inheritance to which it was appendant, then it becomes an *Advowſon* in groſs. 1 *Inſt.* 121, 122. Alſo *Advowſons* are either Preſentative, Collative, or Donative. *Advowſons* were formerly moſt of them appendant to Manors, and the Patrons parochial Barons; the Lordſhip of the Manor, and Patronage of the Church were ſeldom in different Hands till *Advowſons* were given to religious Houſes; but of late Times the Lordſhip of the Manor, and the *Advowſon* of the Church have been divided; and now not only Lords of Manors, but mean Perſons have, by Purchaſe, the Dignity of Patrons of Churches, to the great

Pre-

Prejudice thereof. By the Common Law the Right of Patronage is a real Right fixed in the Patrons or Founders, and their Heirs, wherein they have as abſolute a Property as any other Man hath in his Lands and Tenements: For *Advowſons* are a temporal Inheritance, and Lay Fee; they may be granted by Deed or Will, and are Aſſets in the Hands of Heirs or Executors. 1 *Inſt.* 119. A Recovery may be ſuffered of an *Advowſon*; a Wife may be endowed of it; a Huſband Tenant by the Curteſy; and it may be forfeited by Treaſon or Felony. 1 *Rep.* 56. 10 *Rep.* 55. If an *Advowſon* deſcends to Coparceners, and the Church after the Death of their Anceſtors becomes void, the eldeſt Siſter ſhall firſt preſent. *Stat.* 21 *Ed.* 3. And when Coparceners, Joint-tenants, *&c.* are ſeiſed of an *Advowſon*, and Partition is made to preſent by turns, each ſhall be ſeiſed of their ſeparate Eſtate. 7 *Ann.* An Infant may preſent to a Church; and where an *Advowſon* belongs to a Feme-Covert, the Preſentation muſt be by Husband and Wife. 1 *Inſt.* 135. Perſons ſeiſed of *Advowſons* being Papiſts, are diſabled to make Preſentations, and the Chancellors of the Univerſities ſhall preſent. 1 *W. & M. cap.* 26. Preſentations to *Advowſons*, *&c.* for Money or other Reward, ſhall be void, *&c. Stat.* 31 *Eliz. c.* 6. Vid. *Preſentation*, *Simony*, *&c.*

Advocatio medietatis Eccleſiæ, *Advowſon* of the Moiety of the Church, is where there are two ſeveral Patrons, and two ſeveral Incumbents in one and the ſame Church, the one of the one Moiety, the other of the other Moiety thereof. *Co. Lit. Medietas Advocationis*, a Moiety of the *Advowſon*, is where two muſt join in the Preſentation, and there is but one Incumbent; as where there are two Parceners: And though they agree to preſent by turns, yet each of them hath but the Moiety of the Church. 1 *Inſt.* 17. But *Vide Stat.* 7 *Annæ.*

Advowſon of religious Houſes. Where any Perſons founded any *Houſe of Religion*, they had thereby the *Advowſon* or Patronage thereof, like unto thoſe who built and endowed Pariſh-Churches. And ſometimes theſe Patrons had the ſole Nomination of the Abbot, or Prior, *&c.* either by Inveſtiture or Delivery of a Paſtoral Staff: Or by direct Preſentation to the Dioceſan; or if a free Election were left to the *Religious*, a *Conge d'Eſlire*, or Licence for Election, was firſt to be obtained of the Patron, and the Elect confirmed by him. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 147, 163.

Aerie, (*Aeria accipitrum*) *Airy* of Goſhawks. It is the proper Term for Hawks, for that which of other Birds we call a Neſt. *Stat.* 9 *H.* 3. *cap.* 12. And it is generally ſaid to come from the *French* Word *Aire*, or *Eyre*, a Hawk's Neſt: But *Spelman* derives it from the Saxon *Eghe*, which the *Germans* and *Normans* made *Eye*, an *Egg*; whence *Eyerie* was a common Name for a Bird's Neſt, *viz.* A Repoſitory of Eggs. The Liberty of keeping theſe *Ayeries* of Hawks was a Privilege, granted to *Great Britain*: And the Preſerving the *Aeries* in the King's Foreſts was one Sort of Tenure of Lands by Service. *Anno* 20 *Ed.* 1. *Simon de Raghton & al. Tenent terras in Raghton, &c. per Serjantiam cuſtodiendi* Aerias *Auſturcorum Domini Regis.*

Æſtimatio Capitis, (*Pretium Hominis*) King *Athelſtane* ordained that Fines ſhould be paid for Offences committed againſt ſeveral Perſons according to their Degrees and Quality, by Eſtimation of their Heads. *Creſſ. Ch. Hiſt.* 834. *Leg. Hen.* 1.

Ætate probanda, A Writ that lay to inquire, Whether the King's Tenant holding in chief by Chivalry, were of full Age to receive his Lands into his own Hands. It was directed to the Eſcheator of the County; but is now diſuſed, ſince Wards and Liveries are taken away by the Statute. *Reg. Orig.* 294.

Affeerers, (*Afferatores*) From the Fr. *Affier*, to affirm. They are thoſe that in Courts-Leet upon Oath ſettle and moderate the Fines impoſed on ſuch Perſons as have committed Faults arbitrarily puniſhable, *viz.* that have no expreſs Penalty appointed by Statute: And they are alſo appointed for moderating Amercements in Courts-Baron. The Perſons nominated to this Office, affirm upon their Oaths what Penalty they think in Conſcience ought to be inflicted on the Offenders. This Word is uſed *Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 7. Where Mention is made, that the Juſtices before their Riſing in every Seſſions ſhall cauſe the Amerciaments to be *affeered*. And this ſeems to be agreeable to *Magna Charta*, by which it is ordained, that Perſons are to be amerced after the Manner of the Fault; and the Amerciaments ſhall be aſſeſſed by the Oath of honeſt and lawful Men of the Vicinage. 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 14.

The *Oath* of *Affeerers.*

YOU *ſhall well and truly* Affeer *and Affirm the ſeveral Amercements here made, and now to you read over; you ſhall ſpare no one out of Love, Fear, or Affection, nor raiſe or inhance any out of Hatred or Malice, but impartially ſhall do your Duties herein.*
So help you God.

Affeurer, (*Affeure*) In the Cuſtumary of *Normandy c.* 20. this Word the *Latin* Interpreter expreſſeth by *Taxare*, that is to ſet the Price of a Thing, as *Æſtimare*, *indicare*, *&c.*

Affiance, The Plighting of Troth between a Man and a Woman, upon Agreement of Marriage. It is derived from the *Latin* Word *Affidare*, and ſignifies as much as *fidem ad alium dare.* Lit. Sect. 39.

Affidare, To plight one's Faith, or give, or ſwear Fealty, *i. e.* Fidelity. *M. S. Dom. de Farendon* 22.

Affidatio Dominorum, An Oath taken by the Lords in Parliament, *Anno* 3 *H.* 6. *Rot. Parl.*

Affidatus, Signifies a Tenant by Fealty, alſo a Retainer——Affidatio *accipitur prò mutua fidelitatis connexione, tam in ſponſaliis, quam inter Dominum & vaſſallum —— Proles de* Affidata *& non maritata, non eſt Hæres.* M. S. Arth. Trevor Ar.

Affidiari, *Seu* Affidiari *ad Arma.* To be muſtered and inrolled for Soldiers upon an Oath of Fidelity. *Dom. de Farendon, M. S.* 55.

Affidavit, Signifies in Law an Oath in Writing; as to make *Affidavit* of a Thing, is to teſtify it upon Oath. An *Affidavit* generally ſpeaking is an Oath in Writing, ſworn before ſome Perſon who hath Authority to take ſuch Oath: And the true Place of Habitation, and true Addition of every Perſon who ſhall make an *Affidavit*, is to be inſerted into his *Affidavit.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 44, 46. *Affidavits* ought to ſet forth the Matter of Fact only, which the Party intends to prove by his *Affidavit*; and not to declare the Merits of the Cauſe, of which the Court is to judge. 21 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* The Plaintiff or Defendant may make *Affidavit* in a Cauſe depending; but it will not be admitted in Evidence at the Trial, only upon

Motions. 1 *Lill.* 44. When an *Affidavit* hath been read in Court, it ought to be filed, that the other Party may ſee it, and take a Copy of it. *Paſch.* 1655. An *Affidavit* taken before a Maſter in Chancery, will not be of any Force in the Court of King's Bench, or other Courts, nor ought to be read there; for it ought to be made before one of the Judges of the Court wherein the Cauſe is depending. *Style's Rep.* 445. But by *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5. The Judges of the Courts at *Weſtminſter* by Commiſſion may impower Perſons in the ſeveral Counties of *England* to take *Affidavits* concerning Matters depending in their ſeveral Courts, as Maſters in Chancery extraordinary uſed to do. Where *Affidavits* are taken by Commiſſioners in the Country, according to the Statute 29 *Car.* 2. And 'tis expreſſed to be in a Cauſe depending between two certain Perſons, and there is no ſuch depending, thoſe *Affidavits* cannot be read, becauſe the Commiſſioners have no Authority to take them; (and for that Reaſon the Party cannot be convicted of Perjury upon them) but if there is ſuch a Cauſe in Court, and *Affidavits* taken concerning ſome collateral Matter, they may be read. 2 *Salk.* 461. On a Rule to ſhew Cauſe, &c. *Affidavits* that contain new Matter, are not to be read; but if they tend to confirm what had been alledged and ſworn before the Rule was made, then they ſhall be read. *Salk. ibid.* No dilatory Plea ſhall be received in any Court, unleſs the Truth thereof be made out by *Affidavit*; or ſome probable Matter be ſhewn to believe the Fact. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann.* *Affidavits* are uſually for certifying the Service of Proceſs, or other Matters touching the Proceedings in a Cauſe.

An *Affidavit* of ſerving a *Subpœna* in Chancery.

In Canc. Inter *A. B.* Quer. *C. D.* Def.

E. F. *of*, &c. *Gent. maketh Oath, That he this Deponent did on*, &c. *laſt, ſerve the Defendant* C. D. *with a Writ of* Subpœna *out of this Honourable Court, by delivering the ſaid Writ under Seal to the ſaid* C. D. *whereby the ſaid* C. D. *was directed to appear in the ſaid Court on the Morrow of the Holy Trinity then next, at the Suit of* A. B. *Complainant.*

Jurat. die, &c. coram, &c.

Affinage, (Fr. *Affinage*) Refining of Metal, *Purgatio metalli, inde* fine and refine.

Affirm, (*Affirmare*) Signifies to ratify or confirm a former Law or Judgment. So is the Subſtantive *Affirmance* uſed, *Anno* 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 12. And ſo is the Verb it ſelf by *Weſt. Part* 2. *Symbol.* Tit. *Fines, Sect.* 152. If the Judgment be *affirmed*, &c. So alſo by *Crompton* in his Juriſd. *f.* 166. 19 *H.* 7. *cap.* 20.

Affirmation, An Indulgence allowed by Law to the People called *Quakers*, who in Caſes where an Oath is required from others, may make a ſolemn *Affirmation* that what they ſay is true; and if they make a falſe *Affirmation*, they are ſubject to the Penalties of Perjury: But this generally relates only to Oaths to the Government, and on publick Occaſions; for Quakers may not give Teſtimony in any criminal Cauſe, &c. *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 34. See *Quakers.*

Afforare, To ſet a Value or Price on a Thing *Et quod Amerciament. prædictor. tenentium* afforentur & *taxentur per Sacramentum parium. Charta Anno* 1316. *apud Thorn.* Du Cange.

Afforatus, Appraiſed or valued, as Things vendible in a Fair or Market——*Retinuit Rex poteſtatem pardonandi ei omnimoda Amerciamenta tam* Afforata, *quam non* Afforata, *tam de ſe quam de omnibus hominibus.* Cartular. Glaſton. *M. S. f.* 58.

Afforciament, (*Afforciamentum*) A Fortreſs, ſtrong Hold, or other Fortification —— *Pro reparatione murorum & aliorum* Afforciamentorum *dictæ Civitatis*, &c. Pryn. Animad. on Coke, *fol.* 184.

Afforciamentum Curiæ, The Calling of a Court upon a ſolemn and extraordinary Occaſion. *Cartul. Glaſton.* 43.

Afforciare, To add, increaſe, or make ſtronger —— *Cum juratores in veritate dicenda ſunt ſibi contrarii de conſilio Curiæ* Afforcietur *aſſiſa ita quod apponantur alii juxta numerum majoris partis quæ diſſenſerit.* Bract. lib. 4. c. 19. *viz.* Let the Witneſſes be increaſed.

Afforeſt, (*Afforeſtare*) To turn Ground into a Foreſt. *Chart. de Foreſt. c.* 1. When Foreſt Ground is turned from Foreſt to other Uſes, it is called *Diſ-afforeſted. Vide* Foreſt.

Affray, Is derived from the *Fr.* Word *Effrayer*, to *affright*, and it formerly meant no more; as where Perſons appeared with Armour or Weapons not uſually worn, to the Terror of others. *Stat.* 2 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3. But now it ſignifies a Skirmiſh or Fighting between two or more, and there muſt be a Stroke given, or offered, or a Weapon drawn, otherwiſe it is not an *Affray.* 3 *Inſt.* 158. It is inquirable in the Court-Leet; and puniſhable by Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions, by Fine and Impriſonment. And it differs from Aſſault, in that it is a Wrong to the Publick; whereas Aſſault is of a private Nature. *Lamb. lib.* 2. A Juſtice of Peace may commit *Affrayers*, until they find Sureties of the Peace: A Conſtable may require *Affrayers* to depart, and if they reſiſt, he may call others to his Aſſiſtance; who, if thoſe refuſe to aſſiſt him, may be fined and impriſoned: And a private Perſon, or Stander by, may put a Stop to an *Affray*, and ſeize the Offenders, where Perſons are aſſembled in a tumultuous Manner to break the Peace. 3 *Inſt.* 158. *H. P. C.* 135. In Caſe a Perſon be dangerouſly wounded, any Man may apprehend the Offender, and carry him before a Juſtice, in the ſame Manner as a Conſtable. *Dalt.* 35. In a very dangerous *Affray*, a Conſtable may juſtify Commitment, till the Offenders find Sureties for the Peace. *Lamb.* 139. He may likewiſe put the *Affrayers* in the Stocks till he can procure proper Aſſiſtance to convey them to Gaol. *Dalt.* 38. But in all Caſes of *Affrays*, the Conſtable muſt apprehend the Perſons offending before the *Affray* is over, or elſe he may not do it without a Warrant from a Juſtice, except it be in an extraordinary Caſe; as where a Perſon is wounded dangerouſly. *Dalt.* 36. If a Conſtable is hurt in an *Affray*, he may have his Remedy by Action of Treſpaſs, and have good Damages; but the *Affrayers* if they are hurt, ſhall have no Remedy. *Lamb.* 141. And where any other Perſons receive Harm from the *Affrayers*, they may have Remedy by Action againſt them. *Dalt.* 35.

An *Indictment* for an *Affray.*

JUR. &c. *Quod* A. B. *de*, &c. C. D. & E. F. *de*, &c. *vi & armis, viz. cum Gladiis & aliis bellicoſis Inſtrumentis tal. die*, &c. *apud*, &c. *in com. prad. arraiat. & illicite congregat. inſultum &*

Affraiam *invicem fecerunt in terrorem & perturbationem diverſorum ſubditorum Dom. Regis tunc ibid. exiſten. & in malum & pernicioſum exemplum Ligeorum dicti Regis, & contra pacem dicti Dom. Regis coron. & dignitat. ſuas.*

Affreightment, (*Affretamentum*) The Freight of a Ship, from the French *Fret*, which ſignifies the Tons. *Pat.* 11 *Hen.* 4. See *Charter-Party.*

Affri, vel *Affra*, Bullocks, or Horſes or Beaſts of the Plough. —— *Vicecomes liberet ei omnia catalla debitoris, exceptis Bobus &* Affris *carucæ.* Weſtm. 2. c. 18. *Et communiam Paſturæ ad decem Boves & duos* Affros *in prædictis Paſturis.* Mon. Angl. par. 2. f. 291. And in the County of *Northumberland*, the People to this Day call a dull or ſlow Horſe, a falſe *Aver* or *Afer.* Spelm. Gloſſ.

Agalma, The Impreſſion or Image of any Thing on a Seal; —— *Ego* Dunſtanus *hanc Libertatem crucis* Agalmate *conſignavi* —— Chart. Edg. Reg. pro Weſtmonaſt. Eccleſ. Anno 968.

Age, (*Ætas*, Fr. *Aage*) In common Acceptation ſignifies a Man's Life from his Birth to any certain Time, or the Day of his Death: It alſo hath Relation to that Part of Time wherein Men live. But in the Law it is particularly uſed for thoſe ſpecial Times which enable Perſons of both Sexes to do certain Acts, which before thro' Want of Years and Judgment they are prohibited to do. As for Example; a Man at twelve Years of *Age* ought to take the Oath of Allegiance to the King; at Fourteen, which is his *Age* of Diſcretion, he may conſent to Marriage, and chuſe his Guardian; and at Twenty-one he may alien his Lands, Goods and Chattels: A Woman at nine Years of Age is dowable; at Twelve ſhe may conſent to Marriage; at Fourteen ſhe is at Years of Diſcretion, and may chuſe a Guardian; and at Twenty-one ſhe may alienate her Lands, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 78. There are ſeveral other *Ages* mentioned in our antient Books, relating to Aid of the Lord, Wardſhip, *&c.* now of no Uſe. *Co. Lit.* The *Age* of Twenty-one is the full Age of Man or Woman; which enables them to contract and manage for themſelves, in Reſpect to their Eſtates, until which Time they cannot act with Security to thoſe as deal with them; for their Acts are in moſt Caſes either void, or voidable: *Perk.* But a Perſon under Twenty-one, may contract for Neceſſaries ſuitable to his Quality, and it ſhall bind him: Alſo one under *Age* may be Executor of a Will. 1 *Inſt.* 171. And at fourteen Years of *Age* a Perſon may diſpoſe of Goods and Perſonal Eſtate by Will; tho' not of Lands 'till the *Age* of Twenty-one. A Perſon under the *Age* of Twenty-one may make a Purchaſe; but at his full *Age* he may agree or diſagree to it. 1 *Inſt.* 2. So where Perſons marry, the Man under the *Age* of Fourteen, or the Woman within Twelve, they may diſagree to the Marriage at thoſe *Ages:* And the Law is the ſame in other Caſes. Perſons under the *Age* of Fourteen, are not generally puniſhable for Crimes: But if they do any Treſpaſs, they muſt anſwer for the Damage. 1 *Inſt.* 247. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 547. Fourteen is the *Age* by Law to be a Witneſs, being the *Age* of Diſcretion; and in ſome Caſes a Perſon of nine Years of *Age* has been allow'd to give Evidence. 2 *Hawk.* 434. None may be a Member of Parliament under the Age of twenty-one Years; and no Man can be ordained Prieſt till Twenty-four; nor be a Biſhop till thirty Years of *Age.*

Age Prier, (*Ætatem precari* or *Ætatis precatio*) Is when an Action being brought againſt a Perſon under Age for Lands which he hath by Deſcent, he by Petition or Motion ſhews the Matter to the Court, and prays that the Action may ſtay 'till his full Age of twenty-one Years, which the Court generally agrees to. *Terms de Ley* 30. But as a Purchaſor, a Minor ſhall not have *Age-Prier:* Nor in a Writ of Aſſize, becauſe it is of his own Wrong; and this Writ ſhall not be delayed. *Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 1. 38 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 27. Nor in a Writ of Dower; or of Partition. *Hob.* 242. In a Writ of Debt againſt an Heir, he ſhall have his Age, for at full Age he may plead *Riens per Deſcent*, or a Releaſe to his Anceſtor, and be diſcharged. *Danv. Abr.* 259. See *Parol Demurrer*

Agenfrida, The true Lord or Owner of any Thing. —— *Si porcus non fuerit ibi ſæpius quam ſemel det* Agenfrida *unum ſolidum.* Leg. Inæ, cap. 50. *apud* Brompt. *c.* 45.

Agenhine, A Gueſt at an Inn after three Nights, when accounted one of the Family. See *Hoghenhine.*

Agent and Patient. Is when a Perſon is the Doer of a Thing, and the Party to whom done. As where a Woman endows her ſelf of the beſt Part of her Husband's Poſſeſſions, this being the ſole Act of her ſelf to her ſelf, makes her *Agent and Patient.* Alſo if a Man be indebted unto another, and afterwards he makes the Creditor his Executor, and dies, the Executor may retain ſo much of the Goods of the Deceaſed as will ſatisfy his Debt; and by this Retainer he is *Agent and Patient*, that is, the Party to whom the Debt is due, and the Perſon that pays the ſame. But a Man ſhall not be Judge in his own Cauſe, *Quia iniquum eſt aliquem ſuæ rei eſſe judicem.* 8 Rep. 138.

Agild, Signifies to be free from Penalties, not ſubject to the cuſtomary Fine or Impoſition. Sax. *a Gild, Sine mulcta.* Leges Aluredi, cap. 6. *Si utlagata efficiat ut occidatur, pro eo quod contra Dei rectum & Regis imperium Stet —— jaceat* Agild. In Leg. Hen. 1. *c.* 88. *Agilde*, was a Perſon ſo vile, that whoever kill'd him was to pay no Mulct for his Death.

Agiler, From the Sax. *a gile*, an Obſerver or Informer.

Agillarius, A Hey-ward, Herd-ward, or Keeper of Cattle in a common Field. Towns and Villages had their Heywards, to ſuperviſe and guard the greater Cattle, or common Herd of Kine and Oxen, and keep them within due Bounds; and if theſe were ſervile Tenants, they were privileged from all cuſtomary Services to the Lord, becauſe they were preſumed to be always attending their Duty, as a Shepherd on his Flock. And Lords of Manors had likewiſe their Heywards, to take Care of the Tillage, Harveſt-Work, *&c.* and ſee that there were no Incroachments made on their Lordſhips: But this is now the Buſineſs of Bailiffs, *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 534, 576. The *Agillarius* or Heyward, was ſworn in his Office in the Lord's Court. *Kitch.* 46.

Agiſt, (from the Fr. *Giſte*, A Bed or Reſting-place, or from *Giſter*, i. e. *Stabulari*) Signifies to take in and feed the Cattle of Strangers in the King's Foreſt, and to gather up the Money due for the ſame. *Chart. de Foreſta.* 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 9. The Officers appointed for this Purpoſe are called *Agiſters*, or *Giſt-takers*, and are made by the King's Letters Patent: There are four of them in every Foreſt wherein the King hath any Pawnage. *Manw.*

Manw. For. Laws 80. They are alſo called *Agiſtators*, to take Account of the Cattle *agiſted*.

Agiſtment, (*Agiſtamentum*) Is where other Men's Cattle are taken into any Ground, at a certain Rate *per* Week. Our Graziers call the Cattle which they thus take in to keep *Giſements*; and to *Giſe* or *Juice* the Ground, is when the Occupier thereof feeds it not with his own Stock, but takes in the Cattle of others to *agiſt* or paſture it. *Agiſtment* is likewiſe the Profit of ſuch Feeding in a Ground or Field: And extends to the Depaſturing of barren Cattle of the Owner, for which Tithes ſhall be paid to the Parſon. There is *Agiſtment of Sea-Banks*, where Lands are charged with a Tribute to keep out the Sea. *Terræ Agiſtatæ* are Lands whoſe Owners are bound to keep up the Sea-Banks. *Spelm. in Romney-Marſh.*

Agitatio Animalium in Foreſta, The Drift of Beaſts in the Foreſt. *Leg. Foreſt.*

Agnus Dei, A Piece of white Wax in a Flat oval Form, like a ſmall Cake, ſtamp'd with the Figure of the Lamb, and conſecrated by the Pope. *Agnus Dei*, Croſſes, &c. are not permitted to be brought into this Kingdom, on Pain of a *Præmunire*. Stat. 13 Eliz. c. 2.

Agraria Lex, A Law made by the *Romans* for Diſtribution of Lands among the common People.

Agreement, *Agreamentum*, (*aggregatio mentium*) Is a joining together of Two or more Minds in any Thing done, or to be done. *Plowd.* 17. It is Threefold, 1ſt, An *Agreement* executed already at the Beginning; as where Money is paid for the Thing agreed, or other Satisfaction made. 2dly, An *Agreement* after an Act done by another; as where one doth ſuch a Thing, and another Perſon *agrees* to it afterwards, which is executed alſo: And, 3dly, An *Agreement* executory, or to be perform'd *in futuro*. This laſt Sort of *Agreement* may be divided into two Parts; one certain at the Beginning, and the other when the Certainty not appearing at firſt, the Parties *agree* that the Thing ſhall be perform'd upon the Certainty known. *Terms de Ley* 31. Every *Agreement* ought to be perfect, full and compleat, being the mutual Conſent of the Parties; and ought to be executed with a Recompence, or be ſo certain as to give an Action or other Remedy for the ſame. *Plowd.* 5. An *Agreement* without Satisfaction, is to no Purpoſe. *Cro. Car.* 193. Any Thing under Hand and Seal, which imports an *Agreement*, will amount to a Covenant: And a *Proviſo*, by Way of *Agreement*, amounts likewiſe to Covenant; and Action may be brought upon them. 1 *Lev.* 155. A forced *Agreement* of the Party is accounted no *Agreement*; and therefore he that did *agree* to the Thing, ſhall not be compelled to perform it. 1 *Lill.* 48. An *Agreement* made only by Parol, may be diſcharged and made void, at any Time before broken, by Parol only, without Satisfaction: But not after it is broken, when an Injury is done. 22 *Car.* 1. *B. R. Agreements* are to be in Writing by Stat. 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. of Frauds and Perjuries: And by the Common Law, are govern'd by the Intention, or as near it as may be. They are either concerning Lands or Goods.

Articles of Agreement for Sale of an Eſtate.

Articles *of Agreement indented, made and concluded upon this Day and Year*, &c. *Between* A. B. *of*, &c. *of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part, as followeth*, viz.

IMprimis, The ſaid *A. B.* in Conſideration of the Sum of, &c. to be paid as herein after is mentioned, doth covenant and *agree* with the ſaid *C. D.* That he the ſaid *A. B.* ſhall and will, at the Coſts and Charges of the ſaid *C. D.* on or before the Day, &c. next coming, by ſuch Conveyances, Ways and Means in the Law as his Counſel ſhall reaſonably adviſe, well and ſufficiently grant, convey and aſſure to the ſaid *C. D.* and his Heirs, or to whom he or they ſhall appoint, and to ſuch Uſes as he or they ſhall direct, All that Meſſuage, Tenement, &c. with Covenants to be therein contained againſt all Incumbrances done or committed by him the ſaid *A. B.* or any claiming under him. *Item*, The ſaid *C. D.* for himſelf, his Heirs and Aſſigns, doth covenant and grant to and with the ſaid *A. B.* his Heirs and Aſſigns, That he the ſaid *C. D.* ſhall and will, on executing the ſaid Conveyance, pay unto the ſaid *A. B.* his Heirs or Aſſigns, the ſaid Sum of, &c. as and for the Purchaſe-Money for the ſaid Meſſuage, Tenement and Premiſſes above-mentioned. *Item*, It is further *agreed* by and between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, That the ſaid *C. D.* his Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall and may, on the Day, &c. enter into and upon the ſaid Premiſſes, and receive the Profits thereof, to his and their own Uſe and Uſes. *In Witneſs*, &c.

Aid, (*Auxilium*) Is all one with the French *Aide*, and is generally underſtood to be a Subſidy granted to the Crown. By the antient Law of the Land, the King and any Lord of the Realm, might lay an *Aid* upon their Tenants, for Knighting an eldeſt Son, or Marriage of a Daughter; but this is taken away by the Statute 12 *Car.* 2. This Impoſition, which was often levied in antient Times, ſeems to have deſcended to us from *Normandy*, or rather from the feudal Laws. *Grand Cuſtum. c.* 35. It is ſaid to differ from Tax in Signification; for Taxes were formerly levied at the Will of the Lord, upon any Occaſion whatſoever, but *Aids* could not be levied but where it was lawful and cuſtomary ſo to do; as to make the eldeſt Son a Knight, marry the eldeſt Daughter, or to redeem the Lord from Priſon. By Statute 34 *Ed.* 1. It is ordained that the King ſhall levy no *Aid* or Tax without his Parliament.

Aid-Prier, (*Auxilium Petere*) *Aid-Prayer*, A Word made uſe of in Pleading, for a Petition in Court to call in Help from another Perſon that hath an Intereſt in the Thing conteſted: This gives Strength to the Party praying in *Aid*, and to the other likewiſe, by giving him an Opportunity of avoiding a Prejudice growing towards his own Right. As Tenant for Life, by the Curteſy, for Term of Years, &c. being impleaded, may pray in *Aid* of him in Reverſion; that is, deſire the Court that he may be called by Writ to alledge what he thinks proper for the Maintenance of the Right of the Perſon calling him, and of his Own. *F. N. B.* 50. *Aid* ſhall be granted to the Defendant in a Writ of Treſpaſs: It lies in *Ejectione firmæ*, for the Defendant, when the Title of the Land is in Queſtion: Leſſee for Years, ſhall have *Aid* in Treſpaſs; and Tenants at Will ſhall have *Aid*: But Tenant in Tail ſhall not have *Aid* of him in Remainder in Fee; for he himſelf hath Inheritance. *Danv. Abr.* 292. There ought to be Privity between a Perſon that joins in *Aid* and the other to whom he is joined; otherwiſe Joinder in *Aid* ſhall not be ſuffered. *Danv.* 318. There is a Prayer in *Aid* of the *King*: Of *Patrons*, by Parſons, Vicars, &c. And between *Coparceners*, where one Coparcener ſhall have *Aid*

of the other to recover *pro rata*. *Co. Litt.* And alſo Servants, having done any Thing lawfully in Right of their Maſters, ſhall have *Aid* of them. *Terms de Ley* 34.

Aid of the King, (*Auxilium Regis*) Is where the King's Tenant prays *Aid of the King*, on Account of Rent demanded of him by others. A City or Borough, that holds a Fee-farm of the King, if any Thing be demanded againſt them which belongs thereto, they may pray in *Aid of the King*: And the King's Bailiffs, Collectors, or Accountants ſhall have *Aid of the King*. In theſe Caſes, the Proceedings are ſtop'd 'till the King's Counſel are heard to ſay what they think fit, for avoiding the King's Prejudice. *Terms de Ley* 35. *Stat.* 4 *Ed.* 1. and 14 *Ed.* 3.

Aile, (of the French *Aieul*, i. e. *Avus*) Signifies a Writ which lies where a Man's Grandfather or Great Grandfather (called *Beſaile*) being ſeiſed of Lands and Tenements in Fee-ſimple, the Day that he died, and a Stranger abateth or entereth the ſame Day, and diſpoſſeſſes the Heir of his Inheritance. *F. N. B.* 222. In this Writ, a Man cannot make Title higher than his *Beſaiel*, or the Brother of his *Beſaiel*. 3 *E.* 3. The Aunt and the Niece ſhall join in a Writ of *Aiel* of the Seiſin of their Grandfather. And the Writ runs thus: *Rex Vic. &c. Præc.* A. B. *quod juſte, &c. redd.* B. & D. *unum Meſſuagium, &c. de quo* D. Avus *præd.* B. & *proavus præd.* D. *cujus hæred. ipſi ſunt, fuit ſeiſitus, &c.*

Aiſiamenta, i. e. *Eaſements*, Which include any Liberty of Paſſage, open Way, Water-courſe, &c. for the Eaſe and Accommodition of Tenants. *Kitch.* 105.

Al, *Ald*, Words which begin with *Al* or *Ald* in the Names of Places, ſignify Antiquity; as *Alborough*, *Aldworth*, &c.

Alanerarius, A Manager and Keeper of Dogs, for the Sport of Hawking, from *Alanus* a Dog, known to the Antients. *Du Freſne.* But Mr. *Blount* renders it a Faulconer. —— Robertus *de* Chedworth *Vice-Com.* Linc. *liberavit lvi s. viii d.* Johanni de Bellovento, *pro putura ſeptem Leporariorum & trium Falconum &* Alanerarii *& pro vadiis unius Bracenarii.* 16 E. 1.

Alba, The *Alb*, A Surplice or white ſacerdotal Veſt, antiently uſed by officiating Prieſts.

Alba firma, This Word is uſed by my Lord *Coke*, and ſeems to ſignify a Tenure. —— *Duplex eſt Tenura in Com.* Weſtmorland, *ſcilicet una per* Albam firmam, *& alia per Cornagium, &c.* 2 Inſt. 10.

Albergellum, The ſame with *Halsberga*: *Omnis homo, &c. habet* Albergellum *& capellum ferreum, Lanceam & Gladium.* It here ſignifies a Defence for the Neck. *Hoveden* 611.

Album, Is a Word made Uſe of for white Rent, paid in Silver. *Rot. Parl.* 6 *H.* 3.

Alder, Signifies the Firſt; as *Alder beſt*, is the beſt of all; *Alder liefeſt*, the moſt Dear.

Alderman, (Sax. *Ealdorman*, Lat. *Aldermannus*) Hath the ſame Signification as Senator, or Senior: But at this Day, and long ſince, theſe are called *Aldermen* who are Aſſociates to the Civil Magiſtrate of a City or Town corporate. *Stat.* 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. There was formerly an *Aldermannus Hundredi*, which was firſt introduced in the Reign of *H.* 1. Among his Laws, *cap.* 8. we read, *Præſit autem ſingulis hominum novenis Decimus, & toti ſimul Hundredo unus de melioribus, & vocetur* Aldermannus, *qui Dei leges & hominum jura vigilanti ſtudeat obſervantia promovere.* Du Cange. And in *Spelman's Gloſſary* we find that we had antiently a Title of *Aldermannus totius Angliæ*, Witneſs this Inſcription upon a Tomb in *Ramſey-Abbey*. —— *Hic requieſcit* D. Alwinus *inclyti Regis* Eadgari *cognatus, totius* Angliæ Aldermannus, *& hujus Sacri Cœnobii miraculoſus Fundator.* This Officer was in the Nature of Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*. *Spelm. Alderman* was one of the Degrees of Nobility among the *Saxons*, and ſignified an Earl; ſometimes applied to a Place, it was taken for a General, with a Civil Juriſdiction as well as military Power; which Title afterwards was uſed for a Judge. But it literally imports no more than Elder.

Alæ Eccleſiæ, The Wings or Side Iles of the Church, from the French *Les Ailes de l'Egliſe*. —— *Ad baſes pilariorum murus erat tabulis Marmoreis compoſitus, qui Chorum cingens & Presbyterium, corpus Eccleſiæ lateribus quæ* Alæ *vocantur, dividebat.* Gervaſ. Dorobern *in Deſcript. Eccl.* Cantuar.

Alecenarium, A Sort of Hawk called a *Lanner*. See *Putura*.

Alfet, (Sax. *Alfæth*) A Chauldron or Furnace, wherein antiently boiling Water was put for a Criminal to dip his Arm in up to his Elbow, and there hold it for ſome Time. *Du Cange.*

Alehouſes, Are to be licenſed by Juſtices of Peace; who have Power to put down *Alehouſes*, &c. But the Act is not to reſtrain Selling of *Ale* in Fairs. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 25. *Alehouſe-keepers* are liable to a Penalty for keeping *Alehouſes* without Licence; for ſelling their *Ale* in ſhort Meaſure; and permitting Tippling, &c. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 9. 3 *Car.* 1. *c.* 3. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 15. See *Inns.*

Aler San jour, (*Fr.*) To go without Day, *viz.* To be finally diſmiſſed the Court, becauſe there is no further Day aſſign'd for Appearance. *Kitch.* 146.

Ale-Silver, A Rent or Tribute annually paid to the Lord Mayor of *London* by thoſe that ſell *Ale* within the Liberty of the City. *Antiq. Purvey.* 183.

Alestake, A May-Pole call'd *Aleſtake*, becauſe the Country People drew much *Ale* there: But it is not properly the common May-Pole, but rather a long Stake drove into the Ground, with a Sign on it, that *Ale* was to be ſold.

Ale-taſter, Is an Officer appointed in every Court-Leet, ſworn to look to the Aſſize and Goodneſs of Bread, *Ale* and Beer, within the Precincts of the Lordſhip. *Kitch.* 46. In *London* there are *Ale-Conners*, who are Officers appointed to *taſte Ale* and Beer, &c. in the Limits of the City.

Alias, Is a ſecond or further Writ, iſſued from the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, after a *Capias*, &c. ſued out without Effect. *Pract. Attorn. Edit.* 1.

Alias dict. Is to aſcertain the Name and Additions of the Defendant in Declarations for Debt on Bond, &c. See *Miſnomer.*

Alien, (*Alienus*, *Alienigena*) One born in a ſtrange Country out of the Allegiance of the King: It is taken for the contrary to a Denizen or natural Subject. But a Man born out of the Land, ſo as it be within the Limits of the King's Obedience beyond Sea; or born of *Engliſh* Parents out of the Obedience of the King, if the Parents at the Time of the Birth were of ſuch Obedience, is no *Alien*. Statute 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. And if one born out of the King's Obedience, come and reſide in *England*, his Children begotten and born here are not *Aliens* but Denizens. 7 *Rep.* All Perſons being the King's natural-born Subjects,

Subjects, may inherit, as Heirs to their Ancestors, tho' their Ancestors were *Aliens*. By Statute 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 6. Children of an Embassador in a foreign Country, by a Wife being an *English* Woman, by the Common Law, are natural born Subjects, and not *Aliens*. 7 *Rep.* 18. And if an *English* Merchant living beyond Sea marries a Wife there, and hath a Child by her, and dies; this Child is born a Denizen, and shall be Heir to him, notwithstanding the Wife be an *Alien*. *Cro. Car.* 605. *March* 91. Those which are born in the *English* Plantations, are Subjects born. *Danv. Abr.* 324. There are two Incidents regularly that are necessary to make a Subject born; First, That his Parents, at the Time of his Birth, be under the actual Obedience of the King; Secondly, That the Place of his Birth, be within the King's Dominions. 7 *Rep.* 18. And it is the Place of Birth that makes the Disability of an *Alien* to have Lands, &c. The Blood is not the Disability, but the Place where born. *Cro. Jac.* 539. An *Alien* can hold no Land by Descent, or Purchase, or be Tenant by the Curtesy, or in Dower. 5 *Rep.* 502. But 'tis said he may suffer a Recovery, and it will bar the Estate-tail. 4 *Leon.* 84. An *Alien* may purchase a House for Years, for Habitation during his Residency, as necessary for Trade; tho' not Lands. If an *Alien*, being a Merchant, leaves the Realm, the King shall have the Lease; and if he dies here possessed thereof, his Executors or Administrators shall not have it, but the King; he having it only as an Habitation for his Trade. If an *Alien* is no Merchant, the King shall have his Lease for Years, tho' it were for his Habitation. 7 *Rep.* 18. 1 *Inst.* 2, 129. 2 *Inst.* 741. In Case an *Alien* purchase Lands, the King upon Office found, shall have it. 1 *Inst.* 2. *Aliens* are prohibited to purchase Benefices, without the King's Licence, &c. *Stat.* 7 *R.* 2. *c.* 12. A Devise of Lands to an *Alien*, is void. 4 *Leon.* 82. And if a Man be bound to an *Alien* Enemy in an Obligation, the Bond is void to him; but the King shall have it. 1 *Lev.* 59. *Danv. Abr.* 322. *Aliens* may obtain Goods and Personal Estate, by Trade, &c. And may maintain Actions for the same; they may also have Actions of Assault and Battery, and for Support of their Credit. 1 *Bulst.* 134. But they cannot bring any Real Action, unless it be for an House for necessary Habitation, being for the Benefit of Trade. 7 *Rep.* And an *Alien* Enemy cannot maintain any Action whatsoever, nor get any Thing lawfully within this Realm. *Terms de Ley* 36. An *Alien* Enemy coming into this Kingdom, and taken in War, shall suffer Death by the Martial Law; and not be indicted at Common Law, for the Indictment must conclude *contra Ligeantiam suam*, &c. And such was never in the Protection of the King. *Molloy de jur. Marit.* 417. *Aliens* living under the Protection of the King, may have the Benefit of a general Pardon. *Hob.* 271. An *Alien* Friend may be an Administrator to a Person dying. 1 *Ventr.* 417. No *Alien* shall be returned on any Jury, nor be sworn for Trial of Issues between Subject and Subject, &c. but where an *Alien* is Party in a Cause depending, the Inquest of Jurors are to be half Denizens, and half *Aliens*: But in Cases of High Treason, this is not allowed. 2 *Inst.* 17. An *Alien* shall not have any Vote in the Choice of Knights of the Shire, or Burgesses to Parliament. *Hob.* 270. And Persons that are *Aliens*, or born out of the Realm, are incapable to be Members of Parliament, enjoy Offices, &c. *Stat.* 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 2. *Aliens* are to take an Oath to be true to the King, and obedient to his Laws: They shall not take Apprentices, but such as are born in the King's Allegiance. Strangers not being Denizens and Householders, are restrain'd from keeping any Shop, &c. to exercise their Handicrafts: And the Goods and Wares of *Aliens*, are to be examined and marked, by Wardens of Handicrafts, &c. 14 *H.* 8. 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 16. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 16. No *Alien* shall be a Factor abroad, in the *English* Plantations, under Penalties. *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 18. See *Artificers.*

Alienation, (from *Alienare* to alien) A Transferring the Property of a Thing to another. It chiefly relates to Lands and Tenements: As to *alien* Land in Fee, is to sell the Fee-simple thereof: So likewise of Estates in Fee-tail, &c. And to *alien* in Mortmain, is to make over Lands or Tenements to a Religious House or Body Politick; for which the King's Licence is to be obtained. *Stat.* 15 *R.* 2. *c.* 5. Fines for *Alienations* are taken away by Statute; except Fines due by particular Customs of Manors. 12 *Car.* 2. *Danv. Abr.* 327. All Persons who have a Right to Lands, may generally *alien* them to others: But some *Alienations* are forbidden; as an *Alienation* by a particular Tenant, such as Tenant for Life, &c. which infers a Forfeiture of the Estate. 1 *Inst.* 118. For if Lessee for Life, by Livery *alieneth* in Fee, or make a Lease for the Life of another, or Gift in Tail, it is a Forfeiture of his Estate: So if Tenant in Dower, Tenant for another's Life; Tenant for Years, &c. do *alien* for a greater Estate than they lawfully may make. 1 *Inst.* 233, 251. Conditions in Feoffments, &c. that the Feoffee shall not *alien*, are void. 1 *Inst.* 206. *Hob.* 261. And it is the same where a Man possessed of a Lease for Years, or other Thing, and gives and sells his whole Property therein, upon such Condition. But one may grant an Estate in Fee, on Condition that the Grantee shall not *alien* to a particular Person, &c. And where a Reversion is in the Donor of an Estate, he may restrain an *Alienation* by Condition. *Lit.* 361. *Wood's Inst.* 141. Estates in Tail, for Life, or Years, where the whole Interest is not parted with, may be made with Condition not to *alien* to others, for the Preservation of the Lands granted in the Hands of the first Grantee.

Alifred, An old *Saxon* Word, signifying allowed or permitted; from whence we say such a one hath Leave, &c.

Alimony, (*Alimonia*) Signifies Nourishment or Maintenance: And in a legal Sense, it is taken for that Allowance which a married Woman sues for and is entitled to, upon any occasional Separation from her Husband. But the Woman must not be charged with Elopement or Adultery. *Terms de Ley* 38. Where a Woman is divorced a *Mensa & Thoro*, she may sue her Husband in her own Name for *Alimony* or Maintenance out of the Husband's Estate, during the Separation, either in the Chancery or Spiritual Court; and it will be allowed, except it be in Cases of Elopement and Adultery. 1 *Inst.* 235. But the Spiritual Court is the proper Court to sue in for *Alimony*: And the not allowing a Wife Maintenance, is not an Offence within the Statute 1 *Eliz.* but a Neglect of the Husband's Duty, and a Breach of his Vow. 12 *Rep.* 30. A Man may be sued in the Spiritual Court for Beating his Wife, and he may be ordered to pay her so much *per* Week *Alimony*: But a Prohibition hath been granted by

B. R. in ſuch Caſe; and the Wife may have Sureties of the Peace for unreaſonable Beating her. *Trin.* 11 *Jac.* 1. *Moor* 874. *Alimony* was anciently expreſſed by *Rationabile Eſtoverium*, Reaſonable Maintenance. —— *Rex Vic.* Bucks. *ſalutem. Præcipimus tibi quod de Maritagio* Emmæ de Pinckeny *uxoris* Laurentii Penire, *qui Excommunicatus eſt, eo quod predictam Emmam affectione Maritali non tractat, eidem Emmæ Rationabile Eſtoverium ſuum invenias, donec idem* Laurentius *Vir ſuus eam tanquam uxorem ſuam tractaverit, ne iteratus clamor ad nos inde perveniat.* —— Rot. 7. Hen. 3.

Allaunds, *Ab Alanis, Scythiæ Gente*, Hare-Hounds.

Allay, (Fr. in Lat. *Allaya*) A Word uſed for the Tempering and Mixture of other Metals with Silver or Gold. *Stat.* 9 *Hen.* 5. This *Allay* is to augment the Weight of the Silver or Gold, ſo as it may defray the Charge of Coinage, and to make it the more fuſile. A Pound-Weight of Standard Gold, by the preſent Standard in the Mint, is Twenty-two Carats fine, and two Carats *Allay*: And a Pound-Weight of right Standard Silver conſiſts of eleven Ounces two Penny Weights of fine Silver, and eighteen Penny Weight of *Allay*. *Lownd's Eſſay upon Coins, pag.* 19. One Penny Weight of Angel Gold is worth four Shillings and Two-pence; of Crown-Gold, three Shillings and Ten-pence; and of Foreign Gold, three Shillings and Six-pence: And one Ounce of pure Silver, is worth five Shillings and Four-pence; and with *Allay*, five Shillings. *Mod. Juſt. tit. Coin, pag.* 120.

Allegiance, *Allegiantia* (formerly called *Ligeance*, from the Latin *Alligare & Ligare*, i. e. *Ligamen Fidei*) is the ſworn *Allegiance*, or Faith and Obedience, which every Subject owes to his Prince. It is either perpetual, where one is a Subject born; or where one hath the Right of a Subject by Naturalization, *&c.* or it is temporary, by Reaſon of Reſidence in the King's Dominions. To Subjects born, it is an Incident inſeparable, and as ſoon as born they owe by Birth-right Obedience to their Sovereign: And it cannot be confined to any Kingdom, but follows the Subject whereſoever he goes. 1 *Inſt.* 2. 329. 2 *Inſt.* 741. This Word at firſt implied the legal Subjection of Vaſſals to their Lords. *Cow. Interp.* All Perſons above the Age of 12 Years are to be required to take the Oath of *Allegiance* in Courts-Leet. And there are ſeveral Statutes requiring the Oath of *Allegiance* and Supremacy, *&c.* to be taken, under Penalties: Juſtices of Peace may ſummons Perſons above the Age of 18 Years, to take theſe Oaths. *Stat.* 1 *Eliz.* 1 *W. & M.* &c. Abſolving any Perſons from their *Allegiance*, is High Treaſon, by 1 & 21 *Eliz.*

Allegiare, To defend or juſtify by due Courſe of Law. —— *Si quis ſe velit* allegiare *ſecundum Regis Weregilidum hoc faciat.* Leges Alvred. c. 4. Spelm.

Aller Good. The Word *Aller* is uſed to make what it is added to ſignify ſuperlatively; as *Aller-Good* is the greateſt Good.

Alleviare, Signifies to levy or pay an accuſtomed Fine. Some of our ancient Hiſtories mention ſuch Fines paid by Perſons to their Lords for Redemption of their Daughters, or for a Licence to marry them. *Brady's Pref. to Engl. Hiſt.* 64.

Allocation, (*Allocatio*) In a legal Senſe is an Allowance made upon an Account in the Exchequer; or more properly a Placing or Adding to a Thing.

Allocatione Facienda, A Writ for allowing to an Accountant ſuch Sums of Money as he hath lawfully expended in his Office; directed to the Lord Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer upon Complaint made. *Reg. Orig.* 206.

Allodial: This is where an Inheritance is held without any Acknowledgment to any Lord or Superior; and therefore is of another Nature from that which is feodal. *Allodian Lands* are free Lands, which a Man enjoys without paying any Fine, Rent, or Service to any other.

Alluminor, (from the Fr. *Allumer*, to lighten) Is uſed for one who coloureth or painteth upon Paper or Parchment; and the Reaſon is, becauſe he gives Light and Ornament by his Colours to the Letters or other Figures. The Word is uſed Stat. 1 *R.* 3. *cap.* 9. But we now call ſuch a one a *Limner.*

Almaria for *Armaria:* The Archives of a Church, a Library. —— *Omnia etiam Eccleſiæ* Almaria *confregit, Chartas & Privilegia quædam igne cremavit.* Gervaſ. Dorob. in R. 2.

Almer, or *Almoner*, (*Eleemoſynarius*) An Officer of the King's Houſe, whoſe Buſineſs it is to diſtribute the King's Alms every Day. He ought to admoniſh the King to beſtow his Alms, eſpecially upon Saints Days and Holy Days; and he is likewiſe to viſit the Sick, Widows that are poor, Priſoners and other neceſſitous People, and to relieve them under their Wants; for which Purpoſe, he hath the Forfeitures of Deodands, and the Goods of *Felo's de ſe*, allowed him by the King. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *c.* 22. The Lord *Almoner* has the Diſpoſition of the King's Diſh of Meat, after it comes from the Table, which he may give to whom he pleaſes; and he diſtributes Four-pence in Money, a Two-penny Loaf of Bread, and a Gallon of Beer; or inſtead thereof Three-pence daily at the Court-gate to twenty-four poor Perſons of the King's Pariſh, to each of them that Allowance. This Officer is uſually ſome Biſhop.

Almonarium, (*Almonaria*) A Cupboard, or Safe, to depoſite broken Victuals in, to be diſtributed in Alms to the Poor. This Sort of Repoſitory is in the Northern Parts ſtill called the *Aumbry* and *Ammery.* —— *Nos Dedimus totam illam ſeldam vocatam le Huſe, cum Schopis, Solariis, Stallis, Ciſtis, & Almorietis, cum omnibus ſuis pertinentiis.* Cart. 5. Rich. 2.

Almesfeoh, or *Aelmeſfeoh*, Saxon for *Alms-Money:* It has been taken for what we call *Peter-pence*, firſt given by *Ina* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and anciently paid in *England* on the Firſt of *Auguſt.* It was likewiſe called *Romefeoh, Romeſcot*, and *Heorthpening.* Selden's Hiſt. Tithes 217.

Almutium, A Garment which covered the Head and Shoulders of Prieſts. *Quæſivit Epiſcopus in quali habitu eſſet? Reſponſum eſt, quod in tunica de Burneto &* Almutio *ſine cuculla.* W. Thorn. 1330.

Alnage, (French *Aulnage*) Signifies a Meaſure, particularly the Meaſuring with an Ell. *Stat.* 17 *E.* 4. *cap.* 5.

Alnager, or *Aulnager*, (French *Alner*, Latin *Ulniger*) Is properly a Meaſure by the Ell; and the Word *Aulne* in *French* ſignifies *an Ell.* An *Aulnager* with us is a publick ſworn Officer of the King's, whoſe Place it is to examine into the Aſſiſe of all Cloths, made throughout the Land, and to fix Seals upon them; and another Branch of his Office is to collect a Subſidy or *Aulnage* Duty granted to the King. He hath his Power

by Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. and ſeveral other antient Statutes; which appoint his Fees, and inflict a Puniſhment for putting his Seal to deceitful Cloth, *&c. viz.* a Forfeiture of his Office, and the Value. 27 *Ed.* 3. 3 *R.* 2. But there are now three Officers belonging to the Regulation of Clothing, who bear the diſtinct Names of *Searcher*, *Meaſurer*, and *Aulnager*; all which were formerly compriſed in one Perſon. 4 *Inſt.* 31. And becauſe the Subjects of this Kingdom ſhould not be abuſed, an Office of *Searching* is eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament.

Alnetum, A Place where *Alders* grow; or a Grove of *Alder-trees*. — Alnetum *eſt ubi Alni arbores creſcunt*. — Domeſday-Book.

Alodium, *Alodarii*. *Alodium* in *Domeſday* ſignifies a free Manor: And *Alodarii* Lords of Manors, or Lords Paramount. *Quando moritur* Alodarius, *Rex inde habet Relevationem terræ*, *&c.* Domeſday. Tit. Kent. 1 Inſt. 1. 5.

Aloerium, *A Purſe*. This Word is mentioned in *Fleta*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 82. *par.* 2.

Altarage, (*Altaragium*) The Offerings made upon the *Altar*, and alſo the Profit that ariſes to the Prieſt by Reaſon of the *Altar*, *obventio Altaris*. *Mich.* 21 *Eliz.* It was declared that by *Altarage* is meant Tithes of Wool, Lambs, Colts, Calves, Pigs, Chickens, Butter, Cheeſe, Fruits, Herbs, and other ſmall Tithes with the Offerings due: The Caſe of the Vicar of *Weſt-Haddon* in *Northamptonſhire*. But the Word *Altarage* at firſt is thought to ſignify no more than the caſual Profits ariſing to the Prieſt, from the Peoples voluntary Oblations at the *Altar*; out of which a Portion was aſſigned by the Parſon to the Vicar: Since that, our Parſons have generally contented themſelves with the greater Profits of Glebe, and Tenths of Corn and Hay; and have left the ſmall Tithes to the officiating Prieſts: And hence it is that Vicarages are endowed with them. *Terms de Ley* 39. 2 *Cro.* 516. — *Vicarius de* Tickhill *ad ſuſtentationem ſui habeat totum* Altaragium, *ita quod Nomine* Altaragii *contineantur omnes obventiones*, *Decimæ & proventus ipſius Eccleſiæ de* Tickhill, *Exceptis Decimis Bladi Leguminis & fœni*, *& terris ad dictam Eccleſiam pertinentibus*, *&c. Ordinatio* Walter. *Archiep.* Ebor. *An. Dom.* 1249. —— *Oblationes ſive nummorum*, *ſive panum*, *tali vel tali* Altari, *vel ex Devotione*, *vel ex conſuetudine*, *aut a Parochianis*, *aut ab extraneis factæ*, Altaragii *nomine cenſebantur*. Norton *in Com.* Northampt. *Gloſſ. in* Mat. Paris. — *Vicaria in Eccleſia Sanct. Martini de* Stampford *conſiſtit in toto* Altaragio *dictæ Eccleſiæ*. Monaſticon. 2 Tom. 881. 3 Tom. 139.

Alto & Baſſo. By this is meant the abſolute Submiſſion of all Differences. *Pateat Univerſis per præſentes quod* Willielmus T. *de* Y. & Thomas G. *de* A. *poſuerunt ſe in* Alto & Baſſo *in Arbitrio quatuor hominum viz.* —— *de quadam Querela pendente*, *&c. Et prædicti quatuor homines Judicaverunt*, *&c.* Dat. Anno 2 Hen. 5.

Amabyr, vel *Amvabyr*, (*Br.*) A Cuſtom in the Honour of *Clun*, belonging to the Earls of *Arundel*: *Pretium Virginitatis Domino Solvendum* LL. *Eccl.* Howeli Dha. *Regis* Walliæ. *Puella dicitur eſſe Deſertum Regis*, *& ob hoc Regis eſt de ea* Amvabyr *habere*. This Cuſtom *Henry* Earl of *Arundel* releaſed to his Tenants, *Anno* 3 & 4 *P. & M.*

Ambaſſador, (*Legatus*) Is a Servant of the State, repreſenting the King in a Foreign Country, to take Care of the Publick Affairs. And *Ambaſſadors* are either Ordinary, or Extraordinary; the Ordinary *Ambaſſadors*, are thoſe who reſide in the Place whither ſent; and the Time of their Return being indefinite, ſo is their Buſineſs uncertain, ariſing from emergent Occaſions; and commonly the Protection and Affairs of the Merchants is their greateſt Care: The Extraordinary *Ambaſſadors* are made *pro tempore*, and employed upon ſome particular great Affairs, as Condolements, Congratulations, or for Overtures of Marriage, *&c.* Their Equipage is generally very great and magnificent; and they may return without requeſting of Leave, unleſs there be a reſtraining Clauſe in their Commiſſion. *Molloy* 144. An Agent repreſents the Affairs only of his Maſter; but an *Ambaſſador* ought to repreſent the Greatneſs of his Maſter, and his Affairs. *ibid.* By the Laws of Nations, none under the Quality of a Sovereign Prince, can ſend any *Ambaſſador*: A King that is deprived of his Kingdom and Royalty, hath loſt his Right of Legation. No Subject, though never ſo great, can ſend or receive an *Ambaſſador*; and if a Viceroy does it, he will be guilty of High Treaſon: The Electors and Princes of *Germany*, have the Privilege of ſending and Reception of *Ambaſſadors*; but it is limited only to Matters touching their own Territories, and not the State of the Empire. *Molloy* 145. It is ſaid there can be no *Ambaſſador* without Letters of Credence from his Sovereign, to another that hath Sovereign Authority: And if a Perſon be ſent from a King or abſolute Potentate, though in his Letters of Credence he is termed an Agent, yet he is *Ambaſſador*, he being for the Publick. 4 *Inſt.* 153. *Ambaſſadors* may by a Precaution be warned not to come to the Place where ſent; and if they then do it, they ſhall be taken for Enemies: But being once admitted, even with Enemies in Arms, they ſhall have the Protection of the Laws of Nations, and be preſerved as Princes. *Moll.* 146. If a baniſhed Man be ſent as an *Ambaſſador* to the Place from whence he is baniſhed, he may not be detained or moleſted there. 4 *Inſt.* 153. The Killing of an *Ambaſſador*, has been adjudged High Treaſon. 3 *Inſt.* Some *Ambaſſadors* are allowed by Conceſſion, to have Juriſdiction over their own Families; and their Houſes permitted to be Sanctuaries: But where Perſons who have greatly offended fly to their Houſes, after Demand and Refuſal to deliver them up, they may be taken from thence. *Ambaſſadors* cannot be defended when they commit any Thing againſt the State, or the Perſon of the King, with whom they reſide. 4 *Inſt.* 152. An *Ambaſſador* guilty of Treaſon againſt the King's Life, may be condemned and executed: But for other Treaſons, he ſhall be ſent home, with Demand to puniſh him, or to ſend him back to be puniſhed. 4 *Inſt.* 152. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 185. If a Foreign *Ambaſſador* commits any Crime here, which is *contra jus Gentium*, as Treaſon, Felony, *&c.* or any other Crime againſt the Law of Nations, he loſeth the Privilege of an *Ambaſſador*, and is ſubject to Puniſhment as a private Alien; and he need not be remanded to his Sovereign, but of Curteſy. *Danv. Abr.* 327. But if a Thing be only *Malum Prohibitum* by any Act of Parliament, Private Law, or Cuſtom of the Realm, and it is not *contra jus Gentium*, an *Ambaſſador* ſhall not be bound by them. 4 *Inſt.* 153. And it is ſaid *Ambaſſadors* may be excuſed of Practices againſt the State where they reſide, (unleſs it be in Point of Conſpiracy; which is againſt the Law of Nations) becauſe it doth not appear whether

ther they have it *in Mandatis*; and then they are excuſed by Neceſſity of Obedience. *Bac. Max.* 26. By the Civil Law, the Perſon of an *Ambaſſador* cannot be arreſted: And the moveable Goods of *Ambaſſadors* which are accounted an Acceſſion to their Perſons, cannot be ſeiſed on, as a Pledge, nor for Payment of Debt, tho' by Leave of the King or State where they are Reſident; but on Refuſal of Payment, Letters of Requeſt are to go to his Maſter, *&c. Molloy* 157. *Danv.* 328. By our Statute Law, an *Ambaſſador*, or Publick Miniſter, or his Domeſtick Servants, regiſter'd in the Secretary's Office, *&c.* are not to be arreſted; if they are, the Proceſs ſhall be void, and the Perſons ſuing out and executing it, ſhall ſuffer ſuch Penalties and Corporal Puniſhment as the Lord Chancellor or either of the Chief Juſtices ſhall think fit. *Stat.* 7 *Ann. c.* 12. Alſo the Goods of an *Ambaſſador*, or of his Servants, ſhall not be diſtrained. *Stat. ibid.*

Ambiderter, (*Lat.*) One that can uſe his left Hand as well as his right; or that plays on both Sides. But in a legal Senſe, it is taken for a Juror or Embraceror, who takes Money of both Parties for giving his Verdict. For his Puniſhment, See *Decies tantum. Crompt. Juſt.* 156.

Ambra, (Sax. *Amber*, Lat. *Amphora*) A Veſſel among the *Saxons*: It contained a Meaſure of Salt, Butter, Meal, Beer, *&c. Leg. Inæ Weſt. Sax.*

Ambry, The Place where the Arms, Plate, Veſſels, and every Thing which belong'd to Houſe-keeping were kept; and probably the *Ambry* at *Weſtminſter* is ſo called, becauſe formerly ſet a-part for that Uſe: Or rather the *Aumonery*, from the Latin *Eleemoſynaria*, an Houſe adjoining to an Abbey, in which the Charities were laid up for the Poor.

Amenable, (Fr. *Amener*) To bring or lead unto: Or *Amainable* (from the Fr. *Main* a Hand) ſignifies tractable, that may be led or governed: And in our Books it is commonly applied to a Woman, that is governable by her Husband. *Cow. Interp.*

Amendment, (*Emendatio*) The Correction of an Error committed in any Proceſs, which may be *amended* after Judgment; but if there be any Error in giving the Judgment, the Party is driven to his Writ of Error: Though where the Fault appears to be in the Clerk who writ the Record, it may be *amended. Terms de Ley.* 39. A Plaintiff may *amend* his Bill on the File at any Time before Plea pleaded; but not afterwards without Motion and Leave of the Court. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 58. Original Writs are not *amendable* at Common Law; for if the Writ be not good, the Party may have another: Judicial Writs may and have been often *amended.* 8 *Rep.* 157. And by the Statutes 8 *H.* 6. and 18 *Eliz.* the Miſpriſion of the Clerk, and falſe *Latin*, *&c.* is *amendable* in Original Writs; but it muſt not be in another Term, when the Roll is a Record. 8 *Rep.* 88. The Faults and Miſtakes of Clerks are in many Caſes *amendable:* The Miſpriſion of a Clerk in Matter of Fact is *amendable*; tho not in Matter of Law. *Palm.* 258. If there be a Miſtake in the legal Form of the Writ, it is not *amendable:* There is a Diverſity between the Negligence and Ignorance of the Clerk that makes out Writs; for the Negligence (as if he have the Copy of a Bond and do not purſue it) this ſhall be *amended*; but his Ignorance in the legal Courſe of Original Writs is not *amendable.* 8 *Rep.* 159. Miſtakes in Matter of Form are *amendable*; and Matter of Subſtance is not. *Danv. Abr.* 349. If a Thing which the Plaintiff ought to have entered himſelf, being a Matter of Subſtance, be totally omitted, this ſhall not be *amended*; but otherwiſe it is if omitted only in Part and miſentered. *Danv.* 346. By the Common Law a Writ of Error returned and filed, could not be *amended*; becauſe it would alter the Record. But now by Stat. 5 *Geo. cap.* 13. Writs of Error wherein there ſhall be any Variance from the original Record or other Defect, may be *amended* by the Court where returnable. A Declaration grounded on an Original Writ, may not be *amended*, if the Writ be erroneous: Though if it be on a Bill of *Middleſex* or a *Latitat*, it is *amendable.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 67. Declarations upon any penal Statutes, *Qui tam*, *&c.* may not be *amended* after Iſſue joined. 2 *Mod.* 144. And Indictments of Treaſon, and Felony, Writs of Appeal, *&c.* are excepted out of the Statutes of *Amendments.* A Plaintiff may *amend* his Declaration in Matter of Form after a general Iſſue pleaded, before Entry thereof, without Payment of Coſts: If he *amend* in Subſtance, he is to pay Coſts, or give Imparlance; and if he *amend* after a ſpecial Plea, though he would give Imparlance, he muſt pay Coſts. 1 *Lill.* 58. *B. R.* A Plea when only on Paper, upon Notice and Payment of Coſts may be *amended*; but if the Plea be entered on Parchment it is not *amendable*, being a Plea of Record: After Demurrer, and after Iſſue joined, a Plea may not be *amended.* A Demurrer may be *amended*, after the Parties have joined in Demurrer, if it be only in Paper. *Style* 48. An Iſſue entered upon Record, with Leave of the Court may be *amended*; but not in a material Thing, or in that which will deface the Record. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 61. A Record may be *amended* by the Court in a ſmall Matter, after Iſſue joined, ſo as the Plea be not altered. *Danv. Abr.* 338. If on a Writ of Error a Record is *amended* in another Court in Affirmance of the Judgment, it muſt be *amended* in the Court where Judgment was given. *Hardr.* 505. Where the Record of *Niſi Prius* does not agree with the Original Record, it may be *amended* after Verdict, provided it do not change the Iſſue: But a Record ſhall not be *amended* to attaint the Jury, or prejudice the Authority of the Judge. *Mich.* 8 *W.* A General or Special Verdict may be *amended* by the Notes of the Clerk of Aſſiſe in Civil Cauſes; but not in Criminal Actions. 1 *Salk.* 47. At Common Law, the Judges may *amend* their Judgments of the ſame Term; and by Statute of another Term. 8 *Rep.* 156. 14 *E.* 3. If Judgments are not well entered, on Payment of Coſts they will be ordered to be ſo: When Judgments are entered, 'tis ſaid the Defects therein being the Act of the Court, and not the Miſpriſion of the Clerk, are not *amendable. Goldsb.* 104. Miſtakes in Returns of Writs, Fines and Recoveries, made by mutual Aſſent of Parties may be *amended.* 5 *Rep.* 45. Judgment ſhall not be ſtayed after Verdict, for that an Original wants Form, or varies from the Record in Point of Form, which are *amendable.* 4 *Rep.* 45. After Verdict given in any Court of Record, there ſhall be no Stay of Judgment for Want of Form in any Writ, or inſufficient Returns of Sheriffs, Variance in Form between the Original Writ and Declaration, *&c.* Stat. 32 *H.* 8. 18 *Eliz. Vide* 5 *Geo.* Where Judgment ſhall not be reverſed for Defects in Form or Subſtance. Imperfections and Defects are aided after Verdict, by the Statutes

of Jeofails: And by 4 & 5 *Ann.* All the Statutes of Jeofails ſhall be extended to Judgments upon Confeſſion, *Nihil dicit, &c.* And upon Demurrer, the Judges ſhall give Judgment without regarding Imperfections in any Writ, *&c.* except the ſame be ſet down as Cauſe of Demurrer. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann. cap.* 16. *Amendments* are uſually made in Affirmance of Judgments; and ſeldom or never to deſtroy them: And where *Amendments* were at Common Law, the Party was to pay a Fine for Leave to *amend.* 3 Salk. 29.

Amerciament, *Amerciamentum*, (from the Fr. *Merci*) Signifies the pecuniary Puniſhment of an Offender againſt the King, or other Lord in his Court, that is found to be in *Miſericordia*, i. e. to have offended, and to ſtand at the Mercy of the King or Lord. The Author of *Terms de Ley* ſaith, that *Amerciament* is properly a Penalty aſſeſſed by the Peers or Equals of the Party *amerced*, for the Offence done; for which he putteth himſelf at the Mercy of the Lord. *Terms de Ley* 40. And by the Statute of *Magna Charta*, a Freeman is not to be *amerced* for a ſmall Fault, but proportionable to the Offence, and that by his Peers. 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 4. *Amerciaments* are a more merciful Penalty than a Fine; for which if they are too grievous, a Releaſe may be ſued by an antient Writ called *Moderata Miſericordia.* The Difference between *Amerciaments* and Fines, is this; Fines are ſaid to be Puniſhments certain, and grow expreſly from ſome Statute; but *Amerciaments* are ſuch as are arbitrarily impoſed. *Kitch.* 78. Alſo Fines are impoſed and aſſeſſed by the Court; and *Amerciaments* by the Country. 8 *Rep.* 39. No Court can impoſe a Fine, but a Court of Record; other Courts can only *amerce.* 8 *Rep.* 41. A Court-Leet can *amerce* for publick Nuſances only. 1 *Saund.* 135. For a Fine and all *Amerciaments* in a Court-Leet, a Diſtreſs is incident of Common Right: But for *Amerciament* in a Court-Baron, Diſtreſs may not be taken but by Preſcription. 11 *Rep.* 45. When an *Amerciament* is agreed on, the Lord may have an Action of Debt, or diſtrain for it, and impound the Diſtreſs, or ſell it at his Pleaſure: But he cannot impriſon for it. 8 *Rep.* 41. 45. In Courts-Baron, the *Amerciaments* ought to be aſſeered; but 'tis otherwiſe of Fines impoſed by a Court of Record. 2 *Inſt.* 27. In the Court-Baron, Tenants not doing Suit of Court, Perſons making any Incroachments, not performing what is ordered, or for other Miſdemeanors there puniſhable, are to be *amerced.* Theſe *Amerciements* are made upon Preſentment of the Jury; and if they are grounded upon a void Preſentment, the *Amerciements* are alſo void. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 72. There is alſo *Amercement* in Pleas in the Courts of Record, when a Defendant delays to tender the Thing demanded by the King's Writ, on the firſt Day. 1 *Inſt.* 116. In all Perſonal Actions without Force, as in Debt, Detinue, *&c.* if the Plaintiff be nonſuit, barred, or his Writ abate for Matter or Form, he ſhall be *amerced:* But if on judicial Proceſs, founded on a Judgment and Record, the Plaintiff be nonſuit, barred, *&c.* he ſhall not be *amerced.* 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 206. Sheriffs are to be *amerced* for the Faults of their Officers; and Clerks of the Peace are *amerceable* in *B. R.* for groſs Faults in Indictments removed thither. *Hill.* 21 *Car.* The *Amercement* of the Sheriff, or other Officer of the King, is called *Amercement* Royal. *Terms de Ley.* A Town ſhall be *amerced* for the Eſcape of a Murderer, in the Day-time: And if the Town be walled, 'tis ſaid, it ſhall be ſubject to *Amerçement*, whether by Day or Night. 3 *Inſt.* 53. *Amerciaments* are likewiſe in ſeveral other Caſes.

Ameſſe, (from the Lat. *Amictus*) Is taken for a prieſtly Garment.

Amicia, (the ſame with *Almutium*) A Cap made with Goats or Lambs Skins; that Part whereof which covered the Head was ſquare, and one Part of it hung behind, and covered the Neck. *Monaſticon* 3. *Tom. p.* 36.

Amictus, Was the uppermoſt of the ſix Garments worn by Prieſts, tied round the Neck, and it covered the Breaſt and Heart. ——*Ne inde ad Linguam tranſeat mendacium, ne vanitates cogitet.* ——Amictus, *Alba, Cingulum, Stola, Manipulus, & Planeta.* —— Theſe were the ſix Garments of Prieſts.

Amittere Legem Terræ, To loſe and be deprived of the Liberty of ſwearing in any Court: As to become infamous, renders a Perſon incapable of being an Evidence. *Vide Glanvil, lib.* 2. And ſee the Statute 5 *Eliz. cap.* 9. againſt Perjury.

Ammobragium, A Service. —*Terras in Com.* Flint. *tenentur de Domino Rege per certa ſervitia, & per* Ammobragium *quod ad quinque Solidos extenditur cum acciderit.* Pat. 7. Ed. 2.

Amnitum Inſulæ, Iſles upon the Weſt Coaſt of *Britain.* Blount.

Amortization, (*Amortizatio*, Fr. *Amortiſſement*) Is an Alienation of Lands or Tenements in Mortmain, *viz.* to any Corporation or Fraternity, and their Succeſſors, *&c.* And the Right of *Amortization* is a Privilege or Licence of taking in Mortmain. *Jus* Amortizationis *eſt privilegium ſeu Licentia capiendi in Manum Mortuam.* In the Statute *De Libertatibus perquirendis Anno* 27 Ed. 1. the Word *Amortiſement* is uſed.

Amortize, (Fr. *Amortir*) Is to alien Lands in Mortmain. See *Mortmain*, and the Statute 7 *Ed.* 1. of *amortizing* Lands.

Ampliation, (*Ampliatio*) An Enlargement, but in Senſe of Law it is a Referring of Judgment 'till the Cauſe is further examined.

Amy, (*Amicus*) In Law *prochein Amy* is the next Friend to be truſted for an Infant. *Alien Amy* is a Foreigner here ſubject to ſome Prince in Friendſhip with us.

An Jour & Waſte, (*Annus Dies & Vaſtum*) Year, Day and Waſte; a Forfeiture of Lands to the King by Tenants committing Felony, and afterwards the Land falls to the Lord.

Anceſtor, (*Anteceſſor*) Signifies as much as a *Predeceſſor*, or one that has gone before in a Family: But the Laws make a Difference between what we commonly call an Anceſtor and a Predeceſſor; the one being applied to a natural Perſon and his Anceſtors, and the other to a Body Politick and their Predeceſſors. *Co. Lit.* A Prepoſſeſſor of an Eſtate hath been called *Anceſtor.*

Anceſtrel, What relates to or hath been done by one's Anceſtors; as *Homage Anceſtrel*, &c.

Ancor, Is a Meaſure of Brandy, *&c.* containing ten Gallons. *Lex Mercat'.*

Anchorage, (*Ancoragium*) A Duty taken of Ships for the Uſe of the Haven where they caſt Anchor. *M. S. Arth. Trevor, Ar.* The Ground in Ports and Havens belonging to the King, no Perſon can let any Anchor fall thereon without paying therefore to the King's Officers.

Ancients, Gentlemen of the Inns of Court. In *Gray's Inn*, the Society conſiſts of *Benchers*, *Ancients*, *Barriſters*, and *Students* under the Bar; and here the *Ancients* are of the oldeſt Barriſters. In the *Middle Temple*, ſuch as have gone through or are paſt their Readings are termed *Ancients*: The Inns of *Chancery* conſiſt of *Ancients* and Students or Clerks; and from the *Ancients* one is yearly choſen the Principal or Treaſurer.

Ancient Demeſne, or *Demain*, (*Vetus Patrimonium Domini*) Is a Tenure whereby all Manors belonging to the Crown in the Days of St. *Edward* and *William*, called the Conqueror, were held. The Number and Names of all Manors, after a Survey made of them, were written in the Book of *Domeſday*; and thoſe which by that Book appear to have at that Time belonged to the Crown, and are contained under the Title *Terra Regis*, are called *Ancient Demeſne*. *Kitch.* 98. *Fitzherbert* tells us, that Tenants in *Ancient Demeſne* had their Tenures from ploughing the King's Lands, and other Works towards the Maintenance of the King's Freehold, on which Account they had Liberties granted them. *F. N. B.* 14. 228. And there were two Sorts of theſe Tenures and Tenants; one that held their Lands freely by Charter; the other by Copy of Court-Roll, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor. *Britt. c.* 66. The Tenants holding by Charter cannot be impleaded out of their Manor; for if they are, they may abate the Writ by pleading their Tenure: They are free from Toll, for all Things bought and ſold concerning their Suſtenance and Husbandry: And they may not be impanelled upon any Inqueſt. *F. N. B.* 14. If Tenants in *Ancient Demeſne* are returned on Juries, they may have a Writ *de non ponendis in Aſſiſis*, &c. And Attachment againſt the Sheriff. 1 *Rep.* 105. And if they are diſturbed by taking Duties of Toll, &c. they may have Writs of *Monſtraverunt*, to be diſcharged. Theſe Tenants are free as to their Perſons, but not as to their Eſtates: And their Privileges are ſuppoſed to commence by Act of Parliament; for they cannot be created by Grant at this Day. 1 *Salk.* 57. Lands in *Ancient Demeſne* are extendible upon a Statute Merchant, Staple, or Elegit. 4 *Inſt.* 270. No Lands ought to be accounted *Ancient Demeſne* but ſuch as are held in Socage; and whether it be *Ancient Demeſne* or not, ſhall be tried by the Book of *Domeſday*. A Leſſee for Years cannot plead in *Ancient Demeſne*: Nor can a Lord in Action againſt him plead *Antient Demeſne*, for the Land is frank-fee in his Hands. *Danv. Abr.* 660. In Real Actions, Ejectment, Replevin, &c. *Ancient Demeſne* is a good Plea; but not in Actions merely Perſonal. *Danv.* 658. A Fine levied in the King's Courts will change *Ancient Demeſne* to Frank-fee, at Common Law: So if the Lord enfeoffs another of the Tenancy; or if the Land comes to the King. &c. 4 *Inſt.* 270.

Ancienty, (Fr. *Anciennete*, Lat. *Antiquitas*) Elderſhip or Seniority. This Word is uſed in the Statute of *Ireland.* 14 Hen. 3.

Andena, A Swath in Mowing: It likewiſe ſignifies as much Ground as a Man could ſtride over at once.

Anelacius, A ſhort Kniſe or Dagger. —— *Loricâ erat indutus, geſtans* Anelacium *ad Lumbare.* Mat. Pariſ. 277.

Anfelotyhde, or *Anfealthile*, A ſimple Accuſation; for the *Saxons* had two Sorts of Accuſations, *viz. Simplex* and *Triplex*: That was called Single, when the Oath of the Criminal and two more was ſufficient to diſcharge him; but his own Oath, and the Oaths of five more were required to free him *a triplici Accuſatione. Somner.* In the Laws of *Adelſtan* we read —— *Et ſi* Anfeldtyhde *ſit, immergatur manus poſt Lapidem, vel Examen uſque ad Wriſte.* Leg. Adelſtani, cap. 19. apud Brompton.

Angaria, (from the Fr. *Angarie*, i. e. Perſonal Service) Is a troubleſome vexatious Duty or Service which Tenants were obliged to pay their Lords; and they performed it in their own Perſons. —— *Terram liberam ab omnibus* Angariis & *Exactionibus*, &c. *M. S.* Eliam Aſhmole *Arm.* —— *Præſtationes* Angariarum & *Perangariarum*, *Plauſtorum & Navium.* —— Impreſſing of Ships. *Blount.*

Angelica Veſtis, A monkiſh Garment which Laymen put on a little before their Death, that they might have the Benefit of the Prayers of the Monks. It was from them called *Angelicus*, becauſe they were ſtiled *Angeli*, who by theſe Prayers *animæ ſaluti ſuccurrebant.* The Word *Succurrendum* in our old Books is underſtood of one who had put on the Habit, and was near Death: *Siquis ad ſuccurrendum metu mortis ſe loco prænominato dederit, illic recipietur.* Monaſticon, 1 Tom. p. 632. So likewiſe *De ſuſceptis in Morte*, *i. e.* Thoſe dying Perſons that had put on the Habit.

Angel, Signifies, in the Computation of Money, ten Shillings of *Engliſh* Coin.

Angild, (*Angildum*) The bare ſingle Valuation or Compenſation of a Criminal. From the Sax. *An* One, and *Gild*, Payment, Mulct or Fine. *Una Solutio, Si Villanus furatus fuerit*, &c. *Et habeas plegium, admoneas eum de* Angildo. — *Twigild* was the double Mulct or Fine; and *Trigild* the treble, according to the rated Ability of the Perſon. Laws of *Ina*, *c.* 20. *Spelm.*

Anhlote, A ſingle Tribute or Tax. The Words *Anlote* and *Anſcot* are mentioned in the Laws of *William the Conqueror.* And the Senſe is, that every one ſhould pay according to the Cuſtom of the Country, his Part and Share as Scot and Lot, &c. *Leg. W.* 1. *c.* 64.

Annales, Yearlings or young Cattle of the firſt Year. —— *Vituli primo anno poſtquam nati ſunt, Vituli Vocantur*; *Secundo compoto* Annales *vocantur*; *tertio Boviculi*; *quarto Bovetti.* —— Regulæ compoti Domus de Farendon *M. S.*

Annats, (*Annates*) This Word has the ſame Meaning with Firſt-Fruits, *Ann.* 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 20. The Reaſon of the Name is, becauſe the Rate of the Firſt-fruits paid to ſpiritual Livings, is after the Value of one Year's Profit. Annates *more ſuo appellant primos fructus unius anni ſacerdotii vacantis, aut dimidiam eorum partem.* Pol. Virgil de Invent. rer. lib. 8. cap. 2.

Annealing of Tile, (*Anno* 17 *Ed.* 4.) From the Sax. *Onelan, accendere*, ſignifies the Burning or Hardening of Tile.

Annulled, (from the Fr. *Anneantir*) Abrogated, fruſtrated, or brought to nothing. *Lit.* 3. *cap. Sect.* 741.

Anniverſary Days, (*Dies Anniverſarii*) Solemn Days appointed to be celebrated yearly in Commemoration of the Deaths or Martyrdoms of Saints; or the Days whereon, at the Return of every Year, Men were wont to pray for the Souls of their deceaſed Friends, according to the Cuſtom of the Roman Catholicks, mentioned in the Statute of 1 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 14. and 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 13.

cap. 13. This was in Uſe among our ancient *Saxons*, as you may ſee in *Lib. Rameſ. Sect.* 134. —— Anniverſaria dies *ideo repetitur defunctis, quoniam neſcimus qualiter eorum cauſa habeatur in alia vita.* This was the Reaſon given by *Alcuinus*, in his Divine Offices. The *Anniverſary* or yearly Return of the Day of the Death of any Perſon, which the Religious regiſter'd in their *Obitual* or *Martyrology*, and annually obſerved in Gratitude to their Founders and Benefactors, was by our Fore fathers called a *Year-day*, and a *Mind-day*, *i. e.* a Memorial Day. And though this proceeded from one of the Trading Arts of the Prieſts, who got many a Legacy for thus continuing the Memorial of their Friends; yet abating the Superſtition of it, we muſt confeſs this Practice of theirs has been a great Advantage to the Hiſtory of Men and Times, by fixing the *Obits* of great and good Men.

Anni Nubiles, (*Lat.*) When a Woman is under 12 Years of Age, her Age to marry, ſhe is ſaid to be *infra annos nubiles*, and unmarriageable; ſo that it ſignifies the marriageable Age of a Woman. 2 *Co. Inſt.* 434.

Anno Domini, The Computation of Time from the Incarnation of our Saviour; which is generally inſerted in the Dates of all publick Writings, with an Addition of the Year of the King's Reign, *&c.* The *Romans* began their *Æra* of Time from the Building of *Rome:* The *Grecians* computed by Olympiads; and the *Chriſtians* reckon from the Birth of Jeſus Chriſt.

Annoiſance, or *Noiſance*, Is a Word uſed for any Hurt done to a publick Place, as a Highway, Bridge, River, *&c.* or to a private Place, by laying any Thing therein that may breed Infection, by Incroachments, or ſuch like Means; and it is alſo taken for the Writ brought upon ſuch a Tranſgreſſion. This Word is mentioned *Anno* 22 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. Vide *Nuſance.*

Annua Penſione, An ancient Writ for providing the King's Chaplain unpreferred with a Penſion. It was brought where the King having due to him an *annual Perſion* from an Abbot or Prior, for any of his Chaplains whom he ſhould nominate, (being unprovided of Livings) to demand the ſame of ſuch Abbot or Prior. *Reg. Orig.* 165, 307.

Annuale, A Word ſignifying the yearly Rent or Income of a Prebendary.

Annualia, A yearly Stipend aſſigned to a Prieſt for celebrating an Anniverſary, or for ſaying continued Maſſes one Year, for the Soul of a deceaſed Perſon. —— *Inhibemus quoque diſtrictius ne aliquis Rector Eccleſiæ faciat hujuſmodi pactum cum ſuo ſacerdote videlicet quod ipſe Sacerdos præter cætera ſtipendia poterit recipere* Annualia *& Triennalia.* Conſt. Rob. Groſteſt Epiſcopi Lincoln. in Append. ad Faſcic. pag. 411.

Annuity, (*Annuus Redditus*) A yearly Rent, payable for Term of Years, Life, or in Fee; and it is uſed for a Writ that lies againſt a Perſon for Recovery of ſuch a Rent. *Reg. Orig.* 158. *Annuity* is alſo defined to be a yearly Payment of a certain Sum of Money, granted to another in Fee, for Life, *&c.* to be received of the Grantor or his Heirs, ſo that no Freehold be charged therewith; whereof a Man ſhall never have Aſſiſe or other Action, but a Writ of *Annuity. Terms de Ley* 44. The Treatiſe called *Doctor and Student, Dial.* 1. *cap.* 3. ſhews ſeveral Differences between a Rent and an *Annuity*, *viz.* that every Rent is iſſuing out of Land; but an *Annuity* chargeth the Perſon only, as the Grantor or his Heirs, who have Aſſets by Diſcent: For the Recovery of an *Annuity*, no Action lies but only the Writ of *Annuity*; but of a Rent the ſame Remedy lies as for Lands; and an *Annuity* is never taken for Aſſets, becauſe it is no Freehold in Law; nor ſhall it be put in Execution upon a Statute Merchant, Staple, or Elegit, as a Rent iſſuing out of Land may. *Dyer* 345. 2 *Rep.* 144. If no Lands are bound for the Payment of an *Annuity*, a Diſtreſs may not be taken for it. *Dyer* 65. But if an *Annuity* be iſſuing out of Land, (which of late it often doth) the Grantee may bring Writ of *Annuity*, and make it Perſonal, or an Aſſiſe, or diſtrain, *&c.* ſo as to make it Real. 1 *Inſt.* 144. And if the Grantee take a Diſtreſs, yet he may afterwards have Writ of *Annuity*, and diſcharge the Land, if he do not avow the Taking, which is in Nature of an Action. 1 *Inſt.* 145. But if the Grantee of a Rent bring an Aſſiſe for it, he ſhall never after have Writ of *Annuity*; he having elected this to be a Rent; ſo if the Grantee of an *Annuity* avow the Taking of a Diſtreſs, in a Court of Record. *Danv. Abr.* 486. And if the Grantee purchaſe Part of the Land out of which an *Annuity* is iſſuing, he ſhall never after have a Writ of *Annuity. Co. Lit.* 148. When a Man recovers in a Writ of *Annuity*, he ſhall never have a new Writ of *Annuity* for the Arrears due after the Recovery, but a *Scire facias* upon the Judgment, the Judgment being always executory. 2 *Rep.* 37. No Writ of *Annuity* lieth for Arrearages only when an *Annuity* is determined, but for the *Annuity* and Arrearages. 1 *Inſt.* 285. Though if a Rent-charge be granted out of a Leaſe for Years, it hath been adjudged that the Grantee may bring *Annuity* when the Leaſe is ended. *Moor cap.* 450. Upon a Rent created by way of Reſervation, no Writ of *Annuity* lies. *Danv.* 483. If a Man grants a Rent out of his Manor, or Lands, or to be received of his Tenants, and he hath no Manor, Lands, or Tenants, yet it may be a good *Annuity*, though void as to a Rent. *Danv. Abr.* 485. A Perſon grants to me 10 *l.* every Year, that I ſhall be Reſident in ſuch a Pariſh; an *Annuity* lies for this, it being annual at my Will; and it is the ſame if a Rent be granted payable at the End of a certain Number of Years, though it be not annual. *Ibid.* 452. If a Man grants an *Annuity*, to be received out of his Coffers, the laſt Words are void, and the *Annuity* is good. A Grant is made by a Perſon of an *Annuity* to another and his Heirs, without the Grantor's ſaying for him and his Heirs, this is determinable by the Death of the Grantor. *Danv. Abr.* 482. Writ of *Annuity* may not be had againſt the Grantor's Heir, unleſs the Grant be for him and his Heirs; and there muſt be Aſſets to bind the Heir, by Grant of an *Annuity* by his Anceſtor, when he is named. 1 *Inſt.* 144. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 226. An *Annuity* granted by a Biſhop with Confirmation of Dean and Chapter, ſhall bind the Succeſſor of the Biſhop. *New Nat. Br.* 340. If the King grant an *Annuity*, it muſt be expreſſed by whoſe Hands the Grantee ſhall receive it, as the King's Bailiff, *&c.* or the Grant will be void; for the King may not be ſued, and no Perſon is bound to pay it if not expreſſed in the Patent. 9 *H.* 6. *New Nat. Br.* 341. If where an *Annuity* is granted *pro Decimis*, the Grantor is diſturbed of his Tithes, the *Annuity* ceaſeth; and ſo it is where any *Annuity* is granted to a Perſon *pro*

ſilio, and the Grantee refuſeth to give Counſel. For where the Cauſe and Conſideration of the Grant amounts to a Condition, and the one ceaſes, the other ſhall determine. 1 *Inſt.* 204. —— The Writ of *Annuity* runs thus: *Rex vic. &c. Præcipe* A. *quod juſte, &c. redd.* B. *Decem libr. centum Marcas, &c. quod ei a retro ſunt de annuo redditu, &c. quæ ei debet, ut dicit, ſicut rationabiliter monſtrare poterit, quod ei redder. debeat, ne amplius, &c. niſi, &c.*

Antel, or *Anſul*, See *Aunſel* Weight —— *De pede, pollice, cubito, & Palma, de* Anſul *Balancibus & Menſuris.* Thorn. Chron.

Antejuramentum and *Præjuramentum*, by our Anceſtors called *Juramentum Calumniæ*, in which both the Accuſer and Accuſed were to make this Oath before any Trial or Purgation, *viz.* The Accuſer was to ſwear that he would proſecute the Criminal; and the Accuſed was to make Oath on the very Day that he was to undergo the Ordeal, that he was Innocent of the Crime of which he was charged. *Leg. Athelſtan. apud Lambard* 23. If the Accuſer failed to take his Oath, the Criminal was diſcharged; and if the Accuſed did not take his, he was intended to be guilty, and not admitted to purge himſelf by the Ordeal. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 66.

Antithetarius, Signifies where a Man endeavours to diſcharge himſelf of the Fact of which he is accuſed, by recriminating and charging the Accuſer with the ſame Fact. This Word is mentioned in the Title of a Chapter in the Laws of *Canutus, capite* 47.

Apatiſatio, An Agreement or Compact made with another. *Upton, lib.* 2. *cap.* 12. ——*De Officio Militari, viz. Concedimus per præſentes bonum & ſalvum conductum, ac ſalvam gardiam ſive ſecuritatem* Apatiſationis.

Apoziare, To be brought to Poverty——*Permiſit ſuos ſpoliare patriam*, Aporiare *vulgus. Walſingham in R.* 2. It hath been uſed ſometimes to ſignify ſhun or avoid.

Apoſtare, To violate: *Apoſtare Leges*, and *Apoſtatare Leges*, wilfully to break or tranſgreſs the Laws —— *Qui leges* Apoſtabit *terræ ſuæ, reus ſit apud Regem.* Leg. Edw. Confeſſoris c. 35. *Apoſtabit* is read *Apoſtatabit ann. H.* 1. Spelm.

Apoſtata capiendo, A Writ that formerly lay againſt one who having entered and profeſſed ſome Order of Religion, broke out again, and wandered up and down the Country, contrary to the Rules of his Order: It was directed to the Sheriff for the Apprehenſion of the Offender, and Delivery of him again to his Abbot or Prior. *Reg. Orig.* 71. 267.

Apothecaries Medicines, *&c.* are to be ſearched by the Phyſicians choſen by the College of Phyſicians, and if Faulty to be burnt, *&c.* 32 *H.* 8. 1 *M.* And *Apothecaries* to the Army, *&c.* are to make up their Cheſts of Medicines at *Apothecary's* Hall, there to be openly viewed, *&c.* Penalty of 40 *l. Stat.* 10 *Ann. c.* 14. See *Phyſicians.*

Apparator, or *Apparitor*, A Meſſenger that ſerves the Proceſs of the Spiritual Court. His Duty is to cite the Offenders to appear; to arreſt them; and to execute the Sentence or Decree of the Judges, *&c. Anno* 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. In the Year 1316. *Walter* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* granted the following Commiſſion to an *Apparitor* of his Conſiſtory Court —— Walterus *Dei Gratia* Cant. *Archiep. totius Angliæ Primas, Dilecto filio* Willielmo de Graftone *in* Apparitoris *Officio, in Curia noſtra* Cantuar. *videlicet, in Conſiſtorio ac Decanatu noſtro Eccleſiæ Beatæ* Mariæ *de Arcubus* London. *miniſtranti ſalutem Gratiam & Benedictionem. Perſonam tuam eo quod de fidelitate in dicto Officio per laudabile Teſtimonium apud nos multipliciter commendaris volentes proſequi cum favore, dictum* Apparatoris *Officium in Curia Conſiſtorio & Decanatu prædictis perpetuo poſſidendum tibi conferimus per Præſentes. Ita tamen quod te fideliter geras in Officio prædicto memorato. Volentes & tibi ſpecialiter concedentes, ut cum in miniſterio dicti Officii per teipſum perſonaliter vacare non poteris, vel abſens fueris a Curia, Conſiſtorio & Decanatu prædictis, nihilominus per aliam idoneam perſonam, quem ad hoc aſſignandum omnia & ſingula quæ dicto incumbent Officio——facere valeas, & jugiter exercere*——Dat. apud Lambith. 8. Id. Mart. 1316.

Apparator Comitatus. There was formerly an Officer called by this Name, for which the Sheriffs of *Buckinghamſhire* had a conſiderable yearly Allowance; and in the Reign of Queen *Eliz.* there was an Order of Court for making that Allowance: But the Cuſtom and Reaſon of it are now altered. *Hale's Sher. Acco.* 104.

Apparlement, (from the Fr. *Pareilment*, *i. e.* likewiſe, or in like Manner) Signifies a Reſemblance or Likelihood; as *Apparlement* of War. 2 *R.* 2. *Stat.* 1. *c.* 6.

Apparura, Furniture and Implements; *Appertinen. Dominus clamat habere omnes Carrectas ferro non ligatas, & omnes Carrucas cum tota* Apparura. Placit. in Itin. apud Ceſtriam 14 *H.* 7. *Carrucarum* Apparura is Plough-Tackle, or all the Implements belonging to a Plough.

Appeal, *Appellum*, (from the Fr. *Appel* or *Appeller* to accuſe) Is a Word uſed in our Law for the Removal of a Cauſe from an inferior Court or Judge to a Superior; but more commonly for the Accuſation of a Murderer, by a Party who had Intereſt in the Perſon killed; or of a Felon. 1 *Inſt.* 287. It ſignifies as much as *Accuſatio* with the Civilians; for as in the Civil Law, Cognizance of Criminal Cauſes is taken either upon Inquiſition, Denunciation or Accuſation; ſo in the Common Law, it is upon Indictment, or *Appeal*, Indictments comprehending both Inquiſition and Denunciation. And Accuſation or *Appeal* is a lawful Declaration of another Man's Crime (being Felony at leaſt) before a competent Judge, by one that ſets his Name to the Declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the Penalty that may enſue of the contrary. *Bract. lib.* 3. *Brit. cap.* 22, 25. *Staundf. lib.* 2. *cap.* 6. An *Appeal* is preſented two Ways: either by Writ, or Bill: *Appeal* by Writ is when a Writ is purchaſed out of Chancery by one to another, to the Intent he *appeal* a third Perſon of ſome Felony committed by him, finding Pledges that he ſhall do it: *Appeal* by Bill, is where a Man of himſelf gives up his Accuſation in Writing, offering to undergo the Burden of *appealing* the Perſon therein named. *Bracton.* By Stat. 3 *H.* 7. The Wife or Heir of a Perſon killed, are to bring their *Appeal* of Murder; which differs from Indictment, being the Suit of the Subject, and the Party's private Action; who proſecutes alſo for the Crown in Reſpect of the Felony. *Lit.* 116. And this is the Reaſon that in *Appeal* of Death, *&c.* the King cannot pardon the Defendant. 3 *Inſt.* 237. This *Appeal* may be brought by Bill before the Juſtices, in the King's Bench; before Juſtices of Gaol-Delivery, if the *Appellee* is in Priſon before them; before the Commiſſioners of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, *&c.* or before the Sheriff and Coroner, in the County-Court: But the Sheriff and Coro-

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ner have only Power to take and enter the *Appeal* and Count; for it muſt be removed by *Certiorari* into *B. R. Appeals* may be likewiſe brought before the Conſtable and Marſhal, of Felony done out of the Realm. *Wood's Inſt.* 628. At Common Law, *Appeals* lay for High Treaſon, and were commonly in Parliament. 3 *Inſt.* 132. But this was ouſted by Stat. 1 *H.* 4. *c.* 14 By the Common Law, a Man could not maintain an *Appeal* of Death, unleſs he had made freſh Suit. 2 *Inſt.* 319. A Female might have an *Appeal* at Common Law, as Heir to any Anceſtor, as well as the Male; but by *Magna Charta, nullus capiatur vel Impriſonetur propter* Appellam *fœminæ de Morte alterius quam viri ſui, &c.* 3 Salk. 37. The Heir Male is to bring the *Appeal* for the Death of his Anceſtor; and the Wife for the Death of her Husband, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 318. But the Husband ſhall not have *Appeal* for the Death of his Wife; but the Heir only. *Danv. Abr.* 488. An Heir ſhall not have *Appeal* for the Death of a Man married, except the Wife kill the Husband; in which Caſe the Heir may proſecute the *Appeal.* 1 *Leon.* 326. 1 *Inſt.* 33. The Wife is to be a Wife *de facto* to be intitled to *Appeal*; and if ſhe marries again, before the *Appeal* is brought, or whilſt the ſame is depending, her *Appeal* will be gone. 2 *Inſt.* 68, 317. If a Wife dies within the Year, the Heir ſhall have no *Appeal. Kelw.* 120. And if after the Death of the Anceſtor the Heir Male dies, 'tis ſaid another Heir ſhall not have *Appeal. H. P. C.* 182. For a Perſon that proſecutes an *Appeal* muſt be immediate Heir to the Anceſtor killed, or his Suit ſhall not be received. *Staundf.* 59. But where an *Appeal* lies againſt an Heir, the next Heir ſhall bring it. *H. P. C.* 182. An Infant may proſecute an *Appeal*: And it is to be brought where the Felony is done, and the Party wounded ſhall die. *Staundf.* 63. The *Appellant* is to commence his *Appeal* in Perſon; but he may proſecute it by Attorney, having a ſpecial Warrant of Attorney filed. 1 *Salk.* 60. The *Appeal* muſt be brought in a Year and a Day after the Death of the Perſon murdered: And the Count muſt ſet forth the Fact, and the Length and Depth of the Wound, the Year, Day, Hour, Place where done, and with what Weapon, *&c.* And that the Party died in a Year and Day. 2 *Inſt.* 665. Principal and Acceſſaries before and after are to be joined in *Appeal. Danv. Abr.* 493. And this is to be obſerved, though the Acceſſary is guilty in another County. 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 1. In *Appeal* by Original, Principals and Acceſſaries are generally charged alike, without Diſtinction till the Plaintiff counts: But 'tis otherwiſe in *Appeals* by Bill. *Danv.* 494. There is to be but one *Appeal* againſt the Principal and Acceſſary: If the Principal is acquitted, it ſhall acquit the Acceſſary; and both ſhall have Damages againſt the Appellant on a falſe *Appeal*, or the Acceſſary may bring a Writ of Conſpiracy. 33 *H.* 6. *c.* 2. 2 *Inſt.* 383. Though where a Perſon is acquitted on a juſt *Appeal*, he may be arraigned upon Indictment at the King's Suit. And if a Murderer is acquitted upon Indictment, or found guilty and pardoned by the King, the Wife or Heir may bring *Appeal. Wood* 629. If the Defendant in *Appeal* is attaint, or acquit; or the Plaintiff Nonſuit after Appearance, which is peremptory, no other *Appeal* lies. *H. P. C.* 188. But if the *Appeal* is good and well taken, and afterwards fails, the Defendant ſhall be arraigned at the Suit of the King: *Contra*, if the *Appeal* was never good, or well taken, as if it abates for Miſnomer, *&c. Staundf.* 147, 148. If there be an Indictment and *Appeal* depending at the ſame Time againſt the ſame Perſon, the *Appeal* ſhall be tried firſt, if the Appellant be ready. *Kel.* 107. Where the Appellant doth not proſecute his *Appeal*; or in caſe he releaſe to the Defendant; the *Appellee* may be arraigned at the King's Suit. If the Defendant on an Indictment is convicted of Manſlaughter, and allowed his Clergy, it will bar an *Appeal:* But ſome of our Books tells us the Heir may lodge an *Appeal* immediately before Clergy had: Though others ſay Clergy ought to be granted; and that it is unreaſonable an *Appeal* ſhould interpoſe preſently to prevent Judgment. 3 *Inſt.* 131. If a Perſon immediately after the Verdict of Manſlaughter, put in an *Appeal* of Murder, and before the *Appeal* is arraigned, the Defendant demands his Benefit of Clergy; this is a good Bar to *Appeal*, and Praying of Clergy, is having of Clergy, tho' the Court delay calling the Party to Judgment, *&c.* 1 *Salk.* 60, 62. See *Kel.* 93. *Yel.* 204. But formerly it was held, that the Court might delay the Calling a Convict to Judgment, and thereby hinder him from his Clergy, and make him liable to an *Appeal*, eſpecially if the *Appeal* were depending; and where the Record of a Conviction of Manſlaughter is erroneous, or inſufficient, *&c.* the Offender cannot plead the Conviction and Clergy had therein, in Bar of an *Appeal* or ſecond Indictment, *&c.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 378, 379. A Charter of Pardon is no Bar of an *Appeal:* And if the Party be outlawed, *&c.* in *Appeal*, and the King pardon him, a *Scire facias* ſhall Iſſue againſt the Appellant, who may pray Execution, notwithſtanding ſuch Pardon; but if returned *Sci. fec.* and he appears not, then the *Appellee* ſhall upon the Pardon be diſcharged. *H. P. C.* 251. When a Perſon is indicted for murder, and acquitted thereupon, he is to be bailed till the Year and Day is paſt, allowed for bringing the *Appeal*, if an *Appeal* be intended. 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 1. A Peer in *Appeal* of Murder, ſhall not be tried by his Peers, but by a common Jury; though he ſhall upon an Indictment for Murder. 3 *H.* 7. In Writ of *Appeal*, the Omiſſion of any Word that is material will deſtroy it. *H. P. C.* 200. No Eſſoin is allowed the *Appellant*, in *Appeal* of Death. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. In *Appeal* the Court can grant no Imparlance, but it may be adjourned. 1 *Sid.* 325. And where *Appeal* of Death is brought, the Defendant cannot juſtify *ſe Defendendo*, but muſt plead Not guilty, and the Jury are to find the ſpecial Matter. *Bro. App.* 122. 3 *Salk.* 37. *Appeal* is the niceſt Suit in Law, for any ſmall Matter will abate it; the Proceſs muſt bear Date the ſame Day with the Return; if it be a Day afterwards it is a Diſcontinuance; and it varies from all other Proceedings, for there can be no Amendment of the Writ, nor is the Diſcontinuance of it helped by any Statute. *Nelſ. Abr.* 215. By Statute, an *Appellant* bringing a falſe *Appeal*, ſhall ſuffer a Year's Impriſonment, yield Damages to the Party grieved, and pay a Fine to the King; and being not able, thoſe that abetted him, ſhall be puniſhed in like Manner. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 12. There are not only *Appeals* of Murder, but of *Maihem, Rape, Robbery, &c.*

The *Form* of an *Appeal of Murder.*

Wilts. ſſ. MEmorand. *quod ad General. Deliberation. Gaol. Dom. Reg. Com.* Wilts. *tent. pro Com.* Wilts. *præd. apud, &c. in Com. præd. Die Lunæ Duodecimo Die* Martii *Anno Reg. Dom.* Georgii *Dei Gra.* Magn. Britann. Franc. & Hiber. *Regis fidei Defenſor. &c. Nono coram, &c. Juſtic. dict. Dom. Reg. ad Pli'ta, &c. tenend. Aſſign. Juſtic. ipſius Dom. Reg. ad Gaol. ſuam ibidem de Priſonar. in eadem exiſten. deliberand. Aſſign. &c.* Johannes B. *filius & Hæres* Thomæ B. *defunct. in propria Perſona ſua per Billam ſive Brevis inſtant.* Appellabat Richardum D. *nuper de, &c. Gen.* & Thomam E. *&c. in Cuſtod.* Will. C. *Ar. Vic. Com. præd. ad Barram ibid. duct. in Propriis Perſonis ſuis de morte præd.* Thomæ B. *Patris ſui. Et ſunt Pleg. ad Proſequend. illam Billam ſuam ſcil't* Johan. Doe & Richardus Roe *quæ quidam Billa ſequitur in hæc verba.* Wilts. ſſ. Johannes B. *filius & Hæres* Tho. B. *nuper de, &c. in Com.* Wilts. *Arm. in propria Perſona ſua inſtant.* Appellat Richardum D. *nup. de &c. Gen.* & Thomam E. *nuper de, &c. in Cuſtod.* Willi. C. *Ar. Vic. Com.* Wilts. *præd. exiſten. ad Barram duct. in propris perſonis de Mort. dicti* Tho. B. *patris ſui præd. de eo quod præd.* Richardus D. & Tho. E. *Deum præ oculis ſuis non habent. ſed inſtigation. Diabolica Moti & ſeducti viceſimo ſecundo die* Novembr. *Anno Reg. Dom.* Georgii *Dei Gratia* Mag. Britann. Franc. & Hibern. *Reg. fidei Defenſor. &c. Vi & Armis, &c. apud Parochiam de, &c. in Com.* Wilts *præd. viz. in quodam loco vocat. &c. in alt. Reg. via ibidem in & ſuper præd.* Tho. B. *in pace Dei & dict. Dom. Reg. adtunc & ibidem exiſten. felonice voluntarie & ex Malitia ſua præcogitata inſult' fecer. ac præd.* Richardus D. *quandam ſclopetam* (*Anglice* a Piſtol) *valor. decem ſolid. adtunc & ibidem onerat.* (*Anglice* Charged) *cum pulvere Bombardico* (*Anglice* Gunpowder) & *Globulo plumbeo* (*Anglice* a leaden Bullet) *quam ſclopetam idem* Richardus D. *in manu ſua dextra adtunc & ibidem felonice voluntarie & ex malitia ſua præcogitata direxit ſagittavit & exoneravit ac cum Globulo Plumbeo præd. vi pulveris Bombardici præd. ex ſclopeta præd' ſicut præfert' direct. ſagittat. & emiſſ. præfat.* Thomam B. *in & ſuper dextram partem Pector. ipſius* Thomæ B. *prope dextrum humerum ejuſdem* Thomæ B. *adtunc & ibid' felonice voluntarie & ex malitia ſua præcogitata percuſſit pupugit & contudit & adtunc & ibid' per Percuſſionem Punctionem & contuſionem præd. cum Globulo præd. ſic ut præfert. direct. ſagittat. & emiſſ. in & ſuper dictam dextram partem Pectoris ipſius* Thomæ B. *prope dextrum humerum ejuſdem* Thomæ B. *felonice voluntarie & ex malita ſua præcogitata dedit eidem* Thom. B. *unum vulnus mortale* (*Anglice* one mortal Wound) *latitudin. unius pollic. longitudin. un. pollic. & profunditat. ſex pollic. de quo quidem vulnere mortali idem* Thomas B. *adtunc & ibidem inſtant. obiit ac præd.* Thomas E. *eodem viceſimo ſecundo die* Novembr. *eodem Anno apud, &c. præd. in loco præd. & in alt. Reg. via præd. ibidem felonice voluntarie & ex Malitia ſua præcogitata fuit præſens abettans exiſtens auxilians confortans & manutenens præd.* Richardum D. *ad feloniam & Murdrum præd. modo & forma præd. faciend. & perpetrand. Et ſic præd.* Richardus D. & Thomas E. *præfat.* Thomam B. *modo & forma præd. felonice voluntar. & ex malitia ſua præcogitata interfecerunt & Murdraverunt contra pacem dict. Dom. Reg. nunc Coron. & Dignitat. ſuas, &c. Et quam cito iidem felones feloniam & Murdrum præd. feciſſent fuger. Et quod* Johannes B. *filius & hæres dict.* Thomæ B. *recens inſecut. fuit eoſdem felones de villa in villam uſque quatuor villas propinquiores & ulterius quouſque, &c. Et ſi præd.* Richardus D. & Thomas E. *feloniam & Murdrum præd. ſic ut præfert. fact. dedicere volunt tunc præd.* Johannes B. *parat. eſt feloniam & Murdrum præd. verſ. ipſos* Richardum D. & Thomam E. *probare prout cur. dict. Dom. Reg. nunc hic Conſ. inven. Pleg. de Proſequend.* Appellam *ill. &c*

Appeal of Maihem, Is the Accuſing one that hath *maimed* another: But this being generally no Felony, it is in a Manner but Action of Treſpaſs; and nothing is recovered by it but Damages. In Action of Aſſault and *Maiming*, the Court may increaſe Damages, on View of the *Maihem, &c.* And though *Maihem* is not Felony, in *Appeals* and Indictments of *Maihem*, the Words *felonice Maihemavit* are neceſſary. 3 *Inſt.* 63. *Bracton* calls *Appeal* of *Maihem Appellum de Plagiis & Mahemio*, and writes a whole Chapter of it. *Lib.* 3, *Tract.* 2. *c.* 24. And *Appeal of wrong Impriſonment* is uſed by *Bracton* for an Action of wrong or falſe Impriſonment. *Lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *c.* 25.

Appeal of Rape. This lies where a *Rape* is committed, *viz.* where a Man hath carnal Knowledge of the Body of a Woman by Force, and againſt her Will. 3 *Inſt.* 30. A Feme Covert, without her Husband, may bring *Appeal of Rape*: And the Stat. 11 *H.* 4. *c.* 13. gives Power where a Woman is raviſhed, and afterwards conſents to it, for a Husband, or a Father, or next of Kin, there being no Husband, to bring *Appeal of Rape*; alſo the Criminal in ſuch Caſe, may be attainted at the Suit of the King. 3 *Inſt.* 131. 6 *R.* 2. *c.* 6. And if a Woman conſent after, ſhe is diſabled to challenge any Inheritance, Dower, *&c.* by Stat. 6 *R.* 2. The Statute of *Weſt.* 1 *c.* 13. Enacts that *Appeal of Rape* ſhall be brought within 40 Days: But by Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 34. relating to this Offence, no Time is limited for the Proſecution; ſo that it may be brought in any reaſonable Time. *H. P. C.* 186. *Appeal of Rape* is to be commenced in the County where committed: And if a Woman be aſſaulted in one County, and raviſhed in another, the *Appeal of Rape* lies in that County where ſhe was raviſhed. *H. P. C.* 186.

The *Form* of an *Appeal of Rape.*

A. B. *de, &c. in propria Perſona ſua inſtanter* Appellat C. D. *nuper de, &c. in Priſona, &c. juxta formam ſtatuti in Parliamento Dom.* Richardi *Reg. Angl. ſecundi Anno Regni ſui ſexto tent. edit. de eo, viz. Quod idem* C. D. *die & Anno, &c. apud, &c. in Com. præd.* M. B. *uxorem præd.* A. B. *felonice Rapuit & eam carnaliter cognovit contra formam ſtatuti præd. &c. Et quam cito, &c. quouſque, &c. Et ſi idem* C. D. *felon. & Rapt. præd. velit dedicere præd.* A. B. *hoc parat. eſt verſus eum probare prout Cur. &c.*

Appeal of Robbery. A Remedy given by the Common Law, where a Perſon is *robbed* of his Goods, *&c.* to have Reſtitution of the Goods ſtolen: As they could not be reſtored on Indictment at the King's Suit, this *Appeal* was judged neceſſary. 3 *Inſt.* 242. If a Man *robbed* make *freſh Purſuit* after, and apprehend, and proſecute the Felon, he may bring *Appeal of Robbery* at any Time afterwards. *Staundf.* 62. And if one Man *robs* ſeveral Perſons, every one of them may have *Appeal*: Likewiſe if the *Robber* be attainted at the Suit of one, he ſhall be tried at the Suit of the reſt, ſo as their *Appeals* were commenced be-

fore the Attainder. *Danv. Abr.* 494. In *Appeal of Robbery*, the Plaintiff muſt declare of all Things whereof he is *robbed*, or they ſhall be forfeited to the King; for the *Appellant* can have Reſtitution for no more than is mentioned in his *Appeal*. 3 *Inſt.* 227. This *Appeal* is drawn after the following Manner.

The *Form* of an *Appeal of Robbery*.

A. B. *de, &c. in Com. præd. in Propria perſona ſua inſtanter* Appellat C. D. *in Cuſtod. Mar. Mareſc. Dom. Regis coram ipſo Dom. Reg. exiſten. de eo quod idem* A. B. *fuit in pace Dei & dicti Dom. Reg. nunc apud, &c. in Com. præd. die Lunæ, &c. Anno, &c. præd.* C. D. *felonice, &c. Et præd.* C. D. *felonice ut felo dicti Dom. Reg. nunc inſidiand. & inſultum præmeditat. contra pacem dicti Dom. Reg. nunc Coronam & Dignitat. ſuas die Anno hora loco & Com. præd. Bona & Catalla ipſius* A. B. *viz. &c. adtunc & ibidem invent. felonice furat. fuit Et quam cito idem* C. D. *feloniam &* Roberiam *præd. feciſſet fugam fecit dictus* A. B. *ipſum recent. inſecutus fuit de villa in villam uſque quatuor vill. propinquiores & ulterius quouſque, &c. Et ſi idem* C. D. *feloniam præd. velit dedicere præd.* A. B. *hoc parat. eſt verſus eum probare prout Cur. &c.*

Plea and *Judgment* thereupon.

ET *præd.* C. D. *in propria Perſona ſua in Cuſtod. &c. ad Barram ductus ven. & Defend. omnem felon. & Quicquid, &c. Et dic. quod ipſe in nullo eſt Culpabilis de* Roberia *& felonia præd. prout præd.* A. B. *ſuperius* Appellavit *Et de hoc pon. ſe ſuper Patriam Et præd.* A. B. *ſimilit. Ideo capiat. inde inter eos Furium. & jur. ven. qui ad hoc electi triari & jurati dic. ſuper Sacram. ſuum quod præd.* C. D. *eſt Culpabilis de felonia &* Roberia *præd. prout* A. B. *eum ſuperius* Appellavit *& quod null. habet terras tenementa bona neque Catalla jur. præd. queſti ſi præd.* C. D. *capt. fuit ad recentem ſectam ipſius* A. B. *qui dic. quod ſit Ideo Conſ. eſt quod præd.* C. D. *ſuſpendat. &c. Et quod præd.* A. B. *rehabeat Catalla præd. &c.*

By the Stat. 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 11. The like Reſtitution of ſtoln Goods may be had on *Indictments* after Attainder, as on *Appeals*: And *Appeals* of *Rape* and *Robbery* are now much out of Uſe; but the *Appeal* of *Murder* ſtill continues, and is often brought.

Appeal to Rome. This was ever eſteemed ſo great an Interruption to national Juſtice, that even at the Time the *Roman* Catholick Religion took Place in this Kingdom it was prohibited. By Statute 24 *H.* 8. *Appealing to Rome* incurs the Penalty of a *Præmunire*: And it is made Treaſon by the Stat. 13 *El.* Where an *Appeal* in an Eccleſiaſtical Cauſe is made before the Biſhop, or his Commiſſary, it may be removed to the Archbiſhop; and if before an Archdeacon, to the Court of Arches, and from the Arches to the Archbiſhop; and when the Cauſe concerns the King, *Appeal* may be brought in fifteen Days from any of the ſaid Courts to the Prelates in Convocation. 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 12. And the Stat. 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 19. gives *Appeals* from the Archbiſhop's Courts to the King in Chancery, who thereupon appoints Commiſſioners finally to determine the Cauſe; and this is called the Court of Delegates: There is alſo a Court of Commiſſioners of Review; which Commiſſion the King may grant as ſupreme Head, to review the definitive Sentence given on *Appeal* in the Court of Delegates. 4 *Inſt.* 340. *Wood's Inſt.* 506. On taking away the Supremacy of the Pope in this Kingdom, this Power was lodged in the Crown as originally belonging to it.

Appearance, In the Law ſignifies the Defendant's Filing Common or Special Bail, when he is arreſted on any Proceſs out of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*: And there can be no *Appearance* in the Court of *B. R.* but by Special or Common Bail. There are four Ways for Defendants to *appear* to Actions; in Perſon, or by Attorney, by Perſons of full Age; and by Guardian, or next Friend, by Infants. *Show.* 165. In all Caſes where Proceſs iſſues forth to take the Perſon's Body, if an *Appearance* only, and not Special Bail is required, there every ſuch Perſon may *appear* in Court in his proper Perſon, and file Common Bail. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 85. *Hill.* 22. *Car. B. R.* Perſons outlawed in any Caſe, except for Treaſon or Felony, may *appear* by Attorney to reverſe the ſame without Bail, except where Special Bail ſhall be ordered by the Court. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *W. & M. c.* 18. If where a Debt is under the Sum of 10 *l.* the Action requires only an *Appearance*, the Attorney for the Defendant is to back the Sheriff's Warrant, and indorſe thereon that he will *appear*, and cauſe Common Bail to be filed for the Defendant; which is an *Appearance* upon Record. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 84, 85. Attornies ſubſcribing Warrants to *appear*, are liable to a Penalty of 5 *l.* and Attachment, upon Non-*appearance*. And where an Attorney promiſeth to *appear* for his Client, the Court will compel him to *appear* and put in Common Bail, in ſuch Time as is uſual by the Courſe of the Court; and that altho' the Attorney ſay he hath no Warrant for *Appearance*. Nor ſhall Repealing a Warrant of Attorney to delay Proceedings, excuſe the Attorney for his not *appearing*, who may be compelled by the Court. 1 *Lill.* 83, 84. The Defendant's Attorney is to file his Warrant the ſame Term he *appears*, and the Plaintiff the Term he declares, under Penalties by Stat. 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16. And *Appearances* and Common Bail are to be entered and filed by the Defendant within eight Days after the Return of the Proceſs on which he was arreſted, on Pain of forfeiting 5 *l.* to the Plaintiff, for which the Court ſhall forthwith award Judgment and Execution. 5 & 6 *W. & M. c.* 21. If the Defendant does not *appear* and find Bail, the Plaintiff's Attorney is to call upon the Sheriff for the Return of the Writ, whether the Defendant be arreſted, or not; and proceed accordingly. On two Nihils returned upon a *Scire & Alias Scire facias*, they amount to a *Scire feci*, and the Plaintiff giving Rule, the Defendant is to *appear*, or Judgment ſhall be had againſt him by Default: And where a Defendant doth not plead after *Appearance*, Judgment may be had againſt him. *Style* 208. Upon a Party's *Appearing*, Errors in Writs are in many Caſes ſalved, and the Party may be obliged to anſwer as if there had been no ſuch Errors. 2 *Hawk.* 302. *Appearance* by Guardian, and next Friend. *Vide* Infants, *&c.*

Appendant, (*Appendens*) Is a Thing of Inheritance belonging to another Inheritance that is more worthy; as *Acceſſorium principali* with the Civilians, or *Adjunctum ſubjecto* with the Logicians. An Advowſon, Common, Court, *&c.* may be *Appendant* to a Manor: Common of fiſhing, *Appendant* to a Freehold: Land *Appendant* to an Office: A Seat in a Church to a Houſe, *&c.* But Land is not *Appendant* to Land, both being Corporeal,

poreal, and one Thing Corporeal may not be *Appendant* to another that is Corporeal; but an incorporeal Thing may be *Appendant* to it. 1 *Inſt.* 121. 4 *Rep.* 86. *Danv. Abr.* 500. Common of Eſtovers cannot be *Appendant* to Land; but to a Houſe to be ſpent there. 1 *Inſt.* 120. Land is not *Appendant* to a Meſſuage. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 224. But by the Grant of a Meſſuage, the Orchard and Garden will paſs as *Appendant*. *Appendants* are ever by Preſcription.

Appenditia, The *Appendages* or Pertinences of an Eſtate —— *Simon* Earl of *Northampton* gave to the Knights Templars his Manor of *Merton in Com. Oxon. cum omnibus* Appenditiis *ſuis*——Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. 110. Hence our Pentices, or Pent-Houſes are called *Appenditia Domus*, &c.

Appennage, or *Apennage*, (*Fr.*) Is derived from *Appendendo*, or the *German* Word *Apanage*, or *Avanage*, ſignifying a Portion. It is uſed for a Child's Part or Portion; and is properly the Portion of the King's younger Children in *France*, where by a Fundamental Law called the *Law of Apennages*, the King's younger Sons have Dutchies, Counties, or Baronies granted to them and their Heirs, &c. the Reverſion being reſerved to the Crown, and all Matters of Regality as to Coinage, and Levying Taxes in ſuch Territories. *Spelman's Gloſſ.*

Appenſura, The Payment of Money at the Scale, or by Weight. —— *Dedit Regi præfato* Appenſuram *novem Librarum puriſſimi auri juxta magnum pondus Normannorum.* Hiſt. Elien. Edit. Gale l. 2. c. 19.

Appodiare, Is a Word uſed in our old Hiſtorians, and it ſignifies to lean on, or prop up any Thing, &c. *Walſingham ann.* 1271. *Mat. Pariſ. Chron. Aulæ Regiæ ann.* 1321.

Apponere, To pledge or pawn —— *Acceptâ à fratre Gulielmo ſummâ non Modicâ Normanniam illi* apoſuit. *Neubrigenſis, Lib.* 1. *c.* 2.

Apportionment, (*Apportionamentum*) Is a Dividing of a Rent, &c. into two Parts, according as the Land out of which it iſſues is divided among two or more: As if a Man have a Rent-ſervice iſſuing out of Land, and he purchaſeth Part of the Land, the Rent ſhall be *apportioned* with Reſpect to the Value of the Land. *Terms de Ley* 47. And if a Stranger recovers Part of the Lands, a Leſſee ſhall pay, having Regard to that recovered, and what remains in his Hands. Where the Leſſor recovers Part of the Land: Or enters for a Forfeiture into Part thereof; the Rent ſhall be *apportioned.* 1 *Inſt.* 148. If a Man leaſes three Acres rendring Rent, and afterwards grants away one Acre, the Rent ſhall be *apportioned.* 1 *Inſt.* 144. Leſſee for Years leaſes for Years, rendring Rent, and after deviſes this Rent to three Perſons, this Rent may be *apportioned. Danv. Abr.* 505. If a Leſſee for Life or Years under Rent, ſurrenders Part of the Land, the Rent ſhall be *apportioned:* But where the Grantee of a Rent-charge purchaſes Part of the Land, there all is extinct. *Moor c.* 231. A Rent-charge iſſuing out of Land, may not be *apportioned:* Nor ſhall Things entire, as if one hold Lands by Service to pay yearly to the Lord, at ſuch a Feaſt, a Horſe, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 149. But if Part of the Land out of which a Rent-charge iſſues deſcends to the Grantee of the Rent, this ſhall be *apportioned. Danv.* 507. A Grantee of a Rent releaſes Part of the Rent to the Grantor, this doth not extinguiſh the Reſidue, but it ſhall be *apportioned*; for here the Grantee dealeth not with the Land, only the Rent. *Co. Lit.* 148. On Partition of Lands out of which a Rent is iſſuing, the Rent ſhall be *apportioned. Danv. Abr.* 507. And where Lands held by Leaſe rendring Rent are extended upon Elegit, one Moiety of the Rent ſhall be *apportioned* to the Leſſor. *Ibid.* 509. If Part of Lands leaſed is ſurrounded by freſh Water, there ſhall be no *Apportionment* of the Rent: But if it be ſurrounded with the Sea, there ſhall be an *Apportionment* of the Rent. *Dyer* 56. A Man purchaſes Part of the Land where he hath Common appendant, the Common ſhall be *apportioned:* Of common appurtenant it is otherwiſe, and if by the Act of the Party, the Common is extinct. 8 *Rep.* 79. Common appendant and appurtenant may be *apportioned* on Alienation of Part of the Land to which it is appendant or appurtenant. *Wood's Inſt.* 199. If where a Perſon has Common of Paſture *Sans Number*, Part of the Lands deſcends to him, this being intire and uncertain cannot be *apportioned:* But if it had been common certain, it ſhould have been *apportioned.* 1 *Inſt.* 149. Conditions generally are entire, and cannot be *apportioned* by the Act of the Party. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 227. A Contract may not be divided or *apportioned*, ſo as to ſubject a Man to two Actions. 1 *Salk.* 65.

Apportum, (from the Fr. *Apport*) Signifies properly the Revenue or Profit which a Thing brings in to the Owner: And it was commonly uſed for a Corody or Penſion. It hath alſo been applyed to an Augmentation given to an Abbot out of the Profits of a Manor for his better Support.——*Ita quod Proficua Manerii prædicti nomine* Apporti, *quolibet anno præfato* A. *in ſubventionem ſuſtentationis ſuæ ſolverentur*, &c. Anno 22 Ed. 3.

Appoſal of Sheriffs. The Charging them with Money received upon their Accounts in the Exchequer. *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Apprendre, (*Fr.*) A Fee or Profit *Apprendre*, is Fee or Profit to be taken or received. *Anno* 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 8.

Apprentice, (*Apprenticius*, Fr. *Apprenti* from *Apprendre* to learn) Signifies a young Perſon bound by Indendures to a Tradeſman or Artificer, who upon certain Covenants is to teach him his Myſtery or Trade: Theſe *Apprentices* are a Kind of Bond-Men, differing only in that they are Servants by Covenant, and for a certain Term, uſually ſeven Years, and they live for the moſt Part more reputably. *Smith's Rep. Angl. lib.* 3. *cap.* 8. Seven Years *Apprenticeſhip* is required to intitle a Man to uſe any Trade; but this relates only to ſuch *Apprenticeſhip* to any Craft or Myſtery, and does not extend to getting of a Livelihood by meer Labour, where there is no Craft or Myſtery. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 10. By the Statute 5 *El. c.* 4. Aliens and Denizens are reſtrained to uſe any Handicraft or Trade therein mentioned, unleſs they have ſerved ſeven Years *Apprenticeſhip* within the Realm. *Hutt.* 132. But it hath been adjudged, that if an *Apprentice* ſerve ſeven Years beyond Sea, he ſhall be excuſed from the Penalties of the Stat. 5 *El.* And if he ſerve ſeven Years, although he was never bound. 1 *Salk.* 76. And *Apprentices* going into the Army in the laſt Wars might ſet up their Trades in the County where born, though they did not ſerve out their Times, *Stat.* 10 & 11 *W.* 3. An Infant above the Age of fourteen Years may bind himſelf with Covenants to ſerve as an *Apprentice* by the Cuſtom of *London:* Infants may voluntarily bind themſelves *Apprentice*, and continuing ſeven Years, have the Bene-

fit of their Trades; but a Bond for their Service ſhall not bind them. *Cro. Car.* 179. By the Cuſtom of the City of *London*, an *Apprentice* may be turned over from one Maſter to another. And if the Maſter refuſe to make the *Apprentice* Free at the End of the Term, the Chamberlain may make him Free: In other Corporations, there muſt be a *Mandamus* to the Mayor, &c. to make him Free in ſuch Caſe. *Danv. Abr.* 421. *Wood's Inſt.* 51. No *Apprentice* or Journeyman ſhall be reſtrained by Bond or Oath from keeping of a Shop. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 89. Whatever an *Apprentice* gains, is for the Uſe of his Maſter; and whether he was legally bound or no, is not material, if he was an *Apprentice de facto*. *Salk.* 68. But the the Stat. 12. relating to Servants ſtealing and purloining the Goods of their Maſters of the Value of 40 *s.* which is Felony, extends not to *Apprentices* under fifteen Years old. For inticing an *Apprentice* to leave his Service, Action of the Caſe may be brought: And for inticing to imbezil Goods, Indictment will lie. 1 *Salk.* 380. A Maſter may be indicted for not providing for, or turning away an *Apprentice*. If a Maſter give his *Apprentice* Licence to leave him, it cannot be afterwards recalled. *Mod. Ca.* 70. As no *Apprentice* can be made without Writing; ſo none may be diſcharged by his Maſter, but by Writing under his Hand, and with the Allowance of a Juſtice of Peace. *Dalt.* 121. Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions may cauſe diſorderly *Apprentices* to be corrected and puniſhed; or upon Complaint of the *Apprentice* of ill Uſage from his Maſter, they may diſcharge him. *Stat.* 5 *Eliz.* When a Maſter dies, the *Apprentice* is to go to the Executor or Adminiſtrator to be maintained if there be Aſſets: But the Executor, &c. may bind him over to ſome other Maſter for the Remainder of the Time. Serving an *Apprenticeſhip* gains a Settlement by Statute in a Place: But a Covenant between a Maſter and a third Perſon, the Servant not being Party, makes no *Apprenticeſhip* to gain a Settlement. *Salk.* 479. By Stat. 42 *Eliz. c.* 2. Churchwardens and Overſeers of the Poor may bind out poor *Apprentices*, by Aſſent of two Juſtices of Peace: And Perſons receiving Money with poor *Apprentices*, where Money is given for placing ſuch out, are to give Security for Re-payment in ſeven Years, for the Binding out others, &c. 7 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 3. And if any Perſon refuſe to accept a poor *Apprentice*, he ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. Alſo Juſtices of Peace and Churchwardens, &c. may put out poor Boys *Apprentice* to the Sea-Service. 2 *Ann. c.* 6. A Duty of 6 *d.* in the Pound under 50 *l.* and 12 *d.* in the Pound for Sums exceeding it, given with *Apprentices*, (except poor *Apprentices*) is granted by Stat. 8 *Ann. cap.* 9.

An *Indenture of* Apprenticeſhip.

THIS Indenture *made the Day and Year*, &c. Witneſſeth *that* A. B. *Son of*, &c. Hath *of his own free and voluntary Will placed and bound himſelf* Apprentice *unto* C. D. *of*, &c. *to be taught in the Trade, Science, or Occupation of* &c. *which he the ſaid* C. D. *now uſeth, and with him as an* Apprentice *to dwell, continue, and ſerve from the Day of the Date hereof, unto the full End and Term of ſeven Years from thence next enſuing, and fully to be compleat and ended; during all which Term of ſeven Years, the ſaid* Apprentice *his ſaid Maſter well and faithfully ſhall ſerve, his Secrets keep, his lawful Commands every where gladly do, Hurt to his ſaid Maſter he ſhall not do, nor wilfully ſuffer to be done by others, but of the ſame to his Power ſhall forthwith give Notice to his ſaid Maſter; the Goods of his ſaid Maſter he ſhall not Imbezil or Waſte, nor them lend without his Conſent to any; at Cards, Dice, or any other unlawful Games, he ſhall not play; Taverns, or Alehouſes he ſhall not frequent; Fornication he ſhall not Commit, Matrimony he ſhall not Contract; from the Service of his ſaid Maſter he ſhall not at any Time depart or abſent himſelf, without his ſaid Maſter's Leave; but in all Things as a good and faithful* Apprentice *ſhall and will demean and behave himſelf towards his ſaid Maſter, and all his, during his ſaid Term.* And *the ſaid Maſter his ſaid* Apprentice *the ſaid Trade, Science, or Occupation of*, &c. *which he now uſeth, with all Things thereunto belonging, ſhall and will Teach and Inſtruct, or cauſe to be well and ſufficiently taught and inſtructed, after the beſt Way and Manner that he can; and ſhall and will alſo find and allow unto his ſaid* Apprentice, *Meat, Drink, Waſhing, Lodging, and Apparel, both Linen and Woollen, and all other Neceſſaries fit and convenient for ſuch an* Apprentice, *during the Term aforeſaid; and at the End of the ſaid Term, ſhall and will give to the ſaid* Apprentice *one new Suit of Apparel*, &c. In Witneſs, &c.

Appropriation, (*Appropriatio* from the Fr. *Approprier*) Is the Annexing of a Benefice, originally *Juris Divini & in Patrimonio nullius*, to the proper and perpetual Uſe of ſome Religious Houſe, Biſhoprick, College, or Spiritual Perſon. And when *Appropriation* is made, the Patron is perpetual Parſon, and hath perpetual Inſtitution and Induction; for the *Appropriation* alone is a ſufficient Admiſſion, &c. *Plow.* 499. To make an *Appropriation*, the King's Licence is to be obtained in Chancery, the Conſent of the Ordinary, Patron and Incumbent, where the Church is full; and of the Dioceſan, and Patron, if the Benefice is void. *Plowd.* 496. 15 *R.* 2. *c.* 6. *Appropriation* made during the Vacancy of the Benefice, is executed immediately; and when the Church is full, by apt Words, the Patron is conſtituted Parſon after it becomes void. 11 *Rep.* 11. An *Appropriation* may be by the King alone, where he himſelf is Patron; as when by Letters Patent he grants the Advowſon which he is ſeiſed of in Right of his Crown to a Dean and Chapter, &c. *Plowd.* 499. No *Appropriation* can be made without Licence of the King. 8 *Rep.* 11. Nor may it be properly unleſs to a Spiritual Perſon capable of the Cure: It may be to a Biſhop, &c. and his Succeſſors. *Danv. Abr.* 511. Where *Appropriations* are made, a Vicar is to be endowed to ſerve the Cure: And formerly in Licenſes of *Appropriation*, it was expreſſed that the Dioceſan ſhould alſo provide a convenient Sum of Money to be yearly paid out of the Fruits, towards the Suſtentation of the Poor of the Pariſh. *Stat.* 15 *R.* 2. *c.* 6. A Vicarage endowed may not be *appropriated*; but it may be united to another Church, or to a Dean and Chapter, or College, with the King's Conſent. *Hob.* 307. An *Appropriation* cannot be aſſigned over, or ſurrendered to any; nor can it indure longer than the Body Spiritual to which it is at firſt *appropriated*: But thoſe to whom granted may make Leaſes of the Profits. *Plowd.* 499. If after an *Appropriation*, a Clerk is preſented to the Biſhop, and inſtituted and inducted, the Benefice returns to its former Nature, and the *Appropriation* is diſſolved. 7 *Rep.* 13. But if Leſſee for Years of an *Appropriation*, pre-

preſents thereto, this *Diſappropriation* ſhall not bind him to the Reverſion. *Dano.* 513. If a Feme endowed of an Advowſon *appropriate* preſents to it, the *Appropriation* is diſſolved. 1 *Inſt.* 46. If a Man recovers the Advowſon in Writ of Right, this *diſappropriates* the Church: And Diſſolution of the Spiritual Corporation *diſappropriates* an *Appropriation.* Tho' *Appropriation* cannot properly be made, except to Spiritual Perſons, and their Succeſſors; yet by the Statute 31 *H.* 8. the King's Patentees (though Laymen) are rendered capable of Parſonages *appropriate* of diſſolved Monaſteries; but theſe are generally called *Impropriations. Appropriations* have been judged an Abuſe and Robbery of the Church and Pariſh-Prieſts, &c. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 433.

The *Form* of a *Grant of Appropriation.*

SCiatis quod nos Dedimus, &c. Decano & Capitulo Eccleſiæ Cathedralis, &c. Advocation' Rectoriæ Eccleſiæ Parochialis de, &c. Habend. & Tenend. &c. iiſdem Decano & Capitulo & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum Et ulterius Sciatis per Præſentes quod nos de Gratia noſtra ſpecial. ac Authoritate noſtr. Regia ſuprema & Eccleſiaſtica, qua nunc fungimur, pro nobis Hæredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris Concedimus & Licentiam Damus prædict. Decano & Capitulo & ſucceſſoribus ſuis Rectoriam & Eccleſiam prædict. quando per Mortem, Reſignationem, vel Deprivationem, aut per aliquem alium modum quemcunque vacare contigerit, immediate in ſuos proprios uſus Tenere ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum poſſint & valeant abſque Moleſtatione & Impedimento noſtro Hæredum aut ſucceſſorum noſtrorum ac hoc abſque aliqua Præſentatione inductione ſive Admiſſione alicujus Incumbentis ad eandem Rectoriam extunc in poſterum fiend. ac ulterius.

An *Appropriation* by the Patron or firſt Founder, is thus: *Ego* A. B. *de, &c. Conceſſi Eccleſiam & Advocationem meam de* H. *cum Terris & Decimis omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, Decano de, &c.*

Appropriare Communam, To diſcommon, or ſeparate, and incloſe any Parcel of Land, that was before open Common —— *Anno D.* 1299. The Prior and Convent of *Burceſter* granted to the Rector of *Aſherugge* and the *Bon hommes* of that Place, *quod tibi poſſint* Appropriare, *& includere pro voluntate ſua tres Acras de* Communi *Paſtura in Blakethorn, &c.* Paroch. Antiq. 336.

Approve, (*Approbare*) To augment a Thing, or rather to examine it to the utmoſt: To *approve* Land is to make the beſt Benefit of it, by increaſing the Rent, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 474.

Approvement, Is where a Man hath Common in the Lord's Waſte, and the Lord makes an Incloſure of Part of the Waſte for himſelf, leaving ſufficient Common with Egreſs and Regreſs for the Commoners. *Reg. Judg.* 8, 9. If there be not ſufficient Common left for the Tenant, he may have a Writ of Aſſize, and ſhall recover treble Damages. *Stat.* 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 3. And a Commoner may break down an Incloſure, if the Lord doth incloſe Part of the Common, and not leave ſufficient Room in the Reſidue. But if any, upon juſt Title of *Approvement*, do make a Hedge or Ditch for that Purpoſe, which afterwards is thrown down in the Night by Perſons unknown, the Towns adjoining may be diſtrained to make ſuch Hedge, &c. for which there is a Writ called the *Nocturner* Writ. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 46. 2 *Inſt.* 474. *Approvement* is to be only by Incloſure; and the Lord may not by the Statutes of *Approvement* dig Pits for Gravel, or Coal, &c. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 90, 405. 9 *Rep.* 112. *Approvement* may be made between Neighbour and Neighbour, though one of them dwell in another Town, if the Common join together; and if the Lord hath Common in the Tenant's Ground, the Tenant may *approve.* 2 *Inſt.* 475. The Common is to be Common appendant or appurtenant, to be ſubject to *Approvement*, and not Common in groſs to a certain Number. The Word *Approvement* is alſo uſed for the Profits of Lands themſelves. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 152. And the Statute of *Merton* 2 *H.* 3. makes Mention of Land newly *approved. F. N. B.* 71. *Approvement ann.* 43. *Eliz. c.* 11. Is the ſame with *Improvement* —— *Idem* Approveamentum ——*Cum omnibus* Approveamentis *& aliis Pertinentis ſuis.* Mon. Angl. 607.

Approvers. *Anno* 9 *H.* 6. Bailiffs of Lords in their Franchiſes are called their *Approvers*: And *Approvers* in the Marches of *Wales* were ſuch as had Licence *De vendre & achater* Beaſts, &c. But by the Statute 2 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 12. *Approvers* are ſuch as are ſent into Counties to increaſe the Farms of Hundreds, &c. held by Sheriffs. Such Perſons as have the Letting of the King's Demeſnes in ſmall Manors, are called *Approvers* of the King, (*Approbatores Regis*) *Anno* 51 *H.* 3. And in the Stat. 1 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 8. Sheriffs are called the King's *Approvers.*

Approver, or *Prover*, (*Approbator*) Is one that confeſſing Felony committed by himſelf, appealeth or accuſeth others to be guilty of the ſame Crime. He is called *Approver* in this Senſe, becauſe he muſt *prove* what he hath alledged; and that Proof was by Battle, or the Country, at the Election of him appealed. And the Form of this Accuſation you may find in *Cromp. Juſt.* 250. See alſo *Bracton lib.* 3. *Staundf. Pl. Cor.* 52. If a Perſon indicted of Treaſon or Felony, not diſabled to accuſe, upon his Arraignment, before any Plea pleaded, and before competent Judges, confeſſeth the Indictment, and takes an Oath to reveal all Treaſons and Felonies that he knoweth of; and therefore prays a Coroner to enter his Appeal, or Accuſation againſt thoſe that are Partners in the Crime contained in the Indictment, ſuch a one is an *Approver.* 3 *Inſt.* 129. *H. P. C.* 192. Though the *Approver* is ſworn to diſcover all Treaſons and Felonies, yet he is not to be an *Approver*, but of the Offence whereof he is indicted: And this Accuſation of himſelf, and Oath, makes his Accuſation of another of the ſame Crime to amount to an Indictment; and if his Partners are convicted, the King is to pardon him, as to his Life: But he ought not to be ſuffered to continue in the Kingdom. Coroners may award Proceſs to the Sheriff againſt Appellees in the ſame County, on the Diſcovery of the *Approver:* And the Juſtices of Gaol-Delivery, &c. have Power to award Proceſs into any County to apprehend and try them. 2 *Hawk. Pl Cor.* 208. A Man may be an *Approver* againſt any Perſon within the Realm, if there be ſuch a Perſon, and he be named of the County wherein he dwells; but if there be no ſuch Perſon, the *Approver* ſhall be hanged for his falſe Appeal. *Ibid.* 206. When a Perſon hath once pleaded Not guilty, he cannot be an *Approver.* 3 *Inſt.* 129. And Perſons attainted of Treaſon or Felony, ſhall not be *Approvers*; their Accuſation will not then be of ſuch Credit as to put any Man upon his Trial. 2 *Hawk.* 205. Infants under the Age of Diſcretion, may not be *Approvers:* And it being in the Diſcretion of the Court

Court to ſuffer one to be an *Approver*, this Method of late hath been ſeldom practiſed. But we have in Caſes of Burglary and Robbery on the Highway, what ſeems to amount to the ſame, by Statute; it being ordained, that where ſuch a Criminal, out of Priſon, diſcovers two others concerned in the Crime, he ſhall have his Pardon, *&c.* Statute 5 *Ann. c.* 31. *&c.*

Appruare, To take to his own Uſe or Profit, *viz. Domini vaſtorum & Boſcorum, &c.* Appruare *ſe poſſunt de vaſtis, &c.* W. 2. c. 20.

Appurtenances, (*Pertinentia*) Derived from the French *Appertenir*, to belong to, ſignify Things both Corporeal and Incorporeal appertaining unto another Thing as Principal: As Hamlets to a Chief Manor; and Common of Paſture, Piſcary, *&c.* Alſo Liberties and Services of Tenants. *Brit. cap.* 39. If a Man grant Common of Eſtovers to be burnt in his Manor, theſe are *appurtenant* to the Manor; for Things *appurtenant* may be granted at this Day. *Co. Lit.* 121. Common *appurtenant* may be to a Houſe, Paſture, *&c.* Outhouſes, Yards, Orchards and Gardens are *appurtenant* to a Meſſuage; but Lands cannot be ſaid to be *appurtenant* to a Meſſuage. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 91. And one Meſſuage cannot be *appurtenant* to another. *Ibid.* Lands cannot, as to the Right of the Words *cum Pertinentiis*, be *appurtenant* to the Houſe; but the Word *Pertinens* may be taken in the Senſe of uſually letten or occupied with the Houſe. *Plowd.* 170. Land ſhall paſs in a Leaſe, or Deviſe of a Houſe with the *Appurtenances*, as pertaining to the ſame, when it hath been uſed and occupied with it ten Years or more; which is judg'd a ſufficient Time to make it *appertaining* to the Houſe. *Cro. El.* 704. Lands, a Common, *&c.* may be *appurtenant* to a Houſe; tho' not a Way. 3 *Salk.* 40. Grant of a Manor, without the Words *cum pertinentiis*, 'tis ſaid will paſs all Things belonging to the Manor. *Owen's Rep.* 51. Where a Perſon hath a Meſſuage, *&c.* to which Eſtovers are *appurtenant*, and it is blown down or burnt by the Act of God; if the Owner re-edify it, in the ſame Place and Manner as before, he ſhall have the antient *Appurtenances*. 4 *Rep.* 86. A Turbary may be *appurtenant* to a Houſe; ſo a Seat in a Church, *&c.* but not to Land; for the Things muſt agree in Nature and Quality. 3 *Salk.* 40.

Aquage, (Aquagium, *quaſi Aquæ Agium, i. e. Aquæductus* & Aquægangium, a Water-courſe.—— *Non liceat alicui de cætero facere Dammas vel Fordas aut alia Impedimenta in aliquibus landeis, Watergangiis, Foſſatis ſive* Aquagiis *communibus in Mariſco prædicto.* Ordin. Mariſc. de Romney fact. temp. Hen. 3. *and* Ed. 1. p. 72.

Arabant, *ad Curiam Domini*, Was intended of thoſe who held by the Tenure of Ploughing and Tilling the Lords Lands within the Manor. *Spelm. Gloſſ.*

Arace. (*Angl.*) To raſe, from the French *Arracher, Evellere.*

Araho, *In Araho conjurare, i. e.* To make Oath in the Church, or in ſome other Holy Place; for according to the *Ripuarian* Laws, all Oaths were made in the Church upon the Relicks of Saints.

Aratrum Terræ, As much as can be tilled with one Plough.—— *Hoc Manerium eſt* 30. Aratrorum. *Thorn. Anno* 616. *Aratura Terræ* is the Service which the Tenant is to do for his Lord in Ploughing his Land.

Arbitrator, (*Lat.*) Is a private extraordinary Judge between Party and Party, choſen by their mutual Conſents, to determine Controverſies between them. *Weſt. Symb. Sect.* 21. And *Arbitrators* are ſo called, becauſe they have an *arbitrary* Power; for if they obſerve the Submiſſion, and keep within due Bounds, their Sentences are definitive, from which their lies no Appeal. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 251. The Award of *Arbitrators* is definitive, and being choſen by the Parties, they are not tied to ſuch Formalities of Law as Judges in other Caſes are; and yet they have as great Power as other Judges to determine the Matters in Variance; but their Determination muſt be certain, and it is to be according to the expreſs Condition of the Bond by which the Parties ſubmit themſelves to their Judgment. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 234. *Dyer* 356. The Chancery will not give Relief againſt the Award of the *Arbitrators*, except it be for Corruption, *&c. Chanc. Rep.* 279. *Arbitrators* are to award what is equal between the Parties, and not on one Side only; and the Performance of it muſt be lawful and poſſible; alſo the Award muſt be final. 1 *Inſt.* 206. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 242, *&c.* If the *Arbitrators* make an Award of Money to be paid to a Stranger, *&c.* unleſs the Parties have Benefit by it, it will be void. 2 *Saund.* 122. 1 *Lill.* 169. A Party is not to be made a Judge in his own Cauſe by Award. 1 *Salk.* 71. Where a Thing is to be done on Payment of Money, a Tender of the Money is as much as an actual Payment. *Mod. Ca.* 33. Action of Debt may be brought for Money adjudged to be paid by *Arbitrators*, declaring on the Award; and alſo Action of Debt upon the Bond for not performing the Award. *Brownl.* 55. Sometimes Matters are referred by the Judges at the Aſſizes to the three Foremen of the Jury, in the Nature of *Arbitrators*; and after their Award is made, the Plaintiff may have Attachment, *&c.* to oblige Performance. 1 *Salk.* 84. When there is but one *Arbitrator*, which happens where the Matter is referred to Two, and they cannot agree, but leave it to be determined by a third Perſon, it is called an *Umpirage.* 8 *Rep.* 98. But the *Arbitrators* are to refuſe, and declare they will make no Award, before the Umpire ſhall proceed: Tho' an Umpire's Award ſhall be good where the *Arbitrators* make a void Award, which is no Award. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 170. *Arbitrators* are generally where the Parties think it more ſafe to refer the Matters in Variance, to the Determination of Friends, than to venture a Trial at Law. And the Civilians make a Difference between *Arbiter* and *Arbitrator*; an *Arbiter* is tied to proceed and judge according to Law mingled with Equity; but an *Arbitrator* is wholly at his own Diſcretion, without Solemnity of Proceſs or Courſe of Judgment, to hear and determine the Controverſy referred to him; ſo as it be *Juxta* Arbitrium *boni viri.* Cowel.

Arbitrament, (*Arbitrium*) Is the Sentence or Determination pronounced by *Arbitrators*, and publiſhed when they have heard all Parties. And *Arbitrament* is either general, of all Actions, Demands, Quarrels, *&c.* or Special, of ſome certain Matters in Controverſy: It may be alſo Abſolute, or Conditional. 8 *Rep.* 98. To every *Arbitrament* five Things are incident, 1. Matter of Controverſy. 2. Submiſſion. 3. Parties to the Submiſſion. 4. *Arbitrators.* 5. Giving up the *Arbitrament. Hardr.* 44. Submiſſions to *Arbitrament*, are uſually by Bond; and the Parties who bind themſelves are obliged to take Notice of the Award, at their Peril. But Things relating to a Freehold;

Freehold; Debts due on Bond, or on certain Contract; Criminal Offences, &c. are not *arbitrable*. *Danv. Abr.* 513. 9 *Rep.* 78. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 342, 244. *Nullum Arbitrium* is the uſual Plea of the Defendant proſecuted on an Award. See *Award*.

Arca Cyrographica, *Sive Cyrographorum Judæorum*, This was a common Cheſt with three Locks and Keys, kept by certain Chriſtians and Jews, wherein all the Contracts, Mortgages and Obligations belonging to the Jews were kept, to prevent Fraud; and this by Order of K. *Rich.* 1. Hovenden's Annals, p. 745.

Arceonis, *Arcus Ephippiarius*, Fr. *Arcon de Selle de Chevalle*; *Engliſh*, a Saddle Bow. —— *Prior de* Neunham *tenet Terram in* Surrey *de Domino Rege, in capite per Serjantiam, reddendi per Annum unum par* Arceonum *dealbatum ad Sellam*. Tenur. p. 37. *Archery* was a Service of Keeping a Bow, for the Uſe of the Lord to defend his Caſtle. Johannes *de, &c. qui tenet de Dom. Reg. in capite per Serjantiam* Archeriæ. *Co. Lit. Sect.* 157.

Archbiſhop, (*Archiepiſcopus*) Is the Chief of the Clergy in his Province, and is that Spiritual Secular Perſon, who hath ſupreme Power under the King in all Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes: And the Manner of his Creation and Conſecration, by an *Archbiſhop* and two other Biſhops, &c. You may find in the Stat. 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 20. An *Archbiſhop* is ſaid to be inthroned, when a Biſhop is ſaid to be inſtalled; and there are four Things to compleat a Biſhop or *Archbiſhop*, as well as a Parſon; Firſt, Election, which reſembles Preſentation; the next is Confirmation, and this reſembles Admiſſion; next Conſecration, which reſembles Inſtitution; and the laſt is Inſtallation, reſembled to Induction. 3 *Salk.* 72. Originally the *Archbiſhop*, was Biſhop over all *England*, as *Auſtin* was. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 328. The *Archbiſhop* of *Canterbury* is now ſtyled *Metropolitanus & Primas totius Angliæ*; and the *Archbiſhop* of *York* ſtyled *Primas & Metropolitanus Angliæ*. They are called *Archbiſhops* in Reſpect of the Biſhops under them; and Metropolitans, becauſe they were conſecrated at firſt in the Metropolis of the Province. 1 *Inſt.* 94. Both the *Archbiſhops* have diſtinct Provinces, wherein they have ſuffragan Biſhops of ſeveral Dioceſes, with Juriſdiction under them. And each hath two concurrent Juriſdictions, one as Ordinary or the Biſhop himſelf within his Dioceſe; the other as Superintendant throughout his whole Province of all Eccleſiaſtical Matters, to correct and ſupply the Defects of other Biſhops. The *Archbiſhop* of *Canterbury* hath the Privilege to Crown all the Kings of *England*; and to have Prelates to be his Officers; as for Inſtance; the Biſhop of *London* is his Provincial Dean, the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* his Chancellor, the Biſhop of *Lincoln* his Vice-Chancellor, the Biſhop of *Salisbury* his Precentor, the Biſhop of *Worceſter* his Chaplain, &c. It is the Right of the *Archbiſhop* to call the Biſhops and Clergy of his Province to Convocation, upon the King's Writ: He hath a Juriſdiction in Caſes of Appeal, where there is a ſuppoſed Default of Juſtice in the Ordinary; and has a ſtanding Juriſdiction over his Suffragans: He confirms the Election of Biſhops, and afterwards conſecrates them, &c. And he may appoint Co-adjutors to a Biſhop that is grown infirm. He may confer Degrees of all Kinds; and cenſure and excommunicate, ſuſpend or depoſe, for any juſt Cauſe, &c. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 223. And he hath Power to grant Diſpenſations in any Caſe, formerly granted by the See of *Rome*, not contrary to the Law of God: But if the Caſe is new and extraordinary, the King and his Council are to be conſulted. *Stat* 25 *H.* 8. He may retain eight Chaplains: And during the Vacancy of any See, he is Guardian of the Spiritualities. *Stat. ibid.* and 21 *H.* 8.

Archdeacon, (*Archidiaconus*) Is one that hath Eccleſiaſtical Dignity, and Juriſdiction over the Clergy and Laity next after the Biſhop throughout the Dioceſe, or in ſome Part of it only. *Archdeacons* had antiently a ſuperintendent Power over all the parochial Clergy in every Deanery in their Precincts; they being the Chiefs of the Deacons: Tho' they have no original Juriſdiction, but what they have got is from the Biſhop, either by Preſcription or Compoſition; and Sir *Simon Degg* tells us, that it appears an *Archdeacon* is a meer Subſtitute to the Biſhop, and what Authority he hath is derived from him, his chief Office being to viſit and enquire, and *Epiſcopo Nuntiare*, &c. In antient Times, *Archdeacons* were employ'd in ſervile Duties of collecting and diſtributing Alms and Offerings; but at length by a perſonal Attendance on the Biſhops, and a Delegation to examine and report ſome Cauſes, and Commiſſions to viſit the remoter Part of the Dioceſes, they became as it were Overſeers of the Church; and by Degrees advanced into conſiderable Dignity an Power. *Lanfranc*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was the firſt Prelate in *England* who inſtituted an *Archdeacon* in his Dioceſe, which was about the Year 1075. And an *Archdeacon* is now allowed to be an Ordinary, as he hath a Part of the Epiſcopal Power lodged with him. He viſits his Juriſdiction once every Year: And he hath a Court, where he may inflict Penance, ſuſpend, or excommunicate Perſons; prove Wills, grant Adminiſtrations, and hear Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical, &c. ſubject to appeal to the Biſhop of the Dioceſe. It is one Part of the Office of an *Archdeacon* to examine Candidates for Holy Orders, and to induct Clerks within his Juriſdiction, upon Receipt of the Biſhop's Mandate. 2 *Cro.* 556. 1 *Lev.* 193. *Wood's Inſt.* 30.

Arches Court, (*Curia de Arcubus*) The Chief and moſt antient Conſiſtory Court belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* for the Debating of Spiritual Cauſes. It is ſo called from the Church in *London*, commonly called *St. Mary le Bow*, (where it was formerly held) which Church is named *Bow-Church* from the Steeple which is raiſed by Pillars, built archwiſe, like ſo many bent Bows. *Cowel.* The Judge of this Court is ſtyled the Dean of the *Arches*, or Official of the *Arches* Court: He hath extraordinary Juriſdiction in all Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, except what belongs to the Prerogative Court; alſo all Manner of Appeals from Biſhops, or their Chancellors or Commiſſaries, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, &c. firſt or laſt are directed hither: He hath ordinary Juriſdiction throughout the whole Province of *Canterbury*, in Caſe of Appeals; ſo that upon any Appeal made, he, without any farther Examination of the Cauſe, ſends out his Citation to the Appellee, and his Inhibition to the Judge from whom the Appeal was made. Of this ſee more 4 *Inſt.* 337. But he cannot cite any Perſon out of the Dioceſe of another, unleſs it be on Appeal, &c. 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 9. In another Senſe the Dean of the *Arches* has a peculiar Juriſdiction of thirteen Pariſhes in *London*, called a Deanery, (being exempt from the Authority of the Biſhop of *London*) of which the Pariſh of *Bow* is the Principal.

pal. The Perſons concerned in this Court, are the Judge, Advocates, Regiſters, Proctors, &c. And the Foundation of a Suit in theſe Courts, is a Citation for the Defendant to appear; then the Libel is exhibited, which contains the Action; to which the Defendant muſt anſwer; whereupon the Suit is conteſted, Proofs are produced, and the Cauſe determined by the Judge, upon Hearing the Advocates on the Law and Fact; when follows the Sentence or Decree thereupon.

Archives, (*Archiva*, from *Arca*, a Cheſt) The Rolls, or any Place where antient Records, Charters and Evidences, belonging to the Crown and Kingdom, are kept; alſo the Chancery, Exchequer-Office, &c. And it hath been ſometimes uſed for private Repoſitories in Libraries.

Arede, Is an old Word, ſignifying to divulge; from whence we derive the Word *Reckon*.

Arereiſment, Surprize, Affrightment. —— To the great *Arereiſment* and *Eſtenyſement* of the Common Law. *Rot. Parl.* 21 *Ed.* 3.

Arierban, The Edict of the King, commanding all his Tenants to come into the Army: If they refuſe, then to be deprived of their Eſtates.

Arentare, To Rent out, or let at a certain Rent. ——— Richardus de Armeſtone *Ballivus Manerii de* Kingsford, *malitioſe & per violentiam dictos Religioſos de eadem piſcaria ejecit, & ipſum Domino ſuo* Arentari *fecit in* 12 *ſol. quos idem Dominus per* 6. *annos recepit.* Conſuetud. Domus de Farendon, M. S. f. 53.

Argentum album, Silver Money, or Pieces of Bullion that antiently paſſed for Money. By *Domeſday Tenure*, ſome Rents to the King were paid in *Argento Albo*, common ſilver Pieces of Money; other Rents in *Libris Urſis & Penſatis*, in Metal of full Weight and Purity: In the next Age, that Rent which was paid in Money, was called *Blanch-fearm*; and afterwards *White Rent*; and what was paid in Proviſion was termed *Black Mail.* Spelm. Gloſſ.

Argentum Dei, God's Money; *i. e.* Money given in Earneſt upon the Making of any Bargain: Hence comes *Arles*, Earneſt; and it is called *Arles-penny* in *Lincolnſhire* and *Yorkſhire*; where they likewiſe call Servants Vails *Arles.* —— Adam de Holt *vendidit quintam partem Manerii de* Berterton Henrico Scot, *& cepit de prædicto* Henrico *tres Denarios de* Argento Dei *præ manibus. Placit. apud Caſtr.* 2 Ed. 3.

Argumentoſus, A Word which ſignifies *Ingenuous*, mentioned by our Hiſtorian *Neubrigenſis. In Picturis quoque opera* Argumentoſa *vocamus.* Lib. 1. cap. 14.

Arietum Levatio, An old ſportive Exerciſe, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with Running at the *Quintal.*

Arma dare, To dub or make a Knight. *Anno Dom.* 1144. 10. *Steph. Ego* Brientius *filius Comitis, quem bonus Rex* Henricus *nutrivit, & cui* Arma dedit *& honorem.* A. D. 1278. 31 Ed. 3. *A die quo dictus Comes* Arma *Militaria a Domino* Henrico *Rege data noſtro cepit.* Here, Arma *capere* is to be made a Knight. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. p.* 101,288. And in *Walſingham, p.* 507. *Die Dominica in Vigilia Purificationis* Edwardus *juvenis ſuſcepit* Arma *Militaria.* The Word *Arma* in theſe Places ſignifieth only a Sword; but ſometimes a Knight was made by giving him the whole Armour. —— Lanfrancus Dorobernenſis *Epiſcopus eum lorica induit, & galeam capiti impoſuit, eique & Regis filio Militiæ cingulum in nomine Dei cinxit.* Ordericus Vitalis, lib. 8. de Henrico, &c.

Arma Libera, A Sword and a Lance which were uſually given to a Servant when he was made free. *Leg. Will. cap.* 65.

Arma moluta, Sharp Weapons that cut, oppos'd to ſuch as are blunt, which only break, or bruiſe. *Bract. lib.* 3. Arma Moluta *plagam faciunt, ſicut gladiis & hujuſmodi: Ligna vero & lapides, bruſuras, Orbes & ictus, qui judicari non poſſunt ad plagam, ad hoc ut inde venire poſſit ad Duellum.* They are called *Arma emolita* by *Fleta, Lib.* 1. *cap.* 33. *par.* 6.

Arma reverſata: This was when a Man was convicted of Treaſon or Felony: Thus our Hiſtorian *Knighton*, ſpeaking of *Hugh Spenſer*, tells us, *Primo veſtierunt eum uno veſtimento cum* Armis *ſuis* reverſatis. *Lib.* 3. *p.* 2546.

Armiſcare, Any Sort of Puniſhment decreed or impoſed by the Judge. *Malmsb. lib.* 3. *pag.* 97. *Walſingham, p.* 430. At firſt it was to carry a Saddle at his Back in Token of Subjection, *viz. Nudis veſtigiis equeſtrem ſellam ad ſatisfaciendum humeris ferret. Brompton* ſays, that in the Year 1176. the King of *Scots* promiſed *Hen.* 2. at *York, Lanceam & ſellam ſuam ſuper Altare Sancti* Petri *ad perpetuam hujus ſubjectionis memoriam offerre.*

Armigeri, A Title of Dignity, belonging to ſuch Gentlemen that bear Arms, who are next below a Knight. Theſe are either by *Curteſy*; as Sons of Noblemen, eldeſt Sons of Knights, &c. Or by *Creation*, ſuch as the King's Servants, &c. The Word *Armigeri* has alſo been applied to the higher Servants in Convents. *Paroch. Antiq.* 576. See *Eſquire.*

Arms, (*Arma*) In the Underſtanding of Law, are extended to any Thing that a Man wears for his Defence, or takes into his Hands, or uſeth in Anger to ſtrike or caſt at another. *Cromp. Juſt.* 65. *Arms* are alſo what we call in Latin *Inſignia*, Enſigns of Honour; as to the Original of which, it was to diſtinguiſh Commanders in War; for the antient defenſive *Armor* being a Coat of Mail, &c. which covered the Perſons, they could not be diſtinguiſh'd, and therefore a certain Badge was painted on their Shields, which was call'd *Arms*; but not made hereditary in Families till the Time of King *Rich.* 1. on his Expedition to regain *Jeruſalem* from the *Turks*: And beſides Shields with *Arms*, they had a ſilk Coat drawn over their Armour, and afterwards a ſtiff Coat, on which their *Arms* were painted all over, now the Herald's Coat of *Arms.* Sid. Rep. 352.

Arnalia, *Arable Grounds.* This Word is mentioned in Domeſday, Tit. *Eſſex.*

Arnaldia, *Arnoldia*; A Sort of Diſeaſe that makes the Hair fall off, like the *Alopecia*, or like unto a Diſtemper in Foxes. —— *Deinde uterque Rex incidit in ægritudinem quam* Arnaldiam *vocant, in qua ipſi ad mortem uſque laborantes capillos ſuos depoſuerunt.* Rog. Hovenden, p. 693.

Arpens, or *Arpent*, Signifies an Acre or Furlong of Ground: And according to the old *French* Account, in Domeſday-Book, 100 Perches make an *Arpent*; eighteen Foot a Perch; and twelve Inches a Foot. The moſt ordinary Acre, call'd *l'Arpent de France*, is One hundred Perches ſquare: But ſome account it but Half an Acre. —— *Septem acras terræ & unum* Arpentum *quæ me contingebant per Eſchaietam.* Ex Reg. Priorat. de Wormſley, fol. 7. Where *Arpens* ſeems to be ſome Quantity

leſs than an Acre. *Arpentator* is uſed for a Meaſurer or Surveyor of Land.

Arraiatio Peditum, Uſed in *Pat.* 1 *Ed.* 2. for the *Arraying* of Foot Soldiers.

Arraiers, (*Arraiatores*) Such Officers as had the Care of the Soldiers *Armour*, and whoſe Buſineſs it was to ſee them duly accoutred. *Stat.* 12 *R.* 2. *c.* 6. In ſeveral Reigns Commiſſioners have been appointed for this Purpoſe.

Arraign, (from the French *Arranger*, to ſet a Thing in Order) Hath the ſame Signification in Law: But the true Derivation is from the French *Arraiſonner*, i. e. *Ad rationem ponere*, to call a Man to anſwer in Form of Law. A Priſoner is *arraigned*, when he is indicted and brought to Trial: And he is ſaid to *arraign* a Writ, that fits and prepares it for Trial; to *arraign* the Aſſiſe, is to cauſe the Demandant to be called to make the Plaint, in ſuch Manner as the Tenant may be obliged to anſwer. 1 *Inſt.* 262. But no Man is properly *arraigned* but at the Suit of the King, upon an Indictment found againſt him, or other Record, wherewith he is to be charged: And this *Arraignment* is to take Care that the Priſoner do appear to be tried, and hold up his Hand at the Bar, for the Certainty of the Perſon, and plead a ſufficient Plea to the Indictment. 1 *Inſt.* 262, 263. The Priſoner is to hold up his Hand only in Treaſon and Felony; but this is only a Ceremony: If he owns that he is the Perſon, it is ſufficient without it; and then upon his *Arraignment* his Fetters are to be taken off; and he is to be treated with all the Humanity imaginable. 2 *Inſt.* 315. 3 *Inſt.* 35. The Pleas upon *Arraignment* are either the General Iſſue, Not guilty; Plea in Abatement, or in Bar; and the Priſoner may demur to the Indictment; alſo he may confeſs the Fact, but then the Court has nothing more to do than to proceed to Judgment againſt him. If he ſtands mute, and doth not put himſelf upon Trial, he ſhall ſuffer the Penance *Pain fort & dure*, in Caſes of Felony, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 217. By the Common Law, if a Principal is acquitted, or is pardon'd, or dies, the Acceſſary ſhall not be *arraigned*. But *vide Stat.* 1 *Ann. c.* 9. and Word *Acceſſary*. For the Solemnity of the *Arraignment* and Trial of a Priſoner, ſee *Dalt. chap.* 185. *p.* 515.

Array, (*Arraya*, five *Arraiamentum*) An old *Fr.* Word ſignifying the Ranking or Setting forth of a Jury of Men empanelled upon a Cauſe. 18 *H.* 6. *c.* 14. From hence we ſay to *Array* a Panel. *F. N. B.* 157. That is, to ſet forth the Men empanelled one by another. To *challenge the Array* of the Panel, is at once to except againſt all the Perſons *array'd* or empanell'd, in Reſpect of Partiality, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 156. If the Sheriff be of Affinity to either of the Parties; or if any one or more of the Jurors are returned at the Denomination of either Party; or for any other Partiality, the *Array* ſhall be *quaſhed*. The Word *Array* alſo relates in a particular Manner to military Order, as to conduct Perſons armed, &c. *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3.

Arrearages, (*Arreragia*) From the French *Arriere retro*, behind, is taken for Money unpaid at the due Time, as Rent behind; the Remainder due on an Account, or a Sum of Money remaining in the Hands of an Accountant. When *Arrears* of Rent are preſumed in Law to be ſatisfied, *vide* Acceptance.

Arrectatus, One ſuſpected of any Crime. —— *Si autem aliquis* arrectatus *fuerit de morte alicujus periclitantis capietur & impriſonetur.* —— Offic. Coronat. Spelm. Gloſſ.

Arrenatus, *Arraigned*, accuſed. —— *Stephanus Rabaz, Vic. Leiceſt.* arrenatus & *ad rationem poſitus de hoc quod*, &c. Rot. Parl. 21 Ed. 1.

Arrentation, (from the Spaniſh *Arrendare*) Is as much as *Ad certum redditum dimittere*; and it ſignifies the Licenſing an Owner of Lands in the Foreſt, to encloſe them with a low Hedge and ſmall Ditch, according to the Aſſiſe of the Foreſt, under a yearly Rent. *Saving the Arrentations* is a ſaving Power to give ſuch Licences for a yearly Rent.

Arreſt, (*Arreſtum*) Cometh of the *French* Word *Arreſter*, to ſtop, or ſtay. It is a Reſtraint of a Man's Perſon, obliging him to be obedient to the Law: And is defined to be the Execution of the Command of ſome Court, or Officer of Juſtice. None ſhall be *arreſted* for Debt, Treſpaſs, &c. or other Cauſe of Action, but by Virtue of a Precept or Commandment out of ſome Court: But for Treaſon, Felony, or Breach of the Peace, any Man may *arreſt* without Warrant or Precept. *Terms de Ley* 54. Perſons preſent at the Committing of a Felony, muſt uſe their Endeavours to apprehend the Offender, under Penalty of Fine and Impriſonment. 3 *Inſt.* 117. 4 *Inſt.* 177. The King cannot command any one by Word of Mouth to be *arreſted*; but he muſt do it by Writ, or Order of his Courts, according to Law: Nor may the King *arreſt* any Man for Suſpicion of Treaſon, or Felony, as his Subjects may; becauſe if he doth wrong, the Party cannot have Action againſt him. 2 *Inſt.* 186. After Preſentment or Indictment found in Felony, &c. the firſt Proceſs is a *Capias*, to *arreſt* and impriſon the Offender: And if the Offender cannot be taken, an Exigent is awarded in order to Outlawry. *H. P. C.* 209. By *Magn. Chart. c.* 9. None ſhall be reſtrained of his Liberty, but either by Order of a Court of Record, by lawful Warrant, or the King's Writ. 2 *Inſt.* 46. 3 *Inſt.* 209. When a Perſon is apprehended for Debt, &c. he is ſaid to be *arreſted*: And Writs expreſs *arreſt* by two ſeveral Words *Capias* and *Attachias*, to take and catch hold of a Man; for an Officer muſt actually lay hold of a Perſon, beſides ſaying he *Arreſts* him, or it will be no lawful *Arreſt*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 96. If a Bailiff be kept off from making an *Arreſt*, he ſhall have an Action of Aſſault: And where the Perſon *arreſted* makes Reſiſtance, or aſſaults the Bailiff, he may juſtify Beating of him. If a Bailiff touches a Man, which is an *Arreſt*, and he makes his Eſcape, it is a Reſcous, and Attachment may be had againſt him. 1 *Salk.* 79. If a Bailiff lays hold of one by the Hand (whom he had a Warrant to *arreſt*) as he holds it out at the Window; this is ſuch a Taking of him, that the Bailiff may juſtify the Breaking open of the Houſe to carry him away. 1 *Ventr.* 306. When a Perſon has committed Treaſon, or Felony, &c. Doors may be broke open to *arreſt* the Offender; but not in civil Caſes, except it be in Purſuit of one *arreſted*; or where a Houſe is recovered by Real Action, to deliver Poſſeſſion to the Perſon recovering. *Plowd.* 5 *Rep.* 91. An *Arreſt* in the Night, as well as the Day, is lawful. 9 *Rep.* 66. And every one is bound by the Common Law to aſſiſt not only the Sheriff in the Execution of Writs, and making *Arreſts*, &c. but alſo his Bailiff that hath his Warrant to do it. 2 *Inſt.* 193. A Bailiff ought to ſhew his Warrant when the Party ſubmits himſelf

ſelf to the *Arreſt*, if required. 6 *Rep.* 54. But it is ſaid a ſworn known Bailiff, need not ſhew his Warrant. 9 *Rep.* 99. Sheriffs are not to grant Warrants for *Arreſts*, before the Receipt of the Writs; if they do, they ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* and Damages, and pay a Fine to the King. *Stat.* 43 *Eliz. c.* 5. If an Action is entered in one of the *Compters* of *London*, a City Serjeant may *arreſt* the Party without the Sheriff's Warrant. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 94. And by the Cuſtom of *London*, a Debtor may be *arreſted* before the Money is due, to make him find Sureties; but not by the Common Law. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 258. By Stat. 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. No Writ, Proceſs, Warrant, *&c.* (except in Caſes of Treaſon, Felony, or for Breach of the Peace) ſhall be ſerved on a Sunday; on Pain that the Perſon ſerving them ſhall be liable to the Suit of the Party grieved, and anſwer Damages, as if the ſame had been done without Writ: An Action of Falſe Impriſonment lies for *Arreſt* on a Sunday, and the *Arreſt* is void. 1 *Salk.* 78. But a Perſon may be retaken on a Sunday, where *arreſted* the Day before, *&c. Mod. Ca.* 231. And a Man may be taken on a Sunday on an Eſcape-Warrant; where he goes at large out of the Rules of the *King's Bench* or *Fleet* Priſon, *&c. Stat.* 5 *Ann. c.* 9. Alſo Bail may take the Principal on a Sunday, and confine him 'till Monday, and then render him; tho' a Plaintiff may not *arreſt* the Defendant on a Sunday. 1 *Nelſ.* 258. If a wrong Perſon is *arreſted*, or one for Felony, where no Felony is done, *&c.* it will be Falſe Impriſonment, liable to Damages. Attornies, *&c.* for Vexation, maliciouſly cauſing any Perſon to be *arreſted*, where there is no Cauſe of Suit, *&c.* the Proſecutors ſhall ſuffer ſix Months Impriſonment, and before diſcharged pay treble Damages, and forfeit 10 *l. Stat.* 8 *Eliz. c.* 2. The Bailiff's Fee by Statute for an *Arreſt* is but four Pence; and the Sheriff's twenty Pence: And doing contrary incurs treble Damages to the Party grieved, and a Forfeiture of 40 *l.* by 23 *H.* 6. *c.* 10. No Bailiff, or other Officer, ſhall carry any Perſon under *Arreſt* to any Tavern, Alehouſe, *&c.* without his Conſent; ſo as to charge him with any Beer, Ale, Wine, *&c.* but what he ſhall freely call for: Nor ſhall demand or receive more from him for the *Arreſt* or Waiting, than by Law ought to be, until an Appearance procured, Bail found, *&c.* Nor take or exact any more for keeping ſuch Perſon out of Priſon, than what he ſhall of his own voluntary Accord truly give; nor take more for Lodging than what is reaſonable, or ſhall be adjudged ſo by the next Juſtice of Peace. *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. Peers of the Realm, Members of Parliament, *&c.* may not be *arreſted*, unleſs it be in criminal Caſes; but the Proceſs againſt them is to be Summons, Diſtreſs infinite, *&c.* 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 3. Alſo Corporations and Companies muſt be made to appear by *Diſtringas*, and cannot be *arreſted. Finch.* 353. 3 *Salk.* 46. Perſons attending upon any Courts of Record, on Buſineſs there, are to be free from *Arreſts.* 3 *Inſt.* 141. A Clerk of the Court ought not to be *arreſted* for any Thing which is not Criminal, becauſe he is ſuppoſed to be always preſent in Court, to anſwer the Plaintiff. 1 *Lill.* 94. *Arreſts* are not to be made within the Liberty of the King's Palace: Nor may the King's Servants be *arreſted* in any Place, without Notice firſt given to the Lord Chamberlain, that he remove them, or make them pay their Debts. Embaſſadors Servants, *&c.* freed from *Arreſts*; vide *Ambaſſador.* No *Arreſts* are to be generally in *Wales*, the Counties Palatine, *&c.* by Writs iſſuing from *Weſtminſter-Hall.* If a Debt be under 10 *l.* on Proceſs out of a ſuperior Court, or 40 *s.* in an inferior Court, the Defendant ſhall not be *arreſted*, but be ſerved with a Copy of the Proceſs, *&c. Stat.* 12 *Geo.*

Arreſt of Judgment. To move in *Arreſt of Judgment*, is to ſhew Cauſe why Judgment ſhould be ſtaid, notwithſtanding Verdict given; for in many Caſes, tho' there be a Verdict, no Judgment can be had. And the Cauſes of Arreſt of Judgment, are Want of Notice of Trial; where the Plaintiff before Trial treats the Jury; the Record differs from the Deed pleaded; for material Defect in Pleading; where Perſons are miſnamed; more is given and found by the Verdict, than laid in the Declaration; or the Declaration doth not lay the Thing with Certainty, *&c.* And here all Matters of Fact are to be made out by proper Affidavits. *Comp. Attorn.* 329, *&c.* Judgment may be arreſted for good Cauſe in Criminal Caſes as well as Civil; if the Indictment be inſufficient, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* 210. and four Days are allow'd to move in *Arreſt of Judgment*; and the Defendant hath all the Term wherein the Verdict was given to ſpeak any Thing to arreſt it, if the Plaintiff hath not given his four Days Rule, and ſign'd his Judgment; after which he is put to his Writ of Error. 2 *Lill.* 93. On Motion in *Arreſt of Judgment*, if the Court be divided two Judges againſt Two, the Plaintiff muſt have his Judgment; unleſs a Rule be made at firſt to ſtay all Proceedings, until the Court otherwiſe order, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 118. See *Feofail* and *Judgment. Arreſt of Enqueſt* is to plead in Arreſt of Taking the Enqueſt, upon the former Iſſue, and to ſhew Cauſe why an Enqueſt ſhould not be taken. *Bro.* Tit. *Replead.*

Arreſtandis bonis ne diſſipentur, A Writ which lies for a Man whoſe Cattle or Goods are taken by another, who during the Conteſt doth or is like to make them away, not being of Ability to make Satisfaction. *Reg. Orig.* 126.

Arreſtando ipſum qui Pecuniam recepit, &c. Is a Writ that lieth for Apprehending a Perſon that hath taken the King's Preſt-Money to ſerve in Wars, and hides himſelf when he ſhould go. *Reg. Orig.* 24.

Arreſto facto ſuper bonis Mercatorum Alienigenorum, A Writ which lies for a Denizen againſt the Goods of Aliens found within this Kingdom, in Recompence of Goods taken from him in a foreign Country, after Denial of Reſtitution. *Reg. Orig.* 129. This the antient Civilians called *Clarigatio*, but by the Moderns it is term'd *Repriſalia.*

Arretted, *Arrectatus, quaſi, ad rectum vocatus*, Is where a Man is convened before a Judge, and charged with a Crime. *Staundf. Pl. Co.* 45. And it is ſometimes uſed for Imputed or laid unto; as, no Folly may be *arretted* to one under Age. *Littleton*, cap. *Remitter. Chaucer* uſeth the Verb *Arreteth*, that is, lays Blame, as it is interpreted. *Bracton* ſays, *Ad rectum habere Malefactorem, i. e.* To have the Malefactor forth-coming, ſo as he may be charged, and put to his Trial. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 10. And in another Place, *Rectatus de morte hominis*, charged with the Death of a Man. From hence it may with ſome Reaſon ſeem, that that Word is the ſame with *Rectum.*

Arrura,

Arrura, —— In the black Book of *Hereford*, *De operationibus* Arruræ, ſignifies Days Works of Ploughing; for antiently Cuſtomary Tenants were bound to plough certain Days for their Lord. *Una Arura*, one Day's Work at the Plough: And in Wiltſhire *Earing* is a Day's Ploughing. *Paroch. Antiq. p.* 401.

Arſon, (from *Ardeo* to burn) Is Houſe-burning, which is Felony at Common Law. 3 *Inſt.* 66. It muſt be maliciouſly and voluntarily, and an actual Burning; not putting Fire only into a Houſe, or any Part of it, without Burning: But if Part of the Houſe is burn'd; or if the Fire doth burn, and then goeth out of it ſelf, it is Felony. 2 *Inſt.* 188. *H. P. C.* 85. The Burning of a Frame of a Houſe, is not accounted Houſe-burning, becauſe the Frame of a Houſe cannot come under the Word *Domus*, which is neceſſary in every Indictment for *Arſon*. And it muſt be the Houſe of another; for if a Man burns his own Houſe only, tho' with Intention to burn others, it is not Felony, but a great Miſdemeanor, puniſhable with Fine, Pillory, &c. If a Houſe is fired by Negligence or Miſchance, it cannot amount to *Arſon*. 3 *Inſt.* 67. *H. P. C.* 85. By Stat. 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 11. Burning of Houſes, or Barns wherein any Corn is, is Felony without Benefit of Clergy. And the Stat. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. makes it Felony to ſet Barns, Stables, Stacks of Corn, Hay, &c. on Fire in the Night-time, or any Outhouſes or Buildings: But the Offender may be tranſported for ſeven Years. By 6 *Anna*, Servants thro' Negligence or Careleſneſs, ſetting on Fire any Dwelling-houſe or Outhouſe, ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* or be ſent to the Houſe of Correction, and there kept to hard Labour eighteen Months.

Arſura, The Trial of Money by Fire, after it was coined. In Domeſday we read, *Reddit* 50 *l. ad* Arſuram, which is meant of lawful and approved Money, whoſe Allay was tried by Fire.

Art and Part, Is a Term uſed in *Scotland* and the North of *England*; when one charged with a Crime, in committing the ſame was both a Contriver of, and acted his Part in it.

Arthel, A *Britiſh* Word and more truly written *Arddel*, ſignifying to Avouch; as if a Man were taken with ſtolen Goods in his Hands, he was to be allowed a lawful *Arddel* (or Vouchee) to clear him of the Felony: It was Part of the Law of *Howel Dda*; according to whoſe Laws every Tenant holding of any other than of the Prince or Lord of the Fee, paid a Fine *pro defenſione Regia*, which was called *Arian Ardhel*. The Privilege of *Arddel* occaſioning a Delay and Exemption of Criminals from Juſtice, Proviſion was made againſt it by Statute 26 *H.* 8. *c.* 6.

Articuli Cleri, *Articles of the Clergy*, are Statutes containing certain *Articles* relating to the Church and Clergy, and Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical. 9 *E.* 2. and 14 *E.* 3.

Articulus, An *Article*, or Complaint, exhibited by Way of Libel, in a Court Chriſtian. Sometimes the Religious bound themſelves to obey the Ordinary, without ſuch formal Proceſs: As *An. Dom.* 1300. The Prior and Convent of *Burceſter* ſubmitted themſelves to the Official of *Lincoln*, &c. —— *Quod poſſint eos & eorum Succeſſores per omnem cenſuram Eccleſiaſticam ad omnium & ſingulorum præmiſſorum obſervationem abſque* Articuli *ſeu Libelli petitione, & quocunque ſtrepitu judiciali compellere.* Paroch. Antiq. p. 344.

Artificers in Wool, Iron, Steel, Braſs, or other Metal, &c. Perſons contracting to go out of this Kingdom into a foreign Country, ſhall be fined not exceeding 100 *l.* and be impriſon'd three Months: And *Artificers* going abroad, not returning on Warning given by our Embaſſadors, &c. ſhall be diſabled to hold Lands by Deſcent or Deviſe, be incapable to take any Legacy, &c. and be deem'd Aliens. *Stat.* 5 *Geo. c.* 27.

Arundinetum, A Ground or Place where Reeds grow. 1 *Inſt.* 4. And it is mentioned in the Book of Domeſday.

Arvil-Supper, A Feaſt or Entertainment made at Funerals, in the North Part of *England*: *Arvil-Bread* is the Bread delivered to the Poor at Funeral Solemnities. *Cowel.* And *Arvil*, *Arval*, *Arfal*, are uſed for the Burial or Funeral Rites; as,

Come bring my Jerkin Tibb, I'll to the Arvil,
Yon Man's dea Seuy Seoun, it makes me Marvil.
Yorkſhire Dial. p. 58.

Aſcenſorium, Steps by which one aſcends. —— *Brevis eſt Scala, non laborioſa, tribus tantum diſtincta* aſcenſoriis. Petr. Bleſenſis, Term. 24.

Aſceſterium, (*Archiſterium*, *Arciſterium*, *Aciſterium*, *Alcyſterium*, *Arbitrium*) Is a *Greek* Word, and ſignifies a Monaſtery. It often occurs in our old Hiſtories. *Du Cange.*

Aſath, or *Alſath*, Was a Cuſtom of Purgation, uſed of old in *Wales*, by which the Party accuſed did clear himſelf by the Oaths of 300 Men. It is mentioned in antient *MSS.* and prevailed till the Time of *Hen.* 5. when it was abrogated. 1 *H.* 5. *c.* 6.

Aſſart, (*Aſſartum*) Fr. *Aſſartir*, to make plain. Aſſartum *eſt quod redactum eſt ad Culturam. Fleta, lib.* 4. *cap.* 21. And the Word *Aſſartum* is by *Spelman* derived from *Exertum*, to pull up by the Roots; for ſometimes 'tis wrote *Eſſart*. Others derive it from *Exaratum*, or *Exartum*, which ſignifies to plough or cut up. *Manwood*, in his *Foreſt Laws*, ſays it is an Offence committed in the Foreſt, by pulling up the Woods by the Roots, that are Thickets and Coverts for the Deer, and making the Ground plain as arable Land: This is eſteemed the greateſt Treſpaſs that can be done in the Foreſt to Vert or Veniſon, as it contains in it Waſte and more; for whereas Waſte of the Foreſt is but the Felling down the Coverts, which may grow up again, *Aſſart* is a Plucking them up by the Roots, and utterly deſtroying them, ſo that they can never afterwards ſpring up again. And this is confirmed out of the Red Book in the Exchequer, in theſe Words. —— Aſſarta *vero dicuntur quæ apud Iſidorum occiſiones nuncupantur, quando Foreſtæ nemora vel Dumeta, paſcuis & latibulis ferarum opportuna, ſucciduntur: Quibus ſucciſis & radicitus avulſis, terra ſubvertitur & excolitur.* —— But this is no Offence if done with Licence; and a Man may by Writ of *Ad quod damnum* ſue out a Licence to *aſſart* Ground in the Foreſt, and make it ſeveral for Tillage. *Reg. Orig.* 257. Hence Lands are called *aſſarted*: And formerly *Aſſart Rents* were paid to the Crown for Foreſt Lands *aſſarted*. *Stat.* 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6. *Aſſartments* ſeems to be uſed in the ſame Senſe in *Rot. Parl.* *Aſſartum* hath been ſometimes termed *Diſboſcatio*. Of *Aſſart* you may read more in *Cromp. Juriſd. p.* 203. And *Charta de Foreſta*, *Anno* 9 H. 3. *c.* 4. *Manwood*, *part* 1. *p.* 171.

Aſſault, (*Aſſultus*) From the *Fr.* Verb *Aſſayler*, Signifies a violent Injury offered to a Man's Perſon, of a higher Nature than Battery; for it may be committed by offering a Blow, or by a

terrifying Speech. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 1. *cap.* 3. The Feudiſts define *Aſſault* thus: Aſſultus *eſt impetus in Perſonam aut locum, ſive hoc pedibus fiat, vel equo aut machinis aut quacunque alia re aſſiliatur. Zaſius de Feud. pag.* 10. *num.* 38. And *Aſſilire eſt vim adferre. Lib. Feud.* 1. *tit.* 5. *Sect.* 1. Alſo the Lat. *Aſſaltus* is uſed in this Senſe in the Laws of *Edw. Conf. cap.* 12. To ſtrike a Man, tho' he be not hurt with the Blow, is an *Aſſault:* And to ſtrike at a Perſon, notwithſtanding he be neither hit nor hurt, hath been ſo adjudged. 22 *Lib. Aſſ. pl.* 60. For *Aſſault* doth not always neceſſarily imply a Hitting, or Blow; becauſe in Treſpaſs for *Aſſault* and Battery, a Man may be found guilty of the *Aſſault*, and excuſed of the Battery. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 24. If a Perſon in Anger lift up or ſtretch forth his Arm, and offer to ſtrike another; or menace any one with any Staff or Weapon, it is Treſpaſs and *Aſſault* in Law: And if a Man threaten to beat another Perſon, or lie in wait to do it, if the other is hindered in his Buſineſs, and receives Loſs thereby, Action lies for the Injury. *Lamb. lib.* 1. 22 *Aſſ. pl.* 60. Where a Man *aſſaults* any Perſon, beats, or doth him any Manner of Violence, either with Hand, Foot, or Weapon; or throws any Thing at him, Drink in his Face, *&c.* whereby he is hurt; it is ſuch an *Aſſault* for which Action may be brought, and Damages recovered. *Comp. Attorn.* 133. But to lay Hands gently upon another, not in Anger, is no Foundation of an Action of Treſpaſs and *Aſſault:* The Defendant may juſtify *Molliter manus impoſuit.* A Man may juſtify an *Aſſault* in Defence of his Perſon, or Goods; or of his Wife, Father, Mother, or Maſter; or for the Maintenance of Juſtice. *Bract.* 9 *E.* 4. 35 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 51. And in Caſes of *Aſſault*, for the *Aſſault* of the Wife, Child, or Servant, the Huſband, Father, and Maſter, may have Action of Treſpaſs. Where a Man is *aſſaulted*, and he hath no Witneſſes to prove the ſame, or in other Caſes, the Party *aſſaulted* may bring an Information in the Crown-Office; and not have common Action of Treſpaſs. *Vide Stat.* 4 *&* 5 *W. & M. c.* 18. which requires Recognizances to be taken to proſecute with Effect, *&c.* If any Perſon *aſſault* a Privy Councellor, in the Execution of his Office, it is Felony. *Stat.* 9 *Ann.* And *Aſſaulting* or Threatning a Counſellor at Law, or Attorney employ'd in a Cauſe againſt a Man; or a Juror giving Verdict againſt him; his Adverſary for ſuing him, *&c.* is puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment, for the Contempt. 1 *Hawk.* 58.

Aſſay *of Weights and Meaſures*, (from the Fr. *Eſſay*, *i. e.* a Proof or Trial) Is the Examination of Weights and Meaſures, by Clerks of Markets, *&c. Reg. Orig.* 279. —— *Ac Aſſiſam &* Aſſaiam *Panis, Vini, & Cerviſiæ.* Paten. 37 H. 8. Tho. Marrow.

Aſſayer of the King, (*Aſſayator Regis*) An Officer of the Mint, for the Trial of Silver; he is indifferently appointed between the Maſter of the Mint and the Merchants that bring Silver thither for Exchange. *Anno* 2 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 12. Veſſels of Gold ſhall be *aſſayed.* 28 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 20. and 18 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5. —— *Mandatum eſt* Will. Hardel *Clerico, quod convocatis in præſentia ſua omnibus Monetariis* Aſſayatoribus, *Cuſtodibus, Operariis & aliis Miniſtris de Cambiis Regis* London. & Cantuar. *per viſum & Teſtimonium illorum provideat, quod tot & tales Operarii ſint in prædictis Cambiis, qui ſufficiant ad Operationes Regias faciendas, ne Rex pro defectu hujuſmodi miniſtrorum Dampnum incurrat.* Clauſ. 17 Hen. 3. m. 8.

Aſſaylare, To take Confeſſors or Fellow Judges. —— Henricus *Dei Gratia Rex* Angl. *&c. Dilecto & fideli ſuo* Nicholao de la Tour, *ſalutem. Sciamus quod conſtituimus vos Juſticiarium noſtrum una cum hiis quos vobis duxeritis* Aſſayſiandos *ad Aſſiſam novæ Diſſeiſinæ capiendam.* —— Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. MS. f. 57.

Aſſecurare, (*Abſecurare*) To make ſecure by Pledges, or any ſolemn Interpoſition of Faith. In the Charter of Peace between *Hen.* 2. and his Sons, this Word is mentioned. *Hovenden, Anno* 1174.

Aſſembly unlawful. From the Fr. *Aſſembler*, i. e. *Aggregare*, to flock together. It is the Meeting of Three or more Perſons to do an unlawful Act, altho' they do it not: As to aſſault, or beat any Perſon; enter into Houſes or Lands, *&c. Weſt. Symb. Part* 2. *Sect.* 65. Their Meeting and Abiding together makes the Crime, where they do not execute their Intentions: If the Intention be to redreſs publick Grievances, and be executed, it is adjudged Treaſon. 3 *Inſt.* 9. In the Reign of *Ed.* 6. A Law was made declaring it Treaſon for twelve Perſons, or more, to *aſſemble* together to attempt to kill any of the King's Council, or to alter the Laws, *&c.* And that it ſhould be Felony to attempt to deſtroy Parks, pull down Houſes, *&c.* if they continued together an Hour after Proclamation made by a Juſtice of Peace, Mayor, or Sheriff: But this Law was ſoon repealed. Tho' it ſeems to have given Riſe to the late Riot-Act; which ordains, that where twelve Perſons, or more, *unlawfully aſſembled*, continue together an Hour after Proclamation to depart, they ſhall be guilty of Felony. *Stat.* 1 *Geo. c.* 6. See *Riot.*

Aſſent, or Conſent. To a Legacy of Goods, the *Aſſent* of the Executor is neceſſary, before the Legatee may take the ſame; but to a Deviſe of Lands that are Freehold, it is not required. *Co. Lit.* 111. The *Aſſent* of an Executor to a Deviſe of a Legacy, or of any perſonal Thing, is ſo neceſſary, that if the Legatee or Deviſee take the Thing without the Delivery and *Aſſent* of the Executor, he may have an Action of Treſpaſs againſt them. *Keilw.* 128. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 260. The Common Law takes Notice of the *Aſſent* of the Executor to the Legacy, and doth give him Time to conſider of the Value of the Goods, and State of the Debts of the Teſtator, that he may pay a Legacy with Safety; the Executor being to pay Debts before Legacies. *Perk.* 570. No Property can be transferred to the Legatee without the *Aſſent* of the Executor: But if the Executor doth once *aſſent* to the Legacy, the Legatee hath ſuch a Property veſted in him that he may take it, tho' the Executor revokes his *Aſſent* afterwards. And there may be an *Aſſent* implied, as well as expreſs; as if the Executor offers the Legatee Money for what is bequeathed him; or directs others to the Legatee to buy it, *&c. Plowd.* 543. 4 *Rep.* 28. When there are many Executors, the *Aſſent* of one to a Legacy is ſufficient: And one Executor may take a Legacy without the *Aſſent* of his Co-Executors. *Perk.* 572. *Aſſent* may be before or after Probate of the Will. An Infant Executor, at the Age of ſeventeen Years, may *aſſent* to a Legacy: But it has been doubted, Whether an *Adminiſtrator durante minori Ætate* can *aſſent. Cro. Eliz.* 719. A Husband is to give *Aſſent* where his Wife is Executrix. A Court of Equity, or the Spiritual Court, may compel an Executor to *aſſent* to a Legacy. *March* 97. But

an *Aſſent* to a void Deviſe, will be alſo void. *Plowd.* 525. *Aſſent* of Dean and Chapter in making Leaſes of Church Lands; *vide* Leaſes. Of the major Part of Corporations, in making By-Laws, *vide* By-Laws.

Aſſeſſors, Thoſe that *aſſeſs* Publick Taxes; as two Inhabitants in every Pariſh were *Aſſeſſors* for the Royal Aid, to rate every Perſon according to the Value of his Eſtate, *Anno* 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. There are *Aſſeſſments* of Pariſh-Duties, for Repairing of Highways, &c. made and levied by Rate on the Inhabitants; as well as *Aſſeſſments* of Publick Taxes. *Vide* Aſſiſors, &c.

Aſſets, (Fr. *Aſſez*, i. e. *Satis*) Signifies Goods enough to diſcharge that Burden which is caſt upon the Executor or Heir, in ſatisfying the Debts and Legacies of the Teſtator or Anceſtor. *Bro.* Tit. *Aſſets.* *Aſſets* are Real or Perſonal; where a Man hath Lands in Fee-ſimple, and dies ſeiſed thereof, the Lands which come to his Heir, are *Aſſets* Real: And where he dies poſſeſſed of any Perſonal Eſtate, the Goods which come to the Executors, are *Aſſets* Perſonal: *Aſſets* are alſo divided into *Aſſets per Deſcent*, and *Aſſets inter mains*; *Aſſets* by Deſcent is where a Perſon is bound in an Obligation, and dies ſeiſed of Lands which deſcend to the Heir, the Land ſhall be *Aſſets*, and the Heir ſhall be charged as far as the Land to him deſcended will extend: *Aſſets inter maines* is when a Man indebted makes Executors, and leaves them ſufficient to pay his Debts and Legacies; or where ſome Commodity or Profit ariſeth to them in Right of the Teſtator, which are called *Aſſets* in their Hands. *Terms de Ley* 56, 77. By the Common Law, if an Heir had ſold or aliened the Lands which were *Aſſets*, before the Obligation of his Anceſtor was put in Suit, he was to be diſcharged, and the Debt was loſt: But by Statute, the Heir is made liable to the Value of the Land by him ſold, in Action of Debt brought againſt him by the Obligee, who ſhall recover to the Value of the ſaid Land, as if the Debt was the proper Debt of the Heir; but the Land which is ſold or aliened *bona fide* before the Action brought, ſhall not be liable to Execution upon a Judgment recovered againſt the Heir in any ſuch Action. *Stat.* 3 & 4 *W. & M. cap.* 14. Where a Man binds himſelf and his Heirs in a Bond, and dies leaving Iſſue two Sons, if the eldeſt Son enters on the Lands by Deſcent as Heir to the Father, and die without Iſſue, and then the youngeſt Son enters, he ſhall be charged with *Aſſets* as Heir to his Father. *Dyer* 368. Lands which come to the Heir by Purchaſe, ſhall not be *Aſſets*; for 'tis only Lands by Diſcent that ſhall be *Aſſets.* 1. *Danv. Abr.* 577. A Reverſion in Fee depending upon an Eſtate tail, is not *Aſſets*; becauſe it lies in the Will of the Tenant in Tail to dock and bar it by Fine, &c. 6 *Rep.* 56. But after the Tail is ſpent, it is *Aſſets.* 3 *Mod.* 257. And a Reverſion on an Eſtate for Life or Years is *Aſſets.* An Advowſon is *Aſſets*; but not a Preſentation to a Church actually void, which may not be ſold. *Co. Lit.* 374. Lands of *Ceſtuy que Truſt* ſhall be *Aſſets* by Deſcent. *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. And Lands by Deſcent in antient Demeſne ſhall be *Aſſets* in Debt. But a Copyhold Eſtate deſcending to an Heir, is not *Aſſets:* Nor is any Right to an Eſtate *Aſſets*, without Poſſeſſion, &c. till recovered and reduced into Poſſeſſion. *Danv.* 577. Leaſes are *Aſſets* to pay Debts, notwithſtanding the Aſſent of the Executor to the Deviſe of them. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 99. Where an Executor of Leſſee for Years receives the Profits of the Land, they are appropriated to the Uſe of the Leſſor; but what is over and above the Rent ſhall be *Aſſets.* 1 *Salk.* 79. If an Executor ſurrenders a Term of Years, which he had as Executor, to him in Reverſion; or if he purchaſes the Reverſion, 'tis not extinct as to him, but ſhall ſtill remain *Aſſets* in the Executor to ſatisfy Debts and Legacies. 1 *Rep.* 87. Equity of Redemption of an Eſtate mortgaged, and a Term for Years to attend the Inheritance, are *Aſſets.* 3 *Leon.* 32. Money decreed in a Court of Equity by Reaſon of Executorſhip; Money ariſing by Sale of Lands by Executors; and Damages recovered by Executors; alſo Intereſt of the Teſtator's Money lent by Executors, ſhall be *Aſſets.* 2 *Chanc. Rep.* 152. Thoſe Goods and Chattels which belonged to the Teſtator at the Time of his Death, and which do come to the Hands of the Executor are *Aſſets*, to make the Executor chargeable to Creditors and Legatees. 6 *Rep.* 47. But ſuch Things as are not valuable, ſhall not be *Aſſets:* And Debts, &c. when recovered by the Executor after the Death of the Teſtator, ſhall be accounted *Aſſets*; but not before recovered; for the Executor ſhall not be charged for a Debt, if he cannot recover it. *Wood's Inſt.* 323. If an Obligee or Creditor is made Executor, the Debt is *Aſſets*; though he may pay himſelf before any other, in equal Degree. An Obligee or Creditor makes the Obligor or Debtor Executor, it is a Releaſe of the Debt; and yet his Debt ſhall be *Aſſets* for ſo much to the other Creditors, if there is no *Aſſets* beſide. 1 *Inſt.* 264. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 920. A Releaſe of a certain Debt due to the Teſtator, makes it *Aſſets* in the Executor's Hands; becauſe it ſhall be intended he would not have made the Releaſe, unleſs the Money had been paid to him. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 262. *Aſſets* in the Hands of an Executor, is *Aſſets* in the Hands of others; and if one Executor hath Goods of the Teſtator in any Part of the World, he ſhall be charged in Reſpect of them. 6 *Rep.* 47. In Actions againſt Executors, the Jury muſt find *Aſſets* of what Value; for the Plaintiff ſhall recover only according to the Value of the *Aſſets* found. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 58. An Heir may plead *Riens per Deſcent*, but the Plaintiff may reply that he had Lands from his Anceſtor; and ſpecial Matter may be given in Evidence, &c. *Co. Lit.* 5 *Rep.* 60.

Aſſewiare, To draw or drain Water from Marſh Grounds. —— *Quod ipſi Mariſcum prædictum* aſſewiare, & *ſecundum Legem Mariſci, Wallis includere & in culturam redigere.* —— *Et Mariſcum illum ſic* aſſewiatum, *incluſum & in culturam redactum tenere.* Mon. Ang. 2. Vol. f. 334.

Aſſidere, or *Aſſedare*, To tax equally. *Proviſum eſt generaliter quod prædicta quadrageſima hoc modo* aſſideatur & *colligatur. Mat. Pariſ. Anno* 1232. Sometimes it hath been uſed to aſſign an annual Rent, to be paid out of a particular Farm, &c. As, *Manerium Rex* Stephanus *dedit* & aſſedit *eis pro centum Marcis.*

Aſſign, (*Aſſignare*) Hath two Significations; one General, as to ſet over a Right to another, or appoint a Deputy, &c. and the other Special, to ſet forth or point at, as we ſay to aſſign Error, aſſign falſe Judgment, falſe Verdict, Waſte, &c. And in aſſigning of Error, it muſt be ſhewed where the Error is committed; in falſe Judgment, wherein the Judgment is unjuſt; in Waſte,

Waſte, wherein eſpecially the Waſte is done. *F. N. B.* 19, 112. *Reg. Orig.* 72. Alſo Juſtices are ſaid to be aſſigned to take Aſſiſes. *Stat.* 11 H. 6. *cap.* 2.

Aſſignee, (*Aſſignatus*) Is he that is deputed or appointed by another to do any Act, or perform any Buſineſs, or enjoy any Commodity. And *Aſſignees* may be by Deed, or in Law; *Aſſignee* by Deed is when a Leſſee of a Term, &c. ſells and aſſigns the ſame to another, that other is his *Aſſignee* by Deed: *Aſſignee* in Law is he whom the Law ſo makes, without any Appointment of the Perſon; as an Executor is *Aſſignee* in Law to the Teſtator. *Dyer* 6. But if there be *Aſſignee* in Deed, *Aſſign* in Law is not allowed. He is called *Aſſignee*, who hath the whole Eſtate of the *Aſſignor*; and an *Aſſignee*, though not named in a Condition, may pay the Money to ſave the Land; but he ſhall not receive any Money, unleſs he be named. 1 *Inſt.* 215. *Aſſignees* may take Advantage of Forfeitures on Conditions, when they are incident to the Reverſion, as for Rent, &c. 1 *And.* 82. And regularly every *Aſſignee* of the Land may take Advantage of inherent Covenants; alſo *Aſſignees* are bound by ſuch Covenants, as a Covenant to repair, &c. altho' not named: But if it concerns a Thing not in Being at the Time of the Demiſe, as to make a new Edifice, &c. the *Aſſignee* is not bound, except he be named in expreſs Words; nor is he when named, if the Thing to be done doth not concern the Thing demiſed; or in Contracts merely perſonal. 1 *Cro.* 552. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 915. *Plowd.* 284. An *Aſſignee* is he that poſſeſſes or enjoys a Thing in his own Right; and Deputy is he that does it in the Right of another. *Perkins.*

Aſſignment, Is the Setting over or Transferring the Intereſt a Man hath in any Thing to another. And *Aſſignments* may be made of Lands in Fee, for Life, or Years; of an Annuity, Rent-Charge, Judgment, Statute, &c. but as to Lands, they are uſually of Leaſes and Eſtates for Years, &c. And no Eſtate of Freehold, or Term for Years, ſhall be aſſigned but by Deed in Writing ſigned by the Parties; except by Operation of Law. *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. A Poſſibility, Right of Entry, Title for Condition broken, a Truſt, or Thing in Action, cannot be granted or aſſigned over. 1 *Inſt.* 214. A Leſſee out of Poſſeſſion cannot make any *Aſſignment* of his Term, off from the Land; but muſt firſt enter, and recontinue his Poſſeſſion; or ſeal and deliver the Deed upon the Land, which puts the *Aſſignee* into actual Poſſeſſion. *Daliſ.* 81. If Leſſee for Years aſſigns all his Term in his Leaſe to another, he cannot reſerve a Rent in the *Aſſignment*; for he hath no Intereſt in the Thing by Reaſon of which the Rent reſerved ſhould be paid; and where there is no Reverſion there can be no Diſtreſs: But Debt may lie upon it, as on a Contract. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 99. Leſſee for Term of Years *aſſigns* over his Term and dies, his Executors ſhall not be charged for Rent due after his Deceaſe. *Noy's Max.* 71. Where the Executor of a Leſſee *aſſigns* the Term, Debt will not lie againſt him for Rent incurred after the *Aſſignment*; becauſe there is neither Privity of Contract, nor Eſtate between the Leſſor and the Executor: But if the Leſſee himſelf *aſſigns* his Leaſe, the Privity of Contract remains between him and the Leſſor, although the Privity of Eſtate is gone by the *Aſſignment*, and he ſhall be chargeable during his Life; but after his Death, the Privity of Contract is likewiſe determined. 3 *Rep.* 24. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 271. Although a Leſſee make an *Aſſignment* over of his Term, yet Debt lies againſt him by the Leſſor or his Heir, (not having accepted Rent from the *Aſſignee*): But where a Leſſee *aſſigns* his Term, and the Leſſor his Reverſion, the Privity is determined, and Debt doth not lie for the Reverſioner againſt the firſt Leſſee. *Moor, cap.* 472. And as the Rent iſſues out of the Land, the *Aſſignee* generally who has the Land, and is privy in Eſtate, is Debtor in Reſpect thereof. 3 *Rep.* 32. If an *Aſſignment* is made by an *Aſſignee*, the firſt *Aſſignee* is not ſuable for the Rent; for if he be accepted by the Leſſor, the Admiſſion of one *Aſſignee* is the Admiſſion of Twenty. *Comp. Attorn.* 491. In caſe of Action of Debt for Rent by an *Aſſignee* of a Reverſion, the Defendant may plead that before any Rent became due, he *aſſigned* the Term to another; but he muſt ſet forth in his Plea that he gave Notice to the Plaintiff of the *Aſſignment* made. *Raym.* 163. A Leſſee covenanted for himſelf and his *Aſſigns* to rebuild a Houſe before ſuch a Time, which he did not do, but after the Time expired he *aſſigned* the Term; adjudged that this Covenant will not bind the *Aſſignee*, becauſe it was broken before the *Aſſignment*. 1 *Salk.* 199. Where Tenant for Years *aſſigns* his Eſtate, no Conſideration is neceſſary; for the Tenure being ſubject to Payment of Rent, &c. is ſufficient to veſt an Eſtate in the *Aſſignee*: In other Caſes ſome Conſideration muſt be paid. 1 *Mod.* 263. The Words required in *Aſſignments*, are *grant, aſſign and ſet over*; which may amount to a Grant, Feoffment, Leaſe, Releaſe, Confirmation, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 301. In theſe Deeds, the *Aſſignor* is to covenant to ſave harmleſs from former Grants, &c. That he is Owner of the Land, and hath Power to *aſſign*; that the *Aſſignee* ſhall quietly enjoy, and to make further Aſſurance; and the *Aſſignee* covenants to pay the Rent, and perform the Covenants, &c. though the laſt Covenants are uſually omitted. Bonds, &c. are *aſſigned* by Power of Attorney to receive and ſue in the *Aſſignor*'s Name: But Bills of Exchange are *aſſignable* by Indorſement, and the *Aſſignees* may recover in their own Names by Stat. 3 & 4 *Ann. c.* 9.

An *Aſſignment of Chambers* in an Inn of Court.

THIS Indenture *made the Day*, &c. *in the Year of our Lord*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *Eſq*; *of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *Gent. of the other Part:* Whereas *in and by a certain Writing made and dated*, &c. *at* Lincoln's Inn, *the Benchers of the ſaid Inn did order that the ſaid* A. B. *ſhould have a Leaſe of* All *that Chamber up one Pair of Stairs, Number*, &c. *belonging to* Lincoln's Inn *aforeſaid, for the Term of Twenty-one Years, to commence at*, &c. *under the yearly Rent of*, &c. *as by the ſaid recited Writing or Order may more fully appear.* And whereas *in Purſuance of the ſaid Order, a Leaſe of the ſaid Chamber hath been ſince made and granted to the ſaid* A. B. *for the ſaid Term of Twenty-one Years*, &c. Now this Indenture witneſſeth, *That the ſaid* A. B. *for and in Conſideration of the Sum of Two hundred Pounds of lawful Money of* Great Britain, *to him in Hand paid by the ſaid* C. D. *at and before the Sealing and Delivery hereof, the Receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge*, Hath *granted, bargained, ſold, aſſigned and ſet over; and by theſe Preſents doth grant, bargain, ſell, aſſign and*

ſet over unto the ſaid C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns,* All *that the Chamber aforeſaid with the Appurtenances, and all the Eſtate, Right, Title, Intereſt, Property, Claim and Demand whatſoever of him the ſaid* A. B. *of, in and to the ſame, or any Part thereof:* To have and to hold *the ſaid Chamber, with the Appurtenances, to the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, from henceforth, for and during all the Reſt and Reſidue of the ſaid Term of Twenty-one Years, therein to come and unexpired.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *doth by theſe Preſents, for himſelf, his Executors and Adminiſtrators, covenant and grant to and with the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, in manner following; (that is to ſay) that he the ſaid* A. B. *hath good Right, full Power and lawful Authority, to grant and aſſign the ſaid Chamber and Premiſſes above mentioned, in Manner and Form aforeſaid:* And *that the ſame is free and clear of all former Grants, Aſſignments, Incumbrances, Arrears of Rent, and other Duties payable to the ſaid Society of* Lincoln's Inn, *or any the Officers or Miniſters thereof, or otherwiſe howſoever:* And alſo *that he the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, ſhall and lawfully may at all Times hereafter, during the Reſt and Reſidue now to come and unexpired of the ſaid Term of Twenty-one Years, peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, poſſeſs and enjoy the ſaid Chamber and Premiſſes above mentioned, and hereby granted and aſſigned, without any Let, Suit, Trouble, Eviction, Ejection, Claim or Demand, of or by the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, or any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever:* And further, *that he the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors and Adminiſtrators, ſhall and will from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter upon the reaſonable Requeſt, and at the Coſts and Charges of the ſaid* C. D. *make, do and execute, or cauſe to be made, done and executed, all and every ſuch further Acts and Aſſurances, for the better Aſſigning and Aſſuring of the ſaid Chamber and Premiſſes to the ſaid* C. D. *as by him the ſaid* C. D. *or his Counſel, learned in the Law, ſhall be reaſonably deviſed, adviſed or required.* In Witneſs *whereof the Parties abovenamed have hereunto put their Hands and Seals, the Day and Year above-written.*

Form of an *Aſſignment of a Bond.*

TO all People *to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, Greeting:* Whereas A. B. *of,* &c. *in and by one Bond or Obligation, bearing Date,* &c. *became bound to* C. D. *of,* &c. *in the penal Sum of,* &c. *conditioned for the Payment of,* &c. *and Intereſt at a Day long ſince paſt, as by the ſaid Bond and Condition thereof may appear:* And whereas *there now remains due to the ſaid* C. D. *for Principal and Intereſt on the ſaid Bond, the Sum of,* &c. Now know ye, *That the ſaid* C. D. *for and in Conſideration of the ſaid Sum of,* &c. *of lawful* Britiſh *Money to him in Hand paid by* E. F. *of,* &c. *the Receipt whereof the ſaid* C. D. *doth hereby acknowledge; he the ſaid* C. D. Hath *aſſigned and ſet over, and by theſe Preſents doth aſſign and ſet over unto the ſaid* E. F. *the ſaid recited Bond or Obligation, and the Money thereupon due and owing, and all his Right and Intereſt of, in and to the ſame* And *the ſaid* C. D. *for the Conſideration aforeſaid,* Hath *made, conſtituted and appointed; and by theſe Preſents doth make, conſtitute and appoint the ſaid* E. F. *his Executors and Adminiſtrators, his true and lawful Attorney and Attornies irrevocable, for him and in his Name, and in the Name and Names of his Executors and Adminiſtrators, but for the ſole and proper Uſe and Benefit of the ſaid* E. F. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, to aſk, require, demand and receive of the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, the Money due on the ſaid Bond; and on Non-payment thereof, he the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, to ſue for, and recover and receive the ſame; and on Payment thereof to deliver up and cancel the ſaid Bond, and give ſufficient Releaſes and Diſcharges therefore, and one or more Attorney or Attornies under him to conſtitute; and whatſoever the ſaid* E. F. *or his Attorney or Attornies, ſhall lawfully do in the Premiſſes, the ſaid* C. D. *doth hereby allow and confirm.* And *the ſaid* C. D. *doth covenant with the ſaid* E. F. *that he the ſaid* C. D. *hath not received, nor will receive the ſaid Money due on the ſaid Bond, or any Part thereof; neither ſhall or will releaſe or diſcharge the ſame, or any Part thereof; but will own and allow of all lawful Proceedings for Recovery thereof, he the ſaid* E. F. *ſaving the ſaid* C. D. *harmleſs, of and from any Coſts that may happen to him thereby.* In Witneſs, *&c.*

Aſſimulare, To put together. 'Tis mentioned *in Leg. H.* 1. *cap.* 8. — *De Via Regia, viz. Tanta vero debet eſſe, ut inibi duo carri ſibi poſſint obviari & bubulci de longo ſtumbli ſui poſſint* Aſſimulare, *&c.*

Aſſiſa Cadere. This Word ſignifies to be nonſuited; as when there is ſuch a plain and legal Inſufficiency, that the Complainant can proceed no further on it. *Fleta, lib.* 4. *cap.* 15. *Bracton, lib.* 2. *cap.* 7.

Aſſiſa cadit in Juratam, Is where the Thing in Controverſy is ſo doubtful, that it muſt neceſſarily be tried by a Jury. *Fleta, lib.* 4. *c.* 15.

Aſſiſa continuanda. A Writ directed to the Juſtices of Aſſiſe for the Continuation of a Cauſe, where certain Records alledged cannot be produced in Time by the Party that has Occaſion to uſe them. *Reg. Orig.* 217.

Aſſiſa propoganda, Is a Writ directed to the Juſtices aſſigned to take Aſſiſes, for the Stay of Proceedings, by Reaſon of the Party's being employed in the King's Buſineſs. *Reg. Orig.* 208.

Aſſiſe, (Fr. *Aſſis*) According to our ancient Books is defined to be an Aſſembly of Knights, and other ſubſtantial Men, with the Juſtice, in a certain Place, and at a certain Time appointed. *Cuſtum. Normand. cap.* 24. This Word is properly derived from the *Latin* Verb *Aſſideo*, to ſit together; and is alſo taken for the Court, Place, or Time, when and where the Writs and Proceſſes of *Aſſiſe* are handled or taken. And in this Signification, *Aſſiſe* is General; as when the Juſtices go their ſeveral Circuits with Commiſſions to take all *Aſſiſes*: Or Special, where a ſpecial Commiſſion is granted to certain Perſons, (formerly oftentimes done) for taking an *Aſſiſe* upon one or two Diſſeiſins only. *Bract. lib.* 3. Concerning the General *Aſſiſe*, all the Counties of *England* are divided into ſix Circuits, and two Judges are aſſign'd by the King's Commiſſion to every Circuit, who hold their *Aſſiſes* twice a Year in every County, (except *Middleſex*, where the King's Courts of Records do ſit, and where his Courts for his Counties-Palatine are held) and have five ſeveral Commiſſions. 1. *Of Oyer and Terminer,* directed to them and many other Gentlemen of the County, by which they are empowered to try Treaſons, Felonies, *&c.* and this is the largeſt Commiſſion they have. 2. *Of Gaol-delivery*, directed to the Judges and the Clerk of *Aſſiſe* aſſociate, which gives them Power to try every Priſoner in the Gaol committed for any Offence whatſoever,

ever, but none but Priſoners in the Gaol; ſo that one Way or other they rid the Gaol of all the Priſoners in it. 3. *Of Aſſiſe*, directed to themſelves only and the Clerk of *Aſſiſe*, to take *Aſſiſes*, and do Right upon Writs of *Aſſiſe* brought before them by ſuch as are wrongfully thruſt out of their Lands and Poſſeſſions: Which Writs were heretofore frequent, but now Men's Poſſeſſions are ſooner recovered by Ejectments, *&c.* 4. *Of Niſi prius*, directed to the Judges and Clerk of *Aſſiſe*, by which Civil Cauſes grown to Iſſue in the Courts above, are try'd in the Vacation by a Jury of twelve Men of the County where the Cauſe of Action ariſes; and on Return of the Verdict of the Jury to the Court above, the Judges there give Judgment. The Chief Juſtices, *&c.* or in their Abſence two other Juſtices, may try Cauſes upon Writs of *Niſi prius* in the King's Bench, and Common Pleas, *&c.* for the County of *Middleſex*, in the Term-Time, or four Days after. Stat. 18 *Eliz. cap.* 12. 5. *A Commiſſion of the Peace*, in every County of the Circuits; and all Juſtices of the Peace of the County are bound to be preſent at the *Aſſiſes*; and Sheriffs are alſo to give their Attendance on the Judges, or they ſhall be fined. *Bacon's Elem.* 15, 16, *&c.* There is a Commiſſion of the Peace *Oyer and Terminer* and Gaol-delivery of *Newgate*, held ſeveral Times in a Year, for the City of *London* and County of *Middleſex*, at *Juſtice-Hall* in the *Old-Baily*, where the Lord Mayor is the Chief Judge. In *Wales* there are but two Circuits, *North* and *South Wales*; for each of which the King appoints two Perſons learned in the Laws to be Judges. *Stat.* 18 *Eliz. cap.* 8. If Juſtices ſit by Force of a Commiſſion, and do not adjourn the Commiſſion, it is determined. 4 *Inſt.* 265. The Conſtitution of the Juſtices of *Aſſiſe*, was begun by *Hen.* 2. tho' ſomewhat different from what they now are. And by *Magna Charta* Juſtices ſhall be ſent through every County once a Year, who with the Knights of the reſpective Shires, ſhall take *Aſſiſes* of Novel Diſſeiſin, *&c.* in their proper Shires, and what cannot be determined there, ſhall be ended by them in ſome other Place in their Circuit; and if it be too difficult for them, it ſhall be referred to the Juſtices of the Bench, there to be ended. 9 *Hen.* 3. *cap.* 12. Juſtices of *Aſſiſe*, &c. are to hold their Seſſions in the chief Towns of the County; and their Records are to be ſent into the Exchequer. 6 *R.* 2. 9 *Ed.* 3. The Word *Aſſiſe* is alſo uſed for a *Jury*, where *Aſſiſes* of Novel Diſſeiſin are tried: The Panels of *Aſſiſes* ſhall be arrayed, and a Copy indented delivered by the Sheriff, *&c.* to the Plaintiffs and Defendants ſix Days before the Seſſions, *&c.* if demanded, on Pain of 40 *l.* by Stat. 6 *H* 6. *cap.* 2. And *Aſſiſe* is taken for a *Writ*, for Recovery of Poſſeſſion of Things immoveable, whereof any one and his Anceſtors have been diſſeiſed. Likewiſe in another Senſe, it ſignifies an *Ordinance* or Statute. *Reg. Orig.* 279. The Writs of *Aſſiſe* are the four Sorts following:

Aſſiſe of Novel Diſſeiſin, (*Aſſiſa Novæ Diſſeiſinæ*) Lies where Tenant in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, is put out and diſſeiſed of his Lands, or Tenements, Rents, Common of Paſture, Common Way, of an Office, Toll, *&c. Glanv. lib.* 10. *Reg. Orig.* 197. An *Aſſiſe* is to be arraigned in *French*, and firſt the Plaintiff's Counſel prays the Court that the Defendant may be called; whereupon he is called, and if the Defendant appears, then his Counſel demand *Oyer* of the Writ of *Aſſiſe*, and the Return of it; which is granted; and then he prays Leave to imparl to a ſhort Time after, and the Jury is adjourned to that Day: At the Day given by the Court, the Defendant is again called, and upon his Appearance, he pleads to the *Aſſiſe* in *Latin*; and upon this an Iſſue is joined between the Parties, and the Jurors are ſworn to try the Iſſue, the Counſel proceeding to give them their Evidence: After the Trial, the Court gives Judgment, and the Plaintiff recovering is to have Writ of *Seiſin*, &c. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 105, 106. The Trial on *Aſſiſe* is *Feſtinum Remedium*, and there is no ſuch quick Diſpatch in other civil Actions; and in this Action, the Land, Damages and Coſts are recovered. The Jurors that are to try the *Aſſiſe*, are called *Recognitors* of the *Aſſiſe*; and they are to view the Thing in Demand: By Writ of *Aſſiſe*, the Sheriff is commanded, *Quod faciat duodecim liberos & legales homines de vicineto, &c. Videre tenementum illud, & nomina eorum imbreviari, & quod ſummoneat eos per bonas ſummonitiones, quod ſint coram Juſticiariis, &c. parati inde facere recognitionem, &c.* In an *Aſſiſe*, the Plaintiff muſt prove his Title, then his *Seiſin* and *Diſſeiſin*: But *Seiſin* of Part of a Rent, is ſufficient to have *Aſſiſe* of the Whole; and if a Man which hath Title to enter, ſet his Foot upon the Land and is ouſted, that is a ſufficient *Seiſin. Comp. Attorn.* 267. *Seiſin* of an Office may be alledged by taking Money for the Buſineſs done, and the Place where the Officer ſat be put in View. *Dyer* 114. An *Aſſiſe* muſt be of an actual Freehold; not a Freehold in Law. If the Tenant pleads an ill Bar, the Plaintiff is not bound to anſwer it, but may make a Title at large, and pray the *Aſſiſe*, &c. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 583. In *Aſſiſe*, the Defendant ſhall not eſſoin, nor caſt a Protection, or pray in Aid of any but the King, vouch any Stranger, or Party to the Writ, unleſs he enter preſently into the Warranty. 8 *Rep.* 50. The Plaint need not be ſo certain in *Aſſiſe* as in other Writs; the Judgment being to recover *per Viſum Recognitorum*; and if the Plaint be but ſo certain as the Recognitors may put the Demandant in Poſſeſſion, it is ſufficient. *Dyer* 84. The Demandant in an *Aſſiſe* may abridge his Plaint at any Time after the Jury are charged, before Verdict. 1 *Danv.* 580. For Proceedings in Writ of *Aſſiſe of Novel Diſſeiſin*; ſee 2 *Plowd.* 411, 412. If Leſſee for Years, or Tenant at Will, be ouſted, the Leſſor, or he in Remainder, may have *Aſſiſe*, becauſe the Freehold was in him at the Time of the *Diſſeiſin. Kel.* 109. *Aſſiſe* lies for Tithes, by Stat. 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 7. *Cro. Eliz.* 559. And alſo for Eſtovers, to be taken in the Woods of another. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 16. But it lies not for an Annuity, Penſion, *&c.* In ſome Caſes an *Aſſiſe* will lie, where Ejectment will not; for Inſtance *de uno Croſto*, becauſe it may be put in View to the Jury. 2 *Bulſt.* 214. Ejectment will not lie *de Piſcaria*, by Reaſon the Sheriff cannot deliver Poſſeſſion of it; but an *Aſſiſe* will lie for it, as it may be viewed by the Recognitors. *Cro. Car.* 354. *Aſſiſe* will lie ſometimes where Treſpaſs *Vi & armis* doth not; as where a Lord enters and diſtrains his Tenant ſo often, when nothing is due, that the Tenant is diſturbed in manuring his Lands; in ſuch Caſe, he may have *Aſſiſe de ſovent foits Diſtreſs*, but he cannot have Treſpaſs *Vi & armis* againſt his Lord. 8 *Rep.* 47. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 276. Where an *Aſſiſe* concerns the King and his Prerogative,

rogative, the Judges may be prohibited to proceed therein, by Writ *De non ulterius Proſequendo Rege inconſulto. Ibid.* 277. The Court of Common Pleas or King's Bench may hold Plea of *Aſſiſes* of Land in the County of *Middleſex*, by Writ out of Chancery. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 105. And in Cities and Corporations an *Aſſiſe of freſh Force* lies for Recovery of Poſſeſſion of Lands, within forty Days after the *Diſſeiſin*, as the ordinary *Aſſiſe* in the County. *F. N. B.* 7.

Form of a *Writ of Aſſiſe of Novel Diſſeiſin.*

REX *Vic. &c. Queſtus eſt nobis* A. *quod* B. *injuſte & ſine Judicio Diſſeiſit eum de Libero Tenemento ſuo in, &c. Et ideo tibi præcipimus quod ſi præd.* A. *fecerit te ſecur. de clamore ſuo proſequend. tunc facias tenement. illud reſeiſiri de Catal. quæ in ipſo capta fuer. & ipſum tenementum cum Catal. eſſe in pace, uſque ad primam Aſſiſam cum Juſt. noſtri in partes illas venerint, & interim fac. duodecim liberos & legales homines, &c. & ſum. &c. quod ſint coram, &c. & pone per vad. & ſalvos pleg. præd.* B. *vel Ballivum ſuum ſi ipſe inventus non fuerit, quod tunc ſit ibi ad aud. ill. recogn. &c. & habeas ibi ſum. nomina pleg. & hoc Breve.* Teſte, *&c.*

Aſſiſe of Mort d'Anceſtor, (*Aſſiſa Mortis Anteceſſoris*) Is a Writ that lieth where a Man's Father, Mother, Brother, Siſter, Uncle, Aunt, *&c.* died ſeiſed of Lands, Tenements, Rents, *&c.* that were held in Fee, and after their Deaths a Stranger abateth. *Reg. Orig.* 223. It is good as well againſt the Abator, as any other in Poſſeſſion of the Land, *&c.* But it lies not againſt Brothers or Siſters, *&c.* where there is Privity of Blood between the Perſon proſecuting and them. *Co. Lit.* 242. And it muſt be brought within the Time limited by the Statute of Limitations, or the Right may be loſt by Negligence. If the Anceſtor were ſeiſed, the Day that he died, of any Lands, or other Eſtate in Fee-ſimple, although that a Stranger entereth and diſſeiſeth him of that Land the Day that he dieth, ſo that he dieth not ſeiſed of the ſaid Land; yet the Perſon who is his Heir ſhall have the *Aſſiſe of Mort d' anceſtor*, becauſe the Writ doth not ſuppoſe that the *Anceſtor* died ſeiſed; but ſaith, *Parati Sacramento recogn. Si.* W. B. *Pater, &c. fuit ſeiſitus die quo obiit, &c.* And the ſame is ſufficient, although he dieth not ſeiſed. *New. Nat. Br.* 433. If a Man go beyond Sea in Pilgrimage, and dieth there; or if he enter into Religion, *&c.* his Heir ſhall have a Writ of *Aſſiſe of Mort d' anceſtor*, and it ſufficeth that the *Anceſtor* was ſeiſed the Day he went out of the Land, although it was not the Day of his Death. *Ibid.* 434, 435. By the Statute of *Glouceſter*, if Tenant by the Curteſy alien his Wife's Inheritance, and dieth, the Heir of the Wife ſhall have an *Aſſiſe of Mort d' anceſtor*, if he have not Aſſets by Deſcent from the Tenant by the Curteſy; and the ſame ſhall be as well where the Wife was not ſeiſed of the Land the Day of her Death, as where ſhe was ſeiſed thereof. 6 *Ed.* 1. A Warden of a College, *&c.* ſhall have *Aſſiſe of Mort d' anceſtor*, &c. of Rent where his Predeceſſor was ſeiſed. And a Man may have *Aſſiſe of Mort d' anceſtor* of ſeveral Rents, againſt ſeveral Perſons in ſeveral Counties; having in the End of the Writ ſeveral Summons againſt the Tenants.

Form of a *Writ of Aſſiſe of Mort d' anceſtor.*

REX *Vic. &c. Si* A. *fecer. &c. tunc ſum. &c. duodec. liberos & legales homines de Viſn. de, &c. quod ſint coram Juſticiar. noſtris ad primam Aſſiſam cum in partes illas venerint, vel coram Juſticiariis noſtris apud* Weſtm. *die, &c. tibi Scire fac. parat. Sacramento recognoſcere ſi* W. *pater præd.* A. *vel mater, ſoror, frater, avuncul. vel amita fuit ſeiſitus in Dominico ſuo ut de Feod. de uno Meſſuagio & una Virgata terræ cum pertin. in, &c. die quo obiit; Et ſi obiit poſt coronation. Dom. &c. Regis; Et ſi idem* A. *propinquior Hæres ejus ſit, & interim præd. Meſſuag. & terr. videant, & nomina eorum imbreviari fac. & ſum. per bonos ſum.* B. *qui præd. meſſuag. & terras nunc tenet, quod ſit ibi ad audiend. illam recogn. Et habeas ibi ſum. & hoc Breve.* Teſte, *&c.*

Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment, (*Aſſiſa ultimæ Præſentationis*) A Writ lying where a Man and his Anceſtors have preſented a Clerk to a Church, and after, the Church being void, a Stranger preſents his Clerk to the ſame Church, whereby the Perſon having Right is diſturb'd. *Reg. Orig.* 30. And a Man ſhall have *Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment*, although he nor his Anceſtors do preſent to the laſt Avoidance: As if Tenant for Life or Years, or in Dower, or by the Curteſy, ſuffer an Uſurpation into a Church, *&c.* and die, he in Reverſion who is Heir unto the Anceſtor who laſt preſented, ſhall have *Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment*, if he be diſturbed: But if a Man preſent, and then grant the Advowſon unto another for Life, and he ſuffer one Uſurpation, or two, or three Uſurpations; now at the next Avoidance, he in the Reverſion ſhall not have an *Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment*, if he be diſturbed to preſent. 10 *Ed.* 3. In this Caſe he is put to his Writ of Right. If a Diſturber preſent to an Advowſon, and the Patron bring an *Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment*, and pendent the Writ, the Incumbent dieth, if the Diſturber preſenteth again and dies, yet the Patron ſhall have an *Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment* upon the firſt Diſturbance againſt the Heir of the Diſturber, by Journeys Accounts. *New Nat. Br.* 71. *Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment* doth not lie for one Coparcener againſt the other. *Mich.* 15 *Ed.* 3. The Church is never litigious between Parceners; for if they cannot agree, the Ordinary ought to admit the Preſentee of the Eldeſt: *Contra* of Jointenants.

Form of a *Writ of Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment.*

REX *Vic. Salutem. Si* A. *fecerit te ſecur. &c. tunc ſum. &c. quod ſint coram Juſtic. noſtris, &c. parati ſacramento recognoſc. quis Advocat. tempor. pacis præſentavit ultim. Perſonam quæ mortua eſt, ad Eccleſiam de, &c. vel ultim. Vicar. qui mortuus eſt, ad Vicar. de, &c. quæ vacat ut dic. & cujus Advoc. idem* A. *dic. ad ſe pertinere, & interim Eccleſiam illam videant, & nomina eorum imbreviari fac. & ſum.* B. *qui Advoc. illam ei deforc. quod tunc ſit ibi audit. illam Recogn. Et habeas ibi ſumm. & hoc Breve.* Teſte, *&c.*

Aſſiſe de utrum, (*Aſſiſa Utrum*) lieth for a Parſon againſt a Layman, or for a Layman againſt a Parſon, for Lands or Tenements doubtful, whether they be Lay-fee or free Alms. *Bract. lib* 4.

These are the four Kinds of Writs of *Aſſiſe*, uſed in Actions poſſeſſory; and are called *Petit Aſſizes*, in reſpect of the Grand *Aſſiſe*: For the Law of Fees is grounded upon two Rights, one of *Poſſeſſion*, the other of *Property*; and as the *Grand Aſſiſe* ſerves for the Right of Property, ſo the Petit *Aſſiſe* ſerveth for the Right of Poſſeſſion. *Horn's Mirr.* At the Common Law there are but two Forms of Writs of *Aſſiſe*, viz. *Aſſiſe de Libero Tenemento*, and *Aſſiſe de Communia Paſturæ*. 8 *Rep.* 45. And the Reaſon why they are termed *Aſſiſes*, is for that they not only ſettle the Poſſeſſion, but are executed at a certain Time and Place; and they were in antient Times moſt commonly tried by ſpecial Courts appointed for that Purpoſe. The *Aſſiſes* of *Novel Diſſeiſin*, &c. and *De Communia Paſturæ*, were inſtituted by *H.* 2. in the Place of Duels: And therefore *Glanvile* tells us, That *Magna Aſſiſa eſt Regale beneficium, clementia principis de Conſilio procerum populis indultum, a quo vitæ hominum & Status integritati tam ſalubriter conſulitur, ut in jure, quod quis in Libero Soli tenemento poſſidet, retinendo, Duelli caſum homines declinare poſſunt ambiguum, &c.* Glanv. lib. 2. cap. 7.

Aſſiſe of the Foreſt, (*Aſſiſa de Foreſta*) Is a Statute touching Orders to be obſerved in the King's *Foreſt*. *Manwood* 35. The *Charta de Foreſta*, ordaining Courts of Swainmote to be held for *Foreſts*, *&c.* is the 9 *Hen.* 3. *cap.* 1. The Statute of View of Frank-Pledge *Anno* 18. 1. is alſo called the *Aſſiſe of the King*: And the Statute of Bread and Ale 51 *Hen.* 3. is termed the *Aſſiſe of Bread and Ale*. And theſe are ſo called, becauſe they ſet down and appoint a certain Meaſure, or Order, in the Things they contain. There is further an *Aſſiſe* of Nuſance, *Aſſiſa Nocumenti*, where a Man maketh a Nuſance to the Freehold of another, to redreſs the ſame. And beſides *Littleton*'s Diviſion of *Aſſiſes*, there are others mentioned by other Writers, *viz. Aſſiſe at Large*, brought by an Infant to enquire of a Diſſeiſin, and whether his Anceſtor were of full Age, good Memory, *&c.* when he made the Deed pleaded, whereby he claims his Right. *Aſſiſe in Point of Aſſiſe*, (*Aſſiſa in modum Aſſiſæ*) which is when the Tenant as it were ſetting Foot to Foot with the Demandant, without any Thing further pleads directly to the Writ, no Wrong, no Diſſeiſin. *Aſſiſe out of the Point of Aſſiſe*, is when the Tenant pleadeth ſomething by Exception; as a Foreign Releaſe, or Foreign Matter triable in a Foreign County; which muſt be tried by a Jury, before the principal Cauſe can proceed. *Aſſiſe of Right of Damages* is where the Tenant confeſſeth an Ouſter, and referring it to a Demurrer in Law, whether it were rightly done or not, is adjudged to have done Wrong; whereupon the Damandant ſhall have a Writ of *Aſſiſe* to recover Damages. *Bract. lib.* 4. *F. N. B.* 105. *Aſſiſes* are likewiſe awarded *by Default* of Tenants, *&c.*

Aſſiſors, (*Aſſiſores*) *Sunt qui Aſſiſas condunt, aut Taxationes imponunt.* —— In *Scotland* (according to *Skene*) they are the ſame with our Jurors; and their Oath is this:

We ſhall leil ſuith ſay,
And na ſuith conceal, for nathing we may,
So far as we are charg'd upon this Aſſiſe,
Be God himſelf, and be our Part of Paradiſe,
And as we will anſwer to God, upon
the dreadful Day of Dome.

Aſſiſus, Rented or farmed out for ſuch an *Aſſiſe*, or certain aſſeſſed Rent in Money or Proviſions. *Terra Aſſiſa* was commonly oppoſed to *Terra Dominica*; this laſt being held in Demain, and occupied by the Lord, the other let out to inferior Tenants. So among the Lands of the Knights Templars, belonging to their Preceptory of *Sandford, Com.* Oxon. *Apud Covele de dono Matildis Reginæ habentur quatuor hidæ, quarum duæ ſunt in Dominico, & duæ* Aſſiſæ *ad hominibus apud, &c.* —— *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 141. From hence we have *Redditus Aſſiſus*, the ſet or ſtanding Rent. And hence comes the Word to *aſſeſs* or allot the Proportion and Rates in Taxes and Payments by Aſſeſſors.

Aſſithment, A Wiregeld, or Compenſation, by a pecuniary Mulct: From the Prepoſition *Ad*, and the Sax. *Sithe*, *Vice*: *Quod vice ſupplicii ad expiandum delictum ſolvitur.*

Aſſociation, (*Aſſociatio*) Is a Patent ſent by the King, either at his own Motion, or at the Suit of a Party Plaintiff, to the Juſtices appointed to take Aſſiſes, or of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, &c. to have others *aſſociated* unto them. And this is uſual where a Juſtice of Aſſiſe dies; and a Writ is iſſued to the Juſtices alive to admit the Perſon *aſſociated*: Alſo where a Juſtice is diſabled, this is practiſed. *F. N. B.* 185. *Reg. Orig.* 201, 206, 223. The Clerk of the Aſſiſe is uſually *aſſociate* of Courſe; in other Caſes, ſome learned Serjeants at Law are appointed. But it has been holden that an *Aſſociation* after another *Aſſociation* allowed and admitted, doth not lie; nor are the Juſtices then to admit other *Aſſociation* in that Writ afterwards, ſo long as that Writ and Commiſſion ſtand in Force. *Br. Aſſiſe* 386. *Mich.* 32 *H.* 6. The King may make an *Aſſociation* unto the Sheriff upon a Writ of *Rediſſeiſin*, as well as upon Aſſiſe of *Novel Diſſeiſin*. And the King may make *Aſſociation* not only in Aſſiſes, but in Juries and Attaints. *New Nat. Br.* 416, 417. There is alſo an *Aſſociation of Parliament*; as the Parliament of King *William* entered into a ſolemn *Aſſociation* to defend his Majeſty's Perſon and Government againſt Plots and Conſpiracies.

Aſſoile, (*Abſolvere*) To deliver from Excommunication. *Staundf. Pl. Cr.* 72. —— The Defendant ſhould remain in Priſon 'till the Plaintiff was *aſſoiled*; that is, delivered from his Excommunication. And in Stat. 1 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 10. Mention being made of K. *Edw.* 3. it is added whom God *aſſoil.*

Aſſumpſit, (from the Lat. *Aſſumo*) Is taken for a voluntary Promiſe, by which a Man aſſumes or akes upon him to perform or pay any Thing to another: It comprehends any verbal Promiſe, made upon Conſideration; and the Civilians expreſs it diverſly, according to the Nature of the Promiſe, calling it ſometimes *Pactum*, ſometimes *Promiſſionem*, or *Conſtitutum*, *&c. Terms de Ley* 60. When one becomes legally indebted to another for Goods ſold, the Law implies a Promiſe that he will pay this Debt; and if it be not paid, *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* lies. 1 *Dano. Abr.* 26. And *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* lies for Goods ſold and delivered to a Stranger *ad requiſitionem* of the Defendant. *Ibid.* 27. But on *Indebitat. Aſſumpſit* for Goods ſold, you muſt prove a Price agreed on, otherwiſe the Action will not lie; Though this is helped by laying a *Quantum Meruit* with the *Indebit. Aſſumpſit*, wherein if you fail in Proof of the Price agreed, you may recover

cover the Value. *Wood. Inſt.* 536. And in Actions on Promiſe, it is uſual to lay the Action divers Ways; and for Goods ſold and delivered, there are generally three Narr's, *viz. Indebitatus Aſſumpſit, quantum valebant*, and *Inſimul Computaſſent*, ſo as to be ſure to hit on one of the Promiſſes. *Pract. Attorn.* 72. Where Action is brought upon a Contract, if the Plaintiff miſtakes the Sum agreed upon, he fails in his Action; but if he brings it upon the Promiſe in Law, ariſing from the Debt, there though he miſtakes the Sum he ſhall recover. *Aleyn.* 29. Every Contract made between Parties, implies a mutual Promiſe for Performance: And yet an Action may be brought on a reciprocal Promiſe, by one againſt the other, although he who brings it hath not performed on his Side. *Dyer* 30, 75. Where an *Aſſumpſit* or Promiſe is the Ground of the Action, it muſt be preciſely ſet forth; but in Actions upon mutual Promiſe, it is ſufficient to ſay generally that the Defendant hath not performed his Part, without aſſigning of a Breach. 3 *Lev.* 319. He for whoſe Benefit a Promiſe is made, it is ſaid, may have an Action for the Breach of this Promiſe, although the Promiſe was not made to him. 2 *Lev.* 210. If a Promiſe is made without Limitation of Time for it's Performance, reaſonable Time ſhall be allowed, if there be an immediate Conſideration for it; and not Time during Life. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 112. On Promiſe to deliver a Thing ſuch a Day, the Party is bound to do it without Requeſt. 1 *Lev.* 284. But if a Promiſe be to do any Thing upon Requeſt, the Requeſt is neceſſary to entitle the Action, on which it ſhall ariſe. 1 *Lev.* 48. In every Action upon *Aſſumpſit*, there ought to be a Conſideration, Promiſe, and Breach of Promiſe. 1 *Leon. c.* 405. Where a Promiſe begins upon a Conſideration, it cannot be diſcharged by Words, without ſome other Conſideration. *Cro. Jac.* 620. Conſideration that if a Perſon will forbear to ſue another upon a Bond, *&c.* may be a good Conſideration to pay the Debt, on Promiſe to do it. *Ibid.* 683. Two Perſons go to an Innkeeper, one hires an Horſe, and the other promiſes that if the Innkeeper will deliver the Horſe, he will ſee it forthcoming; this Promiſe for another, is not good without Note in Writing: But the Perſon is chargeable upon the ſpecial Bailment, and ſo good without a Note. 1 *Lill.* 118. There may be Action on a *Non Aſſumpſit*, when the Law obliged a Perſon to agree or act; as againſt a Victualler, for refuſing to entertain his Gueſts. 1 *Vent.* 72, 333. *Aſſumpſit* lies not for Rent uſually reſerved on Leaſes; but if a Man promiſe to pay, without a Leaſe, ſo much a Week as long as *A. B.* &c. permits him to enjoy a Warehouſe, *&c.* which is a ſpecial Cauſe of Promiſe, Action may lie. 2 *Cro.* 592. And if one receive my Rent on Pretence of Title, *Aſſumpſit* lies; as it does alſo for the Receipt of Profits of an Office, *&c.* 2 *Mod.* 260. If a Man receives Money for the Uſe of another Perſon, *Aſſumpſit* may be had againſt him as Bailiff or Receiver, which ſupplies the Place of Action of Account. And where Money was depoſited on a Wager, an *Indebitatus* lay for Money received to a Man's Uſe. *Show.* 117. And ſpecial *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit*, as where one having promiſed to pay if he won, the other promiſed to pay if he won, lay for Money won at Gaming, before the Statute 9 *Ann.* which prohibits Gaming, *&c.* 1 *Danv.* 28. If where a Promiſe is made, one Part of it is againſt Law, and another Part of it lawful, that is Ground ſufficient for *Aſſumpſit.* 4 *Rep.* 94. Vide *Action upon the Caſe.*

Aſſumption, The Day of the Death of a Saint, ſo called, *Quia ejus anima in cœlum* aſſumitur. Du Cange.

Tandem clara dies, Reginæ adſumptio *cœlis,*
Regi parentis adeſt. ——

Aſtrarius Hæres, (from *Aſtre*, the Hearth of a Chimney) Is where the Anceſtor by Conveyance hath ſet his Heir apparent and his Family in a Houſe in his Life-time. —— *Dicitur ille cui Anteceſſor in vita ſua per Chartam Hæreditatem reſtituit.* 1 Inſt. 8.

Aſtrum, A Houſe or Place of Habitation, alſo from *Aſtre.* —— *Præceptum fuit vic. ecom. quod replegiet corpus* Williel. J. *quod* Ricard' *de* S. Valentio *cepit & captum tenuit, Qui* Richardus *venit & advocat captionem ut de Villano ſuo, & quod cepit ipſum in* Aſtro *ſuo in quo Natus fuit, &c.* Placit. Hillar. 18 Ed. 1.

Atregar, A Weapon among the *Saxons*, which ſeems to have been a Hand dart, from the Sax. *Aeton* to fling or throw, and *Gar* a Weapon. *Spelman.*

Athe, (*Adaa*) A Privilege of adminiſtring an Oath, in ſome Caſes of Right and Property; from the Sax. *Ath, Othe, Juramentum.* It is mentioned among the Privileges granted by *Hen.* 2. to the Monks of *Glaſtenbury.* Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. M. S. fol. 14, 37.

Atia. See *Odio & Atia*, a Writ of Enquiry whether a Perſon be committed to Priſon on juſt Cauſe of Suſpicion.

Atilia, Utenſils, or Country Implements: *Remaneant duo equi carectarii cum carecta & triginta ſex boves cum quatuor carucis &* atiliis. Blount.

Atrium, Is taken for a Court before the Houſe, and ſometimes a Church-yard.

Attach, (*Attachiare*, from the Fr. *Attacher*) Signifies to take or apprehend by Commandment of a Writ or Precept. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 1. *cap.* 16. It differs from Arreſt, in that he which arreſteth a Man carrieth him to a Perſon of higher Power to be forthwith diſpoſed of; but he that *attacheth* keepeth the Party *attached*, and preſents him in Court at the Day aſſigned; as appears by theſe Words of the Writ, *Præcipimus tibi quod* Attachias *talem & habeas eum coram nobis, &c.* Another Difference there is, that Arreſt is only upon the Body of a Man; whereas an *Attachment* is oftentimes upon his Goods. *Kitch.* 279. A *Capias* taketh hold of immoveable Things, as Lands or Tenements, and properly belongs to Real Actions: But *Attachment* hath Place rather in Perſonal Actions. *Bract. lib.* 4. *Attachiamentum eſt Diſtrictio Perſonalis, & Cape Magnum Diſtrictio Realis. Fleta, lib.* 5. *cap.* 24. And the Difference between a common *Attachment* and Diſtreſs, is that the *Attachment* reacheth not the Lands as Diſtreſs doth; and the Diſtreſs toucheth not the Body, as an *Attachment* doth. *Glanv. lib.* 10. For *Attachment* in the moſt common Uſe of the Word, is an Apprehenſion of a Man by his Body, to bring him to anſwer the Action of the Plaintiff. *Attachment* out of Chancery may be had of Courſe upon Affidavit made that the Defendant was ſerved with a *Subpœna*, and appeared not; or upon Non-performance of any Order or Decree; alſo after the Return of this *Attachment*, that the Defendant *Non eſt Inventus, &c. Attachment*

with Proclamation iſſues againſt him, &c. *Weſt. Symb.* And for Contempts, when a Party appears, he muſt upon his Oath anſwer Interrogatories exhibited againſt him; and if he be found Guilty ſhall be fined. Generally an *Attachment* doth lie for any Contempt done againſt the Court at *Weſtminſter*: But the Court of *B. R.* will not grant *Attachment* againſt one for diſobeying an Order made by Juſtices of Aſſiſe, or a Judge at his Chamber, except it be entered and made a Rule of Court; for it is no Contempt to the Court, but to the Judge that made the Order. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 121. *Attachment* lies againſt Attornies for Injuſtice, and baſe Dealings by their Clients, in delaying Suits, &c. as well as for Contempts to the Court. 2 *Hawk.* 144. Againſt Sheriffs making falſe Returns of Writs; and againſt Bailiffs for Frauds in Arreſts, and exceeding their Power, &c. *Attachment* may be had. For Contempts againſt the King's Writ; taking them out without Right; uſing them in a vexatious Manner; altering the Teſte, or filling them up after ſealed, &c. *Attachment* lies. And for Contempts of an enormous Kind, in not obeying Writs, &c. *Attachments* may be iſſued againſt Peers. 2 *Hawk.* 152, 153. But in ſome Caſes, the Court doth not uſually grant *Attachments* againſt Perſons for Miſdemeanors, but will ſend a Tipſtaff for them, if they live near the Town. 21 *Car. B. R.* For perſuading Jurors not to appear on a Trial, *Attachment* lies againſt the Party; for obſtructing the Proceedings of the Court. 1 *Lil.* 121. The Court of *B. R.* may award *Attachments* againſt any Inferior Courts uſurping a Juriſdiction; or acting contrary to Juſtice. *Salk.* 207. Tho' 'tis uſual firſt to ſend out a Prohibition. *Attachment* lies for Proceeding in an inferior Court, after a *Habeas Corpus* iſſued, and a *Superſedeas* to ſtay Proceedings. 21 *Car. B. R.* And *Attachment* may be granted againſt Juſtices of Peace, for proceeding on an Indictment after a *Certiorari* delivered to them to remove the Indictment. 1 *Lill.* 121. But it doth not lie againſt a Corporation. *Attachment* lies againſt a Lord that refuſes to hold his Court, after a Writ iſſued to him for that Purpoſe, ſo that his Tenant cannot have Right done him. *New. Nat. Br.* 6, 27. *Attachment* of Privilege is where a Man by Virtue of his Privilege calls another to that Court whereto he himſelf belongs, and in Reſpect thereof is privileged, there to anſwer ſome Action: Or it is a Power to apprehend a Man in a Place privileged. *Book Entr.* 431. Corporation Courts have ſometimes Power by Charter to iſſue *Attachments*; and ſome Courts-Baron grant *Attachments* of Debt. *Kitch.* 79. Foreign *Attachment* is an *Attachment* of the Goods of Foreigners, found in ſome Liberty, to ſatisfy their Creditors within ſuch Liberty. *Calth. Rep.* 66. And by the Cuſtom of ſome Places, as *London*, &c. a Man may *attach* Money or Goods in the Hands of a Stranger. But a Foreign *Attachment* cannot be had when a Suit is depending in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*; which makes the Matter not to be meddled with by any other Court. *Cro. Eliz.* 691. And nothing is *attachiable* but for a certain and due Debt: Though by the Cuſtom of *London* Money may be *attached* before due, as a Debt; but not levied before due. *Sid.* 327. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 282, 283. Beſides theſe *Attachments*, there is *Attachment* of the Foreſt iſſuing out of the Courts of the Foreſt, againſt Offenders againſt the Vert and Veniſon; and this *Attachment* is either by the Body, Goods, Pledges and Mainpriſe, &c. *Manwood* 90, 93.

Foreign Attachments in *London*, upon Plaints of Debt, are made after this Manner; A. *oweth* B. 100 l. *and* C. *is indebted to* A. 100 l. B. *enters an Action againſt* A. *of* 200 l. *and by Virtue of that Action a Serjeant* attacheth 100 l. *in the Hands of* C. *as the Money of* A. *to the Uſe of* B. *which is returned upon that Action.* The *Attachment* being made and returned by the Serjeant, the Plaintiff is immediately to fee an Attorney before the next Court holden for the *Compter*; or the Defendant may then put in Bail to the *Attachment*, and nonſuit the Plaintiff: Four Court-Days muſt paſs before the Plaintiff can cauſe *C.* the *Garniſhee*, in whoſe Hands the Money was *attached*, to ſhew Cauſe why *B.* ſhould not condemn the 100 *l. attached* in the Hands of *C.* as the Money of *A.* the Defendant in the Action (though not in the *Attachment*) to the Uſe of *P.* the Plaintiff: And the Garniſhee *C.* may appear in Court by his Attorney, wage his Law, and plead that he hath no Money in his Hands of the Defendant's, or other ſpecial Matter; but the Plaintiff may hinder his Waging of Law, by producing two ſufficient Citizens to ſwear that the Garniſhee hath either Money or Goods in his Hands of *A.* at the Time of the *Attachment*, of which Affidavit is to be made before the Lord Mayor; and being filed may be pleaded by Way of Eſtoppel: Then the Paintiff muſt put in Bail, that if the Defendant come within a Year and a Day into Court, and he can diſcharge himſelf of the Money condemned in Court, and that he owed nothing to the Plaintiff at the Time in the Plaint mentioned, the ſaid Money ſhall be forth-coming, &c. If the Garniſhee fail to appear by his Attorney, being warned by the Officer to come into Court to ſhew Cauſe as aforeſaid, he is taken by Default for Want of Appearing, and Judgment given againſt him for the Goods and Money *attached* in his Hands, and he is without Remedy either at Common Law or in Equity; for if taken in Execution, he muſt pay the Money condemned, though he hath not one Penny, or go to Priſon; But the Garniſhee appearing to ſhew Cauſe why the Money or Goods *attached* in his Hands ought not to be condemned to the Uſe of the Plaintiff; having fee'd an Attorney, may plead as aforeſaid, that he hath no Money or Goods in his Hands of the Parties againſt whom the *Attachment* is made, and it will then be try'd by a Jury, and Judgment awarded, &c. But after Trial, Bail may be put in, whereby the *Attachment* ſhall be diſſolved, but the Garniſhee, &c. and his Security will then be liable to what Debt the Plaintiff ſhall make out to be due, upon the Action: And an *Attachment* is never thoroughly perfected, till there is Bail and Satisfaction upon Record.

Attachiamenta Bonorum, A Diſtreſs taken upon Goods or Chattels, where a Man is ſued for Perſonal Eſtate or Debt, by the legal *Attachiators* or Bailiffs, as Security to anſwer an Action. There is likewiſe *Attachiamenta de Spinis & Boſco*, a Privilege granted to the Officers of a Foreſt, to take to their own Uſe, Thorns, Bruſh, and Wind-fall, within their Precincts. —— *John Fitz Nygel* Foreſter of *Bernwood*, *A. D.* 1230. *Debet habere Feodum in Boſco Domini Regis; videlicet* Attachiamentum *de Spinis de Boſco ſuo, & de Boſco qui vento proſtituitur.* Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. pag. 209.

Attaint,

Attaint, (*Attincta*) Is Writ that lieth after Judgment againſt a Jury that have given falſe Verdict in any Court of Record, in an Action Real or Perſonal, where the Debt or Damages amount to above 40*s.* it is called *Attaint*, becauſe the Party that obtains it, endeavours thereby to ſtain or *taint* the Credit of the Jury with Perjury, by whoſe Verdict he is grieved: And if the Verdict be found falſe, then the Puniſhment by the Common Law was, that the Jurors Meadows ſhould be ploughed up, their Houſes broke down, Woods grubbed up, and all their Lands and Tenements be forfeited to the Crown: But if it paſſed againſt him that brought the *Attaint*, then he was to be impriſoned and ranſomed at the King's Will. *Glanv. lib.* 2. By the Statute 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 3. the Severity of the Common Law is mitigated, where a Petty Jury is *attainted*; And now there is a Pecuniary Penalty appointed; and alſo Fine and Ranſom at the Diſcretion of the Court. *Co. Lit.* 294. The Grand Jury is to try the Verdict of the Petty Jury on the *Attaint*. In the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and the Court of Huſtings of *London*, *Attaint* may be brought; and the Plaintiff ſetting aſide the Verdict, ſhall have Reſtitution, *&c.* But if the firſt Verdict be affirmed, the Plaintiff ſhall be impriſoned and fined. 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 21. The Plaintiff in *Attaint*, may not produce more Witneſſes, nor give farther Matter in Evidence, than what was depoſed in the firſt Action; but the Defendant in *Attaint*, may give new Matter in Evidence to inforce the firſt Verdict, and the Plaintiff ſhall have Time to diſprove it. *Dyer* 59. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 288. *Attaint* lies where a Jury gives Verdict contrary to Evidence; and where a Judge declares the Law erroneouſly, Judgment may be reverſed; but in this Caſe the Jury ſhall be excuſed. *Vaugh.* 145. *Attaint* lies not for that which is not given in Evidence. *Bra. Attaint.* 82. It lies not upon an Inqueſt of Office, *&c. Co. Lit.* 355. And no *Attaint* lies where the King is ſole Party, and the Jury find for him. 4 *Leon.* 46. A Nonſuit in *Attaint* is peremptory: And no *Superſedeas* is grantable upon *Attaint. Co. Lit.* 227. Alſo if the Party for whom the Jury found the falſe Verdict die before the Writ of *Attaint* brought, the Action is gone. And inſtead of *Attaint*, where the Verdict is ſuppoſed to be given againſt Evidence, it is now uſual to have new Trials granted. But an Iſſue found by Verdict ſhall be always intended true until reverſed by *Attaint*, according to our old Books. *Co. Lit.* 227.

Attainted, (*Attinctus*) Is uſed particularly for ſuch as are found guilty of ſome Crime, and eſpecially of Treaſon or Felony. A Man is *attainted* by Appearance; or by Proceſs: *Attainder* on Appearance is by Confeſſion, or Verdict, *&c.* Confeſſion, when the Priſoner upon his Indictment being asked whether Guilty or Not guilty, anſwers Guilty, without putting himſelf upon his Country; (and formerly Confeſſion was allowed before the Coroner in Sanctuary, whereupon the Offender was to abjure the Realm, and this was called *Attainder* by Abjuration) *Attainder* by Verdict is when the Priſoner at the Bar pleadeth Not guilty, and is found guilty by the Verdict of the Jury of Life and Death. And *Attainder* by Proceſs, (otherwiſe termed *Attainder* by Default or Outlawry) is when the Party flieth, and is not found, until he have been five Times publickly called or proclaimed in the County, on the laſt whereof he is outlawed upon this Default. *Staundf. Pl. Co.* 44, 122, 182. Alſo Perſons may be *attainted* by Act of Parliament. *Attainder* of a Criminal is larger than Conviction; a Man is convicted when he is found guilty by Verdict, or confeſſes the Crime, before Judgment had; but not *attainted* till Judgment is alſo paſſed upon him. 1 *Inſt.* 390. A Perſon *attainted* of High Treaſon, forfeits all his Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments; and his Children cannot be Heirs to him, or any other Anceſtor, and if he were noble before, his Poſterity are rendered baſe and ignoble, and this Corruption of Blood cannot be taken off but by Act of Parliament. *Co. Lit.* 391. But if one commits Treaſon, and dies before *Attainder*, he forfeits nothing. And one ſlain in open Rebellion, ſhall forfeit nothing, if he be not *attainted* by Parliament. 3 *Inſt.* 12. And collateral Blood may inherit on an *Attainder*, though the lineal Blood is barred. In Treaſon for counterfeiting the Coin, though by Statute Corruption of Blood is ſaved, yet the Lands of the Offender are forfeited immediately to the King, it being a diſtinct Penalty from Corruption of Blood. 1 *Salk.* 85. And as on *Attainder* there is a Forfeiture of Eſtate, its not deſcending is one Conſequence of Corruption of Blood. *Salk. ibid. Attainders* may be reverſed or falſified, (*i. e.* proved to be falſe) by Writ of Error, or by Plea; if by Writ of Error, it muſt be by the King's Leave, *&c.* And when by Plea, it may be a Denying the Treaſon, Pleading a Pardon by Act of Parliament, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* 232. By a King's Taking the Crown upon him, all *Attainders* of his Perſon are *ipſo facto* purged, without any Reverſal. 1 *Inſt.* 43. *Wood* 17.

Attainder, (*Attincta* and *Attinctura*) Is when a Man hath committed Treaſon or Felony, and after Conviction Sentence is paſſed on him: Or where a Perſon is *attainted* of Treaſon, and condemned by Parliament. Acts of *Attainder* of Criminals have been paſſed in ſeveral Reigns, on the Diſcovery of Plots and Rebellions, from the Reign of King *Charles* II. when an Act was made for the *Attainder* of ſeveral Perſons guilty of the Murder of King *Charles* I. to this Time; among which, that for *attainting Sir John Fenwick*, for conſpiring againſt King *William*, is the moſt remarkable; it being made to *attaint* and convict him of High Treaſon on the Oath of one Witneſs, juſt after a Law had been enacted, that no Perſon ſhould be tried or *attainted* of High Treaſon where Corruption of Blood is incurred, but by the Oath of two lawful Witneſſes, unleſs the Party confeſs, ſtand Mute, *&c. Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 3. But in the Caſe of Sir *John Fenwick*, there was ſomething extraordinary; for he was indicted of Treaſon, on the Oaths of two Witneſſes; though but one only could be produced againſt him on his Trial. The 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 5. requires Sir *Geo. Barclay*, Major General *Holmes*, and other Perſons to ſurrender themſelves to the Lord Chief Juſtice, or Secretaries of State; or to be *attainted*. By the 13 *W.* 3. The pretended Prince of *Wales* is under *Attainder* of Treaſon, *&c.* And by 1 *Geo. c.* 16. The late *Duke of Ormond* and others are *attainted*. And beſides theſe Acts of *Attainder*; we have lately had *Bills for inflicting Pains and Penalties*, as thoſe againſt the late *Biſhop of Rocheſter*, *&c. Stat.* 10 *Geo.* In paſſing Bills of *Attainder*, no Evidence is neceſſary. See *Evidence.*

Attal Sariſin. The Inhabitants and Miners of *Cornwal* call an old deſerted Mine, that is given over,

over, by this Name of *Attal Sariſin*, *i. e.* the Leavings of the *Saraſins*, or *Saſſins*, or *Saxons*. Cowel.

Attegia, (from the Lat. *Adtegendo*) A little Houſe. 'Tis mentioned in *Ethelwerd*, *lib.* 4. *Hiſt. Angl. c.* 3. —— *Pellunt ingenuos paſſim*, Attegias *figunt in oppido.*

Attendant, (*Attendens*) Signifies one that owes a Duty or Service to another, or in ſome ſort depends on him. Where a Wife is endowed of Lands by a Guardian, &c. ſhe ſhall be *attendant* on the Guardian, and on the Heir at his full Age. *Terms de Ley* 63.

Atterming, (from the Fr. *attermine*) Is uſed for a Time or Term granted for Payment of a Debt. —— Alſo ſuch as will purchaſe *Attermining* their Debts, ſhall be ſent into the Exchequer. *Ordinatio de Libertatibus perquirendis*, *ann.* 27 *Ed.* 1. And in the Statute *Weſtm.* 2. it ſeems to ſignify the Purchaſing or Gaining a longer Time for Payment of a Debt. —— Atterminent *querentes uſque in proximum Parliamentum.* Weſt. 2. c. 4.

Attile, (*Attilium*, *Attilamentum*) The Rigging or Furniture of a Ship. This Word is mentioned in *Fleta*, *lib.* 1. *c.* 25. *Batellus*, (*i. e.* the Boat) *cum omni onere* & Attillamento.

Atturnare Rem, To *atturn* or turn over Money and Goods, *viz.* to aſſign or appropriate them to ſome particular Uſe and Service. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. p.* 283.

Attornato faciendo vel recipiendo, A Writ to command a Sheriff or Steward of a County-Court, or Hundred-Court, to receive and admit an *Attorney*, to appear for the Perſon that oweth Suit of Court. *F. N. B.* 156. Every Perſon that owes Suit to the County-Court, Court Baron, &c. may make an *Attorney* to do his Suit. *Stat.* 20 *H.* 3. *cap.* 10.

Attorney, (*Atturnatus*) Is he that is appointed by another Man to do any Thing in his Abſence. *Weſtm. Symb. Crompt. Juriſd.* 105. In ancient Times thoſe of Authority in Courts, had it in their Power whether they would ſuffer Men to appear or ſue by any other but themſelves; and the King's Writs were to be obtained for the Admiſſion of *Attornies*: But ſince that, *Attornies* have been allowed by ſeveral Statutes. As by 20 *H.* 3. 27 *E.* 1. &c. *Attornies* may be made in ſuch Pleas whereon Appeal lieth not: In Criminal Caſes, there will be no *Attornies* admitted. *Stat.* 6 *E.* 1. An Infant ought not to appear by *Attorney*, but by Guardian; for he cannot make an *Attorney*, but the Court may aſſign him a Guardian. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 138. Infants after they come to full Age, may ſue by *Attorney*, though admitted before by Guardian, &c. In Action againſt Baron and Feme, the Feme being within Age, ſhe muſt appear by Guardian: But if they bring an Action, the Husband ſhall make *Attorney* for both. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 602. And it is ſaid, that where Baron and Feme are ſued, though the Wife cannot make *Attorney*, the Husband may do it for both of them. 2 *Sand.* 213. One *non Compos Mentis* being within Age is to appear by Guardian; but after he is of Age, he muſt do it by *Attorney*. 1 *Inſt.* 135. An Ideot is not to appear by *Attorney*, but in proper Perſon. A Corporation cannot appear otherwiſe than by *Attorney*, who is made by Deed under the Seal of the Corporation. *Plowd.* 91.

Attornies at Law, Are thoſe Perſons as take upon them the Buſineſs of other Men, by whom they are retained. In Reſpect of the ſeveral Courts, there are *Attornies* at large; and *Attornies* ſpecial, belonging to this or that Court only. An *Attorney* may be Solicitor in other Courts, by a ſpecial Retainer: One may be *Attorney* on Record, and another do the Buſineſs; and there are *Attornies* who manage Buſineſs out of the Courts, &c. *Anno* 4. *Hen.* 4. it was enacted that the Juſtices ſhould examine *Attornies*, and remove the unskilful; and *Attornies* ſhall ſwear to execute their Offices truly, &c. The Stat. 33 *H.* 6, 7. was made to reſtrain the Number of *Attornies*. And by 3 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 7. *Attornies*, &c. ſhall not be allowed any Fees laid out for Counſel, or otherwiſe, unleſs they have Tickets thereof ſigned by them that receive ſuch Fees; and they ſhall give in true Bills to their Clients of all the Charges of Suits, under their Hands, before the Clients ſhall be charged with the Payment thereof; if they delay their Clients Suits for Gain; or demand more than their due Fees and Diſburſements, the Clients ſhall recover Coſts and treble Damages; and they ſhall be for ever after diſabled to be *Attornies*: None ſhall be admitted *Attornies* in Courts of Record, but ſuch as have been brought up in the ſaid Courts, or are well practiſed and skilled, and of an honeſt Diſpoſition; and no *Attorney* ſhall ſuffer any other to follow a Suit in his Name, on Pain of forfeiting 20 *l.* to be divided between the King and the Party grieved. *Attornies*, &c. are to take the Oaths to the Government, under Penalties and Diſability to Practice. 13 *W.* 3 *c.* 6. By a late Order of all the Judges, *Attornies* are to be admitted of ſome Inn of Court of Chancery, (except Houſekeepers in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, &c.) And none ſhall be ſworn an *Attorney* until he is thus admitted: No *Attorney* ſhall put himſelf out of the Society he is admitted of, till he is admitted of ſome other Society, and deliver a Certificate thereof. And all *Attornies* are to be in Commons the Times ordered by the Society to which they belong; and offending therein, ſhall be put out of the Roll of *Attornies*. *Ordin. Mich.* 3 *Anna.* Attachments have been granted againſt thoſe who have diſobeyed this Order, in not being admitted of ſome Inn of Court, &c. after Service of the Order. And *Attornies*, &c. may be committed for doing any Thing againſt the expreſs Rules of the Court, having Notice of ſuch Rules: As they may alſo for any ill Practices. By Stat. 12 *Geo. c.* 29. If any who hath been convicted of Forgery, Perjury, &c. ſhall practice as an *Attorney* or Solicitor in any Suit or Action in any Court, the Judge where ſuch Action ſhall be brought, hath Power to tranſport the Offender for ſeven Years, by ſuch Ways, and under ſuch Penalties as Felons. *Attornies* of Courts, &c. ſhall not receive or procure any blank Warrant for Arreſts from any Sheriff, without Writ firſt delivered, on Pain of ſevere Puniſhment, Expulſion, &c. And no *Attorney* ſhall make out a Writ with a Clauſe *Ac etiam Bille*, &c. where Special Bail is not required by Law. *Paſch.* 15. *Car.* 2. *Attornies* are to enter and file Warrants of *Attorney* in every Suit on Pain of 10 *l.* and Impriſonment. *Stat.* 32 *H* 8. And the Plaintiff's *Attorney* is to file his Warrant, the Term he declares, and the Defendant his the Term he appears. 4 & 5 *Ann.* Action upon the Caſe lies for a Client againſt his *Attorney*, if he appear for him without a Warrant; or if he plead a Plea for him, for which he hath not his Warrant. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 140. But if an *Attorney* appear without Warrant, and Judgment is had againſt his Client, the Judgment ſhall ſtand, if the *Attorney* be re-

ſponſible: *Contra*, if the *Attorney* be not reſponſible. 1 *Salk.* 88. Action lies againſt an *Attorney* for ſuffering Judgment againſt his Client by *Nil dicit*, when he had given him a Warrant to plead the General Iſſue: But this is underſtood where it is done by Covin. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 185. If an *Attorney* makes Default in a Plea of Land, by which the Party loſes his Land, he may have a Writ of Deceit againſt the *Attorney*, and recover all in Damages. *Ibid.* But Action lies not againſt an *Attorney* retained in a Suit, though he knows the Plaintiff hath no Cauſe of Action; he only acting as a Servant in Way of his Profeſſion. 4 *Inſt.* 117. 1 *Mod.* 209. He who is *Attorney* at one Time, is *Attorney* at all Times, pending the Plea. 1 *Danv.* 609. And the Plaintiff or Defendant may not change his *Attorney*, while the Suit is depending, without Leave of the Court, which would reflect on the Credit of *Attornies*; nor until his Fees are paid. *Mich.* 14 *Car.* A Cauſe is to proceed notwithſtanding the Death of an *Attorney* therein, and not be delayed on that Account: If an *Attorney* dieth, the Plaintiff or Defendant may be required to make a new *Attorney*. 2 *Keb.* 275. An *Attorney*, Solicitor, *&c.* having Fees due to him, may detain Writings until his juſt Fees are paid: But if there be no Fees due to him, the Court on Motion will compel the Delivery of them, without forcing the Party to an Action. 1 *Lill.* 148. The Court will make a Rule for Delivery of Writings when they come to the *Attorney*'s Hands by Way of his Buſineſs; and when they come to him any other Manner, the Party muſt bring his Action. 1 *Salk.* 87. *Attornies* have the Privilege to ſue and be ſued only in the Court of *Weſtminſter*, where they practice: They are not obliged to put in Special Bail, when Defendants; but when they are Plaintiffs, they may inſiſt upon Special Bail in all Caſes. 1 *Ventr.* 299. *Wood's Inſt.* 450. And they ſhall not be choſen into Offices, againſt their Wills. See *Privilege.*

Attorney of the Dutchy Court of Lancaſter, (*Atturnatus Curiæ Ducatus Lancaſtriæ*) Is the ſecond Officer in that Court; and ſeems for his Skill in Law to be there placed as *Aſſeſſor* to the Chancellor of that Court, being for the moſt Part ſome Honourable Perſon, and choſen for ſome eſpecial Truſt repoſed in him, to deal between the King and his Tenants. *Cowel.*

Attorney General, Is a Great Officer under the King, made by Letters Patent. It is his Place to exhibit Informations, and proſecute for the Crown, in Matters Criminal; and to file Bills in the Exchequer, for any Thing concerning the King in Inheritance or Profits; and others may bring Bills againſt the King's *Attorney*. His proper Place in Court, upon any ſpecial Matters of a Criminal Nature, wherein his Attendance is required, is under the Judges, on the Left-hand of the Clerk of the Crown: But this is only upon ſolemn and extraordinary Occaſions; for uſually he does not ſit there, but within the Bar in the Face of the Court. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.*

Attornment, (*Attornamentum*, from the Fr. *Tourner*) Signifies the Tenant's Acknowledgment of a new Lord, on the Sale of Lands, *&c.* As where there is Tenant for Life, and he in Reverſion grants his Right to another; it is neceſſary the Tenant for Life agree thereto, which is called *Attornment.* It gives no Intereſt, but only perfects the Grant of another: And Tenant in Tail is not compellable to *attorn*, on the Reverſion being granted, he having an Eſtate of Inheritance. 1 *Inſt.* 316, 319. This *Attornment* is in Deed, or in Law; voluntary and compulſory; and may be made, as ſet down by *Littleton*, in theſe Words, *viz. I* attorn *to you by Force of the Grant, or I agree to the Grant, or I become your Tenant, &c.* Or by any Words or Act which import an Aſſent to the Grant. *Litt.* 551. 1 *Danv.* 623. It may be made by Payment of a Penny Rent, *&c.* to the Grantee; which is an Acknowledgment of his being his Landlord. 1 *Inſt.* 309. Where an Eſtate is granted to one for Life, Remainder to another in Fee, *Attornment* to Tenant for Life is good to him in Remainder. 1 *Inſt.* 312. By Feoffment of a Manor, the Services do not paſs without *Attornment.* 1 *Danv. Abr.* 612. But if a Perſon comes to an Eſtate by Recovery; or where a Fine is levied of Lands; or Deeds of Bargain and Sale inrolled, according to the Statute, there needs no *Attornment*, they being in by the Statute 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. And if a Reverſion be deviſed by Will to another, the Eſtate paſſeth without *Attornment.* 8 *H.* 6. This was a large Head in our Common Law; but now much of this Learning is out of Uſe: And by a late Statute, it is enacted, That all Grants and Conveyances of Manors, Lands, Rents, Reverſions, *&c.* by Fine, or otherwiſe, ſhall be good without the *Attornment* of the Tenants of ſuch Lands, or of the particular Tenant upon whoſe Eſtate any ſuch Reverſion, *&c.* ſhall be expectant or depending: But Notice muſt be given of the Grant, to the Tenant; before which he ſhall not be prejudiced by Payment of any Rent to the Grantor, or for Breach of the Condition for Non-payment. *Stat.* 4 *&* 5 *Annæ.*

Avage, or *Aviſage*, A Rent or Payment by Tenants of the Manor of *Writtel* in *Eſſex*, upon *St. Leonard*'s Day, 6 *November*, for the Privilege of Pawnage in the Lord's Woods, *viz.* For every Pig under a Year old, an Half-penny; for every yearling Pig, one Penny; and for every Hog above a Year old two-pence.

Avant-ward, The Van-guard, or Front in an Army —— *Cum exercitus in hoſtem pergit, ipſi per Conſuetudinem faciunt* Avant-warde, *& in Reverſione* Redre-warde. *Domeſday.*

Avantagium, Profit or Advantage —— Walterus *Cantuar. Archiep. ad feodi-firmam tradidit* Johanni *de* B. *terras in, &c. cum omnibus ſuis utilitatibus ac* Avantagiis *inde provenientibus.* Regiſt. Eccl. Chriſti Cantuar. M. S. ann. 11 Ed. 2.

Auctionarii, *Auxionarii*, Sellers, Regrators, or Retailers. *Placit. Parl.* 18 *Ed.* 1. But more properly Brokers.

Audience Court, (*Curia Audienciæ Cantuarienſis*) Is a *Court* belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, having the ſame Authority with the *Court* of Arches, though inferior to it in Dignity and Antiquity. It is held in the Archbiſhop's Palace; and in former Times, the Archbiſhops were wont to try and determine a great many Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes in their own Palaces, but before they pronounced their definitive Sentence, they committed the Matter to be argued by Men learned in the Law, whom they named their Auditors; and ſo in Time it grew to one ſpecial Man, who at this Day is called *Cauſarum negotiorumque* audientiæ *Cantuarienſis Auditor Officialis.* And to the Office of Auditor was formerly joined the Chancery of the Archbiſhop, which meddleth not with any Point of contentious Juriſdiction; that is Deciding

ding of Cauſes between Party and Party, but only ſuch as are of Office, and eſpecially as are *voluntariæ Juriſdictionis*, as the Granting the Cuſtody of Spiritualities, during the Vacancy of Biſhopricks, Inſtitutions to Benefices, Diſpenſations, &c. but this is now diſtinguiſhed from the *Audience*. The Auditor of this *Court* anciently by ſpecial Commiſſion was *Vicar General* to the Archbiſhop, in which Capacity he executed Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of every Dioceſe becoming vacant within the Province of *Canterbury*. 4 *Inſt.* 337.

Audiendo & terminando, A Writ, or rather a Commiſſion directed to certain Perſons, when any Inſurrection or Great Riot is committed in any Place, for the Appealing and Puniſhment thereof. *F. N. B.* 110. See *Oyer* and *Terminer*.

Audita Querela, Is a Writ that lies where a Man hath any Thing to plead, but hath not a Day in Court to plead it: It is uſually brought where one is bound in a Statute-Merchant, Statute-Staple, or Recogniſance, or Judgment is given againſt him for Debt, and his Body in Execution thereupon, at the Complaint of the Party, upon Suggeſtion of ſome juſt Cauſe why Execution ſhould not be granted, as a Releaſe, or other Exception. This Writ is granted by the Lord Chancellor to the Juſtices of either Bench, willing them to grant Summons to the County where the Creditor lives for his Appearance before them at a certain Day. *F. N. B.* 102. To Writs of Execution the Defendant cannot plead; ſo that if there be any Matter ſince the Judgment, to diſcharge him of the Execution, he is to have *Audita Querela*; upon which, the Juſtices ſhall hear the Complaint, and do Right. *Audita Querela* cannot be brought on a Releaſe, until Judgment is entered of Record. 1 *Mod.* 111. On a a Statute, the Conuſor or his Heir may bring *Audita Querela*, before Execution is ſued out; but this may not be done by a Stranger to the Statute, or a Purchaſer of the Land. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 630. 3 *Rep.* 13. This Writ lies not after Judgment upon a Matter which the Party might have pleaded before. *Cro. El.* 35. A bare Surmiſe is not ſufficient to avoid a Judgment: But generally ſome Specialty muſt be ſhewn. *Cro. Jac.* 579. Upon a Releaſe or other Deed pleaded, no *Superſedeas* will be granted till the Plaintiff in the *Audita Querela* hath brought his Witneſſes into Court to prove the Deed: And if Execution be executed before, Bail is to be put in by Allowance of the Court. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 151. On Allowance of *Audita Querela*, Bail muſt be given in Court; unleſs in Caſes of Neceſſity, when it may be put in before two Judges. *Palm.* 422. And by Bail the Party is in Cuſtody of the Law, and if he make not out his *Audita Querela*, he muſt render his Body in Execution again, or pay the Debt for which he is in Execution, or elſe his Bail muſt pay it. If after Judgment againſt Bail, the Judgment againſt the Principal is reverſed, or the Money paid by the Principal; the Bail may have *Audita Querela*. *Cro. Jac.* 645. 8 *Rep.* 143. If one taken in Execution be ſet at Liberty by the Plaintiff, and afterwards taken again and detained in Priſon upon the ſame Execution, he may bring *Audita Querela* to be enlarged; for by the firſt Enlargement by the Plaintiff the Execution is diſcharged, and an Execution once diſcharged is ever diſcharged, and ſuppoſeth a Satisfaction. 1 *Lill.* 151. Where a Plaintiff in *Audita Querela* gets Judgment, he ſhall have Reſtitution of his Goods, though taken in Execution before the Writ brought. *Sid.* 74. If an *Audita Querela* is founded on a Record, or the Perſon bringing it is in Cuſtody, the Proceſs upon it is a *Scire facias*; but if founded on Matter of Fact, or the Party is at large, then the Proceſs is a *Venire*. 1 *Salk.* 92. If a Man be nonſuited in an *Audita Querela*, he may have a new Writ. *F. N. B.* 104. Where Lands are extended on a Statute, &c. before the Time, *Audita Querela* lieth. 22, 46 *E.* 3. And in ſome Caſes after a Judgment, the Court will relieve the Party on Motion, without *Audita Querela*. 1 Salk. 93.

Auditor, (*Lat.*) Is an Officer of the King, or ſome other great Perſon, who examines yearly the Accounts of all Under-Officers, and make up a general Book, which ſhews the Difference between their Receipts and Charge, and their ſeveral Allowances, commonly called *Allocations*: As the *Auditors* of the Exchequer, take the Accounts of thoſe Receivers who collect the Revenues. 4 *Inſt.* 106. Receivers General of Fee-Farm Rents, &c. are alſo termed *Auditors*, and hold their *Audits* for adjuſting the Accounts of the ſaid Rents at certain Times and Places appointed. And there are *Auditors* aſſigned by the Court to *audit* and ſettle Accounts in Actions of Account, and other Caſes, who are proper Judges of the Cauſe, and Pleas are made before them, &c. 1 *Brownl.* 24.

Auditor of the Receipts, An Officer of the Exchequer, that files the Tellers Bills, and having made an Entry of them, gives the Lord Treaſurer, &c. weekly a Certificate of the Money received: He makes Debentures to the Tellers, before they pay any Money; and takes their Accounts: He alſo keeps the *Black Book* of Receipts, and the Treaſurer's Key of the Treaſury, and ſeeth every Teller's Money locked up in the Treaſury. 4 *Inſt.* 107.

Auditors of the Impreſt, Are Officers in the Exchequer who have the Charge of *auditing* the Great Accounts of the King's Cuſtom, Naval and Military Expences, of the *Mint*, &c. and any Money *impreſted* to Men for his Majeſty's Service. *Pract. Excheq.* 83.

Auditores, Is the ſame with *Audientes*, *i. e.* the Catechumens, or thoſe who were newly inſtructed in the Myſteries of the Chriſtian Religion before they were admitted to Baptiſm; and *Auditorium* is that Place in the Church where they ſtood to hear, and be inſtructed. 'Tis what we now call *Navis Eccleſiæ*: And in the Primitive Times, the Church was ſo ſtrict in keeping the People together in that Place, that the Perſon who went from thence in Sermon Time was excommunicated. *Blount.*

Avenage (from the Lat. *Avena*) A certain Quantity of Oats paid by a Tenant to his Landlord as a Rent, or in lieu of ſome other Duties.

Avenor, (*Avenarius*, from the Fr. *Avoine*, *i. e.* Oats) Is an Officer belonging to the King's Stables, that provides Oats for his Horſes: He is mentioned 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 8.

Aventuræ, *Adventures* or Trials of Skill at Arms, and ſignifies Military Exerciſes on Horſeback —— *Aſſiſa de Armis* 36 *Hen.* 3. *Brady's Append. Hiſt. Eng.* 250. And 'tis mentioned in *Addit. Mat. Pariſ. p.* 149. *Quod nulli conveniant ad turniandum, vel burbandum nec ad alias quaſcunque* Aventuras.

Aventure (properly *Adventure*) A *Miſchance* cauſing the Death of a Man: As where a Perſon

ſon is ſuddenly drowned, or is killed by any Accident, without Felony. 1 *Inſt.* 391. *Adventure* alſo ſignifies a Thing ſent to Sea, the *Adventure* whereof the Perſon ſending it ſtands to out and home. *Lex Mercat'.*

Avera, (*quaſi Overa*, from the Fr. *Oeuvre* and *ouvrage*, *velut* Operagium) Signifies a Day's Work of a Plough-man, formerly valued at 8 *d.* it is found in *Domeſday.* 4 *Inſt.* 269.

Average, (*Averagium*) Is ſaid to ſignify Service which the Tenant owes to his Lord by Horſe or Carriage: But it is more commonly uſed for a Contribution that Merchants and others make towards their Loſſes, who have their Goods caſt into the Sea for the Safeguard of the Ship, or of the other Goods and Lives of thoſe Perſons that are in the Ship, during a Tempeſt. It is in this Senſe called *Average*, becauſe it is proportioned and allotted after the Rate of every Man's Goods carried. *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. 14 *Car.* 2. By the Laws of the Sea, in a Storm, when there is an extreme Neceſſity, the Goods, Wares, Guns, or whatſoever elſe is on Board the Ship, may (by conſulting the Mariners) be thrown over Board by the Maſter, for the Preſervation of the Ship; and it ſhall be made good by *Average* and Contribution. *Stat.* 49 *Ed.* 3. But if the Maſter takes in more Goods than he ought, without Leave of the Owners and Freightors, and a Storm ariſeth at Sea, and Part of the Freightors Goods are thrown over-board, the remaining Goods are not ſubject to the *Average*; but the Maſter is to make good the Loſs out of his own Eſtate: And if the Ship's Gear or Apparel be loſt by Storm, the ſame is not within the *Average. Leg. Rhod.* If Goods are caſt over-board before Half the Voyage is performed, they are to be eſtimated at the Price they coſt: But if they are ejected afterwards, then at the Price as the reſt are ſold at the Port of Arrival. *Leg. Oleron.* Where Goods are given to Pirates by way of Compoſition to ſave the Reſt, there ſhall be *Average*, by the Civil Law. *Moor* 297. —— *Average* is likewiſe a ſmall Duty, paid to Maſters of Ships, when Goods are ſent in another Man's Ship, for their Care of the Goods, over and above the Freight ——*Paying ſo much Freight for the ſaid Goods, with Primage and* Average *accuſtomed.* Words in Bills of Lading.

Average of Corn Fields, The Stubble or Remainder of Straw and Graſs left in Corn Fields, after the Harveſt is carried in. It is a Word uſed in the *North*, for what in *Kent* is called the *Gratten*, and in other Parts the *Roughings*, &c.

Aver Corn, Is a reſerved Rent in *Corn*, paid by Farmers and Tenants to Religious Houſes: And ſignifies by *Somner* Corn drawn to the Lord's Granary, by the working Cattle of the Tenant. This Cuſtom is ſuppoſed to be owing to the Saxon *Cyriac Sceat*, Church Seed, a Meaſure of *Corn* brought to the Prieſt annually on St. *Martin*'s Day, as an Oblation for the Firſt Fruits of the Earth: Under which Title, the Religious had Corn Rent paid yearly; as appears by an Inquiſition of the Eſtate of the Abbey of *Glaſtenbury. A. D.* 1201.

Aver Land, Seems to have been ſuch Lands as the Tenants did plough and manure, *cum* Averiis *ſuis*, for the proper Uſe of a Monaſtery, or the Lords of the Soil. *Mon. Angl.*

Aver Peny, (or *Average Peny*) Money paid towards the King's *Averages* or Carriages, or to be freed thereof. —— Aver peny *hoc eſt, quietum eſſe de diverſis Denariis pro* Averagiis *Domini Regis.* Raſtal.

Aver Silver, A Cuſtom or Rent formerly ſo called. *Cowel.*

Averia, Cattle: *Spelman* deduces the Word from the Fr. *Ovre*, Work, as if chiefly working Cattle: But it ſeems to be more probably from *Avoir* to have or poſſeſs; the Word ſometimes including all Perſonal Eſtate, as *Catalla* did all Goods and Chattels. This Word is uſed for Oxen or Horſes of the Plough; and in a general Senſe any Cattle. —— *Homines per* Averia *ſua, viz. Equos & Boves, & Affros graviter diſtrinxit W. Thorn. in Ed.* 2. 'Tis uſed in the ſame Senſe in *W.* 2. *c.* 18. Averia *Elongata*; ſee *Elongata.*

Averiis Captis in Withernam, A Writ for the taking of Cattle to his Uſe, who hath Cattle unlawfully diſtrained by another, and driven out of the County where they were taken, ſo that they cannot be replevied by the Sheriff. *Reg. Orig.* 82. If the Cattle are put into any ſtrong Place in the ſame County, the Sheriff may take the *Poſſe Comitatus*, and break into it, to make the Replevin. 1 *P. & M.* But when they are driven out of the County, he hath no Authority to purſue them.

Averment, (*Verificatio*, from the Fr. *Averer*, *i. e. Verificare*, *Teſtari*) Is an Offer of the Defendant to make good or juſtify an Exception pleaded in Abatement or Bar of the Plaintiff's Action: And it ſignifies the Act, as well as the Offer of juſtifying the Exception; and not only the Form, but the Matter thereof. *Co. Lit.* 362. *Averment* is either General, or Particular; General, which concludes every Plea, &c. or is in Bar of a Replication, or other Pleadings, containing Matter Affirmative, and ought to be with theſe Words, *Et hoc paratus eſt verificare*, &c. Particular *Averment* is when the Life of Tenant for Life, or of Tenant in Tail, &c. is *averred. Ibid.* The Uſe of *Averment* being to aſcertain what is alledged doubtfully, Deeds may ſometimes be made good by *Averment*, where a Perſon is not certainly named; but when the Deed it ſelf is void for Incertainty, it cannot be made good by *Averment.* 5 *Rep.* 155. *Averment* cannot be made againſt a Record, which imports in it ſelf an uncontrolable Verity. 1 *Inſt.* 26. Nor ſhall it be admitted againſt a Will concerning Lands, which ought to be in Writing. 5 *Rep.* 68. An *Averment* ſhall not be allowed where the Intent of the Teſtator cannot be collected out of the Words of the Will. 4 *Rep.* 44. One may not *aver* a Thing contrary to the Condition of an Obligation, which is ſuppoſed to be made upon good Deliberation, and before Witneſſes, and therefore not to be contradicted by a bare *Averment.* 1 *Lil. Abr.* 156. If an Heir is ſued on the Bond of his Anceſtor, it muſt be *averred* that the Heirs of the Obligor were expreſly bound. 2 *Saund.* 136. Another Conſideration than mentioned in a Deed, may be *averred*, where it is not repugnant or contrary to the Deed. 3 *Dyer* 146. Where one Thing is to be done in Conſideration of another, there muſt be an *Averment* of Performance of Promiſe: But where there is Promiſe againſt Promiſe, there needs no *Averment*, for each Party hath his Action. 1 *Lev.* 87. A Perſon may *aver* he is not the ſame Perſon on Appeal of Death, in Favour of Life. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 305. But Pleas meerly in the Negative, ſhall not be *averred*, becauſe they cannot be proved. Nor ſhall what is againſt Preſumption of Law; or any

Thing apparent to the Court. 1 *Inſt.* 362, 373. And by Statute, no Exception or Advantage ſhall be taken upon a Demurrer, for Want of *Averment* of *hoc paratus eſt verificare*, &c. except the ſame be ſpecially ſet down for Cauſe of Demurrer. 4 & 5 *Ann.*

Averrare, To carry Goods in a Waggon, or upon loaded Horſes, a Duty required of ſome cuſtomary Tenants.——*Debent fruges Domini metere, prata falcare, & carriare &* Averrare. Cartular. Glaſton. M. S. f. 4.

Augea, A Ciſtern for Water —— *Epiſcopus* B. *concedit Civibus* W. *unum caput pro conductu aquatico cum* Augeis *ſuſpiralibus, & cæteris Machinis, ſub & ſuper terraneis.* A. D. 1451. Reg. Eccl. Well. M. S.

Augmentation, (*Augmentatio*) The Name of a Court erected 27 *H.* 8. for determining Suits and Controverſies relating to Monaſteries and Abbey Lands. The Intent of this Court was, that the King might be juſtly dealt with touching the Profits of ſuch Religious Houſes, as were given to him by Act of Parliament. It took its Name from the *Augmentation* of the Revenues of the Crown, by the Suppreſſion of Religious Houſes: And the Office of *Augmentation*, which hath many curious Records, remains to this Day, though the Court has been long ſince diſſolved. *Terms de Ley* 68.

Aviſamentum, Advice, Counſel——*De* Aviſamento *& conſenſu Concilii noſtri Conceſſimus*, &c. was the common Form of our Kings Grants.

Aula, *i. e.* A Court-Baron. *Aula ibidem tent. die*, &c. Aula *Eccleſiæ* is that which is now termed *Navis Eccleſiæ: In medio* Aulæ *majoris Eccleſiæ decenter ſepultus eſt.* Eadm. lib. 6. p. 141.

Aumone, (Fr. *Aumoſne*, Alms) Tenure in *Aumone* is where Lands are given in Alms to ſome Church, or Religious Houſe, upon Condition that a Service or Prayers ſhall be offered at certain Times for the Repoſe of the Donor's Soul. It is alſo called Tenure by Divine Service. *Brit.* 164. Vide *Frankalmoign.*

Aunce-Weight, (*quaſi*, *Hand-Sale Weight*, or from *Anſa*, the Handle of the Ballance) An ancient manner of *Weighing*, by the hanging of Scales or Hooks at each End of a Beam or Staff, which by lifting up in the Middle with one's Finger or Hand, diſcovered the Equality or Difference between the *Weight* at one End and the Thing *weighed* at the other. This *Weighing* being ſubject to great Deceit, was prohibited by ſeveral Statutes, and the even Ballance committed in its ſtead. 34 *Ed.* 3. 8 *Hen.* 6. 22 *Car.* 2. &c. But notwithſtanding it is ſtill uſed in ſome Parts of *England*; and by ſome judged to be Meat ſold by poiſing in the Hand, without putting it into the Ballance. What we now call the *Stilliards*, a Sort of Hand-weighing among Butchers, being a ſmall Beam with a *Weight* at one End, (which ſhews the Pounds by certain Notches) ſeems to be near the ſame with the *Aunce-Weight.*

Aunciatus, A Word ſignifying Antiquated—— *Sicut Charta eorum* auntiata *eſt & Libertas anterior.* Brompton lib. 2. cap. 24. par. 6.

Avoidance, In the general Signification is when a Benefice is void of an Incumbent; in which Senſe it is oppoſed to Plenarty. *Avoidances* are either in Fact, as by Death of the Incumbent; or in Law: And may be by Ceſſion, Plurality, Deprivation, Reſignation, &c. In the firſt Caſe, the Patron muſt take Notice of the *Avoidance* at his Peril, ſo as to preſent within ſix Months to prevent Lapſe to the Biſhop; but in the laſt Caſe of *Avoidances* by Law, the Ordinary muſt give Notice to the Patron, before he can have Title to preſent by Lapſe. *Dyer* 327. There are ſeveral *Avoidances* by Act of Parliament, wherein there muſt be a judicial Sentence pronounced to make the Living void. If a Man hath one Benefice with Cure, &c. and take another with Cure, without any Diſpenſation to hold two Benefices, in ſuch Caſe the firſt is void by the Act 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. if it was above the Value of 8*l.* during an *Avoidance*, it is ſaid that the Houſe and Glebe of the Benefice are in Abeyance: But by the Stat. 28 *H.* 8. *cap.* 11. The Profits ariſing during the *Avoidance* are given to the next Incumbent, towards Payment of the Firſt-fruits; but the Ordinary may receive the Profits to provide for the Service of the Church, and ſhall be allowed the Charges of ſupplying the Cure, &c. for which Purpoſe the Church-wardens of the Pariſh are uſually appointed. The next *Avoidance* of a Church may be granted by Deed, where the Church is full: If a Grant be made of the next *Avoidance* when it ſhall happen, and the Church is void at that Time, this will make the Grant void as to that very *Avoidance*, but it may be good for the next Turn after that. A Grant of the next *Avoidance* is no more than a Chattel, and goes to Executors. *Right. Clerg.* 68.

Avoirdupois, or *Averdupois*, (Fr. *Avoir du Poids*, *i. e. Habere pondus, aut juſti eſſe ponderis*) Signifies a Weight different from that which is called Troy-Weight, which contains but twelve Ounces in the Pound, whereas this hath ſixteen Ounces: And in this Reſpect it is probably ſo called, becauſe it is of greater Weight than the other. It alſo ſignifieth ſuch Merchandizes as are weighed by this Weight; and is mentioned in divers Statutes, as 9 *Ed.* 3. 27 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 10. 2 *R.* 2. *c.* 1. *Averium Ponderis*, full Weight, or *Averdupois.* Cart. 3. Ed. 2.

Avowee, He to whom the Right of Advowſon of any Church appertaineth, ſo that he may preſent in his own Name. *Britt. c.* 29. See *Advowee.*

Avowry, (Fr. *Advouerie*) Is where one takes a Diſtreſs for Rent or other Thing, and the Party on whom taken ſues a *Replevin*, then the Taker ſhall juſtify his Plea for what Cauſe he took it, and if in his own Right, he muſt ſhew the ſame, and *avow* the Taking; but if he took it in Right of another, when he hath ſhewed the Cauſe, he muſt make Cognizance of the Taking as Bailiff or Servant to the Perſon in whoſe Right he took it. *Terms de Ley* 70. If in a Replevin a Man juſtifies the Taking of Cattle in his own Right, he muſt ſay *bene advocat captionem averiorum*, &c. which is called an *Avowry:* And where he juſtifies in the Right of another Perſon, then he ſays *bene cognovit captionem*, &c. which is called a Cogniſance. 2 *Lill.* 454. The *Avowry* muſt contain ſufficient Matter for Judgment to have Return: So much Certainty is not required in an *Avowry*, as in a Declaration; and the *Avowant* is not obliged to alledge Seiſin within the Statute of Limitations. Nor ſhall a Lord be required to *avow* on any Perſon in certain; but he muſt alledge Seiſin by the Hands of ſome Tenant within forty Years. 21 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 19. 1 *Inſt.* 268. In *Avowry* Seiſin in Law is ſufficient, ſo that where a Tenant hath done Homage or Fealty, it is a good Seiſin of all other Services to make an *Avowry*, though the Lord, &c. had not Seiſin of them within 60 Years. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 2. 4 *Rep.* 9. A Man may

may diſtrain and *avow* for Rent due from a Copyholder to a Lord of a Manor; and alſo for Heriots, Homage, Fealty, &c. ſo likewiſe for an Amercement in a Court-Leet. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 315. If a Perſon make an *Avowry* for two Cauſes, and can maintain his *Avowry*, but for one of them, it is a good *Avowry*. And if an *Avowry* be made for Rent, and it appears that Part of it is not due, yet the *Avowry* is good for the Reſidue. An *Avowry* may be made upon two ſeveral Titles of Land, though it be but for one Rent, for one Rent may depend upon ſeveral Titles. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 157. *Saund.* 285. If a Man takes a Diſtreſs for Rent reſerved upon a Leaſe for Years, and afterwards accepts a Surrender of the Lands, he may nevertheleſs *avow*, becauſe he is to have the Rent notwithſtanding the Surrender. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 652. Where Tenant in Tail aliens in Fee, the Donor may *avow* upon him, the Reverſion being in him, whereunto the Rent is incident. *Ibid.* 650. If there be Tenant for Life, Remainder in Fee, the Tenant for Life may compel the Lord to *avow* upon him: But where there is Tenant in Tail, with ſuch Remainder, and the Tenant in Tail makes a Feoffment, the Feoffee may not compel the Lord to *avow* upon him. 1 *Inſt.* 268. If the Tenant enfeoffs another, the Lord ought to *avow* upon the Feoffor for the Arrearages before the Feoffment, and not upon the Feoffee. 1 *Danv.* 650. And where the Tenant makes a Feoffment in Fee, the Lord may *avow* upon him before Notice. The Lord may *avow* upon a Diſſeiſor. 20 *H.* 6. And if a Man's Tenant is diſſeiſed, he may be compelled to *avow*, by ſuch Tenant or his Heir. A Defendant in Replevin may *avow*, or juſtify; but if he juſtifies he can't have a Return. 3 *Lev.* 204. The Defendant need not *aver* his *Avowry* with an *hoc paratus eſt*, &c. And the *Avowant* ſhall recover his Damages and Coſts, by 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 19. By which Statute it is enacted, That if in any *Replegiare* for Rents, &c. the *Avowry*, Cognizance or Juſtification be found for the Defendant, or the Plaintiff be Nonſuit, &c. the Defendant ſhall recover ſuch Damages and Coſts as the Plaintiff ſhould have had, if he had recovered. And by 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. When a Plaintiff ſhall be Nonſuit before Iſſue in any Suit of Replevin, &c. removed or depending in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, the Defendant making Suggeſtion in the Nature of an *Avowry* for Rent, the Court on Prayer ſhall award a Writ to inquire of the Sum in Arrear, and the Value of the Diſtreſs, &c. Upon Return whereof the Defendant ſhall recover the Arrears, if the Diſtreſs amounts to that Value, or elſe the Value of the Diſtreſs with Coſts; and where the Diſtreſs is not found to the Value of the Arrears, the Party may diſtrain for the Reſidue. The Learning of *Avowries* is abridged by the Stat. 21 *H.* 8. and the Intricacies of Proceſs in *Replevin*, &c. much remedied in Caſes of Diſtreſſes for Rents by the 17 *Car.* 2. and 4 & 5 *Ann.*

Aures, A Puniſhment by the *Saxon* Laws of cutting off the Ears, inflicted on thoſe who robbed Churches, or were guilty of any other Theft. *Fleta lib.* 1. *cap.* 38. *par.* 10. And this Puniſhment alſo extended to many other Crimes as well as Theft. *Upton de Militari Officio pag.* 140.

Auricularius, A Secretary —— *Quem ſibi* Amicularium & Auricularium *conſtituerat.* Mon. Angl. p. 120.

Aurum Reginæ, The Queen's Gold. *Rot. Parl. ann.* 52. *H.* 3.

Auſcultare. Formerly Perſons were appointed in Monaſteries to hear the Monks read, and direct them how, and in what Manner they ſhould do it with a graceful Tone or Accent, to make an Impreſſion on their Hearers, which was required before they were admitted to read publickly in the Church, and this was called *Auſcultare, viz.* to read or recite a Leſſon.——*Quicunque Lecturus vel cantaturus eſt aliquid in Monaſterio, ſi neceſſe habeat ab eo,* (*viz. Cantore*) *priuſquam incipiat, debet* Auſcultare. *Lanfrancus in Decretis pro ordine Benedict. c.* 5.

Auſturcus and *Oſturcus*, A Goſhawk; from whence we uſually call a Faulkoner, who keeps that Kind of Hawks, an *Oſtringer*. In ancient Deeds there have been reſerved as a Rent to the Lord. *Unum Auſturcum.*

Auter Droit, Is where Perſons ſue, or are ſued in another's Right; as Executors, Adminiſtrators, &c.

Auterfoits acquit, Is a Plea by a Criminal, that he was heretofore *acquitted* of the ſame Treaſon, or Felony. For one ſhall not be brought into Danger of his Life, for the ſame Offence, more than once. 3 *Inſt.* 213. There is alſo Plea of *Auterfoits convict*, and *Auterfoits attaint*; that he was heretofore convicted, or attainted, of the ſame Felony. In Appeal of Death, *Auterfoits acquit*, or *Auterfoits attaint*, upon Indictment of the ſame Death, is no Plea. *H. P. C.* 244. But in other Caſes where a Perſon is attainted, it is to no Purpoſe that he ſhould be attainted a ſecond Time. And Conviction of Manſlaughter, where Clergy is admitted thereon, will bar any ſubſequent Proſecution for the ſame Death. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 377.

Autumn, Is the Decline of the Summer. Some computed the Years by *Autumns*; but the *Engliſh-Saxons* by Winters: *Tacitus* ſays, that the ancient *Germans* knew the other Diviſions of the Year, but did not know what was meant by *Autumn*; and *Linwood* tells us, when the ſeveral Seaſons of the Year begin, in theſe Lines

Dat Clemens Hiemem, *dat* Petrus *ver* Cathedratus,
Æſtuat Urbanus, Autumnat Bartholomæus.

Autumnalia, Thoſe Fruits of the Earth which are ripe in *Autumn* or Harveſt.

Auxilium ad filium Militem faciendum & filiam Maritandum, A Writ formerly directed to the Sheriff of every County where the King or other Lord had any Tenants, to levy of them an Aid towards the Knighting of a Son, and the Marrying of a Daughter. *F. N. B.* 82. See *Aid.*

Auxilium Curiæ, A Precept or Order of Court for the Citing or Convening of one Party, at the Suit and Requeſt of another, to warrant ſome Thing.——*Vocat inde ad Warrantiam* Johannem Sutton *de* Dudley *Chevaler*, & Iſabellam *Uxorem, ut habet eos hic in* Octabis S. Michaelis, *per* Auxilium Curiæ. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 477.

Auxilium facere alicui in Curia Regis. To be another's Friend and Solicitor in the King's Court; an Office undertaken by ſome Courtiers for their Dependents in the Country——*Sciant præſentes & futuri, quod Ego* Bernadus *de* S. Walerico *conceſſi* Rogero de Berkley & *hæredibus ſuis* Auxilium & *Conſilium meum in Curia Domini mei Regis Angliæ.* Paroch. Antiq. 126.

Auxilium Regis, The King's Aid; or Money levied for the King's Use, and the Publick Service, as where Taxes are granted by Parliament.

Auxilium vicecomiti. A customary Aid or Duty anciently payable to Sheriffs, out of certain Manors, for the better Support of their Offices. *Prior de* Kime *Com.* Linc. *tenet duas carucatas terræ in* Thorpe *per servitium xl. denariorum per annum, ad* Auxilium Vicecomitis. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 245. An Exemption from this Duty was sometimes granted by the King: And the Manor of *Stretton* in *Warwickshire* was freed from it by Charter. 14 *H.* 3. *M.* 4.

Await, Seems to signify what we now call *Waylaying*, or lying in *Wait* to execute some Mischief. *Stat.* 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 1. It is ordained, that no Charter of Pardon shall be allowed before any Justice for the Death of a Man slain by *Await*, or Malice prepensed, *&c.*

Award, (from the Fr. *Agarder*) Is the Judgment and Arbitration of one or more Persons, at the Request of two Parties who are at Variance, for ending the Matter in Dispute without publick Authority: And may be called an *Award*, because it is imposed on both Parties to be observed by them. *Dictum, quod ad custodiendum seu observandum partibus imponitur. Spelm.* An *Award* may be by Word, or in Writing; but is usually in Writing; and must be exactly according to the Submission. If an *Award* be according to the Submission by Bond, though it is void in Law, if it be not observed, the Obligation will be forfeited. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 515. Where Arbitrators *award* a Thing against Law, it is void. If more is *awarded* than submitted, the *Award* will be void: But when an *Award* seems to extend to more than in the Submission, the Words *de & super præmissis* restrain it to the Thing submitted. *Cro. Eliz.* 861. On a general Submission, the *Award* may be Part of what is submitted, without the Residue, and be good. 1 *Danv.* 536. An *award* may be void in some Part, and good in another Part, if it makes an End of all the Differences submitted. 2 *Saundf.* 293. And if an *Award* be good in Part, and void in Part, the good shall be performed. 10 *Rep.* 31. An *Award* without a Deed of Submission, will be a good Bar of a Trespass. *Danv.* 548. But Submissions by Infants shall not be binding. By Stat. 9 *&* 10 *W.* 3. *cap.* 13. Submissions to *Awards*, by Agreement of the Parties, may be made a Rule of any of his Majesty's Courts of Record; and on a Rule of Court thereupon, the Parties shall be finally concluded by such Arbitrament: And in Case of Disobedience thereto, the Party refusing to perform the same shall be subject to the Penalties of contemning a Rule of Court, *&c.* unless it appears on Oath that such *Award* was unduly procured, when it shall be set aside: But this Statute extends only to personal Matters, for which there is no other Remedy but by personal Action, or by Suit in Equity. Attachment lies for Non-performance of an *Award* made a Rule of Court; after personal Demand of Performance. 1 *Salk.* 83. Vide *Arbitrator.*

Form of an Award on a Submission.

TO all People *to whom this present Writing indented of* Award, *shall come, Greeting:* Whereas *there are several Accounts depending, and divers Controversies and Disputes have lately arisen between* A. B. *of*, &c. *Gent. and* C. D. *of*, &c. *all which Controversies and Disputes are chiefly touching and concerning*, &c. And whereas *for the putting an End to the said Differences and Disputes, they the said* A. B. *and* C. D. *by their several Bonds or Obligations bearing Date*, &c. *are become bound each to the other of them in the penal Sum of*, &c. *to stand to, and abide the* Award *and final Determination of us* E. F. G. H. &c. *so as the said* Award *be made in Writing, and ready to be delivered to the Parties in Difference on or before*, &c. *next, as by the said Obligations, and the Conditions thereof may appear.* Now know ye, *That we the said Arbitrators, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, and Seals affixed, taking upon us the Burthen of the said* Award, *and having fully examined and duly considered the Proofs and Allegations of both the said Parties, do for the settling Amity and Friendship between them, make and publish this our* Award, *by and between the said Parties in manner following, that is to say*, Imprimis, *We do* Award *and Order, that all Actions, Suits, Quarrels, and Controversies whatsoever had, moved, arisen or depending between the said Parties in Law or Equity for any manner of Cause whatsoever, touching the said*, &c. *to the Day of the Date hereof, shall cease and be no further prosecuted, and that each of the said Parties shall pay and bear his own Costs and Charges, in any wise relating to, or concerning the same Premisses.* And *we do also* Award *and Order that the said* A. B. *shall pay, or cause to be paid to the said* C. D. *the Sum of*, &c. *within the Space of*, &c. *And also at his own Costs and Charges do*, *&c.* And *further we do* Award *and Order that the said* C. D. *shall pay, or cause to be paid to the said* A. B. *the Sum of*, &c. *on or before*, &c. *or give sufficient Security for the same to the said* A. B. *&c.* And *we do* Award *and Order that*, *&c.* And lastly, *we do* Award *and Order that the said* A. B. *and* C. D. *on the Receipt of the several Sums*, &c. *above-mentioned shall in due Form of Law execute each to the other of them general Releases sufficient for the Releasing by each to the other of them, his Executors and Administrators, of all Actions, Suits, Arrests, Quarrels, Controversies and Demands whatsoever touching or concerning the Premisses aforesaid, or any Matter or Thing thereunto relating from the Beginning of the World until the Day of*, &c. *last.* In Witness, *&c.*

Awm, or *Aume*, (Teut. *Ohm, i. e. cadus vel mnsura*) A Measure of Rhenish Wine, containing forty Gallons: It is mentioned in the Statute 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 33. and 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 4. This Word is otherwise called *Awame*, as you may read in a very old printed Book—— The Rood of Rhenish Wine of *Dordreight* is ten *Awames*, and every *Awame* is fifty Gallons. The Rood of *Antwerp* is fourteen *Awames*, and every *Awame* is thirty-five Gallons. And by this Account it contains different Quantities. in several Countries.

Axe and *Axen*, Comes from the *Saxon* Verb *Axian*, to demand, and from hence we have our *English* Word *Ask*. In *Somersetshire*, and some other Counties of *England*, in the Country Dialect the Word *Axe* is make Use of for *Ask*.

Ayel and *Besaiel*, A Writ that lies for an Heir dispossessed of his Inheritance left by his Grandfather, or Great Grandfather, *&c.* See *Aile.*

B. Baca.

B.

Baca, A Hook or Link of Iron, or Staple. — *In axibus emptis & carrectis exandis novem denarios in colariis,* bacis *& ſellis ad idem emptis xiii. den.* —— Conſuetudin. domus de Farendon. M. S. penes Wh. Kennet, f. 20.

Baccinum, or *Bacina*, A Baſon, or Veſſel to hold Water to waſh the Hands. —— *Non topetæ, non mountergia, non* Baccinia, *& nil omnino per violentiam exigatur.* Simeon Dunelm. *Anno* 1126. Mon. Angl. Tom. 3. pa. 191. —— Petrus *filius* Petri Picot *tenet medietatem Heydenæ per Serjantiam ſerviendi de* Bacinis. —— This was a Service of Holding the *Baſon*, or Waiting at the *Baſon*, on the Day of the King's Coronation. *Lib. Rub. Scaccar. f.* 137.

Bacheleria, The Commonalty as diſtinguiſhed from Baronage. —— *Feſtivitate* S. Edmundi *Regis & Confeſſoris, in quindenam* S. Michaelis *apud* Weſtmonaſterium *per Dominum Regem regaliter celebrata Communitas* Bacheleriæ *Angliæ ſignificavit Domino* Edwardo *filio Regis, &c.* Annal. Burton. p. 426. ſub an. 1259.

Bachelor, (*Baccalaureus*, from the Fr. *Bachelier*, viz. *Tyro*, a Learner:) In the Univerſities there are *Bachelors* of Arts, *&c.* which is the firſt Degree taken by Students, before they come to greater Dignity; and thoſe that are called *Bachelors* of the Companies of *London*, are ſuch of each Company, as are ſpringing towards the Eſtate of thoſe that are employed in Council, but as yet are Inferiors; for every of the twelve Companies conſiſts of a *Maſter*, two *Wardens*, the *Livery*, (which are Aſſiſtants in Matters of Council, or ſuch as the Aſſiſtants are choſen out of) and the *Bachelors*. The Word *Bachelor* is uſed 13 *R.* 2. and ſignifies the ſame with *Knight-Bachelor*, and 3 *E.* 4. *c.* 5. it is a ſimple Knight, and not Knight Banneret, or *Knight of the Bath. Anno* 28 *E.* 3. a Petition was recorded in the *Tower*, beginning thus: *A noſtre Seigneur le Roy monſtrent votre* Simple Bacheler, *Johan de Bures, &c. Bachelor* was antiently attributed to the Lord Admiral of *England*, if he were under a Baron. *In Pat.* 8 *R.* 2. we read of a *Bacalarius Regis:* And touching the further Etymology of this Word, *Baccalaurei* (*teſte Renano*) *a* Bacillo *nominati ſunt, quia primi ſtudii Authoritatem quæ per exhibitionem* baculi *concedebatur jam conſecuti fuiſſent, &c.*

Backberinde, (*Sax.*) Signifieth bearing upon the Back, or about a Man. *Bracton* uſeth it for a Sign or Circumſtance of Theft apparent, which the Civilians call *Furtum manifeſtum*; for dividing *Furtum* into *Manifeſtum & non Manifeſtum*, he defineth the former thus; *Furtum vero Manifeſtum eſt, ubi latro deprehenſus eſt ſeiſitus de aliquo latrocinio ſcil.* Handhabend & Backberind, *& inſecutus fuerit per aliquem cujus res illa fuerit.* Bract. lib. 3. tract. 2. cap. 32. *Manwood* remarks it as one of the four Circumſtances or Caſes, wherein a Foreſter may arreſt the Body of an Offender againſt Vert or Veniſon in the Foreſt: By the Aſſiſe of the Foreſt of *Lancaſter* (ſays he) *taken with the Manner*, is when one is found in the King's Foreſt in any of theſe four Degrees, *Stable-ſtand*, *Dog-draw*, *Back-bear*, and *Bloody-hand.* Manw. 2. part. Foreſt Laws.

Bactile, A Candleſtick properly ſo called, when formerly made *ex Baculo* of Wood, or a Stick. Hugo *Epiſcopus* Dunelmenſis *fecit in Eccleſia coram Altari tria ex argento* Bactilia, *in quibus lumina die Noctuque perpetuo ardentia lucerent.* Clodingham Hiſt. Dunelm. apud Wartoni Ang. Sac. p. 1. 723.

Badger, (from the Fr. *Bagage*, a Bundle, and thence is derived *Bagagier*, a Carrier of Goods) Signifies with us one that buys Corn or Victuals in one Place, and carries them to another to ſell and make Profit by them: And ſuch a one is exempted in the Stat. 5 *&* 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 14. from the Puniſhment of an Ingroſſer within that Statute. But by 5 *Eliz. c.* 12. *Badgers* are to be licenſed by the Juſtices of Peace in the Seſſions; whoſe Licences will be in Force for one Year, and no longer, and the Perſons to whom granted muſt enter into a Recognizance that they will not by Colour of their Licences foreſtal, or do any Thing contrary to the Statutes made againſt Foreſtallers, Ingroſſers and Regrators. If any Perſon ſhall act as a *Badger* without Licence, he is to forfeit 5 *l.* one Moiety to the King, and the other to the Proſecutor, leviable by Warrant from Juſtices of Peace, *&c.*

Bag. An uncertain Quantity of Goods and Merchandize, from three to four Hundred. *Lex Mercat'.*

Baga, A Bag or Purſe. —— *Carta Decani Eccleſiæ* Litchfield, *in Mon. Angl. tom.* 3. *p.* 237. *Ducentas Marcas pecuniæ in quadam* Baga *de Whalley.* ——

Bagavel, The Citizens of *Exeter* had granted to them by Charter from King *Ed.* 1. a Collection of a certain Tribute or Toll upon all Manner of Wares brought to that City to be ſold, towards the Paving of the Streets, Repairing of the Walls, and Maintenance of the City, which was commonly called in Old Engliſh *Bagavel*, *Bethugavel*, and *Chipping-gavel.* Antiq. of Exeter.

Bahadum, Signifies a Cheſt or Coffer; it is mentioned in *Fleta, lib.* 2. *c.* 21.

Bajardour, (Lat. *Bajulator*) A Bearer of any Weight or Burden. —— *Offerebant duos Inciſores in ſua lapicidina, & cariagium petræ uſque ad Navim, & de Navi uſque duos* Bajardours *Servituros ad Eccleſiam.* Petr. Bleſ. Contin. Hiſt. Croyland. p. 120.

Bail, *Ballium*, (from the Fr. *Bail*, *i. e.* a Guardian or Gaoler, Bailler, *tradere*) Is uſed in our Common Law for the Freeing or Setting at Liberty of one arreſted or impriſoned upon any Action, either Civil or Criminal, on Surety taken for his Appearance at a Day and Place certain. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 8. The Reaſon why it is called *Bail*, is becauſe by this Means the Party reſtrained is delivered into the Hands of thoſe that bind themſelves for his forth-coming: And the End of *Bail* is to ſatisfy the Condemnation and Coſts, or render the Defendant to Priſon. There is both *Common* and *Special* Bail; Common Bail is in Actions of ſmall Concernment, being called Common, becauſe any Sureties in that Caſe are taken; whereas in Cauſes of greater Weight, as Actions upon Bond, or Specialty, *&c.* where the Debt amounts to 10 *l.* Special Bail or Surety muſt be taken, as Subſidy-Men at leaſt, and they according to the Value. 4 *Inſt.* 179. By a late Statute, none ſhall be held to Special Bail on Proceſs out of any Superior Court, where the Cauſe of Action doth not amount to 10 *l.* or upwards; nor out of any Inferior Court where it doth not amount to 40 *s.* Affidavit is to be made of the Cauſe of Action, and the Sum ſpecified in the Affidavit indorſed on the Back of the Writ; for which Sum *Bail* ſhall be taken, and no more:

And

And if there be no ſuch Affidavit, the Defendant ſhall not be arreſted by his Body, &c. *Stat.* 12 *Geo. c.* 29. To make out Common *Bail*-Pieces; in the Margin you put the County, as *Midd. ſſ.* Then you write the Name of the Defendant, and underneath of his *Bail*, *viz.* A. B. *de Paroch. in Com. præd. Gen. Traditur in Ballium ſuper Cep. Corp.* Johan. Doe *de* Lond. *Yeom.* & Richardo Roe *de eod. Yeom.* And in the Margin, at the Bottom, you put the Name of the Attorney, as *Edwards Attorn.* and on the Right-hand at Bottom, *Ad ſectam* C. D. Herein you are to obſerve, that the Sureties *John Doe* and *Richard Roe* are taken of Courſe: And in Special *Bail*, the *Bail* and their Additions are to be inſerted inſtead of *John Doe*, &c. which is all the Difference from Common *Bail. Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. Theſe *Bail*-pieces are written on a ſmall ſquare Piece of Parchment, with the Corners cut off at bottom, in Court-hand: And if Common, they are to be filed in the Office with the Clerk of the Common *Bails*, within ſix Days after the End of the Term the Attorney appears. And Special *Bail*, which is taken before a Judge, or by Commiſſioners in the Country, when accepted, is to be filed; after twenty Days Notice given of putting in Special *Bail* before a Judge, on a *Cepi Corpus*, if there be no Exception, the *Bail* ſhall be filed in four Days. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 174. Upon a *Cepi Corpus* twenty Days are allow'd to except againſt the *Bail:* So on a Writ of Error; and you need not give Notice, but you cannot take out Execution without giving a four Days Rule to put in better *Bail:* In all other Caſes, Notice muſt be given. Upon a *Habeas Corpus*, eight and twenty Days are appointed to except againſt the *Bail*, and after that, if it be not excepted againſt, it ſhall be filed in four Days. 1 *Salk.* 98. The Exception to *Bail* put in before a Judge, muſt be entered in the *Bail*-Book at the Judge's Chamber, at the Side of the *Bail* there put in, after this Manner: *I do except againſt this Bail*, A. B. *Attorn. pro Quer.* And if there be no ſuch Exception, the Defendant's Attorney may take the *Bail*-piece away from the Judge's Chamber and file it. After the Roll is mark'd to have Special *Bail*, Common *Bail* may not be filed; but where the Roll is not thus mark'd, or where the Cauſe of Action is not expreſſed in the Writ, Common *Bail* is to be entered. *Bail* is not properly ſuch until it is filed, when it is of Record: But it ſhall be accounted good, till the ſame is queſtioned and diſallowed. When Cognizors of *Bail* are queſtioned, they are to juſtify themſelves in open Court, by Oath of their Abilities; or before one of the Judges of the Court; or by Affidavit before Commiſſioners as took the *Bail:* And the Court may adjudge *Bail* ſufficient, when the Plaintiff will not accept of it. Alſo the Court on Motion, or a Judge at his Chamber will order a common Appearance to be taken, when Special *Bail* is not required, on Affidavit made of the Debt due, &c. The Putting in of a Declaration, and the Acceptance of it by the Defendant's Attorney with the Privity of the Plaintiff's Attorney, is an Acceptance of the *Bail.* When a Sheriff hath taken good *Bail* of the Defendant, he will on a Rule return a *Cepi*, and aſſign the *Bail*-Bond to the Plaintiff, which may be done by Indorſement without Stamp, ſo as it be ſtamp'd before Action brought thereupon; and then the Defendant and *Bail* may be arreſted on the Bond, by the Plaintiff in his own Name. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann.* But if the Plaintiff take an Aſſignment of the *Bail*-Bond, tho' the Bail is inſufficient, the Court will not amerce the Sheriff. 1 *Salk.* 99. By the antient Courſe, a *Bail*-Bond could not be put in Suit 'till a Rule was had to amerce the Sheriff, for not having the Body at the Return of the Writ; and the Courſe now is, to ſtay Proceedings on the *Bail*-Bond, if there is no Return of a *Cepi Corpus. Mod. Ca.* 229. 3 *Salk.* 57. In Caſe the Defendant doth not find Common or Special *Bail*, the Attorney for the Plaintiff is to call on the Sheriff for his Return of the Writ; on Default whereof, a Rule being made for it, the Sheriff ſhall be amerced, or ſummoned before a Judge to ſhew Cauſe, &c. And if on a *Cepi Corpus* no *Bail* is returned, a Rule will be made out to bring in the Defendant's Body. Tho' a Defendant, with Leave of the Court, may depoſite Money in Court inſtead of *Bail*; and in ſuch Caſe the Plaintiff ſhall be ordered to waive other *Bail. Lill. Abr. Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R. Bail* to the Action is to be taken before none but a Judge of the Court; but for Appearance, may be before any Officer. Sheriffs, &c. are to let to *Bail* Perſons by them arreſted by Force of any Writ, in any Perſonal Action, &c. upon reaſonable Sureties, having ſufficient within the County to keep their Days in ſuch Place, &c. as the Writs require. *Stat.* 23 *H.* 6. *c.* 10. and the Statute 1 *W.* & *M.* provides againſt exceſſive *Bail.* No Defendant arreſted by Proceſs ſhall be compelled to put in *Bail* for a greater Sum than contained in the Writ or Proceſs; and if any Plaintiff ſhall declare againſt a Defendant upon any *Bail* by him put in for a greater Sum than is expreſſed in the Proceſs upon which the Defendant was arreſted, then that *Bail* ſhall not be liable to the Action. 1 *Lill.* 181. But it is ſaid *Bail* are liable to all Actions of the Plaintiff the ſame Term wherein he ſhall declare againſt the Defendant. If more Damages, &c. are recovered than mentioned in the Plaint, or than the Sum wherein the *Bail* is bound, the *Bail* will not be liable. 1 *Salk.* 102. So where a Declaration is laid in another County, when the Orignal is ſued out in *London*, and *Bail* put in there upon it. 3 *Lev.* 235. In Actions of Battery, Treſpaſs, Slander, &c. tho' the Plaintiff is like to recover large Damages, Special *Bail* is not to be had, unleſs by Order of Court: Nor is it required in Actions of Account, or of Covenant, except it be to pay Money; or againſt Heirs or Executors, &c. for the Debt of the Teſtator, unleſs they have waſted the Teſtator's Goods. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 681. In Actions where Damages are uncertain, *Bail* is to be at the Diſcretion of the Court: On a dangerous Aſſault and Battery, upon Affidavit of Special Damages, a Judge's Hand may be procured for Allowance of an *Ac etiam* in the Writ: And in Action of *Scandalum Magnatum* the Court on Motion hath ordered Special *Bail. Raym.* 74. Special *Bail* is ordered, by Rule of Court, in all Cauſes of Removal, whether by *Habeas Corpus*, Writ of Privilege, *Certiorari*, &c. except where the Defendant is ſued as Executor or Adminiſtrator: And a Caveat is to be entered with the Judges for good Bail. Where a Cauſe is removed out of an Inferior Court by *Habeas Corpus*, if the *Bail* below offer themſelves to be *Bail* above, they ſhall be taken, not being excepted againſt below; unleſs the Cauſe comes out of *London*. 1 *Salk.* 97. If a Cauſe removed from an Inferior Court, be remanded back by *Procedendo* the ſame Term, the original *Bail* in the Inferior Court are charge-

chargeable; but not if remanded in another Term. 2 *Cro.* 363. One in Execution in Cuſtody of the Marſhal of *B. R.* is not compellable to find *Bail*, if another Action be brought againſt him: But if he be in the Priſon of the *Fleet* in Execution, on Action brought in *B. R.* he muſt be removed into the Cuſtody of the Marſhal of that Court, or put in *Bail* to the Action. *Trin.* 24 *Car. B. R.* One taken in Execution, is not *bailable* by Law; except an *Audita Querela* be brought. But where a Writ of Error is brought and allow'd, if the Defendant be not in Execution, there ſhall not be Execution awarded againſt him, at the Requeſt of the *Bail*, tho' he be preſent in Court. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 331. The *Bail* ought not to join with the Principal, nor the Principal with the *Bail*, in a Writ of Error to reverſe the Judgment againſt either. 1 *Cro.* 295. The *Bail* upon a Writ of Error cannot render the Party in their Diſcharge; becauſe they are bound that the Party ſhall proſecute the Writ of Error with Effect, and pay the Money if Judgment be affirmed. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 173. Before a *Scire facias* taken out againſt the *Bail*, the Principal may render his Body in Diſcharge of the *Bail:* And if the *Bail* bring in the Principal before the Return of the ſecond *Sci. fac.* againſt them; they ſhall be diſcharged. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 250. 1 *Lill.* 471. On a *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum* againſt the Defendant returned *Non eſt Inventus*, *Scire facias* to iſſue againſt the *Bail.* Where a Defendant renders his Body in Diſcharge of the *Bail*, the Plaintiff is by the Rules of the Court to make his Choice of Proceeding in Execution, whether he will charge Body, Goods, or Lands. 1 *Lill.* 183. And 'tis ſaid, if the Principal after Judgment renders himſelf in Diſcharge of his *Bail*, it is ſtill at the Election of the Plaintiff to take out Execution either againſt him or his *Bail.* 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 329. There muſt be an *Exoneretur* entered, to diſcharge the *Bail.* If the Defendant dies before a *Capias ad ſatisfac.* againſt him returned and filed, the *Bail* will be diſcharged. 1 *Lill.* 177. On the Death of the Principal, 'tis impoſſible for the *Bail* to bring in his Body: And the *Bail* may ſtand engaged that the Principal ſhall render himſelf, which muſt be intended upon Proceſs awarded againſt him in his Life-time. 1 *Nelſ.* 328. A *Bail* cannot be a Witneſs for the Defendant at the Trial; but the Court, on Motion, will diſcharge the *Bail*, upon giving other ſufficient *Bail.* *Wood's Inſt.* 582. In the Court of Common Pleas, when the Plaintiff hath obtained Judgment where Special *Bail* is given, the Plaintiff may take the Defendant in Execution, or proſecute the *Bail.* And Part of the Debt may be levied on the Defendant's Goods, and the Remainder on the *Bail:* But if the Plaintiff take the Defendant's Body in Execution, he may not then meddle with the *Bail. Inſtit. Leg.* 91, 229. Execution may be had againſt the *Bail*, if the Defendant does not plead: And ſome of our Books ſay, that Lands of *Bail* are bound from the Time of the Recognizance, *&c.* entered into; and others that they are not but from the Time of the Recovery of the Judgment againſt the Principal. *Cro.* 272, 449. If a Defendant puts in *Bail* by a wrong Name, the Proceedings ſhall nevertheleſs be good. 1 *Nelſ.* 333. But if *Bail* be taken off the File, the Plaintiff is without Remedy; for it cannot be amended. *Cro. El.* 223. The Judges of the Courts at *Weſtminſter* have Power by Statute to appoint Commiſſioners in every County to take Recognizances of *Bail*, in Cauſes depending in their Courts; and to make ſuch Rules for juſtifying the *Bail* as they ſhall think fit, *&c. Stat.* 4 & 5 *W. & M.* Writs which hold the Defendant to *Bail*, ought to have the Cauſe of Action expreſſed: And where the Cauſe of Action is not expreſſed in Writs, *&c. Bail* are to enter into Bond for the Defendant's Appearance in a Sum not above 40 *l.* And on Appearance by Attorney, the *Bail* ſhall be acquitted. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. When a Man is taken on a *Capias* out of *C. B.* he ſhall not be releaſed 'till he give Bond to appear, *&c.*

Form *of a* Bail-Bond *for Appearance.*

Johannem A. & *Willielmum B.* teneri, &c. *Thomæ C.* Ar. Vicecomiti Com. &c. in Quadragint. libris, &c.

Conditio iſtius Obligationis talis eſt quod ſi ſuper obligat. Johann' A. *Compareat coram Juſtic. Dom. Reg. apud* Weſtmonaſterium *a die Paſch. in Quindecim dies ad reſpondend.* Richardo D. *Gen. de placito Tranſgr. ac etiam ad reſpond. eid.* Richardo *ſecund. Conſ. Cur. &c. in quodam placito à Tranſgr. ſuper Caſu. ſup. Aſſumption. &c. ad dampn. ipſius* Richardi *Decem Libr. &c. Quod tunc hæc præſens obligatio vacua fuer. & nullius vigoris, alioquin ſtet & permaneat in ſuo pleno vigore & effectu.*

Sigillat. & Deliberat. in præſentia noſtrum.

As to *Bail for Crimes*, at Common Law *Bail* was allow'd for all Offences, except Murder. 2 *Inſt.* 190. And if the Party accuſed could find ſufficient Sureties, he was not to be committed to Priſon; for all Perſons might be *bailed* 'till convicted of the Offence. 2 *Inſt.* 186. But by Statute it was after enacted, that in Caſe of Homicide the Offender ſhould not be *bailed:* And by our Statutes, Murderers, Outlaws, Houſe-burners, Thieves openly defamed, *&c.* are not *bailable*; but where Perſons are guilty of Larceny, are Acceſſaries to Felony, or guilty of light Suſpicion, they may be admitted to *Bail. Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 15. This Statute doth not extend to the Judges of *B. R. &c.* only to Sheriffs and other inferior Officers. *H. P. C.* 98, 99. By the Common Law the Sheriff might *bail* Perſons arreſted on Suſpicion of Felony, or for other Offence *bailable*; but he hath loſt this Power by the Statute 1 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 2. Juſtices of the Peace may let to *Bail* Perſons ſuſpected of Felony, or others *bailable*, until the next Seſſions: But where Perſons are arreſted for Manſlaughter or Felony, being *bailable* by Law, they are not to be let to *Bail* by Juſtices of Peace but in open Seſſions, or where two Juſtices (*Quorum unus*) are preſent; and the ſame is to be certified with the Examination of the Offender, and the Accuſers bound over to proſecute, *&c.* 3 *H.* 7. 1 & 2 *P. & M.* If a Perſon be dangerouſly wounded, the Offender may be *bailed* 'till the Perſon is dead; but 'tis uſual to have Aſſurance from ſome skilful Surgeon, that the Party is like to do well. 2 *Inſt.* 186. A Man arreſted and impriſoned for Felony, being *bailable*, ſhall be *bailed* before it appears whether he is guilty or not; but when convicted, or if on Examination, he confeſſeth the Felony, he cannot be *bailed.* 4 *Inſt.* 178. For where in Manſlaughter, Felony, *&c.* it is certainly known that the Party did it, he ought not to be *bailed.* To refuſe *Bail* where any one is *bailable*; or to admit any to

Bail who ought not by Law to be admitted, is puniſhable by Fine, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 191. *H. P. C.* 97. If where a Felony is committed one is brought before a Juſtice on Suſpicion, the Perſon ſuſpected is to be *bailed*, or committed to Priſon; but if there is no Felony done, he may be diſcharged. *H. P. C.* 98, 106. The Court of *B. R. bails* in all Caſes, and may *bail* Murder, &c. If a Man is found guilty of Murder by the Coroner's Inqueſt, yet *B. R.* may *bail* him; for they may examine into the Depoſitions taken by the Coroner. 1 *Salk.* 104. But if a Criminal be indicted of Murder, the Court will not *bail* him, tho' upon Affidavits of Evidence which might diſcharge the Proſecution: Nor when a Perſon is found guilty by the Grand Jury, becauſe they cannot have Notice of what Evidence was before the Jury, which by their Oath they are obliged to conceal. 1 *Salk.* 104. The Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer, in Term-time, and the Chancery in the Term or Vacation, may *bail* Perſons by the *Habeas Corpus* Act, but not ſuch as are committed for Treaſon or Felony ſpecially expreſſed in the Warrant of Commitment; unleſs it be where a Seſſions is paſt from the Time of Commitment of the Priſoner, without any Proſecution, when he may be *bailed*. But *B. R.* will not admit a Perſon to *Bail* on the *Habeas Corpus* Statute, on Commitment for Treaſon or Felony, without four Sureties. The Court of *B. R.* may *bail* Perſons committed by the King's Special Command, or by the Privy Council, on the like Circumſtances on which it will grant *Bail* on other Commitments: This is where the Crime is ſpecified in the Warrant of Commitment; and wherever any Commitment by the Privy Council hath not expreſſed with ſome Certainty the Crime alledged againſt the Party, it has been uſual to admit him to *Bail* on his *Habeas Corpus*. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 107, 109. See Stat. 16 *Car.* 1. *c.* 10. Formerly Perſons committed for Treaſon, &c. by the King's Command, or Order of Council, were not to be delivered without Trial, &c. Upon a Commitment of either Houſe of Parliament, when it ſtands indifferent on the Return of the *Habeas Corpus*, whether it be legal, or not, the Court of *B. R.* ought not to *bail* a Priſoner; but when it appears to be illegal, they may do it, as well as on an unwarrantable Commitment of the King and Council. 2 *Hawk.* 110. And a Perſon committed for a Contempt, by Order of either Houſe of Parliament, may be diſcharged by *B. R.* after a Diſſolution or Prorogation, which determine all Orders of Parliament: Alſo 'tis ſaid on an Impeachment, when the Parliament is not Sitting, and the Party has been long in Priſon, *B. R.* may *bail* him. The Court of *B. R.* hath *bailed* Perſons committed to the *Fleet-Priſon* by the Lord Chancellor, when the Crime of Commitment hath not been mentioned, or being mentioned in general Terms, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 111. And *B. R.* having the Control of all inferior Courts, may at their Diſcretion *bail* any Perſon unjuſtly committed by any of thoſe Courts. In admitting a Perſon to *Bail* in the Court of *B. R.* for Felony, &c. a ſeveral Recognizance is entered into to the King in a certain Sum from each of the *Bail*, that the Priſoner ſhall appear at a certain Day, &c. And alſo that the *Bail* ſhall be liable for the Default of ſuch Appearance, &c. Body for Body. And it is at the Diſcretion of Juſtices of Peace, in admitting any Perſon to *Bail* for Felony, to take the Recognizance in a certain Sum, or Body for Body. But where a Perſon is *bailed* by any Court, &c. for a Crime of an inferior Nature, the Recognizance ought to be only in a certain Sum of Money, and not Body for Body. 2 *Hawk.* 115. And the *Bail* are to be bound in double the Sum of the Criminal. Where Perſons are bound Body for Body, if the Offender doth not appear, whereby the Recognizance is forfeited, the *Bail* are not liable to ſuch Puniſhment to which the Principal would be adjudged if found guilty, but only to be fined, &c. *Wood's Inſt.* 618. If *Bail* ſuſpect the Priſoner will fly, they may carry him before a Juſtice to find new Sureties; or to be committed in their Diſcharge. 10 *Rep.* 99.

Bailiff, (*Ballivus*) From the *Fr.* Word *Bailiff*, that is *Præfectus Provinciæ*, and as the Name, ſo the Office it ſelf was anſwerable to that of *France*; where there are eight Parliaments, which are high Courts from whence there lies no Appeal, and within the Precincts of the ſeveral Parts of that Kingdom which belong to each Parliament there are ſeveral Provinces to which Juſtice is miniſtred by certain Officers called *Bailiffs*: And in *England* we have ſeveral Counties in which Juſtice hath been adminiſtred to the Inhabitants by the Officer whom we now call *Sheriff* or *Viſcount*, (one of which Names deſcends from the *Saxons*, the other from the *Normans*); and tho' the Sheriff is not called *Bailiff*, yet 'tis probable that was one of his Names alſo, becauſe the County is often called *Balliva*: As in the Return of a Writ, where the Perſon is not arreſted, the Sheriff ſaith, *Infranominatus* A. B. *non eſt Inventus in* Balliva *mea*, &c. *Kitch. Ret. Brev. fol.* 285. And in the Statute of *Magna Charta*, *cap.* 28. and 14 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 9. the Word *Bailiff* ſeems to compriſe as well Sheriffs, as *Bailiffs* of Hundreds. As the Realm is divided into Counties, ſo every County is divided into Hundreds; within which in antient Times the People had Juſtice miniſtred to them by the ſeveral Officers of every Hundred, which were the *Bailiffs*, as thoſe Officers do in *France* and *Normandy*, being chief Officers of Juſtice within their Precincts. *Cuſtum. of Norm. cap.* 1. And it appears by *Bracton*, (*lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 34.) that *Bailiffs* of Hundreds might hold Plea of Appeal and Approvers: But ſince that Time the Hundred-Courts, except certain Franchiſes, are by the Statute 14 *Ed.* 3. ſwallowed in the County-Courts; and now the Bailiff's Name and Office is grown into Contempt, they being only Officers to ſerve Writs, &c. within their Liberties. But in other Reſpects the Name is ſtill in good Eſteem; for the Chief Magiſtrates in divers Towns, are called *Bailiffs*: And ſometimes the Perſons to whom the King's Caſtles are committed are termed *Bailiffs*, as the *Bailiff* of *Dover-Caſtle*, &c. Of the ordinary *Bailiffs* there are ſeveral Sorts, *viz. Bailiffs* of Liberties; Sheriffs *Bailiffs*; *Bailiffs* of Lords of Manors; *Bailiffs* of Husbandry, &c. *Bailiffs of Liberties* are thoſe *Bailiffs* who are appointed by every Lord within his Liberty, to execute Proceſs and do ſuch Offices therein, as the *Bailiff* Errant doth at large in the County; but *Bailiffs* errant or itinerant, to go up and down the County to ſerve Proceſs, are out of Uſe. Theſe *Bailiffs* of Liberties cannot arreſt a Man without a Warrant from the Sheriff of the County: And yet the Sheriff cannot enter the Liberty himſelf, at the Suit of a Subject, (unleſs it be on a *Quo minus*, or *Capias utlagatum*) without a Clauſe in his Writ, *Non omitta*

mittas propter aliquam Libertatem, &c. If the Sheriff, &c. enters the Liberty without ſuch Power, the Lord of the Liberty may have an Action againſt him; tho' the Execution of the Writ may ſtand good. 1 *Ventr.* 406. 2 *Inſt.* 453. *Sheriffs Bailiffs* are ſuch who are Servants to Sheriffs of Counties to execute Writs, Warrants, &c. Formerly *Bailiffs* of Hundreds were the Officers to execute Writs; but now it is done by Special *Bailiffs*, put in with them by the Sheriff. A *Bailiff* of a Liberty is an Officer which the Court takes Notice of; tho' a Sheriff's *Bailiff* is not an Officer of the Court, but only the Sheriff himſelf. *Paſch.* 23 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* The Arreſt of the Sheriff's *Bailiff* is the Arreſt of the Sheriff; and if any Reſcous be made of any Perſon arreſted, it ſhall be adjudg'd done to the Sheriff: Alſo if the *Bailiff* permit a Priſoner to eſcape, Action may be brought againſt the Sheriff. 1 *Inſt.* 61, 168. Sheriffs are anſwerable for Miſdemeanors of their *Bailiffs*; and are to have Remedy over againſt them. 2 *Inſt.* 19. And the Court of *B. R.* will puniſh *Bailiffs* that misbehave themſelves in executing Proceſs, &c. *Bailiffs of Lords* of Manors are thoſe that collect their Rents, and levy their Fines and Amercements. But ſuch a *Bailiff* cannot diſtrain for an Amercement without a Special Warrant from the Lord or his Steward. *Cro. El.* 698. He cannot give Licence to commit a Treſpaſs, as to cut down Trees, &c. tho' he may licence one to go over Land, being a Treſpaſs to the Poſſeſſion only, the Profits whereof are at his Diſpoſal. *Cro. Jac.* 337, 377. A *Bailiff* may himſelf, or command another to take Cattle Damage-feaſant upon the Land. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 685. And yet Amends cannot be tendered to the *Bailiff*, for he may not accept of Amends, nor deliver the Diſtreſs when once taken. 5 *Rep.* 76. Theſe *Bailiffs* may do any Thing for the Benefit of their Maſters, and it ſhall ſtand good 'till the Maſter diſagrees; but they can do nothing to the Prejudice of their Maſters. *Litt. Rep.* 70. *Bailiffs of Courts-Baron* ſummon thoſe Courts, and execute the Proceſs thereof; they preſent all Pound-breaches, Cattle ſtrayed, &c. *Bailiffs of Huſbandry* are belonging to private Men of good Eſtates, and have the Diſpoſal of the Under-Servants, every Man to his Labour; they alſo fell Trees, repair Houſes, Hedges, &c. and gather up the Profits of the Land for their Lord and Maſter, for which they render Accounts yearly, &c. Beſides theſe, there are alſo *Bailiffs of the Foreſt*, of which you may read *Manwood, Part* 1. *pag.* 113.

Bailiwick, (*Balliva*) Is not only taken for the County; but ſignifies generally that Liberty which is exempted from the Sheriff of the County, over which the Lord of the Liberty appointeth a *Bailiff* with ſuch Powers within his Precinct as an Under-Sheriff exerciſeth under the Sheriff of the County; ſuch as the *Bailiff* of *Weſtminſter*, &c. *Stat.* 27 *Eliz. c.* 12. *Wood's Inſt.* 206.

Bailment, (from *Bailler*, to deliver) Is a Delivery of Things to another, ſometimes to be delivered back to the *Bailor* that delivered them, ſometimes to the Uſe of the *Bailee* to whom delivered, and ſometimes to a third Perſon. This Delivery is called a *Bailment*; which may be ſimple, as to keep for my Uſe; or conditional, to be redelivered when Money is paid, &c. Upon *Bailment* or Delivery of Goods, theſe Things are to be obſerved:- If they are delivered to a Man to be ſafely kept, and after theſe Goods are ſtolen from him, as he undertook to keep them ſafely, this ſhall not excuſe him; but if he undertook to keep them as his own, he ſhall be excuſed. 1 *Inſt.* 89. 4 *Rep.* 83. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 338. If where Goods are delivered to one as a Pledge, they are ſtolen from him, Action lieth not againſt him; becauſe he hath a Property in them, and therefore ought to keep them no otherwiſe than as his own. *Co. Lit.* 89. A Man leaves a Cheſt locked up with another to be kept, and doth not make known to him what is therein; if the Cheſt and Goods in it are ſtolen, the Perſon who receiv'd them ſhall not be charged for the ſame, for he was not truſted with them. *Ibid.* And what is ſaid as to Stealing, is to be underſtood of all other inevitable Accidents: But it is neceſſary for a Man that receives Goods to be kept, to receive them in a ſpecial Manner, *viz.* To be kept as his own, or at the Peril of the Owner. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 193, 194. The Caſe of a Carrier, Inn-keeper, &c. is different; for as they have their Hire, and thereby implicitly undertake the ſafe Delivery of the Goods entruſted with them, they ſhall anſwer the Value if they are ſtolen from them. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 338.

Bairman, A poor inſolvent Debtor left bare and naked. —— Bairman *qui debet fieri, jurabit in Curia quod nihil habet ultra 5. ſolidos & 5. denarios.* Stat. Will. Reg. Scot. cap. 17.

Balcanifer, or *Baldakinifer, i. e.* A Standard-Bearer; 'tis mentioned *in Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1237. —— *Ea die* Balcanifer, *qui ut alii, qui ceciderunt, cruentiſſimam de ſe reliquit hoſtibus victoriam*, &c.

Bale, (*Fr.*) A Pack, or certain Quantity of Goods or Merchandize; as a *Bale* of Silk, Cloth, &c. This Word is uſed in the Statute 16 *R.* 2. and is ſtill in Uſe.

Balenger, By the Stat. 28 *H.* 6. *cap.* 5. ſeems to have been a Kind of *Barge*, or Water Veſſel. But elſewhere it rather ſignifies a Man of War, — *Tandem pene ſolus fugiens in* Balingario. *Walſingh. in R.* 2. *Hoſtes armaverunt quinque vaſa bellica qualia* Balingarias *appellamus.* Ibid.

Baleuga, A Territory or Precinct. —— *Cum tali Libertate, quod per totam* Baleugam *poſſit capere forisfactum ſuum.* Charta Hen. 2. See *Bannum & Banleuga.*

Baliſtarius, A *Baliſter* or Croſs-bow Man. *Gerrard de la Warr* is recorded to have been Baliſtarius *Domini Regis*, &c. 28 & 29 Hen. 3.

Balivo amovendo, A Writ to remove a *Bailiff* from his Office, for Want of ſufficient Land in the Bailiwick. *Reg. Orig.* 78. For if a Sheriff chuſe one to be *Bailiff* of a Hundred; or if the Lord of a Liberty elect one to be *Bailiff* of the Liberty, who hath not Land ſufficient in the County to anſwer the King and his People, according to the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. then this Writ ſhall be ſent to the Sheriff to diſcharge ſuch *Bailiff*, and chuſe another in his Place.

Ballance of Trade, A Computation of the Value of all Commodities which we buy from Foreigners, and on the other Side the Value of our own native Products, with the Overplus of foreign Goods which we export into neighbouring Kingdoms; and the Difference or Exceſs between the one Side and the other of ſuch Account or Computation, is called the *Ballance of Trade:* Which Exceſs can be anſwered by Us in nothing but our Coin or Bullion. The Overplus of Goods brought from our Colonies in *America*, and other foreign Parts, with which we ſupply our Neigh-

bours, is computed in Time of Peace at leaſt to *ballance our Trade.*

Ballare. Signifies *Scopis expurgare.* 'Tis mentioned in *Fleta, lib.* 2. *cap.* 87.

Ballium, A Sort of Fortreſs or Bulwark.—— *Eam Civitatem cum exteriori* Ballio *caſtri Bellatorum ſuorum inſultibus occupavit.* Matt. Weſtm. Anno 1265.

Ban, or *Bans,* (*Bannum,* from the Brit. *Ban,* i. e. *Clamor*) Is a Proclamation, or publick Notice given of any Thing; any publick Summons or Edict, whereby a Thing is commanded or forbidden. It is a Word ordinary among the Feudiſts; and there is both *Bannus* and *Bannum,* which ſignify Two ſeveral Things. This Word *Bans* we uſe here in *England,* eſpecially in publiſhing matrimonial Contracts, which is done in the Church before Marriage, to the End that if any Man can ſpeak againſt the Intention of the Parties, either in Reſpect of Kindred, Precontract, or for other juſt Cauſe, they may take their Exception in Time, before the Marriage is conſummated: And in the Canon Law, Bannæ *ſunt Proclamationes ſponſi & ſponſæ in Eccleſiis fieri ſolitæ.* But there may be a Faculty or Licence for the Marriage, and then this Ceremony may be omitted; and Miniſters are not to celebrate Matrimony between any Perſons without a Licence, except the *Bans* have been firſt publiſhed three ſeveral Times, upon Pain of Suſpenſion, &c. *Can.* 62. See the Stat. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c* 35.

Bancale, A Covering of Eaſe and Ornament for a Bench, or other Seat; it is mentioned in ſeveral Places in the *Monaſticon, Tom.* 1. *pag.* 222. *Septem Scamnorum tegmina vulgo* Bancalia, &c.

Bane, (from the Sax. *Bana,* a Murderer) Signifies the Deſtruction or Overthrow of any Thing: As, I will be the *Bane* of ſuch a Man, is a common Saying; ſo when a Perſon receives a mortal Injury by any Thing, we ſay, it was his *Bane:* And he who is the Cauſe of another Man's Death, is ſaid to be *Le Bane, i. e.* Malefactor. *Bract. lib.* 2. *tract.* 8. *cap.* 1.

Baneret, (Banerettus, *Eques Vexillarius,* or *Miles Vexilliferus*) Sir *Tho. Smith,* in his *Repub. Angl. cap.* 18. ſays, is a Knight made in the Field, with the Ceremony of cutting off the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a *Banner;* and accounted ſo honourable, that they are allowed to diſplay their Arms in the King's Army as Barons do, and may bear Arms with Supporters. *Camden,* in his *Britan. fol.* 109. hath theſe Words, Baneretti, *cum Vaſſalorum nomen jam deſierat, a* Baronibus *ſecundi erant; quibus inditum nomen a Vexillo; Conceſſum illis erat Militaris Virtutis ergo quadrato Vexillo* (*perinde ac* Barones) *uti, unde &* Equites Vexillarii *a nonnullis vocantur,* &c. 'Tis ſaid that they were antiently called by Summons to Parliament: And that they are next to the Barons in Dignity, appears by the Statute 14 *R.* 2. *c.* 11. and 5 *R.* 2. *Stat.* 2. *cap.* 4. *William de la Pole* was created *Baneret* by K. *Edward* the Third, by Letters Patent, *Anno Regni ſui* 13. And thoſe *Banerets* who are created *ſub vexillis Regiis, in exercitu Regali, in aperto Bello, & ipſo Rege perſonaliter præſente, explicatis,* take Place of all Baronets; as we may learn by the Letters Patents for Creation of Baronets. 4 *Inſt.* 6. Some maintain that Knights *Banerets* ought to be made in a Civil War: But *Hen.* 7. made divers *Banerets* upon the *Corniſh* Commotion, in the Year 1495. See *Selden's Titles of Honour, f.* 799.

Baniſhment, (Fr. *Banniſſement*) *Exilium, Abjuratio,* is a Forſaking or Quitting of the Realm; and a Kind of Civil Death, inflicted on an Offender for ſome Crime. There are two Kinds of it, one voluntary and upon Oath, whereof you may read *Abjuration*; and the other upon Compulſion, for ſome Offence. *Staundf. Pl. Cr. f.* 117. By *Magna Charta,* None ſhall be outlawed or baniſhed his Country, but by lawful Judgment of his Peers, or according to the Law of the Land. 9 *Hen.* 3. *c.* 29. And by the Common Law, no Perſon ſhall be baniſh'd, but by Authority of Parliament; or in Caſe of Abjuration for Felony, &c. but this is taken away by Statute. 3 *Inſt.* 115. *Stat.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 28. See *Abjuration.*

Bank, (Lat. *Bancus,* Fr. *Banque*) In our Common Law, is uſually taken for a Seat or Bench of Judgment; as *Bank le Roy,* the King's Bench, *Bank de Common Plees,* the Bench of Common Pleas, or the Common Bench; called alſo in Latin *Bancus Regis,* and *Bancus Communium Placitorum.* Cromp. Juſt. 67, 91. *Jus Banci,* or the Privilege of the Bench, was antiently allowed only to the King's Judges, *qui ſummam adminiſtrant juſtitiam*; for inferior Courts were not allowed that Privilege. There is another Sort of *Bank,* which ſignifies a Place where a great Sum of Money is let out to Uſe, returned by Exchange, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of to Profit: And a *Bank of England* eſtabliſh'd by Parliament, with Funds for maintaining thereof, appropriated to ſuch Perſons as were Subſcribers; and the Capital Stock, which is enlarged by divers Statutes, is exempted from Taxes, accounted a Perſonal Eſtate aſſignable over, not ſubject to Forfeiture; and the Company make Dividends of the Profits half-yearly, &c. The Funds are redeemable by the Parliament, on paying the Money borrowed. *Vide* the Statutes 5 & 6, and 8 & 9 *W.* 3. and 7 *Annæ,* &c. See 1 *Geo. c.* 12. and 3 *Geo. c.* 8.

Bankers, The mony'd Goldſmiths firſt got the Name of *Bankers* in the Reign of K. *Charles* the Second, as by the Words of an Act of Parliament, *Anno* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. appears,—*Whereas ſeveral Perſons, being Goldſmiths, and others, by taking up or borrowing great Sums of Money, and lending out the ſame again for extraordinary Hire and Profit, have gain'd and acquir'd to themſelves the Reputation and Name of Bankers,* &c. thus runs the Statute: But *Bankers* of late are thoſe Goldſmiths and private Perſons in whoſe Hands Money is lodged and depoſited, to be drawn out again as the Owners have Occaſion for it; and the *Bankers,* inſtead of lending abroad the Money thus depoſited, uſually traffick with it in *Exchange-Alley* on the Stocks, &c. oftentimes to their great Advantage, they being generally Men of great Eſtates.

Bankrupt, (*Bancus ruptus*) Is ſo called, becauſe when the Bank or Stock is broken or exhauſted, the Owner is ſaid to be a *Bankrupt.* And this Word *Bankrupt* is derived from the Fr. *Banqueroute,* which ſignifies a Breaking or Failing in the World: *Banque* in *French* is as much as *Menſa* in *Latin,* and *route* is the ſame as *Veſtigium*; and this Term is ſaid to be taken originally from the Roman *Menſarii,* which were ſet in publick Places, and when a Tradeſman ſlipp'd away, with an Intention to deceive his Creditors, he left only ſome *Veſtigia* or Signs of his Table or Shop behind him. *Cowel.* But a *Bankrupt* with us ſignifieth generally either Man or Woman that living by Buying and Selling hath gotten other

other Men's Goods into his or her Hands, and hideth himſelf in Places unknown, or in his own Houſe, in order to deceive and defraud his Creditors. 4 *Inſt.* 277. And by Statute 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 15 a *Bankrupt* is thus deſcribed, *viz.* All and every Perſon who ſhall uſe the Trade of Merchandize, by Way of Bargaining, Exchange, Bartering, or otherwiſe in Groſs, or by Seeking his or her Living by Buying and Selling, who ſhall depart his Houſe, or abſent himſelf, or ſuffer himſelf to be arreſted for any Debt, or other Thing not grown due, for Money delivered, Wares ſold, or other good Conſideration; or ſhall ſuffer himſelf to be outlawed, or go to Priſon, or fraudulently procure himſelf to be arreſted, or his Money or Goods attached; or make any fraudulent Conveyance of his Lands, Goods, or Chattels, whereby his Creditors may be defeated in the Recovery of their juſt Debts; or being arreſted for Debt, ſhall lie in Priſon ſix Months, or more, upon ſuch Arreſt or Detention, ſhall be adjudged a *Bankrupt*. The 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 19. hath other Deſcriptions of a *Bankrupt*; but they are declared void by a late Statute. It is not Buying and Selling of Land, but of Perſonal Things, that will make a Man liable to be a *Bankrupt*; nor is it Buying only, or Selling only, but both Buying and Selling. Every one that gets his Living by Buying and Selling in Trade and Merchandize, may come under the Denomination of a *Bankrupt*, upon his Failing therein. But Adventurers in the *Eaſt-India* Company, Members of the *Bank of England*, of the *South-Sea* Company, and of other Societies, ſhall not be adjudged *Bankrupts*, in Reſpect of their Stock, *&c.* Alſo no Perſon concerned as Receiver General of Taxes, *&c.* ſhall be a *Bankrupt:* And Farmers, Graziers, *&c.* are excepted out of the Statutes; as Buying and Selling is not their only or principal Means of Livelihood. 14 *Car.* 2. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. 7 *Annæ*, *&c.* An Inn-keeper is not within the Statutes, for tho' he buys Proviſion to be ſpent in his Houſe, yet he doth not properly ſell it, but utters it to his Gueſts at no certain Price. *Cro. Car.* 395. And a Taylor is not within the Statutes of *Bankrupts*, becauſe he lives by Making of Garments, and not by Buying and Selling. A Shoemaker hath been adjudged within the Statutes, as he lives by his Credit in buying Leather, and Selling it again in Shoes, *&c.* And Carpenters in *London*, Weavers, Dyers, Tanners, Bakers, Brewers, Vintners, *&c.* may be *Bankrupts:* But Handicraftſmen, Husbandmen, Labourers, *&c.* are not within the Statutes. *Cro. Car.* 21. *Cro. Jac.* 585. 3 *Mod.* 330. A Feme ſole Merchant in *London* may be a *Bankrupt*. If a Merchant gives over his Trade, and ſome Years after becomes nonſolvent for Money he owed while a Merchant, he is a *Bankrupt:* But if it be for new Debts, or old Debts continued on new Security, it is otherwiſe. 1 *Ventr.* 5. 29 If after a plain Act of *Bankruptcy*, one goes abroad and is a great Dealer, yet this will not purge the firſt Act of *Bankruptcy*; tho' if he pays off or compounds with his Creditors, he is become a new Man. *Trin.* 2 *Ann.* 1 *Salk* 110. A Man born in *England* goes over to *Ireland*, and there trades and buys Goods in *England*, and ſells them in *Ireland*, and being indebted in *England* becomes *Bankrupt*, adjudg'd a *Bankrupt* in *England*. *Raym.* 375. A Gentleman of the *Temple* went to *Liſbon*, and traded to *England* and broke; it was adjudged he was a *Bankrupt* by Reaſon of his Trading hither and back again, which gain'd him Credit here, tho' he was out of the Realm. *Salk.* 110. Where there are two Partners in Trade, and one breaks, you ſhall not charge the other with the Whole; but the Eſtate belonging to the joint Trade ought to be divided, *&c. Mod. Rep.* 45. Acts diſcharging *Bankrupts*, ſhall not diſcharge any Partner in Trade, or one jointly bound with the *Bankrupt*. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 686. A Merchant Trader indebted, keeps in another Man's Houſe, or on Ship-board, adjudged a Keeping in his Houſe: But a Withdrawing muſt be on Purpoſe to defraud Creditors; and if a Man goes ſometimes at large, ſo as he may be met with one Time or other, it will excuſe him. The Commiſſioners of *Bankrupt* have the Power to adjudge a Man a *Bankrupt*; yet in an Action the Jury muſt find whether he was ſo, or not. 1 *Danv.* 687. He that is a *Bankrupt* to one Creditor, is accounted in Law a *Bankrupt* to all the Creditors; and being once adjudged ſo, is always ſo to the Reſt of the Creditors. 22 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* Commiſſioners may commit a *Bankrupt* refuſing to be examined, *&c.* till he ſubmit himſelf to be examined. 1 *Salk.* 151. But the Commiſſioners are not to commit a *Bankrupt* for not diſcovering his Eſtate, without Examining him on Interrogatories. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 202. They are to examine the *Bankrupt* upon Interrogatories; and they have Power to examine others, as to what they know of any Perſon's carrying away any Part of the *Bankrupt*'s Eſtate. 5 *Mod.* 309. Commiſſioners of *Bankrupt* have Power to ſell, grant, and aſſign, but they cannot bring an Action; for their Aſſignees muſt bring all Actions. 1 *Mod.* 30. The Creditors have a Right to the *Bankrupt*'s Goods, by the Act of *Bankruptcy*, and thereby they are bound: Tho' until Aſſignment by the Commiſſioners, the Property is not transferred out of the *Bankrupt*. 1 *Salk.* 108. The Commiſſioners are to ſell all the *Bankrupt*'s Lands in Fee, for Life, or Years, *&c.* and it will be binding againſt the *Bankrupt* and his Iſſue, *&c.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 204. They may ſell all entailed Lands in Poſſeſſion, Reverſion, or Remainder, except entailed in the Crown, of the Gift of the King; and this ſhall bind the Iſſue in Tail, and all others, which a Common Recovery might cut off. *Ibid.* 205. But Sales of the *Bankrupt*'s Lands by Commiſſioners, are to be by Deed inrolled. If a *Bankrupt* grant his Lands or Goods in the Names of other Perſons, the Commiſſioners notwithſtanding may make Sale of them: But not Lands, *&c.* conveyed *Bona fide* before the Party became a *Bankrupt*. *Wood's Inſt.* 310. And no Purchaſe of Lands ſhall be impeached, unleſs the Commiſſion of *Bankrupt* be ſued out within five Years after a Man becomes *Bankrupt*. Lands held by a *Bankrupt* in Jointenancy, may be ſold as to the Moiety: Alſo Lands which a Perſon hath in Right of his Wife, (but not her Dower) Lands deviſed to a *Bankrupt*, the Commiſſioners may ſell. The Commiſſioners have Power to ſell Lands mortgaged, on Tender and Payment of the Mortgage-Money. 2 *Rep.* 25. And Aſſignees of the Commiſſioners have the Benefit of Covenants of Re-entry, *&c.* on Lands. If a *Bankrupt* commits Felony, it is ſaid his Land ſhall not eſcheat, but the Commiſſioners may ſell it: And his Creditors ſhall have his Goods, not the King. *Stone* 126, 130. All the Goods and Chattels of the *Bankrupt*, which he was poſſeſſed of at the Time of his becoming *Bankrupt*, may be ſold by the Commiſſioners; and notwithſtanding the *Bankrupt* ſell them in

Market overt. Sale of Goods by a *Bankrupt*, after an Act of *Bankruptcy*, may be avoided by the Commiſſioners of *Bankrupt*; and they may bring Trover for the Goods, or Debt, or *Aſſumpſit* for the Value, &c. 3 *Salk.* 60. Offices of Inheritance may be ſold; but not Offices of Truſt, annexed to the Perſon for Life. Aſſignees may bring Actions for Debts due to the *Bankrupt* in their own Names, &c. But if the Commiſſion be not taken out within ſix Years, directed by Law for ſuing of Debts, and the Aſſignment made within that Time, a Defendant in an Action may plead the Statute of Limitations: If the Commiſſion be taken out in ſix Years, the Statute preſerves the Debt, being to relieve Creditors againſt Fraud, &c. 1 *Saund.* 37. When Money is obtained by Judgment in Action of Debt, and the Plaintiff becomes *Bankrupt*, and a Commiſſion of *Bankrupt* is taken out againſt him, tho' the Sheriff may bring the Money into Court, it ſhall be delivered to the Plaintiff, and not the Aſſignee of the Commiſſion; unleſs he take out a *Scire facias* againſt the Defendant, in order to try the *Bankruptcy*. 1 *Ventr.* 193. A Plaintiff that hath a Defendant's Body in Execution, who becomes *Bankrupt*, ſhall not come in to be relieved by the Statutes: But if the Plaintiff recover Damages, &c. againſt the Defendant, and hath Judgment, and then the Defendant becomes *Bankrupt*, the Plaintiff is a Creditor, for it is a Debt due to him, and Action of Debt lies on the Judgment. 1 *Cro.* 166. If a Debtor to a *Bankrupt* pays him his Debt voluntarily, he muſt pay it over again; but 'tis otherwiſe in Caſe of Payment by Compulſion of Law. 2 *Ventr.* 258. Where one truſts a *Bankrupt* after he becomes ſuch, he ſhall not be relieved as a Creditor. Sureties or Bail, when they have paid the Debt, may come in as Creditors: But Mortgagees, or Perſons that have a Pledge of the *Bankrupt*'s Goods, having Security for their Debts in their Hands, are not Creditors within the Statutes. Thoſe that attach Goods of the *Bankrupt*, are to come in as Creditors. If an Executor becomes *Bankrupt*, a Legatee is to be Creditor. And Aliens as well as Denizens may come in as Creditors; for all Statutes concerning *Bankrupts* extend to Aliens, who ſhall be ſubject to the Laws againſt *Bankrupts*, &c. *Hob.* 287. *Stat.* 21 *Jac.* 1. The Commiſſioners, after Sale of the *Bankrupt*'s Eſtate, are to make Diſtribution among the Creditors contributing to the Commiſſion, firſt making the *Bankrupt* his Allowance, &c. And in the Diſtribution of the *Bankrupt*'s Eſtate, no Reſpect is to be had to Debts upon Judgment, Recognizances, or Specialties, beyond other Debts. After four Months, and Diſtribution made, no Creditor can come in to diſturb it; but he may come in for the Reſidue, of which no Diſtribution is made. 1 *Danv.* 693. And the Court of Chancery hath ſometimes allowed Creditors to come in after Diſtribution, upon particular Circumſtances which have happened; and the Lord Chancellor order'd the Execution of the Commiſſion to be ſuſpended. *Chan. Rep.* 307. If Commiſſioners refuſe to pay a Creditor his proportionable Part, he may bring Action of Debt, or be more properly relieved in Chancery: Where the Commiſſioners do not purſue the Acts of their Commiſſion, the Party injured muſt bring his Action, and ſet forth the Finding of the Commiſſioners, that the Debtor is a *Bankrupt*. But if a Commiſſion is not duly obtained againſt a Perſon, he may traverſe, by Saying he is not a *Bankrupt*. 8 *Rep.* 121. By 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 15. In Actions againſt Commiſſioners, or others under them, executing any Matter by Force of the 13 *Eliz.* or that Statute, the Defendants may plead Not guilty, or juſtify that it was done by the Authority of thoſe Acts, &c. without ſhewing forth the Commiſſion; to which the Plaintiff may reply, that the Defendant did the Fact of his Wrong, &c. 1 *Danv.* 694. The Statutes concerning *Bankrupts* are 34 *H.* 8. 13 *Eliz.* 1 *Jac.* 1. 21 *Jac.* 1. 4 & 5 *Annæ.* 5, 6 & 7 *Geo.* By the 34 *H.* 8. *c.* 4. The Lord Chancellor, Treaſurer, &c. is to take Order with the *Bankrupt*'s Body, Lands and Goods. The 13 *Eliz.* *c.* 7. gives Power to the Lord Chancellor, upon Complaint in Writing againſt a *Bankrupt*, to appoint Commiſſioners to ſell the *Bankrupt*'s Lands, as well Copy as Free, Annuities, Goods, Chattels, Debts, &c. By 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 15. Commiſſioners may aſſign Debts, &c. to the Creditors, and proceed to Execution, tho' the *Bankrupt* dies; Perſons ſuſpected to detain any of the *Bankrupt*'s Eſtate may be arreſted, and ſtill refuſing to deliver them, ſhall be committed; Creditors ſhall be received if they come in within four Months: And the Commiſſioners are to render the *Bankrupt* an Account, &c. The 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 19. inflicts a Puniſhment of Pillory on *Bankrupts* fraudulently concealing their Effects; and gives the Commiſſioners Power to break open the *Bankrupt*'s Houſe, Cheſts, &c. for Diſcovery of Goods; and another Perſon's Goods in the *Bankrupt*'s Poſſeſſion, as his own to ſell, &c. ſhall be diſpoſed of by the Commiſſioners. The 4 & 5 *Ann.* enacts, that *Bankrupts* are to ſurrender themſelves to be examined in thirty Days, and diſcover and deliver up to the Commiſſioners all their Goods, Papers, and Eſtate, or ſuffer as Felons; but the Lord Chancellor may enlarge the Time to ſixty Days. Upon the Certificate of the Commiſſioners, the *Bankrupt* is to be apprehended: And the Commiſſioners are to aſſign the *Bankrupt*'s Effects to ſuch Perſons as ſhall be choſen by a major Part of the Creditors; who may compound with Debtors, &c. By the 5 *Geo.* *c.* 24. it is ordained, that *Bankrupts*, within thirty Days after Notice, (which is to be given in the *Gazette*) ſhall ſurrender themſelves to the Commiſſioners, and conform to the Acts, or they will be guilty of Felony: Alſo their Concealing Goods to the Value of 20 *l.* is made Felony. The Commiſſioners are to call before them Perſons as can give an Account of Acts of *Bankruptcy*: And Truſtees for the *Bankrupt*, and others concealing his Eſtate, are to diſcover Truſts, &c. or forfeit 100 *l.* and double Value. But Perſons diſcovering the *Bankrupt*'s Eſtate are allow'd 3 *l. per Cent.* for ſuch Diſcovery. There ſhall be three ſeveral Meetings appointed by the Commiſſioners; and the Commiſſioners are to certify to the Lord Chancellor, that the *Bankrupt* hath conform'd, and four Parts in Five in Number and Value, of the Creditors muſt ſign the *Bankrupt*'s Certificate. None are to vote for the Choice of Aſſignees, whoſe Debt doth not amount to 10 *l.* and no Commiſſion ſhall iſſue, except the Debt of one Creditor petitioning amounts to 100 *l.* of two Creditors 150 *l.* or of three Creditors to 200 *l.* And Bond is to be given of 200 *l.* Penalty for proving the Party a *Bankrupt*. *Bankrupts* conforming are to have an Allowance of 5 *l. per Cent.* not exceeding 200 *l.* where their Eſtates pay 8 *s.* in the Pound, &c. The 6 *Geo.* *c.* 21. empowers any Judge

Judge of the Court wherein Judgment has been obtained againſt a *Bankrupt*, for any Debt owing before he became a *Bankrupt*, the *Bankrupt* being in Priſon in Execution on ſuch Judgment, to diſcharge ſuch *Bankrupt* on producing his Certificate. And by 7 *Geo. cap.* 31. Perſons having Bills, Notes, *&c.* upon *Bankrupts*, payable at a Day to come, ſhall be admitted to prove them as if due preſently, and be entitled to a Dividend of the *Bankrupt's* Eſtate, allowing a Diſcount of 5 *l. per Cent.* and *Bankrupts* ſhall be diſcharged from ſuch Notes: But no Creditor in Reſpect of ſuch Debt ſhall join in any Petition for ſuing forth any Commiſſion of *Bankrupcy*, till the Debt is actually due. In Order to the Taking out a Commiſſion of *Bankrupt*, it is uſual firſt for a Creditor to make Affidavit before a Maſter in Chancery, that the Party is indebted in a Sum ſufficient to make him a *Bankrupt*; then to petition the Lord Chancellor for the Commiſſion; give Bond to prove the Perſon a *Bankrupt*, &c. And next follows the Commiſſion, directed to five Commiſſioners, (whereof two are to be Eſquires of the Quorum): And when the Commiſſion is executed, and the Party hath conformed to the Statutes, his Certificate is granted and allowed, *&c.* If where there are two Joint Traders, one of them becomes a *Bankrupt*, it ſhall not affect his Companion. 3 *Salk.* 61.

Affidavit of a Debt to make the *Party a Bankrupt.*

A. B. *of*, &c. *maketh Oath that* C. D. *of*, &c. *is truly and juſtly indebted to him this Deponent* (*one of the Creditors*) *in the Sum of* 100 l. *and upwards*; *and that he is become a* Bankrupt *within the Meaning of one or ſome of the Statutes made againſt* Bankrupts, *as this Deponent believes.*

Jurat' die, &c. coram, &c. A. B.

A *Petition* to the Lord Chancellor *for a Commiſſion.*

HUmbly Complaining, *Sheweth unto your Lordſhip, your Orator* A. B. *of*, &c. *as well for himſelf, as all other the Creditors of* C. D. *of*, &c. *That whereas the ſaid* C. D. *uſing and exerciſing the Trade of*, &c. *by Way of Bargaining, Selling, Exchanging and Bartering*, &c. *and ſeeking his Living by Buying and Selling, upon juſt and good Cauſes, for Wares and Merchandizes to him ſold and delivered, and alſo for ready Money to him lent*, &c. *being indebted to your Orator in the Sum of* 100 l. *and upwards, of late, that is to ſay, on or about*, &c. *laſt paſt, to the Intent to defraud and hinder your ſaid Orator, and other his Creditors of their juſt Debts and Duties to them due and owing, did become* Bankrupt *within the ſeveral Statutes made againſt* Bankrupts, viz. *within the Statute made in the Parliament begun and holden at* Weſtminſter, *the Day*, &c. *in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of Queen* Elizabeth *concerning* Bankrupts; *and within the Statute made in the Parliament, begun and holden*, &c. (*here ſet forth all the Statutes of* Bankrupts) *or within ſome or one of them*: In tender Conſideration *whereof, may it pleaſe your Lordſhip to grant unto your Orator his Majeſty's moſt gracious Commiſſion, to be directed to ſuch and ſo many honeſt and diſcreet Perſons, as to your Lordſhip ſhall ſeem meet, authorizing them thereby not only concerning the ſaid* Bankrupt, *his Body, Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, Debts and other Things whatſoever, but alſo concerning all other Perſons, who by Concealment, Claim, or otherwiſe, do or ſhall offend touching the Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Statutes, or any of them: And alſo to do and execute all and every Thing and Things whatſoever, as well for and towards Satisfaction and Payment of the ſaid Creditors, as towards and for all other Intents and Purpoſes, according to the Direction and Proviſion of the ſaid Statutes.*

And your Orator ſhall ever pray, *&c.*

A *Bond to the Lord Chancellor* on granting the Commiſſion.

NOverint *univerſi per præſentes me* A. B. *de*, &c. *teneri & firmiter obligari præhonorabili* Petro *Dom.* King *Baron. de*, &c. *Domino Cancellario* Magn. Britann. *in Ducent. libris bonæ & legalis Monetæ hujus Regni Solvend. eidem Domino Cancellario aut ſuo certo Attornato Executoribus Adminiſtratoribus vel Aſſignatis ſuis ad quam quidem ſolutionem bene & fideliter faciend. obligo me Hæredes Executores & Adminiſtratores meos firmiter per præſentes Sigillo meo Sigillat. Dat. Die*, *&c. Anno Regni Dom.* Georgii, *&c. Annoq. Dom.* &c.

The Condition of this Obligation is ſuch, That if the above bound *A. B.* do and ſhall before the major Part of the Commiſſioners to be appointed in a Commiſſion of *Bankrupt* againſt *C. D.* of, *&c.* prove that the ſaid *C. D.* is juſtly indebted unto the ſaid *A. B.* in the Sum of 100 *l.* And in like Manner prove that the ſaid *C. D.* is become a *Bankrupt* within ſome or one of the Statutes made againſt *Bankrupts*; then this Obligation to be void, or elſe to remain, *&c.*

Form of a *Commiſſion of Bankrupt.*

GEorge *by the Grace of God, King of* Great Britain, *&c. To our Truſty and well-beloved* G. C. H. S. H. B. J. T. J. C. *&c. Greeting:* Whereas *we are informed that* C. D. *of*, &c. *uſing and exerciſing the Trade of*, &c. *by Way of Bargaining, Exchange, Bartery*, &c. *ſeeking his Living by Buying and Selling, did about ſix Months ſince become Bankrupt within the ſeveral Statutes made againſt* Bankrupts, *to the Intent to defraud and hinder* A. B. *of*, &c. *and other his Creditors of their juſt Debts and Duties to them due and owing:* We therefore *minding the due Execution as well of the Statute touching Orders for* Bankrupts *made in the Parliament, begun and holden at* Weſtminſter, *the Day*, &c. *in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of* Elizabeth *Queen of* England *made and provided, as of the Statute made in the Parliament, begun and holden at* Weſtminſter, *the Day*, &c. *in the firſt Year of King* James *of* England, *&c. intitled*, An Act, *&c. And alſo of the Statute made in the Parliament, begun and holden*, &c. *in the twenty-firſt Year of the ſaid King* James *of* England, *&c. And alſo of the Statute made in the Parliament, holden*, &c. *in the fourth Year of the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen* Anne, *intitled*, &c. *And alſo of the Statute made*, &c. *in the fifth Year of our Reign*, &c. *Upon Truſt of and in the Wiſdom and Fidelity which we have conceived in you, do by theſe Preſents aſſign, appoint, conſtitute and ordain you our ſpecial Commiſſioners for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, giving full Power and Authority unto you, or four or three of you to proceed according to the ſaid Statutes, and every or any of them, not only concerning the ſaid* Bankrupt, *his Body, Lands and Tenements, Goods, Chattels, Debts, and other Things whatſoever; but alſo concerning all other Perſons, who by Concealment, Claim or otherwiſe do or ſhall offend touching the Premiſſes,*

miſſes, or any Part thereof, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Statutes, or any of them: And to do and execute all and every Thing and Things whatſoever, as well for and towards Satisfaction and Payment of the ſaid Creditors, as towards and for all other Intents and Purpoſes, according to the Ordinances and Proviſions of the ſame Statutes; willing and commanding you four or three of you to proceed to the Execution of this our Commiſſion, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Statutes, with all Diligence and Effect. Witneſs *our ſelf at* Weſtminſter, *the Day*, &c. *in the*, &c. *Year of our Reign.*

Form of a *Bankrupt's Certificate.*

To the Right Honourable *Peter* Lord *King*, Lord Chancellor of *Great Britain.*

WE G. C. H. S. H. B. &c. *the major Part of the Commiſſioners aſſigned and authorized in and by a Commiſſion of* Bankrupt *awarded againſt* C. D. *of*, &c. *bearing Date at* Weſtminſter, *the Day of*, &c. *laſt paſt, having begun to execute the ſaid Commiſſion, and found that the ſaid* C. D. *became a* Bankrupt *before the Date and Suing out of the ſaid Commiſſion, within the true Intent and Meaning of one or ſome of the Statutes made againſt* Bankrupts, *do humbly certify to your Lordſhip that the ſaid* C. D. *did on*, &c. *ſurrender himſelf to us, and ſubmit himſelf to be examined on Oath before us, from Time to Time, and in all Things to conform himſelf to an Act made in the fourth and fifth Years of her late Majeſty Queen* Anne, *intitled*, An Act to prevent Frauds frequently committed by *Bankrupts*, &c. *And to the ſeveral other Statutes made againſt* Bankrupts: *Whereupon and for the better Diſcovery of the ſaid* Bankrupt's *Eſtate, and putting in Execution the ſaid Acts, We the ſaid* G. C. H. S. H. B. &c. *have had ſeveral Meetings for the Examination of the ſaid* C. D. *and cauſed due Notice to be publiſhed in the* Gazette *of the Time and Place when and where we intended to finiſh his ſaid Examination, to the Intent that the Creditors of the ſaid* C. D. *might be heard againſt the Making this preſent Certificate, and alſo admitted to prove their Debts: And ſeveral Creditors having proved their Debts, and none ſhewn any Cauſe againſt the Making of this Certificate:* We do therefore *further certify to your Lordſhip, that the ſaid* C. D. *hath upon ſuch Examination made a Diſcovery of his Eſtate and Effects, and in all Things conformed himſelf according to the Direction of the ſaid late Acts; and that there doth not appear to us any Reaſon to doubt the Truth of ſuch Diſcovery, or that the ſame is not a full Diſcovery of all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid* C. D. *And the rather, for that the Perſons who have ſigned this Certificate, teſtifying their Conſents to the ſame, are full four Parts in Five, in Number and Value, of the Creditors of the ſaid* C. D. *who have duly proved their ſaid Debts.* Witneſs *our Hands and Seals*, &c.

Bannimus, The Form of Expulſion of any Member from the Univerſity of *Oxford*, by affixing the Sentence in ſome publick Places, as a Denunciation or Promolgation of it. The Word *Banning* is taken for an Exclamation againſt, or curſing of another.

Bannitus, An Outlaw, or baniſhed Man. — *Vobis Præcipimus quod eidem Cancellario ad inſequendum, arreſtandum & capiendum dictos Malefactores & Bannitos*, &c. Pat. 15 Ed. 3.

Banniatus fortis, Is uſed in the ſame Senſe as *Bannitus*, ſignifying one outlawed or judicially baniſhed. *Pat.* 25 *H.* 3. *Brady's Hiſt. Angl. Append. p.* 196.

Bannum vel Banleuga, The utmoſt Bounds of a Manor or Town, ſo uſed 47 *H.* 3. *Rot.* 44. &c. — *Notum facio, me eleemoſynam noſtram Chriſto conceſſiſſe & omnibus Sanctis ſuis*, &c. *viz. primo Terram illam a* Twiwella *uſque* Thorney *ubi* Bannum *noſtrum ceſſat. Carta Canuti Regis* Cœnobio Thorneiæ. *Banleuga de Arundel* is taken for all that is comprehended within the Limits or Lands adjoining, and ſo belonging to the Caſtle or Town. *Seld. Hiſt. of Tithes, p.* 75.

Barbican, (*Barbicanum*) A Watch-Tower, or Bulwark. *Mandatum eſt* Johanni de Kilmyngton *Cuſtodi Caſtri Regis & Honoris de* Pickering, *quoddam* Barbicanum *ante portam Caſtri Regis prædicti muro lapideo,. & in eodem* Barbicano *quandam Portam cum ponte verſatili*, &c. *de novo facere*, &c. T. Rege 10 Aug. Clauſ. 17 Ed. 2. m. 39. *Fontem etiam duplici muro circundatum habentem* Barbicanum *novem turribus circumſeptum.* Rand. de Diceto, Ann. 1188.

Barbicanage, (*Barbicanagium*) Money given for the Maintenance of a *Barbican*, or Watch-Tower; or a Tribute towards the Repairing or Building a Bulwark. *Carta* 17 *Ed.* 3. *Monaſticon Tom.* 1. *pag.* 976.

Barca, A Barque: *Navis mercatorum & quæ merces exportat.* Gloſſ. Sax. *Ælfrici*, a Flotſhip.

Barcarium, *Barcaria*, A Sheep-coat, and ſometimes uſed for a Sheep-walk. *M. S. de Placit. Ed.* 3. See *Bercaria.*

Bargain and Sale, Is an Inſtrument whereby the Property of Lands or Tenements is for valuable Conſideration granted and transferred from one Perſon to another: It is called a Real Contract, upon a valuable Conſideration, for paſſing of Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, by Deed indented and inrolled. 2 *Inſt.* 612. *Accomp. Conv.* 1 *Vol.* 62. And it is alſo where a Recompence is given by both the Parties to the *Bargain*; as if one *bargains and ſells* his Land to another for Money; here the Land is a Recompence to him for the Money, and the Money a Recompence to the other for the Land. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 206. *Bargains and Sales* of Lands are to be in Writing indented, and inrolled in one of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or in the County where the Lands lie, before the *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, Juſtices of the Peace, &c. And the Inrollment ſhall be made within ſix Months after the Date of the Deeds. *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 16. But this Statute extends to *Bargains and Sales* of Inheritance and Freehold only; and not to *Bargains and Sales* for Years, &c. for they are good though not inrolled, nor by Deed indented, &c. 2 *Rep.* 36. Houſes and Lands in *London*, and any City, &c. are exempted out of the Statute of Inrollments. 2 *Inſt.* 676. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 342. If two *Bargains and Sales* are made of the ſame Land to two ſeveral Perſons, and the laſt Deed is firſt inrolled; if afterwards the firſt Deed is alſo inrolled within ſix Months, the firſt Buyer ſhall have the Land; for when the Deed is inrolled, the Bargainee is ſeiſed of the Land from the Delivery of the Deed, and the Inrollment ſhall relate to it. *Wood's Inſt.* 259. Neither the Death of the Bargainor or Bargainee, before the Inrollment of the Deed of *Bargain and Sale*, will hinder the Paſſing of the Eſtate to the Bargainee: But the Eſtate of Freehold is in the Bargainor, until the Deed is inrolled; ſo that the Bargainee cannot bring any Action of Treſpaſs

paſs before Entry had; though 'tis ſaid he may ſurrender, aſſign, alien, &c. 2 *Cro.* 52. 1 *Inſt.* 147. A Bargainee ſhall have Rent which incurs after the *Bargain and Sale*, and before the Inrollment. *Sid.* 310. Upon the Inrollment of the Deed, the Eſtate ſettles *ab initio*, by the Stat. 27 *H.* 8. And the Statute of Inrollments ſays, that it ſhall not veſt, except the Deed be inrolled; and when it is inrolled, the Eſtate veſts preſently, by the Statute of Uſes. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 696. Every Deed may be inrolled at Common Law, for its Security. If ſeveral ſeal a Deed of *Bargain and Sale*, and but one acknowledge it, and thereupon the Deed is inrolled; this is a good Inrolment within the Statute. *Style* 462. None can make a *Bargain and Sale* of Lands that hath not the actual Poſſeſſion thereof at the Time of the *Sale*; if he hath not the actual Poſſeſſion, the Deed muſt be ſealed upon the Land, to make it good. 2 *Inſt.* 672. 1 *Lill.* 209. *Bargain and Sale* of Lands, paſſes the Freehold, and likewiſe Reverſions and Remainders, without Livery and Seiſin. 8 *Rep.* 93. But a *Bargain and Sale* of Lands for Money, may not be made to one Man, to the Uſe of another, but only to the Bargainee. A Man *bargains and ſells* his Land for Money by Deed inrolled to another, to hold to the Bargainee in Fee, to the Uſe of the Bargainor for Life, &c. or to the Uſe of any other, this Limitation of the Uſes is void, and it ſhall be to the Uſe of the Bargainee in Fee, becauſe the Conſideration and Sale implies the Uſe to be to him only. *Benl. Rep.* 61. There muſt be a good Conſideration given, or at leaſt ſaid to be given for Lands in theſe Deeds; and for a competent Sum of Money, is a good Conſideration; but not the general Words for divers Conſiderations, &c. *Mod. Ca.* 777. Where Money is mentioned to be paid in a *Bargain and Sale*, and in Truth no Money is paid, ſome of our Books tell us this may be a good *Bargain and Sale*; becauſe no Averment will lie againſt that which is expreſly affirmed by the Deed, except it comes to be queſtioned whether fraudulent or no, upon the Statute againſt fraudulent Deeds. *Dyer* 90. If no Conſideration of Money is expreſſed in a Deed of *Bargain and Sale*, it may be ſupplied by an Averment that it was made for Money. And after a Verdict on a Trial, it ſhall be intended that Evidence was given at the Trial of Money paid. 1 *Ventr.* 108. If Lands are *bargained and ſold* for Money only, the Deed is to be inrolled according to the Statute; but if it be in Conſideration of Money, and natural Affection, &c. the Eſtate will paſs without it. 2 *Inſt.* 672. 1 *Lev.* 56. All Things, for the moſt Part, that are grantable by Deed in any other Way, are grantable by *Bargain and Sale*; and Lands, Rents, Advowſons, Tithes, &c. may be granted by it, in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, for Life, &c. 1 *Rep.* 176. 11 *Rep.* 25. But if Tenant for Life *bargains and ſells* his Land by Deed inrolled, it will be a Forfeiture of his Eſtate. 4 *Leon.* 251. The very Words *Bargain and Sell* are not of abſolute Neceſſity in this Deed; for other Words equivalent will ſuffice, as if a Man ſeiſed of Land in Fee by the Words *Alien* or *Grant*, ſell the ſame to another, the Deed being made in Conſideration of Money, and indented and inrolled, will be an effectual *Bargain and Sale*. 9 *Rep.* 94. 7 *Rep.* 40. And the Words *Demiſe and Grant*, in Conſideration of Money paid, amount to a *Bargain and Sale*. Warranty and Covenants may be inſerted in a *Bargain and Sale*; but the Deed is good without any ſuch Addition. In pleading theſe Deeds, the Deed it ſelf muſt be ſhewn under Seal. 1 *Inſt.* 225. And it muſt be ſet forth that the Inrolment was within ſix Months, or *ſecundum formam Statuti*, &c.

Form of a *Bargain and Sale* of Lands.

THIS Indenture *made the Day and Year*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witneſſeth, *That the ſaid* A. B. *for and in Conſideration of the Sum of*, &c. *to him in Hand paid by the ſaid* C. D. *the Receipt whereof the ſaid* A. B. *doth hereby acknowledge*, He *the ſaid* A. B. Hath *granted, bargained and ſold, aliened and confirmed, and by theſe Preſents doth grant, bargain and ſell, alien and confirm unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever*, All *that Meſſuage or Tenement, ſituate*, &c. *and alſo all Lands, Trees, Woods, Underwoods, Tithes, Commons, Common of Paſture, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, Hereditaments, Ways, Waters, and Appurtenances whatſoever to the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, Lands and Premiſſes above-mentioned, belonging or any wiſe appertaining: And alſo the Reverſion and Reverſions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents and Services of the ſaid Premiſſes, and of every Part thereof; And all the Eſtate, Right, Title, Intereſt, Claim and Demand whatſoever of him the ſaid* A. B. *of, in and to the ſaid Meſſuage, Tenement and Premiſſes, and every Part thereof*; To have and to hold *the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, and all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes above-mentioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, to the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever:* And *the ſaid* A. B. *for him and his Heirs, the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, and Premiſſes, and every Part thereof againſt him and his Heirs, and againſt all and every other Perſon and Perſons whatſoever, to the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall and will warrant, and for ever defend by theſe Preſents.* In Witneſs, &c.

The Manner of *Inrolling a Bargain and Sale.*

MEmorandum, *Quod die*, &c. *iſto eodem Termino coram Domino Rege apud* Weſtm. *venit* A. B. *de*, &c. *in Com.* Midd. *Gen. in propria Perſona ſua & protulit hic in Cur. dicti Domini Regis nunc coram ipſo Rege apud* Weſtm. *quandam Indenturam quam Cognovit eſſe Factum ſuum Et petiit quod Indentura illa in Curia Domini Regis nunc coram dicto Domino Rege apud* Weſtm. *de Recordo Irrotuletur Et Irrotulatur in hac quæ ſequitur forma. ſſ.* This Indenture, &c. *And ſo inrol it* verbatim.

Afterwards is *indorſed* on the Back of the *Deed*,

Irrotulatur *in Curia Domini Regis coram ipſo Rege apud* Weſtm. *de Termino Sanctæ Trinitatis*, &c. *Anno Regni Dom.* Georgii *nunc Regis* Magn. Britann. &c. 11 Rotulo. ——

If acknowledg'd *before a Judge*, it is thus:

Cognit. die, &c. *Anno* 11 Georgii *Regis coram me*, &c.

There is a *Bargain and Sale of Goods*, for which *vide* Contract, &c.

Barkary,

Barkary, (*Barkaria*, *corticulus*) A Tan-houſe, or Place to keep *Bark* in for the Uſe of Tanners. *New Book Entr.* Tit. *Aſſiſe Corp. Polit.* 2.

Baron, (*Baro*) Is a *French* Word, and hath divers Significations here in *England*. Firſt it is taken for a Degree of Nobility next to a Viſcount. *Bracton lib.* 1. *cap.* 8. ſays, they are called *Barones*, *quaſi robur Belli*. In which Signification it agrees with other Nations, where *Baroniæ* are as much as *Provinciæ*: So that *Barons* are ſuch as have the Government of Provinces, as their Fee holden of the King, ſome having greater, and others leſs Authority within their Territories. It is probable, that of Old in this Kingdom, all thoſe were called *Barons* that had ſuch Seigniories or Lordſhips as we now call *Courts-Baron*; as they are at this Day called *Seigneurs* in *France*, who have any ſuch Manor or Lordſhip: And ſoon after the Conqueſt, all ſuch came to Parliament, and ſat as Peers in the Lords Houſe. But when by Experience it appeared that the Parliament was too much thronged by theſe *Barons*, who were very numerous, it was in the Reign of King *John* ordained that none but the *Barones Majores* ſhould come to Parliament, who for their extraordinary Wiſdom, Intereſt or Quality, ſhould be ſummoned by Writ. After this, Men obſerving the Eſtate of Nobility to be but caſual, and depending merely upon the King's Will, they obtained of the King Letters Patent of this Dignity to them and their Heirs Male, who were called *Barons by Letters Patent*, or by Creation, whoſe Poſterity are now by Inheritance thoſe *Barons* that are called Lords of the Parliament; of which Kind the King may create at his Pleaſure. Nevertheleſs there are ſtill *Barons* by Writ, as well as *Barons* by Letters Patent: And thoſe *Barons* who were firſt by Writ, may now juſtly alſo be called *Barons by Preſcription*, for that they and their Anceſtors have continued *Barons* beyond the Memory of Man. The Calling up by Writ is at this Day ſeldom practiſed, unleſs it be to ſummon the Son of ſome Lord to Parliament, in the Life-time of his Anceſtor; for Creation by Letters Patent is almoſt altogether in Uſe. 2 *Inſt.* 48. The Original of Barons by Writ, *Camden* refers to King *Hen.* 3. and Barons by Letters Patent, or Creation, commenced 11 *Rich.* 2. *Camd. Britain. p.* 109. To theſe are added a third Kind of *Baron*, called *Barons by Tenure*, which are ſome of our antient *Barons*; and likewiſe the Biſhops, who by Virtue of *Baronies* annexed to their Biſhopricks, always had Place in the Lords Houſe of Parliament, as *Barons* by Succeſſion. *Seager of Honour*, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 13. There are alſo *Barons* by Office; as the *Barons of the Exchequer*, *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports*, &c. of which you may read under their proper Heads. In antient Records, the Word *Baron* included all the Nobility of *England*, becauſe regularly all Noblemen were *Barons*, though they had a higher Dignity; and therefore the Charter of King *Ed.* 1. which is an Expoſition of what relates to *Barons* in *Magna Charta*, concludes *Teſtibus Archiepiſcopis*, *Epiſcopis*, *Baronibus*, &c. And the Great Council of the Nobility, when they conſiſted of beſides Earls, and *Barons*, Dukes, Marqueſſes, &c. were all comprehended under the Name *De la Councell de Baronage. Glanv. cap.* 4. Theſe *Barons* have given them two Enſigns to remind them of their Duties; firſt a long Robe of Scarlet, in Reſpect whereof they are accounted *De Magno Concilio Regis*; and ſecondly, they are girt with a Sword, that they ſhould ever be ready to defend their King and Country. 2 *Inſt.* 5. A *Baron* is *Vir Notabilis & Principalis*: And the Chief Burgeſſes of *London* were in former Times *Barons*, before there was a Lord Mayor, as appears by the City Seal, and their ancient Charters. —— *Henricus* 3. *Rex. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe & hac præſenti Charta noſtra confirmaſſe* Baronibus *noſtris de Civitate noſtra* London *quod Eligant ſibi Mayor de ſeipſis ſingulis annis*, &c. *Spelm. Gloſſ.* The Earl Palatines and Marches of *England*, had antiently their *Barons* under them; but no *Barons* but thoſe as held immediately of the King, were Peers of the Realm. 'Tis certain the King's Tenants were called *Barons*; as we may find *in Mat. Pariſ.* and other Writers: And in Days of old, all Men were ſtiled *Barons*; but this, I take it, was only a Term in our Law, not a Title of Nobility.

Barony, (*Baronia*) Is that Honour and Territory which gives Title to a *Baron*: And under this Notion are comprehended not only the Fees and Lands of Temporal *Barons*, but of Biſhops alſo who have two Eſtates; one as they are ſpiritual Perſons, by Reaſon of their ſpiritual Revenues and Promotions; the other grew from the Bounty of our *Engliſh* Kings, whereby they have *Baronies* and Lands added to their ſpiritual Livings and Preferments. The *Baronies* belonging to Biſhops are by ſome called *Regalia*, becauſe *ex ſola liberalitate Regum eis olim conceſſa & a Regibus in feudum tenentur.* Blount. *Barony*, *Bracton* ſays, (*lib.* 2. *cap.* 34.) is a Right indiviſible; and therefore, if an Inheritance be to be divided among Coparceners, though ſome capital Meſſuages may be divided, yet *ſi capitale Meſſuagium ſit caput Comitatus vel caput* Baroniæ, they may not be parcelled. In ſome Caſes a *Barony* may be aliened, or entailed, and the Honour paſs accordingly. In antient Times thirteen Knights-Fees and a Quarter made a Tenure *per Baroniam*, which amounted to 400 Marks *per Annum.*

Baronet, (*Baronettus*) Is a Dignity or Degree of Honour, which hath Precedency before all Knights, as Knights of the Bath, Knights-Bachelors, &c. except *Bannerets*, made *Sub vexillis Regiis in exercitu Regali, in aperto Bello, & ipſo Rege perſonaliter præſente.* This Order of *Baronets* was inſtituted by King *James* 1. in the Year 1611. with ſuch Precedency as aforeſaid, and other Privileges, &c. Their Number at firſt was but two Hundred; but now they are without Limitation: They are created by Patent, with an *Habendum ſibi & Hæredibus maſculis*, &c. And their Dignity on its firſt Inſtitution, was a Kind of purchaſed Honour, by Men of great Eſtates qualified for Titles.

Baron and Feme, Are Husband and Wife, by our Law; and they are adjudged but one Perſon: *Bracton* ſaith, *Vir & Uxor ſunt quaſi unica perſona*, *quia caro una & ſanguis unus. Bract. lib.* 5. *fol.* 416. A Wife cannot be a Witneſs againſt or for her Husband, nor he againſt or for her, (except in Caſe of High Treaſon) becauſe they are *duæ animæ in una Carne.* 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 349. At Common Law a Man could neither in Poſſeſſion, Reverſion or Remainder, limit an Eſtate to his Wife; but by *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. A Man may covenant with other Perſons to ſtand ſeiſed to the Uſe of his Wife; or may make any other Conveyance to her Uſe; but he may not covenant with his Wife to ſtand ſeiſed to her Uſe,

for they are one Perſon in Law. A Man may deviſe Lands by Will to his Wife, becauſe the Deviſe doth not take Effect till after his Death. *Co. Lit.* 112. Agreements between *Baron and Feme* before Marriage, are by the Marriage generally extinguiſhed: But if a Perſon, in Conſideration of Marriage, promiſe to leave his Wife worth ſo much at his Death, this being no Duty in the Life-time of the Husband, is not extinguiſhed by the Marriage. *Cro. Jac.* 571, 623. A Wife cannot deviſe Lands to her Husband: For a *Feme* Covert cannot make a Will, as ſhe is ſo entirely under the Power of her Husband, that what ſhe doth cannot be called her Will. *Nelſ. Abr.* 347. A Wife is *ſub Poteſtate viri*, and therefore her Acts ſhall not bind her, unleſs ſhe levy a Fine, *&c.* when ſhe is examined in Private whether ſhe doth it freely or by Compulſion of the Husband: If *Baron and Feme* levy a Fine, this will bar the *Feme*: And where the *Feme* is examined by Writ, ſhe ſhall be bound; elſe not. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 708. Therefore where *Baron and Feme* acknowledge a Deed to be inrolled, or a Statute, *&c.* this will not bind the *Feme*, becauſe ſhe is not examined by Writ. A Wife is diſabled to make Contracts, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* 110. And if a married Woman enters into Bond as *Feme ſole*, if ſhe is ſued as *Feme ſole*, ſhe may plead *Non eſt factum*, and the Coverture will avoid her Bond. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 217. By Marriage, the Husband hath Power over his Wife's Perſon; and he may correct his Wife. *Dalt.* 284. But if he threaten to kill her, *&c.* ſhe may make him find Surety of the Peace. *F. N. B.* 80. He hath likewiſe Power over the Wife's Eſtate; and if ſhe have Fee, he gaineth a Freehold in her Right; he alſo gaineth her Chattels Real, as Terms for Years, *&c.* and all Chattels Perſonal, in Poſſeſſion of the Wife, are the Husband's: But where the Wife is out of Poſſeſſion, or is poſſeſſed only as Executrix, or the Chattels are Debts and Things in Action, if they are not recovered by him and his Wife, the Husband ſhall not have them. 1 *Inſt.* 299, 351. Though Money charged on Lands, is not in Nature of a *Choſe in Action*, but of Rent, and is given to the Husband by the Intermarriage. 1 *Chanc. Rep.* 189. If Lands be given to a Man, and ſuch a Woman who ſhall be his Wife, the Man ſhall have the Whole: But if a Feoffment be made to the Uſe of the Feoffee, and his Wife that ſhall be, the Wife he afterwards marries ſhall take jointly with him. 1 *Rep.* 101. If *Baron and Feme* are Jointenants for Years, the *Baron* may diſpoſe of the Whole: And if the *Baron* hath a Term in the Right of his *Feme*, he may grant over the Whole. 1 *Danv.* 702. But he cannot diſpoſe of it by Will, if he doth not ſurvive her. 1 *Inſt.* 46, 184. And as the Husband ſurviving the Wife, ſhall enjoy her Term, againſt her Executors: So if the Wife ſurvive her Husband, ſhe ſhall have her Term for Years, or other Chattels Real again, if the Husband hath not alter'd the Property. 1 *Inſt.* 351. And if the Husband charges the Chattel Real of his Wife with a Rent, *&c.* if he ſurvives him, it will not bind her; for ſhe ſhall hold it diſcharg'd, as ſhe comes in Paramount the Charge. A Husband poſſeſſed of a Term in his Wife's Right, may make a Leaſe for Years of the Land, rendring Rent to his Executors or Aſſigns, to commence after his Death. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 344. But if a Leaſe be conveyed by a *Feme ſole* in Truſt for the Uſe of her ſelf, if ſhe afterwards marries, it cannot be diſpoſed of by the Husband: If ſhe dies, he ſhall not have it, but the Executors of the Wife. *March* 44. A Husband cannot alien the Wife's Lands, but by Fine wherein ſhe joins; if he doth, ſhe may recover them after his Death by *Cui in vita*. And by Statute, where a Husband makes Leaſes of his Wife's Lands, for twenty-one Years, *&c.* ſhe is to be made a Party, and the Rent reſerved to Husband and Wife, and the Heirs of the Wife, *&c.* This is of Leaſes of Lands of the Wife's Inheritance. *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 28. If a *Feme* having a Rent for Life takes Husband, the *Baron* ſhall have Action of Debt for the Rent incurred during the Coverture, after the Death of the *Feme*. 1 *Danv.* 719. And Arrears due in the Life-time of the Husband, after his Death, ſhall ſurvive to the Wife, if ſhe outlives him, and her Adminiſtrators after her Death. 2 *Lutw.* 1151. A *Feme* Leſſee for Life, rendring Rent, takes Husband and dies, the *Baron* ſhall be charged in Action of Debt, for the Rent which was grown due during the Coverture, becauſe he took the Profits out of which the Rent ought to iſſue. *Keilw.* 125. *Raym.* 6. But if ſuch a *Feme* Leſſee takes *Baron* and dies, 'tis ſaid the *Baron* ſhall not be charged for Waſte during the Coverture; for he was never Leſſee. 1 *Danv.* 718. The *Baron* may have an Action alone upon the Stat. 5 *R.* 2. for Entering into the Land of the *Feme*; Treſpaſs and taking Charters of the Inheritance of the *Feme*; *Quare Impedit*, &c. But for perſonal Torts, they muſt join, though the *Baron* is to have the Damages. 1 *Danv.* 709. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 360. The Husband is to join in Actions for Battery to the Wife: And a Wife may not bring any Action for Wrong to her, without her Husband; though when they join in Action, Damage is to be laid only to the Husband. 1 *Inſt.* 326, 132. For an Injury done to the Wife alone, Action cannot be maintained by the Husband alone, without her; but for a Loſs and Injury done to the Husband, in depriving him of the Converſation and Service of his Wife, he alone may bring an Action; and theſe Actions are laid for Aſſault, and detaining the Wife, *Per quod Conſortium amiſit*, *&c.* 2 *Cro.* 538. For taking any Thing from the Wife, the Husband only is to bring the Action, who has the Property; for the Wife hath not the Property. In all Caſes where the *Feme* ſhall not have the Thing recovered but the Husband only, he alone is to bring the Action. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 360. And where an Action will ſurvive to the Wife, and ſhe may recover Damages, ſhe muſt join with the Husband in the Action. 2 *Mod.* 269. For a Promiſe or perſonal Duty to the Wife, the *Baron* only may bring the Action: And the Husband is entitled to the Fruits of his Wife's Labour, for which he may bring *Quantum Meruit*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 227. 1 *Salk.* 114. *Baron and Feme* ought to join in Actions for Debt due to the *Feme* before Coverture. By the Cuſtom of *London*, a *Feme Covert* trading there, may ſue and be ſued as a *Feme ſole Merchant*. 2 *Inſt.* 236. And where a Husband is an Alien Enemy, the Wife may be charged as a *Feme ſole*. 1 *Salk.* 116. A Man muſt anſwer for the Treſpaſſes of his Wife; and if a *Feme Covert* ſlander any Perſon, *&c.* the Husband and Wife muſt be ſued for it; and Execution is to be awarded againſt him. 11 *Rep.* 62. But a Wife for her own Crime, may be indicted without her Husband; and ſhe may ſue and be ſued without her Husband, in the Spiritual Court.

9 *Rep.* 72. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 298. A *Feme ſole* indebted takes Husband; it is then the Debt of the Husband and Wife, and both are to be ſued for it; but the Husband is not liable after the Death of the Wife, unleſs there be a Judgment againſt both during the Coverture. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 351. Where there is Judgment againſt a *Feme ſole*, who marries and dies, the *Baron* ſhall not be charged therewith. 3 *Mod.* 186. Though if the Judgment be had upon *Scire facias* againſt *Baron and Feme*, and then the *Feme* dies, he ſhall be charged. In Action brought againſt a *Feme ſole*, if pending the Action ſhe marries, this ſhall not abate the Action; but the Plaintiff may proceed to Judgment and Execution againſt her, according as the Action was commenced. 1 *Lill.* 217. *Trin.* 12 *W.* 3. *B. R.* And if a *Habeas Corpus* be brought to remove the Cauſe, the Plaintiff is to move for a *Procedendo* on the Return of the *Habeas Corpus*. And the Court of *B. R.* may refuſe it, where brought to abate a juſt Action. 1 *Salk.* 8. But if a *Feme ſole* gives a Warrant of Attorney to confeſs Judgment, and before entered ſhe marries, it is a Countermand of the Warrant, and Judgment ſhall not be had againſt Husband and Wife, to charge him. 1 *Salk.* 399. When *Baron and Feme* are ſued, the Husband muſt make an Attorney for himſelf and Wife. 2 *Saund.* If a Wife be arreſted, ſhe ſhall be diſcharged on Common Bail, let the Cauſe of Action be what it will: But if *Baron and Feme* be arreſted, the Huſband ſhall not be diſcharged, unleſs he give Bail for his Wife as well as himſelf. *Mod. Caſ.* 17. Both Husband and Wife may be taken in Execution. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 365. The *Baron* in an Account ſhall not be charged by the Receipt of his Wife, except it came to his Uſe. 1 *Danv.* 707. For Goods ſold to a Wife, to the Uſe of the Huſband, the Husband ſhall be charged, and be obliged to pay for the ſame. *Sid.* 425. If a Woman buys Things for her neceſſary Apparel, tho' without the Conſent of the Husband, yet her Huſband ſhall be bound to pay for it. *Brownl.* 47. And if the Wife buys any Thing for her ſelf, Children, or Family, and the *Baron* does any Act precedent or ſubſequent whereby he ſhews his Conſent, he may be charged thereupon. 1 *Sid.* 120. The Husband is obliged to maintain his Wife in Neceſſaries: But they muſt be according to his Degree and Eſtate, to charge the Huſband; and Neceſſaries may be ſuitable to a Huſband's Degree of Quality, but not to his Eſtate; alſo they may be Neceſſaries, but not *ex Neceſſitate* to charge her Husband. 1 *Mod.* 129. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 354. Though a Wife is very lewd, if ſhe cohabits with her Husband, he is chargeable for all Neceſſaries for her, becauſe he took her for better for worſe; and ſo he is if he runs away from her, or turns her away: But if ſhe goes away from her Husband, then as ſoon as ſuch Separation is notorious, whoever gives her Credit doth it at his Peril, and the Husband is not liable, unleſs he take her again. 1 *Salk.* 119. Where there is a Separation by Conſent, and the Wife hath a ſeparate Allowance, thoſe who truſt her do it upon her own Credit, where 'tis notorious. *Ibid.* 116. If a Husband makes his Wife an Allowance for Clothes, *&c.* which is conſtantly paid her, 'tis ſaid he ſhall not be charged. 1 *Sid.* 109. And if he forbids particular Perſons not to truſt her, he will not be chargeable to them: But a Prohibition in general, by putting her in the News-Papers, is no legal Notice not to truſt her. 1 *Ventr.* 42. Although a Wife may uſe the Goods of her Husband, yet ſhe may not diſpoſe of them: But if ſhe takes them away, it is not Felony, for ſhe cannot by our Law ſteal the Goods of the Husband; but if ſhe delivers them to an Adulterer, and he receives them, it will be Felony in him. 3 *Inſt.* 308, 310. If *Baron and Feme* are divorced *Cauſa Adulterii*, which is a Divorce *a Menſa & Thoro*, they continue *Baron and Feme*: But 'tis otherwiſe in Divorce *a Vinculo Matrimonii*, which diſſolves the Marriage. A Man within the Age of Fourteen, (his Age of Conſent to marry) takes a Woman to Wife, they are *Baron and Feme*, ſo that he may have Treſpaſs *de muliere abducta cum bonis viri*, *&c.*

Bar, (Lat. *Barra*, Fr. *Barre* or *Barriere*) In a legal Senſe is a Plea or peremptory Exception of a Defendant, ſufficient to deſtroy the Plaintiff's Action. And it is divided into *Bar* to common Intendment, and *Bar* Special, *Bar* Temporary, and Perpetual: *Bar* to a common Intendment is an Ordinary or General *Bar*, which uſually diſableth the Declaration of the Plaintiff: *Bar* Special is that which is more than Ordinary, and falls out upon ſome ſpecial Circumſtances of the Fact, as to the Caſe in Hand. *Terms de Ley* 77. *Bar* Temporary is ſuch a *Bar* that is good for the Preſent, but may afterwards fail: And *Bar* Perpetual is that which overthrows the Action of the Plaintiff for ever. *Plowd.* 26. But a Plea in *Bar*, not giving a full Anſwer to all the Matter contained in the Plaintiff's Declaration, is not good. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 211. If one be *barred* by Plea to the Writ, or to the Action of the Writ, he may have the ſame Writ again, or his right Action: But if the Plea in *Bar* be to the Action it ſelf, and the Plaintiff is *barred* by Judgment, *&c.* it is a *Bar* for ever in Perſonal Actions. 6 *Rep.* 7. And a Recovery in Debt is a good *Bar* to Action on the Caſe for the ſame Thing: Alſo a Recovery on *Aſſumpſit* in Caſe, is a good *Bar* in Debt, *&c. Cro. Jac.* 110. 4 *Rep.* 94. In all Actions Perſonal, as Debt, Account, *&c.* a *Bar* is perpetual, and in ſuch Caſe the Party hath no Remedy, but by Writ of Error or Attaint; but if a Man is *barred* in a Real Action by Judgment, yet he may have an Action of as high a Nature, becauſe it concerns his Inheritance; as for Inſtance, if he is *barred* in a Formedon in Deſcender, yet he may have a Formedon in the Remainder, *&c.* 6 *Rep.* 7. *Bar* to a common Intent is good: And if an Executor be ſued for his Teſtator's Debt, and he pleadeth that he had no Goods left in his Hands, at the Day the Writ was taken out againſt him, this is a good *Bar* to a common Intendment, till it is ſhewn that there are Goods: But if the Plaintiff can ſhew by Way of Replication that more Goods have fallen into his Hands ſince that Time, then except the Defendant alledge a better *Bar*, he ſhall be condemned in the Action. *Plowd.* 26. *Kitch.* 215. *Bro.* Tit. *Barre.* There is a *Bar* Material, and *Bar* at Large: *Bar* Material may be alſo called Special *Bar*, as when one in Stay of the Plaintiff's Action, pleadeth ſome particular Matter, as a Deſcent from him that was Owner of the Land, *&c.* a Feoffment made by the Anceſtor of the Plaintiff, or the like: A *Bar* at Large is, when the Defendant by Way of Exception, doth not traverſe the Plaintiff's Title, by Pleading, nor confeſs, or avoid it, but only makes to himſelf a Title in his Bar. *Kitch.* 68. 5 *H.* 7. 29. This Word *Bar* is likewiſe uſed for

for the Place where Serjeants and Counſellors at Law ſtand to plead the Cauſes in Court; and Priſoners are brought to anſwer their Indictments, &c. whence our Lawyers, that are called to the *Bar*, are termed Barraſters. 24 *H.* 8. *cap.* 24.

Barraſter, or Barriſter, (*Barraſterius*) Is a Counſellor learned in the Law admitted to plead at the *Bar*, and there to take upon him the Protection and Defence of Clients. They are termed *Juriſconſulti*; and in other Countries called *Licenciati in Jure*: And anciently *Barriſters* at Law were called *Apprentices* of the Law, in Lat. *Apprenticii Juris Nobiliores. Forteſc.* The Time before any ought to be called to the Bar, by the ancient Orders, was eight Years, now reduced to ſeven; and the Exerciſes done by them (if they were not called *Ex gratia*) was twelve Grand Moots, performed in the Inns of Chancery in the Time of the Grand Readings, and twenty-four Petty Moots in the Term-Times, before the Readers of the reſpective Inns: And a *Barriſter* newly called is to attend the ſix next long Vacations the Exerciſe of the Houſe, *viz.* in Lent and Summer, and is thereupon for thoſe three Years ſtiled a Vacation *Barriſter.* Alſo they are called *Utter-Barriſters*, *i. e.* Pleaders *Ouſter* the Bar, to diſtinguiſh them from Benchers, or thoſe who have been Readers, who are ſometimes admitted to plead within the Bar, as the King, Queen, or Prince's Counſel are. *Barriſters* who conſtantly attend the King's Bench, &c. are to have the Privilege of being ſued in Tranſitory Actions in the County of *Middleſex*: But it hath been queſtioned whether an Action of Debt doth lie for their Fees, unleſs it be upon ſpecial Retainer; for a Counſellor's Fee is *Honorarium quiddam*, not *Mercenarium*, as that of an Attorney or Solicitor. 2 *Inſt.* 213, 214, &c. *Wood's Inſt.* 448.

Barrator, or Barretor, (Lat. *Barractator*, Fr. *Barrateur*) Is a common Mover of Suits and Quarrels, either in Courts, or elſewhere in the Country, and is himſelf never quiet, but at Variance with one or other. *Lambert* derives the Word *Barretor* from the Lat. *Balatro*, a vile Knave; but the proper Derivation is from the Fr. *Barrateur*, *i. e.* a Deceiver, and this agrees with the Deſcription of a common *Barretor* in my Lord's *Coke's* Reports, *viz.* That he is a common Mover and Maintainer of Suits in Diſturbance of the Peace, and in taking and detaining the Poſſeſſion of Houſes and Lands, or Goods by falſe Inventions, &c. And therefore it was adjudged, that the Indictment againſt him ought to be in theſe Words, *viz.* That he is *Communis Malefactor, calumniator & ſeminator litium & Diſcordiarum inter vicinos ſuos, & pacis Regis perturbator*, &c. And there it is ſaid that a common *Barretor* is the moſt dangerous Oppreſſor in the Law; for he oppreſſeth the Innocent by Colour of Law, which was made to protect them from Oppreſſion. 8 *Rep.* 37. No one can be a *Barrator* in Reſpect of one Act only; for every Indictment for ſuch Crime muſt charge the Defendant with being *Communis Barractator*, and conclude *Contra Pacem*, &c. And it hath been holden, that a Man ſhall not be adjudged a *Barrator* for bringing any Number of Suits in his own Right, tho' they are vexatious; eſpecially if there be any Colour for them: For if they prove falſe, he ſhall pay the Defendant Coſts. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 355. 3 *Mod.* 98. A *Barriſter* at Law entertaining a Perſon in his Houſe, and bringing ſeveral Actions in his Name, where nothing was due, was found guilty of *Barretry*. 3 *Mod.* 97. An Attorney is in no Danger of being convicted of *Barretry*, in Reſpect of his maintaining another in a groundleſs Action, to the Commencing whereof he was no way Privy. *Ibid.* A common Solicitor who ſolicits Suits, is a common *Barrator*, and may be indicted thereof, becauſe it is no Profeſſion in Law. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 725. *Barretors* are puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment, bound to the good Behaviour, &c. And belonging to the Profeſſion of the Law, they ought to be further puniſhed by Diſability to practice. 34 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 1. *Hawk. P. C.* 244.

Barrel, (*Barillum*) Is a Meaſure of Wine, Ale, Oil, &c. Of Wine it contains the eighth Part of a Tun, the fourth Part of a Pipe, and the Moiety of a Hogſhead, that is thirty-one Gallons and a Half. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 13. Of Beer, it contains thirty-ſix Gallons; and of Ale, thirty-two Gallons. *Anno* 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 4. and 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 23. It is declared that the Aſſiſe of Herring-*Barrels* is thirty-two Gallons Wine Meaſure, which is about twenty-eight Gallons of old Standard, well packed, and containing in every *Barrel* uſually a Thouſand full Herrings. *Anno* 13 *El. c.* 11. The Eel *Barrel* contains thirty Gallons. 2 *H.* 6. *c.* 13.

Barriers, (Fr. *Barrieres*) Signifies that which the *French* call *Jeu de Barres*, *i. e. Palæſtra*, a Martial Exerciſe of Men, armed and fighting together with ſhort Swords within certain *Bars* or Rails, which ſeparated them from the Spectators: It is now diſuſed here in *England*. There are likewiſe *Barrier Towns*, or Places of Defence on the Frontiers of Kingdoms.

Barter, (from the Fr. *Barator*, *Circumvenire*) Signifieth in our Books to exchange one Commodity for another, or truck Wares for Wares. *Anno* 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 9. And the Reaſon may be, becauſe they that exchange in this Manner, do endeavour for the moſt Part one to over-reach and circumvent the other.

Barton, Is a Word uſed in *Devonſhire*, for the Demeſne Lands of a Manor; ſometimes for the Manor-Houſe it ſelf; and in ſome Places for Outhouſes, and Fold-Yards. In the Stat. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 12. *Barton* Lands, and Demeſne Lands, are uſed as *Synonyma's*. See *Berton*.

Bas Chevaliers, Low or inferior Knights by Tenure of a bare Military Fee, as diſtinguiſhed from Banerets the Chief or Superior Knights: Hence we call our ſimple Knights, *viz.* Knights-Bachelors, *Bas Chevaliers*. In *France* they call the Suburbs the *Bas ville*, or the inferior Town. *Kennet's Gloſſ.* to *Paroch. Antiq.*

Baſe Court, (Fr. *Cour Baſſe*) Is any inferior Court, that is not of Record, as the Court-Baron, &c. *Kitch. fol.* 95, 96.

Baſe Eſtate, (Fr. *Bas Eſtat*) Is that *Eſtate* which *Baſe* Tenants have in their Lands. And *Baſe* Tenants, according to *Lambert*, are thoſe who perform villanous Services to their Lords, *Kitchen fol.* 41. makes *Baſe* Tenure and Frank Tenure to be Contraries, and puts Copyholders in the Number of *Baſe* Tenants; where it may be gathered that every *Baſe* Tenant holds at the Will of the Lord: But there is a Difference between a *Baſe Eſtate* and Villenage; for to hold in pure Villenage is to do all that the Lord will command him; and if a Copyholder have but a *Baſe Eſtate*, he not holding by the Performance of every Commandment of his Lord, cannot be ſaid to hold in Villenage: And Copyholders are

by the Cuſtoms of Manors, and Continuance of Time, grown out of that extream Servitude wherein they were at firſt created.

Baſe Fee, Is a Tenure in *Fee* at the Will of the Lord, diſtinguiſhed from Socage free Tenure. *Baſſa Tenura*, or *Baſe* Tenure, is a holding by Villenage, or other cuſtomary Service, oppoſed to *Alta Tenura*, the higher Tenure in *Capite*, or by Military Service, &c.——*Manerium de* Cheping Farendon *cum pertinentiis eſt de antiquo Dominico coronæ Domini Regis, unde omnia prædicta tenementa ſunt parcella, & de* Baſſa Tenura *ejuſdem manerii.* Conſuetud. Domus de Farendon, M. S. 44.

Baſels (*Baſelli*) A Kind of Coin aboliſhed by King *Hen.* 2..*Anno* 1158. *Holinſhed's Chron. p.* 67.

Baſelard, or **Baſillard**, In the Stat. 12 *Ri.* 2. *c.* 6. Signifies a Weapon, which Mr. *Speight* in his Expoſition upon *Chaucer*, calls *Pugionem vel ſicam*, a Poniard; *Arrepto* Baſillardo *transfixit*, &c. *Cum alio* Baſilardo *penetravit latera ejus*, &c. Knighton, lib. 5. pag. 2731.

Baſileus, A Word mentioned in ſeveral of our Hiſtiorians ſignifying King, and ſeems peculiar to the Kings of *England. Monaſticon, Tom.* 1. *pag.* 65. *Ego* Edgar *totius Angliæ* Baſileus *Confirmavi.*——In many Places of the *Monaſticon* this Word occurs; and alſo in *Ingulphus, Malmesbury, Mat. Paris, Hovenden*, &c.

Baſnetum, A *Baſnet*, or Helmet. By *Inqu.* 22 *Ed.* 3. After the Death of *Laurence de Haſtings* Earl of *Pembroke* it was found thus——*Quod quidem Manerium*, (*i. e. de* Aſton Cantlore) *per ſe tenetur de Domino Rege in Capite, per ſervitium inveniendi unum Hominem peditem, cum Arcu ſine chorda, cum uno* Baſneto, *ſive Cappa, per xl. dies ſumptibus ſuis propriis, quotiens fuerit guerra in* Wallia.

Baſſinet, A Skin with which the Soldiers covered themſelves. *Blount.*

Baſtard, (*Baſtardus*) From the Brit. *Baſtaerd, i. e. Nothus* or *Spurius*, is one that is born of any Woman not married, ſo that his Father is not known by the Order of Law, and therefore is called *Filius Populi*, the Child of the People.

Cui Pater eſt Populus, pater eſt ſibi nullus & omnis:
Cui Pater eſt Populus, non habet ipſe Patrem.

The learned *Spelman* very rationally derives the opprobrious Name of *Baſtard* from the Norman *Bas*, and Saxon *Steort*, Riſe or Original; as a Perſon of a baſe and vile Birth: Such *Baſtard* cannot inherit Land as Heir to his Father; nor can any Perſon inherit Land as Heir to him, but one that is Heir of his Body. *Litt. Sect.* 401. *Baſtard* is *Terminus a quo*, he is the firſt of his Family; for he hath no Relation of which the Law takes any Notice; but this muſt be underſtood as to Civil Purpoſes, there being a Relation as to Moral Purpoſes, and therefore he cannot marry his own Mother, or *Baſtard* Siſter. 3 *Salk.* 66, 67. If a Woman be with Child by a Man, who afterwards marries her, and then the Child is born, this Child is no *Baſtard:* But if a Man hath Iſſue by a Woman before Marriage, and after they marry, the Iſſue is a *Baſtard* by our Law; but Legitimate by the Civil Law. 2 *Inſt.* 96, 97. If a Man marries a Woman groſly big with Child by another, and within three Days after ſhe is delivered, in our Law the Iſſue is no *Baſtard*; but it is a *Baſtard* by the Spiritual Law. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 729. And where a Child is born within a Day after Marriage between Parties of full Age, if there be no apparent Impoſſibility that the Husband ſhould be the Father of it, the Child is not a *Baſtard*, but ſuppoſed to be the Child of the Husband. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 358. But if the Husband be but eight or nine Years of Age, or if he be within the Age of fourteen, the Iſſue is a *Baſtard:* So where a Husband is Gelt, or hath loſt his Genitals, &c. which ſhews an Impoſſibility to get a Child, the Iſſue of his Wife though born within Marriage, is a *Baſtard.* 1 *Inſt.* 244. 1 *Danv.* 278. But by the Law of the Land, a Perſon cannot be a *Baſtard* who is born after Eſpouſals, unleſs it be by ſpecial Matter. If a Woman elope from her Husband, ſo as he be within the four Seas, her Iſſue ſhall not be a *Baſtard* by our Law, though by the Spiritual Law he ſhall: And if the Wife continues in Adultery, and hath Iſſue, this is a *Baſtard* in our Law. 1 *Danv.* 730. By the Common Law, if the Husband be *infra quatuor maria*, ſo that by Intendment he may converſe with his Wife, and the Wife hath Iſſue, the Child will not be a *Baſtard:* But he is a *Baſtard* who is born of a Woman when her Husband, at and from the Time of the Begetting to the Birth, is *extra quatuor maria.* 1 *Inſt.* 244. 2 *Salk.* 483. If a Woman hath Iſſue, the Husband being over Sea ſo long before the Birth of the Iſſue, which his Wife hath in his Abſence, that the Iſſue cannot be his, this is a *Baſtard.* 1 *Danv.* 729. If the Husband be only over in *Ireland*, it is otherwiſe. A Divorce *cauſa Præcontractus, cauſa Affinitatis, cauſa Frigiditatis*, &c. *baſtardizes* the Iſſue; not for Cauſe ſubſequent to the Marriage: But if the Man and Woman continue Husband and Wife for all their Lives, the Iſſue cannot be a *Baſtard* by Divorce after their Death. 1 *Danv.* Where a Woman on Divorce *a Menſa & Thoro*, lives in Adultery with another, her Children by ſuch other are *Baſtards*; for Children born in Adultery, are born out of the Limits of Matrimony. Though if Husband and Wife conſent to live ſeparate, the Children born after ſuch Separation ſhall be taken to be Legitimate, becauſe the Acceſs of the Husband ſhall be preſumed; but if it be found there was no Acceſs, then they are *Baſtards.* 1 *Salk.* 122. If a Woman hath a Child forty Weeks and eight Days after the Death of her Husband it ſhall be Legitimate; the Law having appointed no exact certain Time for Birth of Legitimate Iſſues. 1 *Danv.* 726. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 236. If a Man or Woman marry a ſecond Wife or Husband, the firſt being living, and have Iſſue by ſuch ſecond Wife or Husband, the Iſſue is a *Baſtard.* 39 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 14. &c. Before the ſtatute 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 21. One was adjudged a *Baſtard, Quia filius ſacerdotis.* He that gets a *Baſtard* in the Hundred of *Middleton*, in the County of *Kent*, forfeits all his Goods and Chattels to the King. *M. S. de temp. Ed.* 3. By Statute, the two next Juſtices of Peace (one being of the *Quorum*) are to make Orders for puniſhing the Mother and Father of a *Baſtard* Child, and for Relief of the Pariſh where born: And by Order of the Juſtices, the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor may ſeize Goods, &c. of the Father and Mother to diſcharge the Pariſh: Alſo Juſtices of the Peace have Power to ſend lewd Women having *Baſtards* to the Houſe of Correction, for one Year, &c. But Perſons able to keep them, are not within the Statute. It is adjudged Murder to conceal the Death of a *Baſtard* Child when born, unleſs there be Proof to the contrary, that it was ſtill-born. 18 *Eliz. cap.* 3. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2, 7. and 21 *Jac.* 1. If any one conſpire

to

to charge another to be the Father of a *Baſtard* Child, he may be indicted and puniſhed, with publick Whipping, &c. It is only in the Power of the King and Parliament to make a *Baſtard* Legitimate. *Dav. Rep.* 37.

Baſtardy, (*Baſtardia*) Signifies a Defect of Birth, objected to one born out of Wedlock. The Stat. 9 H. 6. *cap.* 11. And *Kitch. fol.* 64. mention *Baſtardy* General and Special; the Difference whereof is, that *Baſtardy General* is a Certificate from the Biſhop of the Dioceſe to the King's Juſtices, after Inquiry made, that the Party enquired of is a *Baſtard*, or not a *Baſtard*, upon ſome Queſtion of Inheritance: *Baſtardy Special* is a Suit commenced in the King's Court, againſt him that calls another *Baſtard*, ſo termed, becauſe *Baſtardy* is the Principal Caſe in Trial, and no Inheritance contended for. And by this it appears that in both theſe Significations, *Baſtardy* is an Examination or Trial, whether a Man's Birth be defective or legitimate. *Baſtardy* is of Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction; but it muſt be intended General *Baſtardy*, as whether he that is charged with *Baſtardy* were born in lawful Matrimony, and his Father and Mother were ever joined in lawful Marriage, which is triable by the Biſhop's Certificate: Special *Baſtardy*, as whether the Defendant was born before Marriage, &c. where the Matrimony is confeſſed; and where an Action is brought for calling a Man *Baſtard*, &c. is triable in the Temporal Courts, by the Country. 1 *Inſt.* 134. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 367. *Hob.* 117. The Queſtion of *Baſtardy* ought to be firſt moved in the Temporal Courts; and after Iſſue joined thereupon, the ſame is tranſmitted by Writ to the Eccleſiaſtical Court, to be examined and certified. *Dav. Rep.* 52. But the Judges ſhall not award a Writ to the Ordinary to certify whether a Perſon be *Baſtard* or not, till Proclamation is iſſued for all Perſons having Intereſt therein to make their Objections before the Ordinary againſt the Party; and any Certificate of the Ordinary concerning *Baſtardy* without ſuch Proclamation ſhall be void. *Stat.* 9. *H.* 6. A Certificate by the Biſhop duly made, the Law gives entire Credit to: And if a Man be certified a *Baſtard* by the Ordinary, he ſhall be perpetually bound, becauſe it is the higheſt Trial thereof. Doctor and Student 68. But if a Perſon be certified to be a *Baſtard*, this doth not bind before Judgment in the Action between him and the other Party; neither doth it bind if the Plaintiff be after nonſuited. 18 *E.* 3. 34. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 733. A *Baſtard* is a good Name of Purchaſe; for *Baſtards* having gotten Names by Reputation, may purchaſe by ſuch Names to them and their Heirs: And a Limitation to them when *in eſſe*, and known, is good; but not before they are born. Likewiſe a Remainder may be made to ſuch by the Name of Son of the reputed Father; though not by the Name of Iſſue, which muſt be lawful, nor may a Uſe be raiſed to ſuch a reputed Son; but a Man may deviſe all his Eſtate by Will to a *Baſtard*, by his reputed Name. 1 *Inſt.* 3. 6 *Rep.* 65. *Dyer* 374.

Baſton, (*Fr.*) A Staff, or Club; and by our Statutes it ſignifies one of the Warden of the *Fleet*'s Servants or Officers, who attends the King's Courts with a red Staff for taking ſuch into Cuſtody who are committed by the Court. 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 12. 5 *Eliz. c.* 23. See *Tipſtaff.*

Baſus, *Per* Baſum *tolnetum capere*, To take Toll by Strike, and not by Heap; *per baſum*, being oppoſed to *in cumulo vel cantello*——*Tolnetus ad molendinum ſit ſecundum conſuetudinem regni*; *menſuræ per quas tolnetus capi debet ſint concordantes menſuris Domini Regis, & capiatur tolnetus per* Baſum, *& nichil in cumulo vel cantello* ——Conſuetud. Domus de Farendon M. S. f. 42.

Batable Ground, Is taken for the Land that lay between *England* and *Scotland*, heretofore in Queſtion, when they were diſtinct Kingdoms, to which it belonged. *Anno* 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. and 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. It ſeems to mean as if we ſhould ſay, litigious or *Debatable Ground*, *i. e.* Land about which there is Debate; and by that Name *Skene* calls *Ground* that is in Debate or Controverſy. *Camb. Britan.* Tit. *Cumberland.*

Batitoria, A Fulling Mill. 'Tis mentioned in the *Monaſticon*, *Tom.* 2. *pag.* 832. *Uſque ad ſtagnum Molendini ipſius* Willielmi *cum* Batitoria *& agardino ſuo ubique*, &c.

Battel (Fr. *Battaile*) Signifies a Trial by Combat, which was anciently allowed of in our Laws, where the Defendant in Appeal of Murder or Felony may fight with the Appellant, and make Proof thereby whether he be culpable or innocent of the Crime. *Glanv. lib.* 14. *c.* 1. When an Appellee of Felony wages *Battel*, he pleads that he is *Not guilty*, and that he is ready to defend the ſame by his Body, and then flings down his Glove; and if the Appellant will join *Battel*, he replies, That he is ready to make good his Appeal by his Body upon the Body of the Appellee, and takes up the Glove: And then the Appellee lays his right Hand on the Book, and with his left Hand takes the Appellant by the Right, and ſwears thus: *Hear this thou who calleſt thy ſelf* John *by the Name of Baptiſm, that I who call my ſelf* Thomas *by the Name of Baptiſm, did not feloniouſly Murder thy Father* W. *by Name on the Day and Year of*, &c. *at* B. *as you ſurmiſe, nor am any Way guilty of the ſaid Felony*; *ſo help me God.* And then he ſhall kiſs the Book, and ſay; *And this I will defend againſt thee by my Body, as this Court ſhall award.* Then the Appellant lays his right Hand on the Book, and with his left Hand takes the Appellee by the Right, and ſwears to this Effect: *Hear this thou who calleſt thy ſelf* Thomas *by the Name of Baptiſm, that thou didſt feloniouſly on the Day, and in the Year*, &c. *at* B. *Murder my Father* W. *by Name*; *ſo help me God.* And then he ſhall kiſs the Book, and ſay; *And this I will prove againſt thee by my Body, as this Court ſhall award.* This being done, the Court ſhall appoint a Day and Place for the *Battel*, and in the mean while the Appellee ſhall be kept in Cuſtody of the Marſhal, and the Appellant find Sureties to be ready to fight at the Time and Place, unleſs he be an Approver, in which Caſe he ſhall alſo be kept by the Marſhal: And the Night before the Day of *Battel*, both Parties ſhall be arraigned by the Marſhal, and ſhall be brought into the Field before the Juſtices of the Court where the Appeal is depending, at the Riſing of the Sun, bare headed, and bare legged from the Knee downwards, and bare in the Arms to the Elbows, armed only with Baſtons an Ell long, and four cornered Targets, and before they engage, they ſhall both make Oath, *That they have neither eat nor drunk, nor done any Thing elſe by which the Law of God may be depreſſed, and the Law of the Devil exalted:* And then after Proclamation for Silence under Pain of Impriſonment, they ſhall begin the Combat, wherein if the Appellee be ſo far vanquiſhed that he cannot or will not

fight any longer, he may be adjudged to be hanged immediately; but if he can maintain the Fight till the Stars appear, he ſhall have Judgment to be quit of the Appeal: And if the Appellant become a crying Coward, the Appellee ſhall recover his Damages, and may plead his Acquittal in Bar of a ſubſequent Indictment or Appeal; and the Appellant ſhall for his Perjury loſe his *Liberam legem.* If an Appellant become blind by the Act of God after he has waged *Battel*, the Court will diſcharge him of the *Battel*; and in ſuch Caſe it is ſaid that the Appellee ſhall go free. This Trial by *Battel* is at the Defendant's Choice; but if the Plaintiff be under an apparent Diſability of fighting, as under Age, maimed, *&c.* he may counterplead the Wager of *Battel*, and compel the Defendant to put himſelf upon his Country: Alſo any Plaintiff may counterplead a Wager of *Battel*, by alledging ſuch Matters againſt the Defendant as induce a violent Preſumption of Guilt; as in Appeal of Death, that he was found lying upon the deceaſed with a bloody Knife in his Hand, *&c.* for here the Law will not oblige the Plaintiff to make good his Accuſation in ſo extraordinary a Manner, when in all Appearance he may prove it in the ordinary Way. It is a good Counterplea of *Battel* that the Defendant hath been indicted for the ſame Fact; when if Appeal be brought, the Defendant ſhall not wage *Battel.* And if a Peer of the Realm bring an Appeal, the Defendant ſhall not be admitted to wage *Battel*, by Reaſon of the Dignity of the Appellant. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 426, 427. This Trial by *Battel* is before the Conſtable and Marſhal; but with all its Ceremonies is now diſuſed. See *Glanv. lib.* 14. *Bracton lib.* 3. *Britton cap.* 22. *Smith de Rep. Angl. lib.* 2. *Co. Lit.* 294, *&c.* Vide *Combat.*

Battery, (from the Fr. *Batre* to ſtrike, or Sax. *Batte*, a Club) Is any Injury done to another in a violent Manner; as by ſtriking or beating of a Man, puſhing, jolting, filliping upon the Noſe, *&c.* The Civilians call it *Injuriam Perſonalem*, *&c.* And it is alſo defined by our Law to be a Treſpaſs committed by one Man upon another *Vi & Armis*, *& contra Pacem*, *&c.* This Offence is puniſhable by Action and Indictment; on Action for the Injury at the Suit of the Party, the Offender ſhall render Damages, *&c.* And on Indictment at the Suit of the King, for a Breach of the Peace, he ſhall be fined according to the Heinouſneſs of the Offence. *Dalt.* 282. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 134. For here the Perſon offending is ſubject to a twofold Puniſhment, *viz.* a Fine to the King, and Damages to the Party; though it is uſual only to bring an Action for Damages, which in *Battery* and Maihem the Court may increaſe upon View of the Record and the Perſon. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 572. But a Man may beat another who firſt aſſaults him, in his own Defence, and juſtify in an Action by Special Pleading, or that the *Battery* was occaſioned by his own Aſſault; or the Defendant may give that in Evidence upon *Not guilty* to an Indictment: And the Record of the Conviction of the Offender by Indictment, may ſerve afterwards for Evidence in Action of Treſpaſs for the ſame Aſſault and *Battery. Terms de Ley* 81, 82. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 546. A Man may lawfully beat a Perſon, to defend his Goods or Poſſeſſion; but if in this Caſe he kills him, it will be Felony. 2 *Inſt.* 316. And in other Caſes the Beating of another, in a moderate Manner, is juſtifiable; as the Parent of his Child, a Maſter his Servant, or Apprentice, *&c.* See *Aſſault.*

Batus, (*Lat.* from the Sax. *Bat*, and the old Brit. *Bad*) a Boat, and *Batellus* A little Boat—— *Conceſſit etiam eidem* Hugo Wake *pro ſe & Hared. ſuis, quod prædictus Abbas & ſucceſſores ſui & Eccleſia ſua de* Croyland *habeant tres* Batellos *in* Harnolt, *&c. Chart. Ed.* 1. 20 *Julii* 18 *Regni.* Hence we have an old Word *Batſwain*, for ſuch as we now call *Boatſwain* of a Ship.

Baubella, (*Baubles*) A Word mention'd in *Hovedon*, in *R.* 1. and ſignifies Jewels or precious Stones. —— *Tres partes Theſauri ſui & omnia* Baubella *ſua diviſit.*

Baudekin, (*Baldicum*, and *Baldekinum*) Cloth of *Baudekin*, or Gold; or Tiſſue upon which Figures in Silk, *&c.* were imbroidered. *Anno* 4 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. *Erat pannus* auro *rigidus, plumatoque opere intertextus*: But ſome Writers account it only Cloth of Silk.

Bawdy-houſe, (*Lupanar, Fornix*) A Houſe of ill Fame, kept for the Reſort and Commerce of lewd People of both Sexes. The Keeping of a *Bawdy-Houſe* comes under the Cognizance of the Temporal Law, as a Common Nuſance, not only in Reſpect of its indangering the Publick Peace, by drawing together diſſolute and debauched Perſons, and promoting Quarrels, but alſo in Reſpect of its Tendency to corrupt the Manners of the People, by an open Profeſſion of Lewdneſs. 3 *Inſt.* 205. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 196. Thoſe who keep *Bawdy-Houſes* are puniſhable with Fine and Impriſonment; and alſo ſuch infamous Puniſhment, as Pillory, *&c.* as the Court in Diſcretion ſhall inflict: A Lodger who keeps only a ſingle Room for the Uſe of *Bawdry*, is indictable for keeping a *Bawdy-Houſe.* 1 *Salk.* 382. Perſons reſorting to a *Bawdy-Houſe*, are puniſhable, and they may be bound to the good Behaviour, *&c.* But if one be indicted for keeping or frequenting a *Bawdy-Houſe*, it muſt be expreſly alledged to be ſuch a *Houſe*, and that the Party knew it; and not by Suſpicion only. *Poph.* 208. A Conſtable upon Information, that a Man and Woman are gone to a lewd *Houſe*, or about to commit Fornication or Adultery, may if he finds them together, carry them before a Juſtice of Peace without any Warrant, and the Juſtice may bind them over to the Seſſions. *Dalt.* 214. Conſtables in theſe Caſes may call others to their Aſſiſtance, enter *Bawdy-Houſes*, and arreſt the Offenders for a Breach of the Peace: In *London* they may carry them to Priſon; and by the Cuſtom of the City, Whores and *Bawds* may be carted. 3 *Inſt* 206. It was always held infamous to keep a *Bawdy-Houſe*; yet ſome of our Hiſtorians mention *Bawdy-Houſes*, publickly allowed here in former Times till the Reign of *H.* 8. and aſſign the Number to be 18 thus allowed on the Bankſide in *Southwark. Mod. Juſt.* 227. See *Stews* and *Brothel-Houſes.*

Form of an *Indictment* for keeping a *Bawdy-Houſe.*

JUR. *&c. quod* A. B. *de, &c. die & anno, &c. & diverſis temporibus antea & poſtea apud, &c. tenent & cuſtodiunt, occupant, & frequentant in Domibus ſuis ibid. communia Hoſpitia Lupan. luxur. & fornication. & permittunt homines & alias perſonas ſuſpectas, & non boni geſtus nec famæ, cum meretricibus carnaliter incubare, ad magnum nocumentum totius Populi Domini Regis, ibidem prope commorantium, & in malum Exemplum omnium aliorum in tali caſu delinquen. ac contra pacem, &c.* Bay,

Bay, or *Pen*, Is a Pond-Head made up of a great Height, to keep in Water for the Supply of a Mill, &c. ſo that the Wheel of the Mill may be driven by the Water coming thence through a Paſſage or Floodgate. A Harbour where Ships ride at Sea near ſome Port, is alſo called a *Bay*: And this Word is mentioned *anno* 27 *Eliz. c.* 19. *Buchanan* in his Hiſtory of *Scotland*, writes it *Bei*, and expounds it by *Sinus Maris*.

Beacon, (from the Sax. *Beacen*, *i. e. ſignum*) A Signal well known; being a Fire maintained on ſome Eminence near the Coaſts of the Sea, to prevent Invaſions, &c. 4 *Inſt.* 148. 8 *Eliz. c.* 13. Hence *Beaconage* (*Beaconagium*) Money paid towards the Maintenance of *Beacons*; and we ſtill uſe the Word *Beckon* to give Notice unto. See Stat. 5 *H.* 4. &c.

Bead, or *Bede* (Sax. *Bead*, *Oratio*) A Prayer; ſo that to ſay over *Beads*, is to ſay over one's Prayers. They were moſt in Uſe before Printing, when poor Perſons could not go to the Charge of a Manuſcript Book: Though they are ſtill uſed in many Parts of the World, where the *Roman* Catholick Religion prevails. They are not allowed to be brought into *England*, or any ſuperſtitious Things, to be uſed here, under the Penalty of a *Præmunire*, by Statute 13 *El. c.* 2.

Beam, Is that Part of the Head of a Stag where the Horns grow, from the Sax. *Beam*, *i. e. Arbor*; becauſe they grown out of the Head as Branches out of a Tree. *Beam* is likewiſe uſed for a common Balance of Weights in Cities and Towns.

Bearers, Signifies ſuch as bear down or oppreſs others, and is ſaid to be all one with Maintainers —— Juſtices of Aſſiſe ſhall inquire of, hear and determine Maintenors, *Bearers*, and Conſpirators, &c. Stat. 4 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 11.

Beaſts *of Chaſe* (*Feræ Campeſtres*) Are five, *viz.* The Buck, Doe, Fox, Marten and Roe. *Manw. part* 1. *pag.* 342. *Beaſts of the Foreſt*, (*Feræ Silveſtres*) otherwiſe caſted *Beaſts* of Venery, are the Hart, Hind, Boar and Wolf. *Ibid. par.* 2. *cap.* 4. *Beaſts* and *Fowls* of the *Warren* are the Hare, Coney, Pheaſant, and Partridge. *Ibid. Reg. Orig.* 95, 86. &c. *Co. Litt.* 233.

Beau-pleader, (*Pulchre Placitando*, Fr. *Beauplaider*, *i. e.* to plead fairly) Is a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlbridge*, 52 *Hen.* 3. *cap.* 11. whereby it is enacted, That neither in the Circuit of Juſtices, nor in Counties, Hundreds, or Courts-Baron, any Fines ſhall be taken for Fair Pleading, *viz.* for not Pleading fairly or aptly to the Purpoſe; upon which Statute, this Writ was ordained, directed to the Sheriff, Bailiff, or him who ſhall demand ſuch Fine, and it is a Prohibition not to do it; whereupon an *Alias*, and *Pluries*, and *Attachment* may be had, &c. but then the Party ought to be diſtrained for the Fine; for if the Sheriff or other Officer demand ſuch Fine, and do not diſtrain for the ſame; then he cannot have a Writ of Attachment for ſuch Demand made, becauſe he is not damnified by the Demand. *New Nat. Br.* 596, 597. *Beau-pleader* is as well in Reſpect of vicious Pleading, as of the fair Pleading, by way of Amendment. 2 *Inſt.* 122.

Bedel, (*Bedellus* Sax. *Bydel*) A Cryer or Meſſenger of a Court, that cites Men to appear and anſwer: And it is an inferior Officer of a Pariſh or Liberty, very well known in *London*, and the *Suburbs*. There are likewiſe Univerſity *Bedles*, and Church *Bedels*; now called Summoners and Apparators: And *Manwood* in his *Foreſt Laws*, ſaith there are Foreſt *Beadles*, that make all manner of Garniſhments for the Courts of the Foreſt, and all Proclamations, and alſo execute the Proceſs of the Foreſt, like unto Bailiffs Errant of a Sheriff in his County. —— Edgarus *interdicit omnibus Miniſtris*, *id eſt*, *vicecomitibus*, Bedellis & *Balivis*, &c. *Ne introeant fines & limites dicti Mariſci*. Ingulph. Hiſt. Croyl.

Bedelary, (*Bedelaria*) Is the ſame to a *Bedel*, as Bailiwick to a Bailiff. *Lit. lib.* 3. *c.* 5. —— Will. *filius* Adæ *tenet* Bedelariam *Hundredi de* Macclesfield, &c. Ex Rot. Antiq.

Bederep, *alias Bidrepe* (*Sax.*) Is a Service which ſome Tenants were anciently bound to perform, *viz.* To *reap* their Landlord's Corn at Harveſt, as ſome yet are tied to give them one, two, or three Days Work, when commanded. This cuſtomary Service of inferior Tenants, was called in the Latin *Præcaria*, *Bedrepium*, &c. —— *Debent venire in Autumno ad Præcariam quæ vocatur a le* Bederepe. *Plac. in Craſt. Pur.* 10 *H.* 3. *Rot.* 8. *Surrey*. See *Magna Præcaria*.

Bedewери, Thoſe which we now call *Banditi*, profligate and excommunicated Perſons. The Word is mentioned in *Mat. Pariſ. ann.* 1258.

Beggars, Pretending to be blind, lame, &c. found begging in the Streets, are to be removed by the Conſtables, and refuſing to be removed, ſhall be whipped, &c. Stat. 12 *Ann.* See *Rogue*.

Belgæ, The Inhabitants of *Somerſetſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, and *Hampſhire*. Blount.

Benefice, (*Beneficium*) Is generally taken for any Eccleſiaſtical Living or Promotion; and *Benefices* are divided into elective and donative: So alſo it is uſed in the Canon Law. 3 *Inſt.* 155. *Duarenus de* Beneficiis, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 3. All Church Preferments, Dignities, &c. are *Benefices*; but they muſt be given for Life, not for Years, or at Will. Deaneries, Prebendaries, &c. are *Benefices* with Cure of Souls, though not comprehended as ſuch within the Statute 21 *H.* 8. *cap.* 13. of Reſidency. But according to a more ſtrict and proper Acceptation, *Benefices* are only Rectories, and Vicarages. *Beneficia* were formerly Portions of Land, &c. given by Lords to their Followers, for their Maintenance; but afterwards as theſe Tenures became Perpetual and Hereditary, they left their Name of *Beneficia* to the Livings of the Clergy, and retained to themſelves the Names of *Feuds*: And *Beneficium* was an Eſtate in Land at firſt granted for Life only, ſo called, becauſe it was held *ex mero Beneficio* of the Donor; and the Tenants were bound to ſwear Fealty to the Lord, and to ſerve him in the Wars, thoſe Eſtates being commonly given to Military Men: But at Length by the Conſent of the Donor, or his Heirs, they were continued for the Lives of the Sons of the Poſſeſſors, and by Degrees paſt into an Inheritance; and ſometimes ſuch *Benefices* were given to Biſhops, and Abbots, ſubject to the like Services, *viz.* to provide Men to ſerve in the Wars; and when they as well as the Laity had obtained a Property of theſe Lands, they were called *Regalia* when given by the King; and on the Death of a Biſhop, &c. returned to the King till another was choſen. *Spelm.* of *Feuds*, *cap.* 2. *Blount. Verb.* Beneficium. Lands were anciently held *in Beneficio*; and then granted *in Alodium perpetuo jure*, &c.

Beneficio primo Eccleſiaſtico habendo, A Writ directed from the King to the Chancellor, to beſtow the *Benefice* that ſhall firſt fall in the King's Gift

Gift, above or under ſuch a Value, upon ſuch a particular Perſon. *Reg. Orig.* 307.

Benerth, An ancient Service which the Tenant rendered to his Lord with his Plough and Cart. *Lamb. Itin. p.* 222. *Co. Lit.* 86.

Benevolence, (*Benevolentia*) Is uſed in the Chronicles and Statutes of this Realm for a voluntary Gratuity, given by the Subjects to the King. *Stow's Annals pag.* 701. And *Stow* ſaith, that it grew from *Edward* the Fourth's Days: You may find it alſo *Anno* 11 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 10. yielded to that Prince in regard of his great Expences in Wars, and otherwiſe. 12 *Rep.* 119. And by Act of Parliament 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 4. it was given to his Majeſty K. *Cha.* 2. but with a Proviſo that it ſhould not be drawn into future Example: So that all Supplies of this Nature are now by way of Taxes. In other Nations *Benevolences* are given ſometimes to Lords of the Fee, by their Tenants, *&c. Caſſan. de Conſuet. Burg. p.* 134, 136.

Benevolentia Regis habenda, The Form of Purchaſing the King's Pardon and Favour, in ancient Fines and Submiſſions, to be reſtored to Eſtate, Title, or Place——Thomas *de* S. Walerico *dat Regi mille marcas, pro habenda* Benevolentia Regis, *& pro habendis Terris ſuis unde Diſſeiſitus fuit.* Paroch. Antiq. p. 172.

Berbiage, (*Berbiagium*) *Nativi Tenentes Manerii de* Caliſtoke *reddunt per An. de certo redditu vocat.* Berbiag. *ad le* Hokeday *xix s.* M. S. Survey of the Dutchy of *Cornwal.*

Berbicaria, A Sheep-Down, or Ground to feed Sheep. *Leg. Alfredi c.* 9. *Et quod de* Berbicaria, *&c. Monaſticon Tom.* 1. *p.* 308.

Bercaria, *Berchery*, (from the Fr. *Bergeria*) A Sheep-Fold, or other Incloſure for the keeping of Sheep: In *Domeſday* it is written *Berquarium.* 2 *Inſt.* 476. —— *Mandatum eſt* Roberto de Lexinton, *quod Abbati de* Miraval *faciat unam* Bercariam *in paſtura de* Fairfield *ad oves ſuas Cuſtodiendas.* Clauſ. 9 Hen. 3. m. 12. —— *Dedi ſexaginta acras terræ ad unam* Bercariam *faciendam.*—— Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 599. *Bercarium* is taken for a Shepherd: And *Bercaria* is ſaid to be abbreviated from *Barbicaria*, from *Berbex*; hence comes *Berbicus* a Ram, *Berbica* an Ewe, *Caro Berbicina*, Mutton. *Cowel.*

Berefellarii: There were ſeven Churchmen ſo called, anciently belonging to the Church of St. *John* of *Beverley*——*Sed quia eorum turpe nomen* Berefellarium *patens riſui remanebat, dictos ſeptem de cætero non* Berefellarios *ſed Perſonas volumus nuncupari.* Pat. 21 R. 2. par. 3. m. 10. per Inſpex.

Berefreit, **Berefreid**, A large wooden Tower. *Simeon Dunelm. ann.* 1123.

Berewicha, or **Berwica**, Villages or Hamlets belonging to ſome Town or Manor. This Word often occurs in *Domeſday: Iſtæ ſunt* Berewichæ *ejuſdem Manerii* ——

Berghmaſter, (from the Sax. *Berg* a Hill, *Mons, quaſi* Maſter of the Mountain) Is a chief Officer among the *Derbyſhire* Miners, who alſo executes the Office of a Coroner —— *Juratores dicunt, quod in Principio quando Mineratores veniunt in Campum Mineras quærentes, inventa Minera, veniunt ad Balivum, qui dicitur* Berghmayſter, *& petunt ab eo duas Metas, &c.* — Eſc. de An. 16 Ed. 1. num. 34. *in Turri London.* The *Germans* call a Mountaineer, or Miner, a *Bergman:* And *Berghmaſter*, is vulgarly called *Barmaſter*, and *Barmer.*

Berghmoth or **Berghmote**, Comes from the Sax. *Berg*, a Hill, and *Gemote* an Aſſembly; and is as much as to ſay an Aſſembly or Court upon a Hill, which is held in *Derbyſhire* for deciding Pleas and Controverſies among the Miners—— *Juratores etiam dicunt quod Placita del* Berghmoth *debent teneri de tribus ſeptimanis in tres ſeptimanas ſuper Mineram de Pecco.* Eſc. 16 Ed. 1. And on this *Court of Berghmote*, Mr. *Manlove* in his Treatiſe of the Cuſtoms of the Miners, hath a Copy of *Verſes*, with *References* to Statutes, *&c.*

3 E. 6. Art. 9.	*And Suit for* Oar *muſt be in* Berghmote Court. *Thither for Juſtice* Miners *muſt reſort:*
16 Ed. 1. c. 2.	*And two great Courts of* Berghmote *ought to be,*
3 E. 6. Art. 10.	*In every Year upon the* Minery:
3 & 4 P. & M. Art. 19.	*To puniſh* Miners *that Tranſgreſs the Law,* *To curb Offences, and keep all in aw:*
26 Ed. 1. c. 1. &c.	*To fine Offenders that do break the Peace,* *Or ſhed Man's Blood, or any Tumults raiſe:* *To ſwear* Berghmaſters *that they faithfully* *Perform their Duty on the* Minery; *And make Arreſts, and eke Impartially* *Impannel Jurors, Cauſes for to try;* *And ſee that Right be done from Time to Time* *Both to the Lord, and Farmers on the* Mine.

Beria, *Berie*, *Berry*, A large open Field; and thoſe Cities and Town in *England* which end with that Word, are built in plain and open Places, and do not derive their Names from Boroughs as Sir *Hen. Spelman* imagines. Moſt of our Gloſſographers in the Names of Places have confounded the Word *Berie*, with that of *Bury*, and *Borough*, as if the Appellative of ancient Towns; whereas the true Senſe of the Word *Berie* is a flat wide Campain, as is proved from ſufficient Authorities by the learned *Du Freſne*, who obſerves that *Beria Sancti Edmundi* mentioned by *Mat. Pariſ. ſub an.* 1174. is not to be taken for the Town, but for the adjoining Plain. To this may be added that many flat and wide Meads, and other open Grounds, are called by the Name of *Beries*, and *Beryfields:* The ſpacious Meadow between *Oxford* and *Iſley* was in the Reign of King *Athelſtan* called *Bery. B.* Twine *M. S.* As is now the largeſt Paſture Ground in *Quarendon* in the County of *Buckingham*, known by the Name of *Beryfield.* And though theſe Meads have been interpreted Demeſne or Manor Meadows, yet were they truly any flat open Meadows, that lay adjoining to any Vill or Farm.

Berra, A plain open Heath. *Berras aſſartare*, to grub up ſuch barren Heaths.

Bernet, *Incendium*, comes from the Sax. *Byran*, to burn: It is one of thoſe Crimes which by the Laws of *H.* 1. *cap.* 13. *Emendari non poſſunt.* Sometimes it is uſed to ſignify any capital Offence. *Leges Canuti apud Brompt. cap.* 90. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *c.* 12, 47.

Bereithatch, In the Court-Rolls of the Manor of *Chuton* in *Somerſetſhire* is taken for Litter for Horſes.

Berſa, (Fr. *Bers*) A Limit or Bound —— *Paſturam duorum Taurorum per totam* Berſam *in foreſta noſtra de* Chipenham, *&c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. p. 210. A Park Pale.

Berſare, (Germ. *Berſen*, to ſhoot) Berſare *in foreſta mea ad tres Arcus.* Chart. Ranulf. Comit. Ceſtr. ann. 1218. *viz.* To hunt or ſhoot with three Arrows in my Foreſt. *Berſarii* were properly thoſe that hunted the Wolf.

Berſelet, (*Berſeleta*) A Hound. —— *Ad* Berſandum *in foreſta cum novem arcubus & ſex* Berſeletis. *Chart. Rog. de Quincy.*

Berton, or *Barton*, (*Bertona*) Is that Part of a Country Farm where the Barns and other inferior Offices ſtand, and wherein the Cattle are foddered, and other Buſineſs is managed. See *Clauſ.* 32 *Ed.* 1. *m.* 17. It alſo ſignifieth a Farm, diſtinct from a Manor: In ſome Parts of the *Weſt* of *England*, they call a great Farm a *Berton*, and a ſmall Farm a *Living* —— *Bertonarii* were ſuch as we now call Farmers or Tenants of *Bertons*; Husbandmen, that held Lands at the Will of the Lord——*Cum* Bertona *terris & tenementis, quæ* Bertonarii *modo tenent ad voluntatem.* Chart. Johan. Epiſc. Exon 24 Dec. ann. 1337.

Bery, or *Bury*, The Vill or Seat of Habitation of a Nobleman; a Dwelling or Manſion-Houſe, being the chief of a Manor, ſtill ſo called in ſome Places; as in *Herefordſhire* there is *Stocktonbury*, *&c.* And it is made out in the Name of Places, as *St. Edmunds-bury*, *&c.* It was anciently taken for a Sanctuary.

Beſaile, (Fr. *Biſayeul*, *Proavus*) The Father of the Grandfather: And in the Common Law it ſignifies a Writ that lies where the great Grandfather was ſeiſed the Day that he died of any Lands or Tenements in Fee-ſimple; and after his Death a Stranger entereth the ſame Day upon him, and keeps out the Heir. *F. N. B.* 222.

Beſca, (from the Fr. *Beſcher*, *fodere*, to dig) A Spade or Shovel. —— *In communi Paſtura turbas, cum una ſola* Beſca, *fodient & nihil dabunt.* Prior. Lew. Cuſtumar. de Hecham pag. 15. Hence perhaps, *una* Beſcata *terræ incluſa* —— Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. f. 642. may ſignify a Piece of Land uſually turned up with a Spade, as Gardiners fit and prepare their Grounds; or may be taken for as much Land as one Man can dig with a Spade in a Day.

Beſtials, (Fr. *Beſtiails*) Beaſts or Cattle of any Sort: *Anno* 4 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 3. it is written *Beſtail*; and is generally uſed for all Kind of Cattle, tho' it has been reſtrained to thoſe purveyed for the King's Proviſion. 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 4.

Beverches, Bed-works, or Cuſtomary Services, done at bidding of the Lord by his inferior Tenants —— *Inter ſervitia Cuſtumaria Tenentium in* Blebury, *de Dominio Abbatis & Conventus* Reading . . . *prædictus Abbas habebit de eis duas precarias carrucarum per Annum, quæ vocantur* Beverches, *& cum qualibet carruca duos homines qualibet die ad Prandium Abbatis.* Cartular. Reading. M. S. fol. 223.

Bewared, An old *Saxon* Word ſignifying expended; for before the *Britons* and *Saxons* had Plenty of Money, they traded wholly in Exchange of Wares.

Bidall, or *Bidale*, (*Precaria potaria*, from the Sax. *Biddan*, to pray or ſupplicate) Is the Invitation of Friends to drink *Ale* at the Houſe of ſome poor Man, who thereby hopes a charitable Contribution for his Relief: It is ſtill in Uſe in the *Weſt* of *England*; and is mentioned 26 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. And ſomething like this ſeems to be what we commonly call *Houſe-warming*, when Perſons are invited and viſited in this Manner on their firſt beginning Houſe-keeping.

Bidding of the Beads, *Bidding* from the Sax. *Biddan*, To pray or deſire; and *Bead* from the Sax. *Bead* a Prayer; was anciently an Invitation or Warning given by the Pariſh-Prieſt to his Pariſhioners at ſome ſpecial Times to come to Prayers, either for the Soul of ſome Friend departed, or upon ſome other particular Occaſion. And at this Day our Miniſters, on the *Sunday* preceding any Feſtival or Holiday in the following Week, give Notice of them, and deſire and exhort their Pariſhioners to obſerve them as they ought; which is required by our Canons. See Stat. 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 26.

Bidentes, Two Yearlings, or Sheep of the ſecond Year ——*Will. Longſpe A. D.* 1234. granted to the Prior and Canons of *Burceſter*, *Paſturam ad quinquaginta* Bidentes, *cum Dominicis* Bidentibus *meis ibidem paſcendis.* Paroch. Antiq. p. 216.

Biga, *Bigata*, A Cart, or Chariot drawn with two Horſes, coupled Side to Side; but it is ſaid to be properly a Cart with two Wheels, ſometimes drawn by one Horſe, and in our ancient Records it is uſed for any Cart, Wain, or Waggon.—— *Et quod eant cum* Bigis *& Carris cum cæteris phaleris ſuper Tenementum ſuum, &c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. fol. 256.

Bigamus, Is a Perſon that hath married two or more Wives, ſucceſſively after each other, or a Widow; for the Canoniſts account a Man that hath married a Widow, to have been twice married. It is mentioned in the Statutes, 18 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 2. 1 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 12. And 2 *Inſt.* 273.

Bigamy, (*Bigamia*) Signifies a double Marriage, or Marriage of two Wives; it is uſed in our Law, for an Impediment to be a Clerk, by Reaſon he hath been twice married. 4 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 5. Which ſeems to be grounded upon the Words of *St. Paul to Timothy*, *Epiſt.* 1. *cap.* 5. *verſ.* 2. *Oportet ergo Epiſcopum irreprehenſibilem eſſe & unius uxoris virum:* Upon which, it is ſaid the Canoniſts have founded their Doctrine, that he that hath been twice married, may not be a Clerk; ſo that they do not only exclude ſuch from Holy Orders, but alſo deny them all Privileges, that belong to Clerks: But this Law is aboliſhed by 1 *Ed.* 6. and ſee the Stat. 18 *Eliz. cap.* 7. The Statute called the *Statute de Bigamis*, is the 4 *Ed.* 1. and the 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 11. calls it *Bigamy*, where a Perſon marries a ſecond Wife, *&c.* the firſt being living, which is Felony; but this is properly *Polygamy*, and not *Bigamy*, which laſt is not where a Perſon hath two Wives together, but where he hath two Wives one after another. 2 *Inſt.* 273.

Bigot, Is a Compound of ſeveral old *Engliſh* Words, and ſignifies an obſtinate Perſon; or one that is wedded to an Opinion, in Matters of Religion, *&c.* It is recorded that when *Rollo* the firſt Duke of *Normandy* refuſed to Kiſs the King's Foot, unleſs he held it ought to him, it being a Ceremony required in Token of Subjection for that Dukedom, with which the King inveſted him; thoſe who were preſent taking Notice of the Duke's Refuſal, adviſed him to comply with the King's Deſire, who anſwered them *Ne ſe Bigot*, whereupon he was in Deriſion called *Bigot*, and the *Normans* are ſo called to this Day.

Billettis referendis, A Writ directed to a Corporation, for the carrying of Weights to ſuch a Haven, there to weigh the Wool that Perſons by our ancient Laws were licenſed to tranſport. *Reg. Orig.* 270.

Bilinguis, Signifies generally a double tongued Man; or one that can ſpeak two Languages: But it is uſed in our Law for a Jury that paſſeth between an *Engliſhman* and a Foreigner, whereof Part ought to be *Engliſh*, and Part Strangers. Though this is properly a Jury *e medietate Linguæ*. 28 Ed. 3. c. 13.

Bill, (*Billa*) Is diverſly uſed: In Law Proceedings, it is a Declaration in Writing, expreſſing either the Wrong the Complainant hath ſuffered by the Party complained of, or elſe ſome Fault committed againſt ſome Law or Statute of the Realm: And this *Bill* is ſometimes addreſſed to the Lord Chancellor of *England*, eſpecially for unconſcionable Wrongs done to the Complainant; and ſometimes to others having Juriſdiction, according as the Law directs. It contains the Fact complained of, the Damage thereby ſuſtained, and Petition of Proceſs againſt the Defendant for Redreſs: And it is uſed as well in Criminal, as Civil Matters. In Criminal Caſes, when a Grand Jury upon a Preſentment or Indictment find the ſame to be true, they indorſe on it *Billa vera*; and thereupon the Offender is ſaid to ſtand indicted of the Crime, and is bound to make Anſwer unto it: And if the Crime touch the Life of the Perſon indicted, it is then referred to the Jury of Life and Death, *viz.* the Petty Jury, by whom if he be found guilty, then he ſhall ſtand convicted of the Crime, and is by the Judge condemned to Death. *Terms de Ley* 86. 3 *Inſt.* 30. See *Ignoramus* and Indictment.

Bill is alſo a common Engagement for Money given by one Man to another: Theſe *Bills* are ſometimes with a Penalty, and then they are called *Penal Bills*; and ſometimes without a Penalty, though the latter is moſt frequently uſed. A *Bill* is likewiſe defined to be a Writing, wherein one Man is bound to another, to pay a Sum of Money on a Day that is Future, or preſently on Demand, according to the Agreement of the Parties at the Time it is entered into, and the Dealings between them: And is divided into ſeveral Sorts, as a *Bill* that is *ſingle*, a *Bill* that is *Penal*, &c. Where there is a *Bill* of 100 *l.* to be paid on Demand, it is a Duty preſently, and there needs no actual Demand. *Cro. Eliz.* 548. And in other Caſes a ſingle Obligation or *Bill*, upon the Sealing and Delivery, is *Debitum in præſenti*, though *Solvendum in futuro*. On a collateral Promiſe to pay Money on Demand, there muſt be a ſpecial Demand; but between the Parties it is a Debt, and ſaid to be ſufficiently demanded by the Action. It is otherwiſe where the Money is to be paid to a third Perſon; or where there is a Penalty. 3 *Keb.* 176. If a Perſon acknowledge himſelf by *Bill* obligatory to be indebted to another in the Sum of 50 *l.* and by the ſame *Bill* binds him and his Heirs in 100 *l.* and ſays not to whom he is bound, it ſhall be intended he is bound to the Perſon to whom the *Bill* is made. *Roll. Abr.* 148. A *Bill* obligatory written in a Book, with the Party's Hand and Seal to it, is good. *Cro. Eliz.* 613. And if a Man makes a *Bill* thus: *I do owe and promiſe to pay to* A. B. 50 l. &c. *for Payment whereof, I bind my ſelf to* C. D. &c. another Perſon; it is good by the Words of the firſt Part, and the Words obligatory to another Perſon are void. A Man ſays by his Deed: *Memorandum, That I* A. B. *have received of* C. D. *the Sum of* 20 l. *which I Promiſe to pay to* E. F. *In Witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my Seal*, &c. Or if the *Bill* be, *I ſhall pay to* C. D. 20 l. *In Witneſs*, &c. and the ſame be ſealed: Or if it runs as follows, *I owe to* C. D. 20 l. *to be paid at*, &c. Or, *I had of* C. D. 20 l. &c. *to be repaid him again:* Or, *I* A. B. *do bind my ſelf to* C. D. *that he ſhall receive* 20 l. &c. All theſe are ſaid to be obligatory. 2 *Roll.* 146. 22 *E.* 4. *c.* 22.

Form of a *ſingle Bill* for Money.

KNow all Men *by theſe preſents, That I* A. B. *of*, &c. *do owe and am indebted to* C. D. *of*, &c. *the Sum of Fifty Pounds of lawful Money of* Great Britain, *which I Promiſe to pay unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, at and upon the firſt Day of* October *next enſuing the Date of theſe Preſents.* In Witneſs *whereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal the* 10*th Day of* Auguſt, Anno Domini 1726.

A *Penal Bill* for Payment of Money.

KNow all Men *by theſe Preſents, That I* A. B. *of*, &c. *do owe unto* C. D. *of*, &c. *the Sum of One hundred Pounds of lawful Money of* Great Britain, *to be paid unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, on*, &c. *next enſuing the Date hereof; for which Payment well and truly to be made, I bind my ſelf, my Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, to the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns in Two hundred Pounds of like lawful Money firmly by theſe Preſents.* In Witneſs, *&c.*

Bill of Exchange, Is a Security among Merchants given for Money, and by the Credit of the Drawer generally paſſeth as Money: Theſe *Bills* are drawn either payable at Sight; at ſo many Days, Weeks, or Months; one or two Uſances, *&c.* And the Space of one Month from the Date of the *Bill* is called *Uſance*, and two or three Months double or treble Uſance. There is an Inland *Bill of Exchange*, and Fa oreign *Bill*; an Inland *Bill* has been ſaid to be only in the Nature of a Letter, but an Outland *Bill* is more regarded in the Eye of the Law, becauſe it is for the Advantage of Commerce with other Countries, which makes it of a more publick Concern: And a Foreign *Bill* being refuſed to be accepted, by the Law of Merchants Action lies againſt the Drawer; and if the Perſon to whom directed ſubſcribes the *Bill*, it is *Aſſumpſit* to pay it. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 6. 1 *Ventr.* 152. 2 *Cro.* 307. Every Indorſor of a Bill is liable as the firſt Drawer; the Indorſor is anſwerable, becauſe the Indorſement is in Nature of a new *Bill*. 1 *Salk.* 125. But by the *Cuſtom of Merchants*, the Indorſee is to receive the Money of the firſt Drawer if he can; and if he cannot, then the Indorſor is to anſwer. The Indorſor of a *Bill* is not liable to pay it, till Endeavour has been uſed to find the Drawer. *Salk.* 126. But an Indorſor is not diſcharged without actual Payment of the *Bill*; unleſs there be ſome Neglect or Default in the Indorſee, as where he doth not endeavour to receive the Money in convenient Time, and then the firſt Drawer becomes inſolvent. *Ibid.* 132. An Indorſor charges himſelf in the ſame Manner as if he had originally drawn the *Bill*: And a Plaintiff need not prove the

the Drawer's Hand, as the Indorſor is a new Drawer; but he muſt prove that he demanded the Money of the Drawer or Drawee, or that he ſought and could not find them, in convenient Time, which is three Days after the Indorſement, &c. 1 *Salk.* 127. A blank Indorſement doth not transfer the Property of a *Bill of Exchange*; tho' the Perſon to whom indorſed may fill up the Indorſement, ſo as to charge the Indorſor; for where one indorſes his Name on a *Bill*, the Indorſee may make what Uſe of it he pleaſes, by Way of Aſſignment, Acquittance, &c. *Ibid.* 126. A *Bill of Exchange* payable to a Perſon, or *Bearer*, is not aſſignable to enable the Indorſee to bring an Action, if the Drawer refuſe Payment: But by *Bill* to a Perſon, or *Order*, an expreſs Power is given to the Party to aſſign, and the Indorſee may maintain an Action: And the firſt is a good *Bill* between Indorſor and Indorſee. *Ibid.* 125. Where a *Bill* is drawn payable to *A.* B. or Bearer, an Aſſignee muſt ſue in the Name of him to whom it was made payable, and not in his own Name; otherwiſe a Stranger finding the *Bill*, might recover: If it be made payable to *A.* B. or Order, there an Aſſignee may ſue in his own Name, becauſe the Order muſt be made by Indorſement, &c. Alſo the latter is within the Cuſtom of Merchants and may be negotiated and aſſign'd by Cuſtom; but the former is not. 3 *Salk.* 67. If a Bank-*Bill* payable to *A.* B. or Bearer be loſt, and it is found by a Stranger, Payment to him would indemnify the Bank; yet *A.* B. may have Trover againſt the Finder, tho' not againſt his Aſſignee for valuable Conſideration, which creates a Property. 3 *Salk.* 71. When a *Bill of Exchange* is accepted, it is a good Ground for a Special Action upon the Caſe, but it doth not make a Debt, &c. 3 *Show.* 1. *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* will not lie againſt the Acceptor of a *Bill of Exchange*, becauſe his Acceptance is a collateral Engagement; tho' it will lie againſt the Drawer. 1 *Salk.* 23. A general *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* will not lie on a *Bill of Exchange*, for Want of a Conſideration; and therefore there muſt be a Special Action upon the Cuſtom of Merchants, or a general *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* againſt the Drawer for Money by him received to the Plaintiff's Uſe. *Ibid.* 125. A *Bill* once accepted, cannot be revoked by the Party that accepted it, tho' immediately after and before the *Bill* becomes due, he hath Advice that the Drawer is broke. The Servant of a Merchant cannot accept a *Bill of Exchange* for his Maſter, without plain Evidence that he hath Authority to do it; as where the Maſter allows the Payment of *Bills* drawn by his Servant, &c. *Lex Mercat.* 265. *Mod. Ca.* 36. But another Perſon may accept the *Bill* for the Honour of the Drawer; and if he pays the Money in Default of the Party, he is to make a Proteſt with Declaration that he hath paid the ſame for the Drawer's Honour. If one Merchant having a right Underſtanding with another, ſays, *Leave your* Bill *with me, and I will accept it*, by the Cuſtom of Merchants it obliges him as effectually as if he had ſigned it. If a *Bill* be accepted, and the Perſon who accepted the ſame happens to die before the Time of Payment, there muſt be a Demand made of his Executors or Adminiſtrators; and on Non-payment, a Proteſt is to be made, altho' the Money becomes due before there can be Adminiſtration, &c. A *Bill* may be accepted for Part, the Party on whom drawn having no more Effects in his Hands; and there may be a Proteſt for the Reſidue. And Acceptance of a *Bill* after the Time of Payment is paſt, it is ſaid amounts to a Promiſe to pay the Money. If a Man be not to be found, or being found, is not to be met with afterwards, it is Cauſe ſufficient for a *Proteſt*: Which is a Sort of Summons to a Perſon to accept or pay a *Bill*, with Proteſtation againſt the Refuſer for Exchange, Intereſt, and all Charges, Damages and Loſſes that may be ſuſtained or occaſioned by ſuch Refuſal. *Lex Mercat.* Before the Statute 9 *W.* 3. if a *Bill* was Foreign, one could not reſort to the Drawer to charge him for Non-acceptance or Non-payment, without a Proteſt, and reaſonable Notice thereof; but in Caſe of an Inland *Bill* it was otherwiſe. The Proteſt was ordered for the Benefit of the Drawer, to give Notice that the *Bill* is not accepted, &c. tho' it is to ſubject to anſwer. *Mod. Ca.* 80.

Form of a *Proteſt* of a Bill of Exchange.

KNow all Men, *That I* A. B. *on the Day*, &c. *at the uſual Place of Abode of* C. D. *have demanded Payment of the* Bill *of which the above is a Copy, which the ſaid* C. D. *did not pay, wherefore I the ſaid* A. B. *do hereby proteſt the ſaid Bill.* Dated, &c.

In Drawing *Bills of Exchange*, the Signing of one Partner in Merchandize for *Self and Company*, obliges the others. A Gentleman travelling for Education, &c. draws a *Bill of Exchange*, this is *negotiating* the *Bill*, and makes him a Merchant, &c. *Show.* 127. A *Bill of Exchange* directed to one to pay ſo much for Value received, ſhall be a good Diſcharge of the Debt, if the *Bill* be not return'd back to the Drawer in Time, altho' it be not paid; for Keeping the *Bill* long, is Evidence that he agreed to take the Merchant as Debtor. *Ibid.* 126. If a Man pays a *Bill of Exchange* before due, and the Perſon to whom paid fails before the Time of Payment, he ſhall be obliged to pay it again to the Deliverer; becauſe the Drawer might have countermanded the ſame, or ordered the *Bill* to be made payable to another Perſon. Intereſt upon a *Bill of Exchange* commences from the Time of Demand. If a Poſſeſſor of a *Bill of Exchange* by any Accident loſes it, he muſt cauſe Intimation to be made by a *Notary Publick* before Witneſſes, that the *Bill* is loſt or miſlaid, requiring that Payment be not made of the ſame to any Perſon without his Privity. And if any *Bill of Exchange* drawn in, or dated at and from any Place of this Kingdom, ſhall be loſt, the Drawer of the *Bill* ſhall give another *Bill* of the ſame Tenor, Security being given to indemnify him in Caſe the *Bill* ſo loſt be found again. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 17. There are not only *Bills of Exchange*, but *Bills* of Credit between Merchants, the Forms whereof are as follow:

Form of a *Bill of Exchange.*

250 l. Sterling. London, 10 Auguſt, 1726.

AT *double Uſance pay this my firſt* Bill of Exchange *to Mr.* C. D. *Merchant, or Order, the Sum of Two hundred and fifty Pounds* Sterling, *for*

the Value here received of the ſaid C. D. *And place it to Account, as by Advice from,*

Yours, &c. A. B.

To Mr. *E. F.* Merchant,
in *Amſterdam.*

Form of a *Bill of Credit.*

THis preſent Writing *witneſſeth, That I* A. B. of London, *Merchant, do undertake, to and with* C. D. *of*, &c. *Merchant, his Executors and Adminiſtrators, that if he the ſaid* C. D. *do deliver, or cauſe to be delivered unto* E. F. *of*, &c. *or to his Uſe, any Sum or Sums of Money amounting to the Sum of*, &c. *of lawful* Britiſh *Money, and ſhall take a Bill under the Hand and Seal of the ſaid* E. F. *confeſſing and ſhewing the Certainty thereof; that then I, my Executors or Adminiſtrators having the ſame* Bill *delivered to me or them, ſhall and will immediately, upon the Receipt of the ſame, pay, or cauſe to be paid unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors or Aſſigns, all ſuch Sums of Money as ſhall be contained in the ſaid* Bill, *at*, &c. *For which Payment in Manner and Form aforeſaid, I bind my ſelf, my Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns by theſe Preſents.* In Witneſs, *&c.*

By the Statute 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 17. All *Bills of Exchange* dated at, or from any Place in *England*, of the Sum of 5 *l.* or upwards, upon any Perſon in *London*, or other trading City, Town or Place, drawn payable at a certain Time after the Date thereof, and in which *Bills* the *Value* ſhall be expreſſed to be *received*, may, after their Acceptance in Writing, and the Expiration of three Days after the ſame ſhall be due, be proteſted by a Notary Publick, or if there be none ſuch, by any other ſubſtantial Perſon of the Place before Two Witneſſes, on a Refuſal or Neglect of Payment; which Proteſt ſhall be made under a Copy of the ſaid *Bill*, and ſhall be notified within fourteen Days after to the Party from whom the *Bills* were received, who (upon producing the ſaid Proteſt) is to repay the *Bills* with Intereſt and Charges from the Proteſting: And in Default of ſuch Proteſt, or Notice to be given as aforeſaid, the Perſon failing ſhall be liable to all Coſts, Damages and Intereſt thereupon. And by 3 & 4 *Ann. c.* 9. All *Notes* ſign'd by any Perſon, *&c.* whereby ſuch Perſon ſhall promiſe to pay any other Perſon or Order, *&c.* any Sum of Money; the Money mentioned in ſuch Note ſhall be due and payable to the Perſon to whom made; and the Note ſhall be aſſignable over as inland *Bills of Exchange*; whereupon the Perſon to whom ſuch Note is payable or aſſign'd, may maintain an Action for the ſame, againſt the Perſon who ſign'd, or any who indorſed the Note, as in Caſes of inland *Bills*, and recover Damages and Coſts of Suit, *&c.* If the Party on whom any *Inland Bill of Exchange* ſhall be drawn, refuſes to accept it by Under-writing under his Hand, the Perſon to whom payable is to cauſe ſuch *Bill* to be proteſted, as foreign *Bills:* But no Acceptance ſhall charge any Perſon, unleſs the *Bill* be underwritten or indorſed; and if it be not ſo underwritten or indorſed, no Drawer ſhall be obliged to pay Coſts, Damages, or Intereſt thereon, unleſs Proteſt be made for Non-acceptance, and within fourteen Days after the ſame be ſent, or Notice thereof given to the Party from whom the *Bill* is received, or left in Writing at his uſual Place of Reſidence. The *Bill* being accepted, and not paid within three Days after due, Proteſt muſt be made, and Notice given as aforeſaid, to charge the Drawer, *&c.* Tho' no Proteſt ſhall be neceſſary, except the Value ſhall be expreſſed to be received in ſuch *Bill*; and the *Bill* be drawn for 20 *l.* at leaſt. And there is a Proviſo in the Act, that nothing therein ſhall diſcharge any Remedy any Perſon may have againſt the Drawer, Accepter or Indorſor of any *Bill.* A Paper *Bill* or Note, is no Payment where there was an original and precedent Debt due; but ſhall be intended to be taken upon Condition that the Money be paid in convenient Time; but the Taking a Note in Writing for Goods ſold, may amount to Payment of the Money, becauſe 'tis Part of the original Contract. *Mich.* 2 *Ann.* 3 *Salk.* 118.

A *Note* for *Payment of Money.*

I *Promiſe to pay to Mr.* C. D. *or Order, the Sum of One hundred Pounds (Value received) within twenty-one Days after Date hereof, or on Demand*, &c. Witneſs *my Hand this twentieth Day of* Auguſt, 1728.

100 *l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* A. B.

Bill of Lading, Is a *Memorandum* ſign'd by Maſters of Ships, acknowledging the Receipt of the Merchant's Goods, *&c.*

Bill of Store, Is a Kind of Licence granted at the *Cuſtom-houſe* to Merchants, to carry ſuch Stores and Proviſions as are neceſſary for their Voyage, Cuſtom-free. *Bill of Sufferance* is a Licence granted to a Merchant, to ſuffer him to trade from one *Engliſh* Port to another, without paying Cuſtom. *An.* 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11.

Billets of Gold, (Fr. *Billot*) Are Wedges or Ingots of Gold, mentioned in the Statute 27 *E.* 3. *c.* 14. *Billot, Billo* and *Billionis*, is ſaid to be Bullion of Gold or Silver, in the Maſs, before it is coined. *Billets* are alſo ſmall Wood for Fuel, for regulating the Aſſiſe whereof there are ſeveral Statutes, 43 *Eliz. &c.* See the 9 *Ann. c.* 15.

Billus, A Stick or Staff, which in former Times was the only Weapon for Servants. —— *Si quis in ſervum tranſeat, in ſignum hujus tranſitionis* Billum *vel Strublum vel deinceps ad hunc modum Servitutis arma ſuſ ipiat, & in manum Domini mittat.* Leg. H. 1. c. 78.

Binnarium, *Binna, Benna.* Stews or Water penn'd up for Feeding and preſerving of Fiſh. —— *Expenſæ in Piſce ad inſtaurandum* Binnarium *empto* VII *s.* Conſuetud. Dom. de Farend. M. S. f. 29. *Vide* Stat. 3 Ed. 1.

Biothanetus, One who deſerves to come to an untimely End. *Ordericus Vitalis*, writing of the Death of *William Rufus*, who was ſhot by *Walter Tyrrell*, tells us, that the Biſhops conſidering his wicked Life, and bad *Exit*, adjudg'd him *Eccleſiaſtica veluti* Biothanetum *abſolutione indignum.* Lib. 10. p. 782.

Birrettum, A thin Cap fitted cloſe to the Shape of the Head: And is alſo uſed for the Cap or Coif of a Judge, or Serjeant at Law. *Spelm.*

Biſacutus, An iron Weapon double-edged, ſo as to cut on both Sides. *Fecit eidem unam plagam mortalem de quadam* Biſacuta. *Fleta, Lib.* 1. *cap.* 33.

Biſantium, *Beſantine*, or *Beſant*, An antient Coin ſo called, becauſe firſt coined by the Weſtern Emperors at *Bizantium* or *Conſtantinople.* It was of two Sorts, Gold and Silver, both which were current in *England: Chaucer* repreſents the Gold *Beſantine* to have been equivalent to a Ducket;

Ducket; and the Silver *Beſantine* was computed generally at two Shillings. In ſome old Leaſes of Land, there have been reſerved by Way of Rent, *unum* Biſantium, *vel duos ſolidos.*

Bi-ſcot, At a Seſſion of Sewers held at *Wigenhale* in *Norfolk*, 9 *Ed.* 3. it was decreed, That if any one ſhould not repair his Proportion of the Banks, Ditches and Cauſeys by a Day aſſign'd, XII *d.* for every Perch unrepair'd ſhould be levied upon him, which is called a *Bilaw:* And if he ſhould not by a ſecond Day given him, accompliſh the ſame, then he ſhould pay for every Perch 2 *s.* which is called *Bi-ſcot.* Hiſt. of Imbanking and Draining, f. 254.

Biſhop, (*Epiſcopus*) Is the Chief of the Clergy in his Dioceſe, and the Archbiſhop's Suffragan or Aſſiſtant. — He is elected by the King's *Conge d'Eſlire*, or Licence to elect the Perſon named by the King, directed to the Dean and Chapter; and if they fail to make Election in twenty Days, they incur the Penalty of a *Præmunire*, and the King may nominate, *&c.* by Letters Patent. The Dean and Chapter having made their Election, certify it to the King and the Archbiſhop, *&c.* And then the King gives the Royal Aſſent under the Great Seal directed to the Archbiſhop, commanding him to confirm and conſecrate the *Biſhop* elect: And on Confirmation a *Biſhop* hath Juriſdiction in his Dioceſe, but he hath not a Right to his Temporalties 'till Conſecration. A *Biſhop* hath his Conſiſtory-Court to hear Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, and to viſit the Clergy, *&c.* He conſecrates Churches, ordains, admits, and inſtitutes Prieſts; confirms, ſuſpends, excommunicates, grants Licenſes for Marriage, makes Probate of Wills, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 96. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 230. He hath his Archdeacon, Dean and Chapter, Chancellor and Vicar General, *&c.* to aſſiſt him: May grant Leaſes for three Lives, or twenty-one Years, of Lands uſually letten, reſerving the accuſtomed yearly Rents. *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. And make concurrent Leaſes for twenty-one Years, upon Leaſes for the like Term, with Confirmation of Dean and Chapter. *Biſhops* are Barons and Lords of Parliament.

Biſſa, (Fr. *Biche*) *Cerva Major*, a Hind. —— *Decimam venationis noſtræ, ſcil. de Cervis*, Biſſis, *damis, porcis & laiis.* Mon. Angl. Vol. 1. f. 648.

Biſſextile, (*Biſſextilis*) Leap-Year, ſo called, becauſe the ſixth Day before the Calends of *March* is twice reckon'd, *viz.* on the 24th and 25th of *February*; ſo that the *Biſſextile* Year hath one Day more than the others, and happens every fourth Year; being firſt invented by *Julius Cæſar*, to make the Year agree with the Courſe of the Sun. And to prevent all Doubt and Ambiguity that might ariſe thereupon, it is enacted by the Statute *De anno Biſſextili*, 21 *H.* 3. That the Day increaſing in the Leap-Year, and the Day next before, ſhall be accounted but one Day. *Brit.* 209. *Dyer* 17.

Biſus, *Biſius, Mica* Biſa, *Panis* Biſius, (Fr. *Pain bis*) Brown-bread, a brown Loaf. *Cowel.*

Black-Mail, (Fr. *Maille*, a Link of Mail, or ſmall Piece of Metal or Money) Signifies in the North of *England*, in the Counties of *Cumberland, Northumberland, &c.* a certain Rent of Money, Corn, or other Thing antiently paid to Perſons inhabiting upon or near the Borders, being Men of Name and Power, ally'd with certain Robbers within the ſaid Counties; to be freed and protected from the Devaſtations of thoſe Robbers. *Anno* 43 *Eliz. c.* 13. Theſe Robbers were called *Moſs-Troopers*, and ſeveral Statutes have been made againſt them. The 9 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 4. mentions *Black-Money.* And *Black-Rents* are the ſame with *Black-Mail*; being Rents formerly paid in Proviſions and Fleſh.

Blacks of Waltham, A Set of deſperate Deer-ſtealers. See *Waltham-Blacks.*

Black-Rod, The Gentleman *Uſher of the Black-Rod*, is chief Gentleman Uſher to the King: He belongs to the Garter, and hath his Name from the *Black-Rod*, on the Top whereof ſits a Lion in Gold, which he carrieth in his Hand. He is called in the *Black-book*, fol. 255. *Lator Virgæ nigræ, & Hoſtiarius*; and in other Places *Virgi bajulus.* His Duty is *Ad portandam Virgam coram Domino Rege, ad Feſtum Sancti* Georgii *infra Caſtrum de* Windſore: And he hath the Keeping of the Chapter-houſe Door, when a Chapter of the Order of the Garter is ſitting; and in the Time of Parliament, he attends on the Houſe of Peers. His Habit is like to that of the Regiſter of the Order, and Garter King at Arms; but this he wears only at the ſolemn Times of the Feſtival of *St. George*, and on the Holding of Chapters. The *Black Rod* he bears, is inſtead of a Mace, and hath the ſame Authority; and this Officer hath antiently been made by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, he having great Power; for to his Cuſtody all Peers, called in Queſtion for any Crime, are firſt committed.

Bladarius, A Cornmonger, Meal-Man, or Corn-Chandler. It is uſed in our Records for ſuch a Retailer of Corn. *Pat.* 1 *Ed.* 3. *par.* 3. *m.* 13.

Blade, (*Bladum*). *Spelman* ſays, *Noſtro foro, de ſegete tantum intelligitur, præſertim etiam in herba.* But in the *Saxon* it ſignifies more generally Fruit, Corn, Hemp, Flax, Herbs, *&c.* *Will. de Mohun* releaſed to his Brother all the Manor of *T.* —— *Salvo inſtauro ſuo &* Blado, *&c.* excepting his Stock and Corn on the Ground. Hence *Bladier* is taken for an Ingroſſer of Corn or Grain. —— *Sciant quod Ego* Willielmus Alreton, *conſenſu & voluntate* Beatricis *Uxoris meæ, Dedi* Agathæ Gille *pro duabus Marcis Argenti & una menſura* Bladi, *duas ſolidatas Redditus in Villa* Leominſtr. *&c.* Ex libro Chartar. Priorat. Leominſtriæ.

Blanch Firmes, In antient Times the Crown-Rents were many Times reſerved in *Libris Albis*, or *Blanch Firmes:* In which Caſe the Buyer was holden *Dealbare firmam, viz.* his baſe Money or Coin, worſe than Standard, was molten down in the Exchequer, and reduced to the Fineneſs of Standard Silver; or inſtead thereof, he paid to the King 12 *d.* in the Pound, by Way of Addition. *Lowndes's Eſſay upon Coin, p.* 5. *Blank-Farm, Blount* ſays, was a White Farm; that is, where the Rent was paid in Silver, and not in Cattle. *Blanks*, a Kind of White Money coin'd by *Hen* 5. in thoſe Parts of *France* which were then ſubject to *England*, the Value whereof was 8 *d.* *Stow's Annals, pag.* 586. Theſe were forbidden to be current in this Realm. 2 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 9.

Blanhornum, A little Bell, or rather *Ticimium* —— *Pecoris ticimium, & Canis oppa &* Blanhornum, *horum trium ſingulum eſt unum ſolidum valens.* Leg. Adeſtan. cap. 8.

Blank-Bar, Is uſed for the ſame with what we call a *Common Bar*, and is the Name of a Plea in *Bar*, which in an Action of Treſpaſs is put in to oblige the Plaintiff to aſſign the certain Place where

where the Treſpaſs was committed. It is moſt in Practice in *C. B.* for in the Court of *B. R.* the Place is uſually aſcertained in the Declaration.

Blaſarius, Is a Word uſed to ſignify an Incendiary. *Blount.*

Blaſphemy, (*Blaſphemia*) Is an Injury offered to God, by Denying that which is due and belonging to him, or attributing to him what is not agreeable to his Nature. *Lyndw. c.* 1. And *Blaſphemies* of God, as Denying his Being, or Providence, and all contumelious Reproaches of *Jeſus Chriſt*, &c. are Offences by the Common Law, puniſh'd by Fine, Impriſonment, Pillory, &c. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 87. And by Statute, if any one ſhall by Writing, Speaking, &c. deny any of the Perſons in the *Trinity* to be God; aſſert there are more Gods than one, &c. he ſhall be incapable of any Office; and for the ſecond Offence, be diſabled to ſue any Action, to be Executor, &c. and ſuffer three Years Impriſonment: But retracting Opinions in open Court, diſcharges the Penalties for the firſt Offence. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 32.

Ble, Signifies Sight, Colour, &c. And *Blee* is taken for Corn: As at *Boughton* under the *Blee*, &c.

Blench, A Sort of Tenure of Land; as to hold Land in *Blench*, is by Payment of a Sugar Loaf, a Couple of Capons, a Bever-Hat, &c. if the ſame be demanded in the Name of *Blench*, i. e. *Nomine Albæ firmæ.*

Bleta, (Fr. *Bleche*) *Pete*, or combuſtible Earth, dug up and dry'd for Burning. —— *Miniſter & Fratres de Knares-borough, petunt quod ipſi & eorum Tenentes fodiant Turbas* & Bletas, *in* Foreſta de Knaresborough. *Rot. Parl.* 35 *E.* 1.

Blinks, Boughs broken down from Trees, and thrown in a Way where Deer are likely to paſs.

Bliſſom, Corruptly called *Bloſſom*, is when a Ram goes to the Ewe, from the *Teuton. Bletz.* the Bowels; or from *Bletzen* to accommodate.

Bloated Fiſh or Herring, Are thoſe which are Half dried. *Anno* 18 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 2.

Blodeus, (Sax. *Blod*) Deep red Colour; from whence comes Bloat and bloated, *viz.* Sanguine and high coloured, which in *Kent* is called a *Blouſing* Colour, and a *Blouſe* is there a red-fac'd Wench. The Prior of *Burceſter*, *A. D.* 1425. gave his Liveries of this Colour. *Paroch. Antiq. p.* 576.

Bloodwit, or *Bloudwit*, (compounded of the Sax. *Blod*, i. e. *Sanguis* and *Wyte*, an old *Engliſh* Word ſignifying *Miſericordia*) Is often uſed in antient Charters of Liberties for an Amercement for Bloodſhed. *Skene* writes it *Bloudveit*, and ſays *Veit* in *Engliſh* is *Injuria*; and that *Bloudveit* is an Amerciament or *Unlaw* (as the *Scotch* call it) for Wrong or Injury, as Bloodſhed is: For he that hath *Bloodveit* granted him, hath free Liberty to take all Amerciaments of Courts for Effuſion of Blood. *Fleta* ſaith, *Quod ſignificat quietantiam Miſericordiæ pro Effuſione ſanguinis.* Lib. 1. cap. 47. And according to ſome Writers, *Blodwite* was a cuſtomary Fine paid as a Compoſition and Attonement for ſhedding or drawing of Blood; for which the Place was anſwerable, if the Party were not diſcovered: And therefore a Privilege or Exemption from this Fine or Penalty, was granted by the King, or ſupreme Lord, as a ſpecial Favour. So K. *Henry* II. granted to all Tenants within the Honour of *Wallingford*, *Ut quieti ſint de Hidagio*, & Blodewite, &c. —— Paroch. Antiq. p. 114.

Bloody-hand, Is one of the four Kinds of Circumſtances by which an Offender is ſuppoſed to have killed Deer in the King's Foreſt: And it is where a Treſpaſſer is apprehended in the Foreſt, with his *Hands* or other Parts *Bloody*, tho' he be not found chacing or hunting of the Deer. *Manwood.* In *Scotland*, in ſuch like Crimes, they ſay taken in the Fact, or with the *Red-hand.* See *Backberind.*

Blubber, Is Whale Oil, before it is thoroughly boiled and brought to Perfection. It is mentioned Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 18.

Bock-hord, or *Book-hoard*, (*Librorum horreum*) A Place where Books, Evidences or Writings are kept.

Bockland, (Sax. *quaſi Bookland*) A Poſſeſſion or Inheritance held by Evidence in Writing. Bockland *vero ea poſſidendi transferendique lege coercebatur, ut nec dari licuit nec vendi, ſed hæredibus relinquenda erat, in ſcriptis aliter permitteretur*; Terra *inde* Hæreditaria *nuncupata.* LL. Aluredi, cap. 36. *Bockland* ſignifies Deed-*Land*; and it commonly carried with it the abſolute Property of the *Land*, wherefore it was preſerved in Writing, and poſſeſſed by the *Thanes* or nobler Sort, as *Prædium, nobile, liberum & immune a ſervitiis vulgaribus & ſervilibus*, and was the ſame as *Allodium*, diſcendable unto all the Sons, according to the common Courſe of Nations, and of Nature, and therefore called *Gavel kind*; deviſable alſo by Will, and thereupon termed *Terræ Teſtamentales. Selm. of Feuds.* This was one of the Titles which the *Engliſh-Saxons* had to their *Lands*, and was always in Writing. There was but one more, and that was *Folkland, i. e. Terra Popularis*, which paſſed from one to another without any Writing. See *Charterland.*

Boia, Chains, or Fetters, properly what we call *Bernicles. Quidam a dolore capitis liberatus eſt, adjungens genæ ſuæ* Boias, *quibus S.* Briſtanus *ligatus fuit.* Hiſt. Elien. apud Whartoni Angl. Sac. part. 1. pag. 618.

Bolhagium, or *Boldagium*, A little Houſe or Cottage. *Blount.*

Bolt, A *Bolt* of Silk or Stuff, ſeems to have been a long narrow Piece. In the Accounts of the Priory of *Burceſter A. D.* 1425. it is mentioned. *Paroch. Antiq. p.* 574.

Bolting, Is a Term of Art uſed in our *Inns of Court*, whereby is intended a private arguing of Caſes. The Manner of it at *Grays Inn* is thus: An Ancient and two Barriſters ſit as Judges, three Students bring each a Caſe, out of which the Judges chuſe one to be argued, which done, the Students firſt argue it, and after them the Barriſters. It is inferior to *Mooting*, and may be derived from the Sax. *Bolt.* a Houſe, becauſe done privately in the Houſe for Inſtruction. In *Lincolns Inn*, *Mondays* and *Wedneſdays* are the *Bolting Days*, in Vacation-Time; and *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays* the *Moot-Days.*

Bona fide. That we ſay is done *Bona fide*, which is done really, with a *good Faith*, without any Fraud or Deceit. *Stat.* 13 *El. c.* 5. 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 18. &c.

Bona geſtura, Good Abearing, or good Behaviour —— *Et ſi per furorem vel aliquos manutentores venuerit invenire ſufficientem ſecuritatem de ſua* Bona geſtura *erga Balivos & Comburgenſes, &c. a prædicto Burgo ejiciatur.* M. S. Codex de LL. Statutis

tis & Conſuetud. Burgi villæ Montgomer. fol. 15.

Bonaght, or *Bonaghty*, Was an Exaction in *Ireland*, impoſed on the People at the Will of the Lord, for Relief of the Knights called *Bonaghti* who ſerved in the Wars. *Antiq. Hibern. p.* 60.

Bona Notabilia. Where a Perſon dies having at the Time of his Death Goods in any other Dioceſe, beſides his Goods in the Dioceſe where he dieth, amounting to the Value of 5 *l.* at leaſt, he is ſaid to have *Bona Notabilia*, and then Probate of his Will, or Granting Adminiſtration belongs to the Archbiſhop of the Province: But this doth not prejudice thoſe Dioceſes where, by Compoſition or Cuſtom, *Bona Notabilia* are rated at a greater Sum. *Can.* 92, 93. *Perkins, Sect.* 489. And in the City of *London Bona Notabilia* are 10 *l.* by Compoſition. 4 *Inſt.* 335. Where one hath a Debt upon Specialty, &c. in another Dioceſe, he hath *Bona Notabilia.* 1 *Roll. Abr.* 908. But if a Perſon happens to die in another Dioceſe, than that wherein he lives, on a Journey, what he hath about him above the Valce of 5 *l.* &c. ſhall not be *Bona Notabilia. Can.* 93. There muſt be ſeveral Adminiſtrations, where a Perſon dies leaving *Bona Notabilia* in each Province of *Canterbury* and *York*; for Adminiſtration granted in one Province, doth not extend to Goods in the other, becauſe the Archbiſhops have diſtinct ſupreme Juriſdictions; but then there muſt be *Bona Notabilia* in ſeveral Dioceſes in each Province. *Dyer* 305. 2 *Lev.* 86. Where a Man dies in one Dioceſe, without any Goods, and leaves to the Value of 5 *l.* in another Dioceſe, the Archbiſhop of that Province may grant Adminiſtration, as he hath a general Juriſdiction there; though ſuch Adminiſtration is voidable by Sentence. *Cro. Eliz.* 457. But where a a Biſhop grants Adminiſtration, and there are *Bona Notabilia*, ſuch Adminiſtration is meerly void, for he had no Juriſdiction out of his Dioceſe. 5 *Rep.* 30. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 381.

Bona Patria, An Aſſiſe of Country-men or good Neighbours: It is ſometimes called *Aſſiſa bonæ Patriæ*, when twelve or more Men are choſen out of any Part of the Country to paſs upon an Aſſiſe; otherwiſe called *Juratores*, becauſe they are to ſwear judicially in the Preſence of the Party, &c. according to the Practice of *Scotland. Skene.* See *Aſſiſors.*

Bona Peritura, Goods that are periſhable. The Stat. 13 *E.* 1. *c.* 4. which enacts, That where any Thing eſcapes alive out of a Ship caſt away, the Ship ſhall not be adjudged Wreck, but the Cargo ſhall be ſaved and kept by the View of the Sheriff, &c. in the Hands of thoſe of the Town where the ſame was found, ſo that if any one within a Year and a Day can make Proof that the Goods are his, they ſhall be reſtored to him, &c. Ordains that if the Goods within the Ship be *Bona Peritura*, ſuch Things as will not endure for a Year and a Day, the Sheriff ſhall ſell them, and deliver the Money received to anſwer it.

Bonche, A Bunch; is derived from the old Lat. *Bonna* or *Bunna*, a riſing Bank, for the Bound of Fields: And hence *Bown* is uſed in *Norfolk*, for Swelling or Riſing up in a Bunch, or Tumour, &c.

Bond, Is a Deed in Writing obligatory, whereby one doth bind himſelf to another, to pay a Sum of Money, or do ſome other Act: It contains an Obligation, with a Penalty, &c. And a Condition, which expreſly mentions what Money is to be paid, or other Thing to be performed, and the limited Time for the Performance thereof; for which the Obligation is peremptorily binding. It may be made upon Parchment or Paper, tho' it is uſually on Paper; and be either in the firſt or third Perſon; and the Condition may be either in the ſame Deed, or in another, and ſometimes it is included within, and ſometimes indorſed upon the Obligation: But it is commonly at the Foot of the Obligation. *Bro. Obl.* 67. A *Memorandum* on the Back of a *Bond* may reſtrain the ſame, by way of Exception. *Moor* 675. The Condition of a *Bond* muſt be to do a Thing lawful; and *Bonds* not to uſe Trades, till or ſow Ground, &c. are unlawful, for they are againſt the Good of the Publick and the Liberty of a Freeman; and therefore void: And a Condition of a *Bond* to do any Act *Malum in ſe*, as to kill a Perſon, &c. is void; ſo alſo *Bonds* made by Dureſs; by Infants, Feme Coverts, &c. And if a Woman through Threats, Flattery, &c. be prevailed upon to enter into a *Bond*, ſhe may be relieved in Chancery. 11 *Rep.* 53. If an Infant ſeal a *Bond*, and be ſued thereon, he is not to plead *Non eſt factum*, but muſt avoid the *Bond* by ſpecial Pleading, for this *Bond* is only voidable, and not in it ſelf void, 5 *Rep.* 119. But if a *Bond* be made by a Feme Covert, ſhe may plead her Coverture, and conclude *Non eſt factum*, &c. her *Bond* being void. 10 *Rep.* 119. If a *Bond* depends upon ſome other Deed, and the Deed becomes void, the *Bond* is alſo void. A *Bond* made with Condition not to give Evidence againſt a Felon, &c. is void; but the Defendant muſt plead the Special Matter. 1 *Leon.* Condition of a *Bond* to indemnify a Perſon from any legal Proſecution, is againſt Law, and void. 1 *Lutw.* 667. And if a Sheriff takes a *Bond* as a Reward for doing of a Thing, it is void. 3 *Salk.* 75. Conditions of *Bonds* are to be not only lawful, but poſſible; and when the Matter or Thing to be done, or not to be done by a Condition, is unlawful or impoſſible, or the Condition it ſelf repugnant, inſenſible or uncertain, the Condition is void, and in ſome Caſes the Obligation alſo. 10 *Rep.* 120. But ſometimes an Obligation may be ſingle, to pay the Money, where the Condition is impoſſible, repugnant, &c. 2 *Mod.* 285. If a Thing be poſſible at the Time of entering into the *Bond*, and afterwards becomes impoſſible by the Act of God, the Act of the Law, or of the Obligee, it is become void; as if a Man be bound to appear next Term, and dies before, &c. the Obligation is ſaved. And when a Condition is doubtful, it is always taken moſt favourably for the Obligor, and againſt the Obligee; but ſo as a reaſonable Conſtruction be made as near as can be according to the Intention of the Parties *Dyer* 51. If no Time is limited in a *Bond* for Payment of the Money, it is due preſently, and payable on Demand. 1 *Brownl.* 53. But the Judges have ſometimes appointed a convenient Time for Payment, having Regard to the Diſtance of Place, and the Time wherein the Thing may be performed. And if a Condition be made impoſſible in Reſpect to Time, as to make Payment of Money on the thirtieth of *February*, &c. it ſhall be paid preſently; and here the Obligation ſtands ſingle. *Jones* 140. Though if the Act be to be done at a certain Place, where the Obligor is to go to *Rome*, &c. And he is to do the ſole Act without Limitation of Time, he hath Time during Life to perform the ſame: But if the Concurrence of the Obligor and Obligee is requiſite, it may be haſtened by Requeſt of the Obligee.

6 *Rep.*

6 *Rep.* 30. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 437. If no Place is mentioned for Performance of a Condition, the Obligor is obliged to find out the Perſon of the Obligee, if he be in *England*, and tender the Money, otherwiſe the *Bond* will be forfeited: But where a Place is appointed, he need ſeek no further. 1 *Inſt.* 210. *Lit.* 340. And if where no Place is limited for Payment of Money due on a *Bond*, the Obligor at or after the Day of Payment meets with the Obligee, and tenders him the Money, but he goes away to prevent it, the Obligor ſhall be excuſed. 8 *Ed.* 4. The Obligor, or his Servant, *&c.* may tender the Money to ſave the Forfeiture of the *Bond*, and it ſhall be a good Performance of the Condition, if made to the Obligee, though refuſed by him: But if the Obligor be afterwards ſued, he muſt plead that he is ſtill ready to pay it, and tender the Money in Court. *Co. Lit.* 208. Where the Condition of a *Bond* is for Payment of Money, it may be performed by giving any other Thing in Satisfaction, becauſe the Value of Money is certain, and therefore may be ſatisfied by a collateral Thing, if he accepts it; but where the Condition is to do a collateral Thing, there 'tis otherwiſe, and paying Money is no good Satisfaction. 3 *Bulſt.* 148. One *Bond* cannot be given in Satisfaction of another; but this is where given by the Obligor himſelf, for it may by others. 1 *Mod.* 221. If a *Bond* be to pay Money on ſuch a Time, *&c.* It is no Plea for the Obligor to ſay that he did pay it; but he muſt ſhew at what Time, or elſe it may be taken that the Performance was after the Time limited. *Noy's Max.* 15. If a *Bond* be of twenty Years Standing, and no Demand be proved thereon, or good Cauſe of ſo long Forbearance ſhewn to the Court, upon pleading *Solvit ad Diem*, it ſhall be intended paid. *Mod. Ca.* 22. Payment of Money, without Acquittance, is an ill Plea to Action of Debt upon a ſingle Bill; but 'tis otherwiſe upon a *Bond* with Condition. *Dyer* 25. If ſeveral Days are mentioned for Payment of Money on a *Bond*, the Obligation is not forfeit, nor can be ſued until all the Days are paſt: But in ſome Caſes, the Obligee may proſecute for the Money due by the *Bond* preſently, though it be not forfeit; and by ſpecial wording the Condition, the Obligee may be able to ſue the Penalty on the firſt Default. 1 *Inſt.* 292. In a *Bond* where ſeveral are bound ſeverally, the Obligee is at his Election to ſue all the Obligors together, or all of them apart, and have ſeveral Judgments and Executions; but he ſhall have Satisfaction but once, for if it be of one only, that ſhall diſcharge the Reſt. But if an Obligation be joint, and not ſeveral, all the Obligors muſt be ſued that are bound; and if one be proſecuted, he is not obliged to anſwer, unleſs the reſt are ſued likewiſe. *Dyer* 19, 310. Where two or more are bound in a joint *Bond*, and only one is ſued, he muſt plead in Abatement, that two more ſealed the *Bond*, *&c.* and aver that they are living, and ſo pray Judgment *de Billa*, *&c.* And not demur to the Declaration. *Sid.* 420. If a *Bond* is made to three, to pay Money to one of them, they muſt all join in the Action, becauſe they are but as one Obligee. *Yelv.* 177. An Heir is not bound, unleſs he be named expreſly in the *Bond*; but the Executors, and Adminiſtrators are. And if an Obligation be made to Man, his Heirs or Succeſſors, the Executors and Adminiſtrators ſhall have the Advantage of it, and not the Heir or Succeſſor, by Reaſon it is a Chattel. *Dyer* 14, 271. A Declaration need not be according to the Letter of the *Bond*, where there is any Omiſſion, *&c.* but according to the Operation of Law upon it. *Mod. Ca.* 228. In *Bonds* to ſave Harmleſs, the Defendant being proſecuted is to plead *non Damnificatus*, *&c.* A *Bond* may be from one to one, one to two, three, or more Perſons; or from two or more Perſons to one, two, three *&c.* And may be to pay Money, make a Releaſe, ſurrender an Eſtate, for quiet Enjoyment, to perform a Will, ſtand to an Award, ſave Harmleſs, *&c.* And the Name of the Obligor ſubſcribed, 'tis ſaid, is ſufficient, though there is a Blank for his Chriſtian Name in the *Bond*. 2 *Cro.* 261. But where another Chriſtian Name is in the *Bond*, and the *Bond* ſigned by the right Name, though the Jury find it to be his Deed, the Obligee cannot have Judgment; for the Name ſubſcribed is no Part of the Obligation. 2 *Cro.* 558. 1 *Mod.* 107. In theſe Caſes, though there be a Verdict, there ſhall not be Judgment. If a *Bond* has no Date, or a falſe Date, if it be ſealed and delivered, it is good. A Plaintiff may ſuggeſt a Date in a *Bond*, where there is none, or it is impoſſible, *&c.* where the Parties and Sum are ſufficiently expreſſed. 5 *Mod.* 282. A *Bond* dated on the ſame Day on which a Releaſe is made of all Things *uſque Diem datus*, *&c.* is not thereby diſcharged. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 255. A Perſon ſhall not be charged by a *Bond*, though ſigned and ſealed, without Delivery, or Words, or other Thing, amounting to a Delivery. 1 *Leon.* 140. A *Bond* may be good, though it contains falſe *Latin*, or falſe *Engliſh*, if the Intent appears: If *Johannes* is put for *Johannem*, *Octogeſſimo* for *Octaginta*, *Septunginta* for *Septinginta*, *Trigintate* for *Triginta*, *Wiginti* for *Viginti*, *&c.* theſe Miſtakes do not make the *Bond* void, where the Condition is to pay Money. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 146. *Moor* 864. *Quinginta Libris* hath been adjudged the ſame with *Quinquaginta*. *Cro. Car.* 301. And ſo *Quinquageſſimis*. 2 *Cro.* 29. *Sexgintis* for *Sexcentis* is Ill; becauſe *Sexgintis* is no *Latin* Word: But *Sexigint* for *Sexaginta*, or *Sexingent.* for *Sexcent.* is good. 2 *Buſtr.* 24. By the Condition of a *Bond*, the Intent of what Sum was in the Obligation, may be more eaſily known, and explained. 2 *Roll.* 146. And the Condition of the *Bond* may be recorded, and then the Plaintiff demur, *&c.* 1 *Lutw.* 422. Likewiſe the Condition of *Bonds* may expound to whom an Obligor is bound to pay Money; as if *A.* binds himſelf to *B.* to be paid to *A.* whereas it ſhould be to *B.* which Obligation is good, and the *Solvendum* void. 1 *Inſt.* 108, 209. Interlineation in a *Bond* in a Place not material, will not make the *Bond* void; but if it be altered in a Part material, it ſhall be void. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 391. And a *Bond* may be void by Raſure, *&c.* As where the Date, *&c.* is raſed after Delivery; which goes through the Whole. 5 *Rep.* 23. If the Words at the End of the Condition, *That then this Obligation to be void*, are omitted, the Condition will be void; but not the Obligation: But if the Words *or elſe ſhall ſtand in Force* be left out, it has no Effect to hurt either the Condition or the Obligation.

Form of a *Bond* for *Payment of Money.*

NOverint univerſi per præſentes me Johannem A. *de*, &c. *in Com. &c. Gen. teneri & firmiter Obligari* Willielmo B. *de*, *&c. Gen. in centum libris bone & legalis Monete* Magnæ Britanniæ *ſolvend. eid.* Willielmo

Willielmo B. *aut ſuo certo Attornat. Executoribus Adminiſtratoribus vel Aſſignat. ſuis ad quam quidem ſolutionem bene & fidelt. faciend. Obligo me Hæredes Executores & Adminiſtratores meos firmiter per præſentes ſigillo meo ſigillat. Dat. ſexto die* Junii *Anno Regni Dom.* Georgii *Dei Gratia* Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ *Regis fidei Defenſor', &c. Duodecimo, annoque Dom.* 1726.

The Condition of this Obligation is ſuch, That if the above bound *J. A.* his Heirs, Executors or Adminiſtrators, do and ſhall well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid unto the above named *W. B.* his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, the full Sum of Fifty-two Pounds and ten Shillings of lawful Money of *Great Britain*, on or before the ſixth Day of *December* next enſuing the Date hereof, then this Obligation ſhall be void, otherwiſe it ſhall remain in full Force and Virtue.

In this Condition, the Intereſt is added to the Principal; inſtead of which, you may ſay, if the ſaid *J. A. &c.* do pay the ſaid *W. B. &c.* the full Sum of Fifty Pounds, with Intereſt for the ſame after the Rate of five Pounds *per Centum per Ann.* (or with lawful Intereſt) on the Day, *&c.*

Bondage, and *Bondmen. Bondage* is Slavery; and *Bondmen* in *Domeſday* are called *Servi*, but rendered different from *Villani*——*Et de toto Tenemento, quod de ipſo tenet in* Bondagio *in ſoca de* Nortone *cum pertin.* Mon. Angl. 2. par. fol. 609. *Bonda* is ſaid to be a Maſter of a Family. See *Nativus.*

Bonis non Amovendis, A Writ directed to the Sheriff of *London*, *&c.* where a Writ of Error is brought, to charge them that the Perſon againſt whom Judgment is obtained, be not ſuffered to remove his Goods, till the Error is tried and determined. *Reg. Orig.* 131.

Book of Rates, A ſmall *Book*, declaring the Value of Goods that pay Cuſtom of Poundage. 12 *Car.* 2.

Booting or Boting Corn, Rent-*Corn* anciently ſo called. The Tenants of the Manor of *Haddenham in Com. Bucks*, formerly paid *Booting Corn* to the Prior of *Rocheſter. Antiq. of Purveyance, fol.* 418. It is thought to be ſo called, as being paid by the Tenants by Way of *Bote*, or *Boot*, *viz.* as a Compenſation to the Lord for his making them Leaſes, *&c.*

Bordagium, The Tenure called *Bordlands.* See *Ordin. Juſt. Itin. in inſula de* Jerſey

Bordaria, a Cottage, from the Sax. *Bord*, *Domus.*—— *Cum* 18 *Servis*, 16 *Villanis*, 10 *Bordis*, & 60 *Acris prati*, *&c.*

Bordarii, or Bordbanni. Theſe Words often occur in *Domeſday*, and ſome think they mean *Boors*, Husbandmen, or Cottagers. In the *Domeſday* Inquiſition they were diſtinct from the *Servi* and *Villani*; and ſeemed to be thoſe of a leſs ſervile Condition, who had a *Bord* or Cottage, with a ſmall Parcel of Land allowed to them, on Condition they ſhould ſupply the Lord with Poultry and Eggs, and other ſmall Proviſions for his *Board* or Entertainment. Some derive the Word *Bordarii* from the old *Gall. Bords*, the Limits or extreme Parts of any Extent; as the *Borders* of a Country, and the *Borderers* Inhabitants in thoſe Parts.—— *Dicuntur* Bordarii, *vel quod in tuguriis* (*quæ Cottagia vocant*) *habitabant*; *ſeu villarum limitibus, quaſi* Borderers. *Spelm.*

Bord-halfpeny, Signifies a ſmall Toll, by Cuſtom paid to the Lord of the Town for ſetting up *Boards*, Tables, Booths, *&c.* in Fairs or Markets; It is derived from three *Saxon* Words, *Bræd*, *i. e. Board*, *helve*, in Behalf of, and *penning*, a Toll; which in the Whole makes a Toll for, or in Behalf of *Boards.*

Bordlands, The Demeſnes which Lords keep in their Hands for the Maintenance of their *Board* or Table. *Et Dominicum quod quis habet ad menſam ſuam & proprie, ſicut ſunt* Bordlands, *i. e. Dominicum ad menſam.* Bract. lib. 4. Tract. 3. c. 9. Which Poſſeſſion was anciently termed *Bordâge*: And the *Bordarii* were ſuch as held thoſe Lands which we now call Demain Lands.

Bordlode, Was a Service required of Tenants to carry Timber out of the Woods of the Lord to his Houſe: Or it is ſaid to be the Quantity of Food or Proviſion, which the *Bordary*, or *Bordmen* paid for their *Bord-Lands.* The old *Scots* had the Term of *Burd*, and Meet-burd for Victuals, and Proviſions; and Burden-ſack, for a Sack full of Provender: From whence 'tis probable comes our *Burden* at firſt.

Bord-Service, A Tenure of *Bord-lands*; by which ſome Lands in the Manor of *Fulham in Com. Mid.* and elſewhere, are held of the Biſhop of *London*, and the Tenants do now pay Six-pence *per* Acre in lieu of finding Proviſion, anciently for their Lord's *Board* or Table. *Blount.*

Borg-brigch, *Borg-bryce*, or *Burgh-brych*, (*Sax.*) A Breach or Violation of Suretyſhip, Pledge-breach, or of mutual Fidelity.

Borough, (Fr. *Burg*, Lat. *Burgus*, Sax. *Borhoe*) Signifies a Corporate Town, which is not a City; and alſo ſuch a Town or Place as ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, the Number whereof you may find in *Crompt. Juriſd. f.* 24. *Verſtegan* ſaith, that *Burg* or *Burgh*, whereof we take our *Borough*, metaphorically ſignifies a Town having a Wall, or ſome Kind of Incloſure about it: And all Places that in old Time had among our Anceſtors the Name of *Borough*, were one Way or other fenced or fortified. *Lit. Sect.* 164. But ſometimes it is uſed for *Villa inſignior*, or a Country-Town of more than ordinary Note, not walled. *Linwood* upon the Provincial, (*ut ſingula de ſenſibus*) ſays to this Effect, *Aliqui interpretantur* Burgum *eſſe Caſtrum, vel locum ubi ſunt crebra caſtra, vel dicitur* Burgus *ubi ſunt per limites habitacula plura conſtituta*: But he afterwards defines it thus, *Burgus dici poteſt villa quæcunque alia a Civitate in qua eſt Univerſitas approbata.* A *Borough* is a Place of Safety, Protection and Privilege, according to *Somner*; and in the Reign of King *Hen.* 2. *Burghs* had ſo great Privileges, that if a Bondman or Servant remained in a *Borough* a Year and a Day, he was by that Reſidence made a Freeman. *Glanville.* And why theſe were called *Free Burghs*, and the Tradeſmen in them *Free Burgeſſes*, was from a Freedom to buy and ſell, without Diſturbance, exempt from Toll, *&c.* granted by Charter: And *Parliament Burghs* are ſaid to be either by Charter, or Towns holden of the King in *ancient Demeſne. Brady.* It is conjectured that *Burhoe* or *Borough*, was alſo formerly taken for thoſe Companies conſiſting of ten Families, which were to be Pledges for one another; and we are told by ſome Writers that it is a Street or Row of Houſes cloſe to one another. *Bract. lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 10. *Lamb. Duty of Conſt. p.* 8.

Borough-holders, or Burſholders, *quaſi Borhoe-ealders*, Are the ſame Officers with *Borough-heads*, or *Head-Boroughs*; who (according to *Lambert*) were the Head Men, or Chief Pledges of

Boroughs, choſen by the reſt to ſpeak and act in their Names in thoſe Things that concerned them. See *Headborough*.

Borough Engliſh, (Sax. *Borhoe Engliſe*) Is a cuſtomary Deſcent of Lands, in ſome ancient *Boroughs*, and Copyhold Manors, that Eſtates ſhall deſcend to the youngeſt Son; or if the Owner hath no Iſſue, to his younger Brother, as in *Edmunton*, &c. *Kitch.* 102. And the Reaſon of this Cuſtom (*Littleton* ſays) is becauſe the youngeſt is preſumed in Law to be leaſt able to provide for himſelf. *Lit.* 165. This Cuſtom goes with the Land, and guides the Deſcent to the youngeſt Son, although there be a Deviſe to the contrary. 2 *Lev.* 138. If a Man ſeiſed in Fee of Lands in *Borough Engliſh*, make a Feoffment to the Uſe of himſelf and the Heirs Males of his Body, according to the Courſe of the Common Law, and afterwards died ſeiſed having Iſſue two Sons, the youngeſt Son ſhall have the Lands by Virtue of the Cuſtom, notwithſtanding the Feoffment. *Dyer* 179. If a Copyhold in *Borough Engliſh* be ſurrendered to the Uſe of a Perſon and his Heirs, the Right will deſcend to the youngeſt Son, according to the Cuſtom. 1 *Mod.* 102. And a youngeſt Son ſhall inherit an Eſtate in Tail in *Borough Engliſh*. *Noy* 106. But an Heir at Common Law ſhall take Advantage of a Condition annexed to *Borough Engliſh* Land; tho' the youngeſt Son ſhall be intitled to all Actions in Right of the Land, &c. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 396. And the eldeſt Son ſhall have Tithes ariſing out of Land *Borough Engliſh*, for Tithes do not ariſe naturally from the Land, but by the Induſtry of Man; and of Common Right Tithes are not Inheritances deſcendable to an Heir, but come in Succeſſion from one Clergyman to another. *Ibid.* 347. *Borough Engliſh* Land being deſcendable to the youngeſt Son, if a younger Son dies without Iſſue Male leaving a Daughter, ſuch Daughter ſhall inherit *Jure repræſentationis*, before any other Son; becauſe by the Cuſtom the youngeſt Son is put in the Place of the Eldeſt, and at Common Law the Iſſue of the Eldeſt is preferred *Jure repræſentationis*. 1 *Salk.* 243. But where a youngeſt Son dies without any Iſſue, the eldeſt Son or Brother is Heir to him. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 239. Though it hath been adjudged that where a Man hath ſeveral Brothers, the youngeſt may inherit Lands in *Borough Engliſh*: Yet it is ſaid where the Cuſtom is that Land ſhall go to the youngeſt Son, it doth not give it to the youngeſt Uncle, for Cuſtoms ſhall be taken ſtrictly. *Dyer* 179. 4 *Leon.* 384.

Borough Goods *deviſable.* In the Statute of *Acton Burnel* 11 *Ed.* 1. there are theſe Words: As before the Statutes of 32 & 34 *Hen.* 8. no Lands were deviſable at the Common Law, but in ancient Baronies; ſo at the Making of the Statute of *Acton Burnel*, it was doubted whether *Goods* were deviſable but in ancient *Boroughs*: For by the Writ *De Rationabili parte bonorum*, anciently the *Goods* of a Man were partible between his Wife and Children. By the Common Law Lands could not be deviſed from the Heir; and here it ſeems as if *Goods* were alſo not deviſable from the Wife and Children, before the Statute 11 *Ed.* 1.

Boſcage, (*Boſcagium*) Is that Food which Wood and Trees yield to Cattle, as Maſt, &c. from the Ital. *Boſco*, *Silva*: But *Manwood* obſerves, to be quit *de Boſcagio*, is to be diſcharged of paying any Duty of Wind-fall Wood in the Foreſt.

Boſcaria, Wood-Houſes from *Boſcus*; or Ox-Houſes from *Bos* —— *Ut ipſi poſſunt Domos & Boſcaria ſatis competentia ædificare.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. fol. 302.

Boſcus, An ancient Word uſed in our Law, ſignifying all Manner of Wood: The *Italians* make Uſe of *Boſco* in the ſame Senſe; as the French do *Bois*. *Boſcus* is divided into High Wood or Timber, *Haut-bois*, and Coppice or Under-Woods, *Sub bois*: But the High Wood is properly called *Saltus*; and in *Fleta* we read it *Maeremium*.——Cum una Careta de mortuo *Boſco*. Pat. 10 H. 6.

Boſinnus, A certain ruſtical Pipe, mentioned in ancient Tenures. By Inquiſition after the Death of *Laurence Haſtings* Earl of *Pembroke*, 22 *E.* 3. The Manor of *Aſton Cantlow in Com. Warw.* is returned to be held of the King in *Capite* by theſe Words; *Quod quidem manerium per ſe tenetur de Domino Rege in Capite per ſervitium inveniendi unum hominem Peditem, cum quodam Arcu ſine Corda, cum uno* Boſinno *ſine cappa*, &c. Ex Record. Tur. Lond.

Boſtar, An Ox-Stall. This Word occurs *in Mat. Pariſ. Anno* 1234. And in *Ingulphus*. —— *Fecit tum horrea*, Boſtaria, *ovilia*, &c.

Bote, (*Sax.*) Signifies a Compenſation, Recompence, or Amends: Hence comes *Manbote*, Compenſation or Amends for a Man ſlain, &c. In King *Ina*'s Laws is declared what Rate was ordained for Expiation of this Offence, according to the Quality of the Perſon ſlain. *Lamb. cap.* 96. From hence likewiſe we have our common Phraſe *To Boot*, *i. e. Compenſationis gratia*. There are *Houſe-bote*, *Plough-bote*, &c. Privileges to Tenants in cutting of Wood, &c. on the Lands leaſed. *Vide* thoſe Words, and *Skene* verbo *Bote*.

Boteleſs, *ſine remedio*. In the Charter of *H.* 1. to *Tho.* Archbiſhop of *York*, it is ſaid, that no Judgment or Sum of Money ſhall *acquit* him that commits Sacrilege; but he is in *Engliſh* called *Boteleſs*, *viz.* without Emendation. *Lib. Albus penes Cap. de Suthnet. Int. Plac. Trin.* 12 *Ed.* 2. *Ebor.* 48. We retain the Word ſtill in common Speech; as it is *Bootleſs* to attempt ſuch a Thing; that is it is in vain to atempt it.

Botellaria, A Buttery or Cellar, in which the *Butts* and *Bottles* of Wine, and other Liquors are repoſited.——*Veniet ad Palatium Regis, & ibit in* Botellarium, *& extrahet a quocunque vaſe in dicta* Botellaria *invento, vinum quantum viderit neceſſarium pro factura unius picheri claretti.* Anno 31 Ed. 1.

Botha, A *Booth*, Stall, or Standing in a Fair or Market. —— *Et duas menſuras liberas ad* Bothas *ſuas faciendas.* Mon. Angl. 2 par. fol. 132.

Bothagium, *Boothage*, or cuſtomary dues paid to the Lord of the Manor or Soil, for the pitching and ſtanding of Booths in Fairs or Markets.—*Picagium*, *Stallagium*, Bothagium & *Tollagium &c. de novo Mercato infra villam de* Burceſter, *Com.* Oxon. *Paroch. Antiq. p.* 680.

Bothna, or *Buthna*, Seems to be a Park where Cattle are incloſed and fed. *Hector Boetius lib.* 7. *cap.* 123. *Bothena* alſo ſignifies a Barony, Lordſhip, &c. And *Domini Bothenæ* are Lords of the Barony, Manor, &c. *Skene.*

Botiler of the King, (*Pincerna Regis*) Is an Officer that provides the *King*'s Wines, who (according to *Fleta*) may by Virtue of his Office take out of every Ship laden with Sale Wines, *Unum dolium eligere in prora navis ad opus Regis, & aliud in*

in puppe, & pro qualibet pecia reddere tantum 2c. *ſolid. Mercatori. Si autem plura inde habere voluerit, bene licebit, dum tamen pretium fide dignorum judicio pro Rege apponatur.* Fleta, Lib. 2. cap. 21. Stat. 43 Ed. 3. cap. 3.

Bottomry, (*Fœnus Nauticum*) Is when the Maſter of a Ship borrows Money upon the Keel or Bottom of his Ship, and binds the Ship it ſelf; that if the Money be not paid by the Day aſſigned, the Creditor ſhall have the Ship. But it is generally where a Perſon lends Money to a Merchant, who wants it to traffick, and is to be paid a greater Sum at the Return of the Ship, ſtanding to the Hazard of the Voyage; in Regard to which, though the Intereſt be greater than five *per Cent*, or what is allowed by Law, it is not Uſury. For Money lent to Sea is allowed a larger Intereſt than Money advanced on Land, by Reaſon 'tis furniſhed at the Hazard of the Lender, and if the Ship periſhes, the Lender ſhares in the Loſs; ſo that there is no real Security, as in Caſe of Lands, &c. And the Greater the Danger is, the greater may be the Profit reaſonably required for the Money advanced. *Lex Mercat.* 122. Money lent on *Bottomry* is either on the bare Ship, (the uſual Way) or upon the Perſon of the Borrower, and ſometimes upon both: The firſt is where a Man takes up Money, and obliges himſelf, that if ſuch a Ship ſhall arrive at ſuch a Port, then to repay perhaps in long Voyages near double the Sum lent; but if the Ship happens to miſcarry, then nothing. But when Money is lent at Intereſt, it is delivered at the Peril of the Borrower, and the Profit of this is merely the Price of the Loan; whereas the Profit of the other, is a Reward for the Danger and Adventure of the Sea, which the Lender takes upon himſelf, and makes the Intereſt lawful. *Sea Laws* 206, 207. Then there is *uſura Marina*, joining the advanced Money, and the Danger of the Sea together; and this is obligatory ſometimes to the Borrower's Ship, Goods and Perſon. Where Bonds or Bills of *Bottomry* are ſealed, and the Money is paid, if the Ship receives Injury by Storm, Fire, &c. before the Beginning of the Voyage, then the Perſon borrowing only runs the Hazard, unleſs it be otherwiſe provided; as that if the Ship ſhall not arrive at ſuch a Place, at ſuch a Time, &c. there the Contract hath its Beginning from the Time of the Sealing: But if the Condition be, that if ſuch a Ship ſhall ſail from *London* to any Port abroad, and ſhall not arrive there, &c. then, &c. there the Contingency hath not its Beginning till the Departure. A Maſter of a Ship may not take up Money on *Bottomry*, in Places where his Owners reſide, except he be a Part-Owner, and then he may only take up ſo much as his Part will anſwer in the Ship; for if he exceeds that, his own Eſtate is liable to make Satisfaction; but when a Maſter is in a ſtrange Country, where there are no Owners, nor any Goods of theirs, nor of his own; and for Want of Money he cannot perform his Voyage, there he may take up Money upon *Bottomry*, and all the Owners are chargeable thereto; but this is underſtood where Money cannot be procured by Exchange, or any other Means: And in the firſt Caſe the Owners are liable by their Veſſel, tho' not in their Perſons; but they have their Remedy againſt the Maſter of the Ship. *Leg. Oleron. l.* 4. Some Maſters of Ships who had inſured or taken up Money upon *Bottomry* to a greater Value than their Adventure, having made it a Practice to caſt away and deſtroy the Ships under their Charge; by Stat. 10 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 6, it is made Felony, and the Offenders ſhall ſuffer Death. Vide 1 *Ann.*

Form of a *Bill of Bottomry.*

TO all People *to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, I* A. B. *of*, &c. *Owner and Maſter of the Ship called*, &c. *of the Burthen of two hundred Tons, now riding at*, &c. *and bound for*, &c. *in the* Weſt-Indies, *ſend Greeting*: Whereas *I the ſaid* A. B. *am at this Time neceſſitated to take up upon the Adventure of the ſaid Ship, called*, &c. *the Sum of* 100 l. *for ſetting forth the ſaid Ship to Sea, and furniſhing her with Proviſions for the ſaid Voyage, which* C. D. *of*, &c. *Merchant, hath on Requeſt lent unto me, and ſupplied me with at the Rate of* 20 l. *for the ſaid* 100 l. *during the ſaid Voyage*: Now know ye, *that I the ſaid* A. B. *do by theſe Preſents, for me, my Executors and Adminiſtrators, covenant and grant to and with the ſaid* C. D. *that the ſaid Ship ſhall with the firſt fair Wind after the Day*, &c. *depart from the River of* Thames, *and ſhall as Wind and Weather, ſhall ſerve, proceed in her Voyage to*, &c. *in the* Weſt-Indies; *and having there tarried until*, &c. *and the Opportunity of a Convoy, or being ſooner diſpatched (which ſhall firſt happen) ſhall return from thence, and ſhall as Wind and Weather ſhall ſerve, directly ſail back to the River of* Thames *to finiſh her ſaid Voyage*: And *I the ſaid* A. B. *in Conſideration of the ſaid Sum of* 100 l. *to me in Hand paid by the ſaid* C. D. *at and before the Sealing and Delivery of theſe Preſents, do hereby bind my ſelf, my Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, my Goods and Chattels, and particularly the ſaid Ship, with the Freight, Tackle, and Apparel of the ſame, to pay unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, the Sum of* 120 l. *of lawful* Britiſh *Money, within one and twenty Days next after the Return and ſafe Arrival of the ſaid Ship, in the ſaid River of* Thames, *from the ſaid intended Voyage*: And *I the ſaid* A. B. *do for me, my Executors and Adminiſtrators, covenant and grant, to and with the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors and Adminiſtrators by theſe Preſents, That I the ſaid* A. B. *at the Time of the Sealing and Delivery of theſe Preſents, am true and lawful Owner and Maſter of the ſaid Ship, and have Power and Authority to charge and ingage the ſaid Ship as aforeſaid; and that the ſaid Ship ſhall at all Times after the ſaid Voyage, be liable and chargeable for the Payment of the ſaid* 120 l. *according to the true Intent and Meaning of theſe Preſents*: And laſtly, *it is hereby declared and agreed, by and between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, that in Caſe the ſaid Ship ſhall be loſt, miſcarry, or be caſt away before her next Arrival in the ſaid River of* Thames, *from the ſaid intended Voyage, that then the ſaid Payment of the ſaid* 120 l. *ſhall not be demanded, or be recoverable by the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, but ſhall ceaſe and determine, and the Loſs thereby be wholly born and ſuſtained by the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors and Adminiſtrators: And that then and from thenceforth every Act, Matter and Thing herein contained on the Part and Behalf of the ſaid* A. B. *ſhall be void, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.* In Witneſs, &c.

Bovata Terræ, An Oxgate of Land, being as much as one Ox can plough. —— *Cujus ſingulæ* Bovatæ *ſunt quindecim acræ terræ.* Mon. Angl. par. 3. fol. 91. *See* Oxgang.

Bouche of Court, Commonly called *Budge of Court*, was a certain Allowance of Proviſion from the King, to his Knights and Servants, that attended him in any military Expedition. The French *Avoir bouche a Court* is to have an Allowance at Court, of Meat and Drink: From *Bouche*, a Mouth. But ſometimes it extended only to Bread, Beer, and Wine. And this was anciently in Uſe as well in the Houſes of Noblemen, as in the King's Court, as appears by the following Indenture. —— *Ceſte Endenture fait parentre Lui Nobles Hommes Monſieur* Tho. Beauchamp, *Counte de* Warwick, *d'une part, & Monſieur* Johan. Ruſſel *de* Strengeſham *Chevalier, de autre part, teſmoigne que le dit* Johan. *eſt, &c. Et Avera pur la pees, &c.* Bouche au Court *pur lui meſne, &c. Donne a Noſtre Chaſtel de* Warwick *le* 29 *jour del Moys de March, l'an du regne le Roy* Richard *le Second, puis le Conqueſt, &c.*

Boberium, or *Boveria*, An Ox-houſe or Stall. — *Loca ubi Stabulantur* Boves. *Gloſſ. in* 10. *Script.* And in the *Monaſticon, Ad faciendum ibi* Boverias *ſuas & alias Domos uſibus neceſſarias, &c.* Mon. Angl. par. 2. fol. 210.

Bovettus, A young Steer, or caſtrated Bullock. —— *Unus* Bovettus *mas, quatuor* Boviculæ *fœminæ.* Paroch. Antiq. p. 287.

Bovicula, An Heifer, or young Cow; which in the Eaſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire* is called a *Whee*, or *Whey*.

Bound, or *Boundary*, (*Bunda*) The utmoſt Limits of Lands, whereby the ſame is known and aſcertained. —— *Secundum metas, Meras*, Bundas, *& Marchias Foreſtæ.* 18 Ed. 3. Itin. Pick. fol. 6. *See* 4 Inſt. 318.

Bow-bearer, An under Officer of the *Foreſt*, whoſe Office is to overſee, and true Inquiſition make, as well of ſworn Men as unſworn in every Bailiwick of the Foreſt; and of all Manner of Treſpaſſes done, either to Vert or Veniſon, and cauſe them to be preſented, without any Concealment in the next Court of Attachment, *&c. Crompt. Juriſd. fol.* 201.

Bracelets, Hounds, or rather Beagles of the ſmaller and ſlower Kind. —— *Rex conſtituit* J. L. *Magiſtrum canum ſuorum vocatorum* Bracelets, *&c.* Pat. 1 Rich. 2. p. 2. m. 1.

Bracenarius, (Fr. *Braconnier*) A Huntſman, or Maſter of the Hounds. —— *Rex mandat Baronibus quod allocent* Rob. de Chadeworth *Vicecom.* Lincoln *lvi s. vii d. quos per præceptum Regis liberavit* Johan. de Bellovento *pro putura ſeptem Leporariorum & trium Falconum & Lanerar. & pro vadiis unius* Bracenarii *a die, &c. uſque, &c. prox. ſequen. utroque die computato, viz. pro putura cujuſlibet Leporarii & Falconis* 1 d. *ob. & pro vadiis prædicti* Bracenarii *per diem* 11 d. Anno 26 Ed. 1. Rot. 10. in Dorſo.

Bracetus, A Hound: *Brachetus* is in Fr. *Brachet.* Braco *Canis ſagax, indagator Leporum:* So as *Braco* was properly the large Fleet Hound; and *Brachetus*, the ſmaller Hound; and *Bracheta* the Bitch in that Kind. —— *Concedo eis duos Leporarios & quatuor* Bracetos *ad Leporem capiendum.* Monaſtic. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 283. —— *Et duos Leporarios & quatuor* Brachetas *ad capiend. Leporem & Vulpem.* Chart. 11 Ed. 2.

Bracinum, A Brewing: The whole Quantity of Ale brewed at one Time, for which *Tolſeſter* was paid in ſome Manors. *Bracina* a Brew-houſe. *M. S. penes* Will. Dugdale, *Mil.*

Brandy, A Liquor well known, made chiefly in *France*, and extracted from the Lees of Wine. In the Stat. 20 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. upon an Argument in the Exchequer *Anno* 1668. whether Brandy were a *Strong-water* or *Spirit*, it was reſolved to be a *Spirit:* But in the Year 1669. by a Grand Committee of the whole Houſe of Commons, it was voted to be a *Strong-water* perfectly made. See the Stat. 22 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 4.

Braſſare, To brew. *Cujuſcunque Uxor* Braſiabat *intus & extra Civitatem* Heref. *dabat* 10. *Denarios.* Domeſday. *Braſiatrix*, a She-Brewer. *Siqua* Braſiatrix *braſiaverit Cerviſiam, &c.* Reg. Priorat. de Thurgarton. M. S.

Braſium, Signifies Malt: In the antient Statutes *Braſiator* is taken for a Brewer, from the Fr. *Braſſeur*; and at this Day is uſed for a Malſter or Malt-maker. It was reſolved 18 *Ed.* 2. *Quod venditio* Braſii *non eſt venditio victualium, nec debet puniri ſicut venditio Panis, Vini & Cerviſiæ, & hujuſmodi contra formam Statuti.* To make Malt, was a Service paid by ſome Tenants to their Lords. —— *In Manerio de* Pidington *quilibet virgatarius præparabit Domino unum quarterium* Braſii *per Annum, ſi Dominus inveniet Boſcum ad ſiccandum.* Paroch. Antiq. p. 496.

Brass, Is to be ſold in open Fairs and Markets, on Pain of 10*l.* and to be worked according to the Goodneſs of Metal wrought in *London*, or be forfeited; and Searchers of *Braſs* and Pewter are to be appointed in every City, *&c. Stat.* 19 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 6. *Braſs* and Pewter Wares, *&c.* are not to be ſent out of the Realm; upon Pain of Forfeiture, *&c.* 25 & 33 *Hen.* 8. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6.

Breach of Promiſe, (*Violatio fidei*) A Breaking or Violating a Man's Word: And *Breach* ſignifies where a Perſon commits any *Breach* of the Condition of a Bond, or his Covenant, *&c.* entered into, on Action upon which the *Breach* muſt be aſſigned. In Debt on Bond, conditioned to give Account of Goods, *&c.* a *Breach* muſt be alledged, or the Plaintiff will have no Cauſe of Action. 1 *Saund.* 102. And when a *Breach* is aſſigned it muſt not be general, but muſt be particular; as in Action of Covenant for not repairing of Houſes, the *Breach* ought to be aſſigned particularly, what is the Want of Reparation: If one covenants he was ſeiſed, and *Breach* is aſſigned that he was not ſeiſed, it muſt be ſet forth who is ſeiſed, *&c. Cro. Jac.* 369. But on mutual *Promiſe* for one to do an Act, and in Conſideration thereof another to do ſome Act, as to ſell Goods, *&c.* for ſo much Money, a general *Breach* that the Defendant hath not performed his Part, is well aſſigned. 3 *Lev.* 319. If the Condition of a Bond conſiſts of ſeveral Parts, the Defendant in Pleading is to ſhew that he hath performed the ſeveral Matters contained in the Condition: But where a Covenant conſiſts of ſeveral Parts in the Affirmative, Performance generally is a good Plea. *Sid.* 215. In Caſe of a Bond for Performance of an Award, if the Defendant pleads any Matter by which he admits a Non-perfomance, and excuſes it, the Plaintiff in his Replication muſt ſhew the Award, and aſſign the *Breach*, that the Court may ſee an Award was made, and judge whether it was good or not; for if it ſhould be of a void Part thereof, it need not be performed. 1 *Salk.* 138. *Breaches* aſſigned ought to be according to the very Words of the Condition or Covenant; when they may be well enough though too general. 1 *Lutw.* 326. Where a Thing is to be done by a Perſon or his Aſſigns, the *Breach* is to

be that it was done neither by the one or the other. 5 *Mod.* 133. If a Perſon is to tender a Conveyance, *&c.* to another, his Heirs or Aſſigns, *Breach* aſſigned that the Defendant did not tender a Conveyance to the Plaintiff, without the Words his Heirs or Aſſigns, is good: But if the Tender be to be made by the Plaintiff, his Heirs, *&c.* and not to him, it is otherwiſe. 1 *Salk.* 139. Where a Leſſee for Years is to leave all the Timber on the Land, which was growing there at the Time of the Leaſe, and he cuts down the Trees, though he leaves the Timber on the Land at the End of his Leaſe, this is a *Breach* of Covenant: For in Contracts the Intention of Parties is chiefly to be conſidered. *Raym.* 464. If Lands are only excepted out of a Leaſe, and a Perſon is diſturbed in enjoying them by the Leſſee, this is no *Breach* of Covenant; though it is ſaid it might be otherwiſe if a Way, Common, *&c.* be excepted. *Moor* 553. Where one brings an Action for a Covenant broken, he ought to aſſign the *Breach* of it in ſuch a Manner, that the Defendant may take an Iſſue. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 240. If ſeveral *Breaches* are aſſigned, and the Defendant demurs upon the whole Declaration, the Plaintiff ſhall have Judgment for all that are well aſſigned, for they are as ſeveral Actions. *Cro. Jac.* 557. Where a Declaration aſſigns no particular *Breach* of Covenant, it is cured by Verdict; though ill upon Demurrer. 1 *Ventr.* 114, 126. Formerly a Plaintiff could aſſign but one *Breach* in Action of Debt upon a Bond for Performance of Covenants, tho' ſeveral Things were broken; for one *Breach* being proved, was a Forfeiture of the Bond: But in Action of Covenant, as many *Breaches* might be aſſigned as the Plaintiff would, becauſe the Plaintiff might have a particular Damage upon each Covenant broken; and a ſeveral Iſſue muſt be taken upon every *Breach.* 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 406. And now by Statute, in Action on Bond for Performance of Covenants, the Plaintiff may aſſign as many *Breaches* as he pleaſes, and the Jury ſhall aſſeſs Damages and Coſts for ſuch Covenants as are proved to be broken. *Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 10. And where Judgment ſhall be given for the Plaintiff in ſuch Action on a Demurrer, *Nil dicit, &c.* he may ſuggeſt on the Roll as many *Breaches* as he thinks fit; upon which a Writ of Enquiry ſhall go, *&c.* And if before Execution executed, the Defendant brings the Coſts and Damages into Court, Execution ſhall be ſtayed; and the Plaintiff ſhall acknowledge Satisfaction, if the Execution be executed: But the Judgment ſhall ſtill ſtand as a Security to anſwer the future Breach of any Covenant in the Deed; for which the Plaintiff or his Executors, *&c.* may have a *Scire facias* upon ſuch Judgment againſt the Defendant. *Stat. Ibid.*

Bread of Treet, or Trite, (*Panis Tritici*) Is Bread mentioned in the Statute 51 *Hen.* 3. of Aſſiſe of Bread and Ale; wherein is particularized *Waſtel Bread, Cocket Bread,* and *Bread of Treet,* which anſwer to the three Sorts of Bread now in Uſe, called White, Wheaten, and Houſehold Bread. In religious Houſes they heretofore diſtinguiſhed Bread by theſe ſeveral Names, *Panis Armigerorum, Panis Conventualis, Panis Puerorum,* & *Panis Famulorum.* Antiq. Not.

Breca, (From the Fr. *Breche*) A Breach or Decay. In ſome antient Deeds there have been Covenants for repairing *Muros* & Breccas, *portas* & *Foſſata, &c.* —— *De* Brecca *Aquæ inter* Woolwich & Greenwich *ſupervidend.* Pat. 16 Ric. 2.

Brede, A Word uſed by *Bracton* for Broad; as too large and too *brede,* is proverbially too long and too broad. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *c.* 15. There is alſo a Sax. Word *Brede,* ſignifying Deceit. *Leg. Canut. cap.* 44.

Bredwite, (Sax. *Bread and Wite*) A Fine or Penalty, impoſed for Defaults in the Aſſiſe of Bread: To be exempt from which, was a ſpecial Privilege granted to the Tenants of the Honour of *Wallingford* by King *Hen.* 2. *Paroch. Antiq.* 114.

Brehon. In *Ireland* the Judges and Lawyers were antiently ſtiled *Brehones*; and thereupon the *Iriſh* Law called the *Brehon-Law.* 4 *Inſt.* 358.

Breiſna, Whether-Sheep. —— *Concedo Deo & Monachis* 30. Breiſnas *ſingulis Annis.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. cap. 406.

Brenagium, A Payment in Bran, which Tenants antiently made to feed their Lords Hounds. *Blount.*

Bretoyſe, or Bretois, The Law of the Marches of *Wales,* in Practice among the ancient *Britains.* —— *Ego* Henricus de Penebrugge *dedi omnibus liberis Burgenſibus meis Burgi mei de* Penebrugge *omnes Libertates & liberas conſuetudines ſecundum* Legem de Bretoyſe, *&c. Pat. ſine dat.* Here *Legem de Bretoyſe* is ſaid to ſignify *Legem Marchiarum*; for *Penebrugge,* now called *Pembridge,* is a Town in *Herefordſhire* which borders upon *Wales.*

Breve, Is any Writ by which a Man is ſummoned or attached to anſwer an Action, or whereby any Thing is commanded to be done in the King's Courts, in Order to Juſtice, *&c.* It is called *Breve* from the Brevity of it; and is directed either to the Chancellor, Judges, Sheriffs, or other Officers, whoſe various Forms you may ſee in the Regiſter. —— Breve, *quia breviter & paucis Verbis intentionem proferentis exponit & explanat, &c. Bract. lib.* 5. *Tract.* 5. *c.* 17. Not only Writs, but Letters Patent of the King, or Licences to make a Collection for any publick or private Loſs ſuſtained by the Subject, are commonly ſtiled *Breve* or *Briefs.* See *Skene de verb. Breve.* Vide *Writ.*

Breve perquirere, To purchaſe a Writ or Licence of Trial, in the King's Courts, by the Plaintiff, *qui* Breve *perquiſivit:* And hence comes the Uſage of paying 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Fine to the King, where the Debt is 40 *l.* and of 10 *s.* where the Debt is 100 *l. &c.* in Suits and Trials for Money due upon Bond.

Breve de Recto, A Writ of Right, or Licence for a Perſon ejected out of an Eſtate, to ſue for the Poſſeſſion of it when detained from him. Vide *Recto.*

Brevibus & Rotulis liberandis, A Writ or Mandat to a Sheriff to deliver unto his Succeſſor the County, and the Appurtenances, with the Rolls, Briefs, Remembrances, and all other Things belonging to that Office. *Reg. Orig. fol.* 295.

Brewers, Are to put their Drink in Veſſels mark'd by a Cooper, or forfeit 3 *s.* 4 *d.* a Barrel; and not ſelling it at reaſonable Rates appointed by Juſtices, incur a Forfeiture of 3 *s.* 6 *d.* for every Barrel, Kilderkin 3 *s.* 4 *d. &c.* by *Stat.* 23 *H.* 8. *cap.* 4. And *Brewers* are to make an Entry at the Exciſe-Office once a Week of Liquors brewed, under Penalties, *&c.* 12 & 15 *Car.* 2. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. See *Exciſe.*

Bribery, (from the Fr. *Briber,* to devour or eat greedily) Is a high Offence, where a Perſon in

in a judicial Place takes any Fee, Gift, Reward, or Brocage, for doing his Office, but of the King only. 3 *Inſt.* 145. But taken largely it ſignifies the Receiving, or Offering, any undue Reward, to or by any Perſon concerned in the Adminiſtration of publick Juſtice, whether Judge, Officer, &c. to act contrary to his Duty: And ſometimes it ſignifies the Taking or giving a Reward for a publick Office. 3 *Inſt.* 149. *Hob.* 9. A *Bribe* of Money though ſmall, the Fault is great; and Judges Servants, may be puniſhed for receiving *Bribes*. And if a Judge refuſes a *Bribe* offered him, the Offerer is puniſhable. *Forteſcue, cap.* 51. *Bribery* in judicial or miniſterial Officers, is puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment. Before the Statute 25 *Ed.* 3. *Bribery* in a Judge was looked upon as ſo heinous an Offence, that it was ſometimes puniſhed as High Treaſon; and it is at this Day puniſhable, with Forfeiture of Office, Fine and Impriſonment. In the Reign of King *Jam.* 1. the Earl of *M.* Lord Treaſurer of *England*, being impeached by the Commons, for refuſing to hear Petitions referred to him by the King, till he had received great *Bribes*, &c. was by Sentence of the Lords, deprived of all his Offices, and diſabled to hold any for the Future, or to ſit in Parliament; alſo he was fined fifty thouſand Pounds, and impriſoned during the King's Pleaſure. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 170. In the eleventh Year of King *George*, the Lord Chancellor *M*—— had a milder Puniſhment: He was impeached by the Commons, with great Zeal, for *Bribery*, in ſelling the Places of Maſters in Chancery, for exorbitant Sums, and other corrupt Practices, tending to the great Loſs and Ruin of the Suitors of that Court; and the Charge being made good againſt him, being before deveſted of his Office, he was ſentenced by the Lords to pay a Fine of Thirty thouſand Pounds, and impriſoned till it was paid. *Vide* the Trial. By Statute, the Chancellor, Treaſurer, Juſtices of both Benches, Barons of the Exchequer, &c. ſhall be ſworn not to ordain or nominate any Perſon in any Office, for any Gift, Brocage, &c. 12 *R.* 2. *cap.* 2. And the Sale of Offices concerning the Adminiſtration of publick Juſtice, &c. is prohibited on Pain of Forfeiture and Diſability, &c. By 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 16. In the Conſtruction of the laſt mentioned Statute, it has been reſolved that the Offices of the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, are within the Meaning of that Act, as well as the Offices in the Courts of Common Law; and it has been adjudged, that one who contracts for an Office, contrary to the Purport of the ſaid Statute 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. is ſo diſabled to hold the ſame, that he cannot be reſtored to a Capacity of holding it by any Grant or Diſpenſation whatſoever. *Cro. Jac.* 269, 386. *Hawk. P. C.* 171. Officers of the Cuſtoms, &c. taking any *Bribe*, or Reward, whereby the Crown ſhall be defrauded, ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* and be rendered incapable of any Office. *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 11. But there is a ſaving Clauſe for the firſt Offence, acknowledging it in two Months. No Perſon ſetting up for Member of Parliament, ſhall after the Teſte of the Writ of Election, or after any Place becomes vacant, give any *Bribe* of Money, Meat, Drink, Gift, Reward, &c. in order to be elected, on Pain of Diſability to ſerve in Parliament. 7 *W.* 3. *cap.* 4.

Bribour, (Fr. *Bribeur*) A Beggar; and ſeems to ſignify, in ſome of our old Statutes, one that pilfers other Men's Goods. 28 *Ed.* 2. *cap.* 1.

Bricolls, An Engine mentioned in *Blount*, by which Walls were beat down.

Bridge, (*Pons*) A Building of Stone or Wood erected a-croſs a River, for the common Eaſe and Benefit of Travellers. At Common Law thoſe who are bound to repair publick *Bridges*, muſt make them of ſuch Height and Strength, as ſhall be anſwerable to the Courſe of the Water; and they are not Treſpaſſers if they enter on any Land adjoining to repair them, or lay the Materials neceſſary for the Repairs thereon. *Dalt. cap.* 16. Common *Bridges* being built for the common Eaſe of the People, of common Right ought to be repaired by the County; but a particular Perſon, Town, &c. may be bound to repair them by Tenure, or Preſcription. 6 *Mod.* 307. And if a Man erects a *Bridge* for his own Uſe, and the People travel over it as a common *Bridge*, he ſhall notwithſtanding repair it: Though a Perſon ſhall not be bound to repair a *Bridge*, built by himſelf for the common Good and publick Convenience, but the County muſt repair it. 2 *Inſt.* 701. 1 *Salk.* 359. Where Inhabitants of a County are indicted for not repairing a *Bridge*, they muſt ſet forth who ought to repair the ſame, and traverſe that they ought. 1 *Ventr.* 256. A Vill may be indicted for a Neglect in not repairing of a *Bridge*; and the Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions may impoſe a Fine for Defaults. And any particular Inhabitant of a County, or Tenant of Land charged to Repairs of a *Bridge*, may be made Defendants to an Indictment for not repairing it, and be liable to pay the Fine aſſeſſed by the Court for the Default of the Repairs; who are to have their Remedy at Law for a Contribution from thoſe who are bound to bear a proportionable Share of the Charge. 6 *Mod.* 307. If a Manor is held by Tenure of repairing a *Bridge*, or Highway, which Manor afterwards comes into ſeveral Hands, in ſuch Caſe every Tenant of any Parcel of the Demeſnes and Services, (not antient Copyholders, &c.) is liable to the whole Charge, but ſhall have Contribution of the Reſt; and this though the Lord may agree with the Purchaſers to diſcharge them of ſuch Repairs, which only binds the Lord, and doth not alter the Remedy which the Publick hath. 1 *Dano. Abr.* 744. 1 *Salk.* 358. Indictments for not repairing of *Bridges*, will not lie but in the Caſe of Common *Bridges* on Highways; tho' it hath been adjudged they will lie for a *Bridge* on a common Footway. *Mod. Ca.* 256. Not keeping up a Ferry, or not permitting Perſons to paſs over it, being a common Paſſage for all the King's People, is indictable, as well as not keeping up *Bridges*. 1 *Salk.* 12. All Houſholders dwelling in any County or Town, whether they occupy Lands or not; and all Perſons who have Land in their own Poſſeſſion, whether they dwell in the ſame County or not, are liable to be taxed as Inhabitants, towards the Repairs of a publick *Bridge*, by the Statute 22 *H.* 8. *cap.* 5. Where it cannot be diſcovered who ought to repair a *Bridge*, it muſt be preſented by the Grand Jury in Quarter-Seſſions; and after their Inquiry, and the Order of Seſſions upon it, the Juſtices may ſend for the Conſtables of every Pariſh, to appear at a fixed Time and Place, to make a Tax upon every Inhabitant, &c. But it has been uſual, in the Levying of Money for Repairs of *Bridges*, to charge every Hundred with a Sum in Groſs, and to ſend ſuch Charge to the High Con-

Conſtables of each Hundred, who ſend their Warrants to the Petty Conſtables, to gather it, by Virtue whereof they aſſeſs the Inhabitants in particular Sums, according to a fixed Rate, and collect it; and then they pay the ſame to the High Conſtables, who bring it to the Seſſions. This Method of raiſing Money, though it be contrary to the Statute 22 *Hen.* 8. has been obſerved ſome Years paſt; but by the 1 *Ann. c.* 18. Juſtices in Seſſions, upon Preſentment made, are to aſſeſs every Town, Pariſh, *&c.* in Proportion towards the Repairs of a *Bridge*; and the Money aſſeſſed is to be levied by the Conſtables of ſuch Pariſhes, *&c.* and being demanded, and not paid in ten Days, the Inhabitants ſhall be diſtrained; and when the Tax is levied, the Conſtables are to pay it to the High Conſtable of the Hundred; who is to pay the ſame to ſuch Perſons as the Juſtices ſhall appoint, to be employed according to the Order of the Juſtices, towards repairing of the *Bridge*: And the Juſtices may allow any Perſon concerned in the Execution of the Act 3 *d. per* Pound out of the Money collected. All Matters relating to the Repairing and Amending of *Bridges*, are to be determined in the County where they lie, and no Preſentment or Indictment ſhall be removed by *Certiorari.* And by this Statute, the Evidence of the Inhabitants of thoſe Places where the *Bridges* are in Decay, ſhall be admitted at any Trial upon an Information or Indictment, *&c.* No Perſons are compellable to make a new *Bridge* but by Act of Parliament: And the Inhabitants of the whole County cannot of their own Authority change a *Bridge* from one Place to another. If a Man has Toll for Men and Cattle paſſing over a *Bridge*, he is to repair it; and Toll may be paid in theſe Caſes, by Preſcription, or Statute. Indictments of *Bridges* out of Repair muſt ſay, that the *Bridge* is *Pons Publicus & communis, ſitus in Alta Regia via ſuper flumen, &c.*

Brief, (*Brevis*) An Abridgment of the Client's Caſe, made out for the Inſtruction of Counſel, on a Trial at Law; wherein the Caſe of both Plaintiff and Defendant is to be briefly but fully ſtated, the Proofs muſt be placed in due Order, and proper Anſwers made to whatever may be objected againſt the Client's Cauſe, by the oppoſite Side; and herein great Care is requiſite, that nothing be omitted to endanger the Cauſe. *Form of a Brief,* ſee *Pract. Solic. pag.* 311.

Briga, (Fr. *Brigue*) Debate, or Contention. —— *Et poſuit terram illam in* Brigam *& intricavit terram, ſcilicet, per diverſa fraudulenta Feoffamenta; Ideo committitur Mareſc. Ebor.* Hill. 18 Ed. 3. Rot. 28.

Brigandine, (Fr. in Lat. *Lorica*) Is a Coat of Mail, or antient Armour, conſiſting of many jointed and ſcale-like Plates, very pliant and caſy for the Body. This Word is mentioned in 4 *&* 5 *P. & M. cap.* 2. And ſome confound it with *Haubergeon*; and others with *Brigantine*, which is very different from it, being a long but low built Veſſel, ſwift in ſailing, uſed at Sea.

Brigantes, A Word uſed for *Yorkſhire, Lancaſhire,* Biſhoprick of *Durham, Weſtmorland* and *Cumberland.* Blount.

Brig-bote, or Brug-bote, Signifies to be freed from the Reparation of Bridges. It is compounded of the Sax. *Brig,* a Bridge, and *Bote,* which is a Yielding of Amends, or Supplying a Defect: But this is more properly *Bruck-bote,* from the Germ. *Bruck,* i. e. a Bridge, and *Bote* a Compenſation; and it is uſed for the Liberty or Exemption of being free from Tribute or Contribution towards the Mending or Re-edifying of Bridges. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *cap.* 47. *Selden's Titles of Honour, fol.* 622.

Brocage, (*Broccagium*) The Wages or Hire of a Broker; which is alſo termed *Brokerage.* 12 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. and 11 *H.* 4. —— *Ex* Broccagio, *vel alio ſiniſtro pacto.* Rot. Stat. 31 Ed. 3.

Brocella. This Word, as interpreted by Dr. *Thoroten,* ſignifieth a Wood; and it is ſaid to be a Thicket or Covert of Buſhes, and Bruſh-wood, from the obſolete Lat. *Bruſca, terra* Bruſcoſa, & Brocia, Fr. *Broce, Brocelle:* And hence is our *Brouce* of Wood, and *Brouſing* of Cattle. — *Dedi unam* Brocellam *vocat. &c.* Reg. de Thurgaton. M. S.

Brocha, (From the Fr. *Broche*) An Awl, or large Packing Needle, the Uſe whereof is very well known. A Spit in ſome Parts of *England* is called a *Broche*; and from this Word comes to pierce or *broach* a Barrel. That it was an Iron Inſtrument, you may learn from the following Authority. —— Henricus de Havering *tenet Manerium de* Norton *in Com.* Eſſex, *per Serjeantiam inveniendi unum hominem, cum uno equo, &c. & uno ſacco de corio, & una* Brochia *ferrea.* Anno 13 Ed. 1.

Brochia, A great Can or Pitcher. *Bract. lib.* 2. *tract.* 1. *cap.* 6. Where it ſeems that he intends *Saccus* to carry dry, and *Brochia* liquid Things.

Brodehalfpeny, or Broadhalpeny. See *Bordhalfpeny.*

Brokers, (*Broccatores, Broccarii & Auxionarii*) Are thoſe that contrive, make and conclude Bargains and Contracts between Merchants and Tradeſmen, in Matters of Money and Merchandize, for which they have a Fee or Reward. Theſe are *Exchange Brokers*; and by the Statute 10 *R.* 2. *cap.* 1. they are called *Broggers*; alſo *Broggers of Corn* is uſed in a Proclamation of Queen *Elizabeth* for Badgers. *Baker's Chron. fol.* 411. The Original of the Word is from a Trader broken, and that from the Sax. *Broc,* which ſignifies Misfortune, which is often the true Reaſon of a Man's Breaking; ſo that the *Broker* came from one who was a broken Trader by Misfortune, and none but ſuch were formerly admitted to that Employment; and they were to be Freemen of the City of *London,* and allowed and approved by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for their Ability and Honeſty. By the Stat. 8 *&* 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 20. they are to be licenſed in *London* by the Lord Mayor, who gives them an Oath, and takes Bond for the faithful Execution of their Offices: And if any Perſons ſhall act as *Brokers,* without being thus licenſed and admitted, they ſhall forfeit the Sum of 500 *l.* Alſo the like Penalty is inflicted on lawful *Brokers* ſelling Shares of Stock not authorized by Act of Parliament. *Stat.* 6 *Geo. cap.* 18. There are likewiſe *Pawn-Brokers,* who commonly keep Shops, and let out Money to poor neceſſitous People upon Pawns, for the moſt Part on Extortion; but theſe are more properly *Pawn-takers,* and are not of that Antiquity or Credit as the former; nor do the Statutes allow them to be *Brokers,* though now commonly ſo called. Theſe *Brokers* often deal in ſtolen Goods, as they buy them cheap, and are a great Nuſance: Notwithſtanding there is a Law declaring that wrongful Sale of Goods ſtolen, *&c.* to and by *Brokers,* ſhall not alter the Property; and if they do

not discover such Goods at the Request of the Owner, they are to forfeit double Value. 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 21. *Brokers* generally stay no longer than a Year for their Money lent on Pawns, at the End whereof they sell the Goods if not redeemed; and the Reason of exorbitant Interest being taken by *Brokers*, is the Want of Witnesses to prove the Contract, or other Proof of the Money taken but the Party's own Evidence. See *Pawn.*

Brok, An old Sword or Dagger. —— *Jurati dicunt super sacramentum, quod* Johannes de Monemne *Miles per* Robertum *Armigerum suum, percussit* Adam Gilbert *Capellanum de* Wilton, *in gutture quodam Gladio, qui dicitur* Brok, *per quod propinquior erat Morti, &c.* Rot. Parl. 35 E. 1.

Brosus, Bruised or injured with Blows, Wounds, or other Casualty. *Cowel.*

Brothel-Houses, Lewd Places or Stews, being the common Habitations of Prostitutes. King *Hen.* 8. by Proclamation, in the 37th Year of his Reign, suppressed all the Stews or *Brothelhouses*, which had long continued on the Bankside in *Southwark*, contrary to the Law of God and of the Land. 3 *Inst.* 205. A *Brothelman* was a loose idle Fellow; and a *Feme Bordelier* or *Brothelier*, a common Whore. *Borel-man* is a Contraction of *Brothelman*; and hence *Borel-folks*, Drunkards and Epicures, which the *Scotch* now call *Bureil-folk*. *Chaucer.* See *Bawdy-house.*

Bruere. This the *Latines* call *Erica*, and signifies Heath-Ground. *Domesday.* And *Brueria*, Briars, Thorns, or Heath, from the Sax. *Brær*, *Briar.* —— *Humphry* Duke of *Glouceſter* grants the Forester of *Shotore* and *Stowode*, *tantum de Arboribus &* Brueriis, *quantum pro vestura indiguerit, habebit.* Paroch. Antiq. 620.

Bruillus, *Brogillus*, A Wood or Grove; Fr. *Breil*, *Breuil*, a Thicket or Clump of Trees in a Park or Forest. Hence the Abby of *Bruer*, in the Forest of *Wichwood* in Com. *Oxon:* And *Bruel* or *Brebul*, a Hunting Seat of our antient Kings in the Forest of *Bernwood*, Com. *Bucks.*

Bruilletus, A small Copice or Wood. —— *Dedimus* Willielmo B. *Licentiam claudendi duos* Bruilletos, *qui sunt extra regardam Foreſtæ nostræ quorum unus est inter* Swinburn & Estorbrig. *Cart. Ric.* 1. *Bruella* seems likewise to signify a little Wood, or heathy Ground. —— *In Dominicis Boscis Domini Episcopi, scil. in* Bruellis *ex parte australi Regii itineris.* Reg. Priorat. de Wermley, fol. 24.

Bruscia, Sometimes signifies a Wood: And *in Mon. Angl. Charta nostra confirmavimus centum acras tam de terra quam de* Bruscia *de Manerio de Riveria.* Monast. Tom. 1. pag. 773.

Brusua and **Brusula**, Brouse or Brushwood. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *fol.* 773.

Bucklarium, A Buckler. —— *Et quod Malefactores noctanter cum Gladiis &* Bucklariis, *ac aliis Armis, &c.* Claus. 26 Ed. 1. m. 8. intus.

Buckstall, A Toil to take Deer; which by the Statute 19 *H.* 7. is not to be kept by any Person that hath not a Park of his own, under *Penalties.* There is a Privilege of being quit of *Buckstalls.* —— *Et sint quieti de Chevagio, Hondpeny*, Buckstall, *&c. & de omnibus Misericordiis, &c.* Privileg. de Semplingham. *See* 4 Inst. 306.

Buckwheat, Is the same with *French* Wheat, and well known in many Counties of this Kingdom: In *Essex* it is called *Brank*; and in *Worcestershire*, *Crap.* It is mentioned in the Statute 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 5.

Bucinus, A military Weapon for a Footman. —— Petrus de Chetwood *tenet* —— *per Serjantiam inveniend. unum hominem peditem, cum una lancea, & uno* Bucino *ferreo, &c.* Tenures, pag. 74.

Buggery, or *Sodomy*, comes from the Italian *Buggerare*, to *bugger*; and is defined to be *Carnalis copula contra Naturam, & hoc vel per confusionem Specierum, &c.* a Man or Woman with a brute Beast; *vel Sexuum*, a Man with a Man, or Man with a Woman. 12 *Rep.* 36. This Sin against God, Nature, and the Law, 'tis said was brought into *England* by the *Lombards. Rot. Parl.* 50 *Ed.* 3. *numb.* 58. *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. *cap.* 6. And in antient Times, according to some Authors, it was punished with Burning, though others say with burying alive: But at this Day it is Felony excluded Clergy, and punished as other Felonies. 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 6. and 5 *Eliz.* 17. And it is Felony both in the Agent and Patient consenting, except the Person on whom committed be a Boy under the Age of Discretion; when 'tis Felony only in the Agent. For many Years past, the Crime of *Buggery* has been greatly practised in this Kingdom, without any exemplary Punishments of the Committers of it; till *Anno* 12 *Geo.* a great Number of these Wretches were detected of the most abominable Practices, and three of them put to Death; which seasonable Justice seems to have given a Check to the before growing Evil. In every Indictment for this Offence, there must be the Words, *Rem habuit veneream & carnaliter cognovit, &c.* and of Consequence some Kind of Penetration and Emission must be proved; but any the least Degree is sufficient. 1 *Hawk.* 6. This Sin is excepted out of our Acts of general Pardon.

Bull, (*Bulla*) A Brief or Mandate of the *Pope* or Bishop of *Rome*, from the Lead, or sometimes Gold Seal affixed thereto; which *Mat. Paris*, *Anno* 1237. thus describes: *In* Bulla *Domini Papæ Stat Imago* Pauli *a dextris Crucis in medio Bullæ figurata, &* Petri *a Sinistris.* These Decrees of the Pope are often mentioned in our Statutes, as 25 *Ed.* 3. 28 *H.* 8. *cap.* 16. 1 & 2 *R. & M. c.* 8. and 13 *Eliz. cap.* 2. And have been heretofore used, and of Force in this Land: But by the Statute 28 *Hen.* 8. it was enacted, That all *Bulls*, Briefs and Dispensations had or obtained from the Bishop of *Rome*, should be void. And by 13 & 23 *Eliz.* If any Person shall obtain from *Rome* any *Bull* or Writing to absolve or reconcile such as shall forsake their due Allegiance, or shall give or receive Absolution by Colour of such *Bull*, or use or publish such *Bull*, *&c.* it is made High Treason.

Bullion, (Fr. *Billon*) the Ore or Metal whereof Gold is made; and signifies with us Gold or Silver in *Billet.* *Anno* 9 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 2.

Bultel, Is the Bran or Refuse of Meal after dressed by the Baker; also the Bag wherein it is dressed is called a *Bulter* or rather *Boulter.* The Word is mentioned in the Statute *de Assisa panis & Cervisiæ, Anno* 51 *Hen.* 3. Hence comes *Bulted* or *Boulted Bread*, being the coarsest Bread.

Burchetus, (From the Fr. *Berche*) A Kind of Gun used in Forests.

Burcifer Regis, Purse-bearer, or Keeper of the King's Privy Purse. *Pat.* 17 *H.* 8.

Burdare, To jest or trifle. —— *Quod nulli veniant ad turniandum vel* Burdandum, *nec ad alias quascunque Aventuras, &c.* Mat. Paris, Addit. pag. 149.

Burgage, (*Burgagium*) An antient Tenure proper to *Boroughs*, whereby the Inhabitants by Custom hold their Lands or Tenements of the King, or other Lord of the *Borough*, at a certain yearly Rent. *Old Tenures.* It is a Kind of Socage Tenure, and signifieth the Service whereby the Borough is holden. 1 *Inst.* 109. *Swinburn* ranks it *inter ignobiles Tenuras.* And 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 20. *Item non Utimur facere fidelitatem vel Servicium forinsecum Dominis Feodorum pro terris & Tenementis nostris, nisi tantummodo redditus nostros de eisdem terris exeuntes; quia tenemus terras & tenementa nostra per* Servicium Burgagii, *ita quod non habemus Medium inter nos & Dominum Regem.* M. S. Codex de L L. Statutis & Consuetud. Burgi-villæ Montgomer. à temp. Hen. 2. —— Antiently a Dwelling-house in a *Borough Town*, was called a *Burgage.* —— *Sciant Quod Ego Editha, &c. Dedi.* — *In liberam, puram & perpetuam Eleemosynam totum illud* Burgagium *cum Edificiis & pertin. suis quod jacet in Villa* Leominstr. *Ex libro Chartarum Priorat. Leom'.*

Burgagium liberum, Was when Tenants having paid their Rent to the Superior Lord, they were free from other Services.

Burgh, A small walled Town, or Place of Privilege, &c. See *Borough.*

Burg-bote, (from *Burg*, *Castellum* and *Bote*, *Compensatio*) Is a Tribute or Contribution towards the Building or Repairing of Castles, or Walls of a *Borough* or City: From which divers had Exemption by the antient Charters of the *Saxon* Kings. *Rastal.* Burgh-bote *significat quietantiam Reparationis murorum Civitatis vel* Burgi. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *cap.* 47.

Burgesses, (*Burgarii & Burgenses*) Are properly Men of Trade, or the Inhabitants of a *Borough* or walled Town; but we usually apply this Name to the Magistrates of such a Town, as the Bailiff and *Burgesses* of *Leominster*, &c. In *Germany*, and other Countries, they confound *Burgess* and *Citizen*; but we distinguish them, as appears by the Stat. 5 *R.* 2. *cap.* 4. where the Classes of the Commonwealth are thus enumerated, *Count, Baron, Banneret, Chivaleer de Countee*; *Citizein de Citee*; *Burgess de Burgh.* See *Co. Lit.* 80. We now also call those *Burgesses*, who serve in Parliament, for any Borough or Corporation: And no Man is qualified to be a *Burgess* in Parliament, that hath not an Estate of 300 *l.* a Year, clear of all Incumbrances. *Stat.* 9 *Ann. cap.* 7. Vide *Borough.*

Burgh-breche, A Fine imposed on the Community of a Town, for the Breach of Peace, &c. *Angli omnes decemvirali olim fidejussione pacem Regiam stipulati sunt, quod autem in hanc Commissum est*, Burghbrech *dicitur, &c.* Leg. Canuti, cap. 55. Burghbrech *est Læsio Libertatis aut Septi.* Gallice, *blesmure de Courte ou de close.* Polychron, lib. 1. cap. 50.

Burgheristhe, or *Burgheriche*, Is a Word used in *Domesday*, signifying *Violatio Pacis in Villa.* — *Istæ consuetudines pertinent ad* Taunton Burgheristh. *Latrones, Pacis infractio, Hanifare, Denarii de Hund. & Denarii S.* Petri, *&c.* M. S. Cambdeni, *penes* Will. Dugdale *Armig. Quære.* Blount.

Burghmote, A Court of a *Borough.* —— *Et habeatur in Anno ter* Burgesmotus, *&c. nisi sapius sit, & interfit Episcopus & Aldermannus, & doceant ibi Lei rectum & Saculi.* L L. Canuti, M. S. cap. 44.

Burghware, (*quasi Burgivir*) A Citizen or *Burgess.* —— Willielmus *Rex Salut.* Willielmum *Episcopum*, & Godfredum Portgresium, & *omnem* Burghware *infra* London. *Charta Willielmi sen. Londinensibus confecta.*

Burglary, (*Burglaria*, from the Sax. *Burgh*, *Domus*, or *Arx*, & Laron, *furtum*) Is where a Man breaketh and entereth the House of another, wherein some Person is, in the Night-time, to the Intent to commit some Felony, whether the Intention be executed or not. 4 *Co.* 39. In the natural Signification *Burglary* is nothing but the Robbing of a House; but our Law restrains it to Robbing a House by Night, or Breaking in with an Intent to rob, or do some other Felony: And the like Offence committed by Day is called *House-breaking*, to distinguish it from *Burglary.* It is an Offence excluded the Benefit of Clergy, and may be committed a great many Ways: And if a Man hath two Houses, and resides sometimes in one of the Houses, and sometimes in the other, if the House he doth not inhabit is broken in the Night, it is *Burglary. Poph.* 52. If Thieves pretend Business to get into a House by Night, and thereupon the Owner of the House opens his Door, and they enter and rob the House, this is *Burglary. Kel.* 42. Also if a Person be within a House, and steal Goods, and then open the House on the Inside, and go out with the Goods, this is *Burglary*, tho' the Thief do not break the House. 3 *Inst.* 64. If a Thief unlocks a Door, or draws the Latch of a Room, to rob, *&c.* If one comes down a Chimney, open a Window, break a Hole in the Wall, *&c.* all these are a Breaking: And if the Thief set his Foot over the Threshold of the Door of the House, or put his Hand, Pistol, *&c.* within the Door or Window, it is an Entry sufficient to make it *Burglary. H. P. C.* 80, 81. Though the House is to be a Mansion-house, and the Out-houses adjoining to the Mansion-house are Part thereof, wherein this Crime may be committed; but not a Barn, Stable, *&c.* at any Distance from the House. 4 *Rep.* 40. Part of a House divided from the Rest, having a Door of its own to the Street, this is a Mansion-house of him who hires it. *Kel.* 84. A Chamber in an Inn of Court, where one usually lodges is a Mansion-house; for every one hath a several Property there. But a Chamber where any Person doth lodge as an Inmate, cannot be called his Mansion; tho' if a *Burglary* be committed in his Lodgings, the Indictment may lay the Offence to be in the Mansion-house of him that let them. 3 *Inst.* 65. *Kel.* 83. If the Owner of the House breaks into the Rooms of his Lodgers, and steals their Goods, it cannot be *Burglary* to break into his own House; but it is Felony to steal their Goods. *Wood's Inst.* 378. When several come with a Design to commit *Burglary*, and one does it while the Rest watch near the House, here the Act of one is by Interpretation the Act of all of them. *Ibid.* 377. Taking away Goods from a Dwelling-house, where any Person is therein; and breaking any Shop, Warehouse, *&c.* and taking away Goods to the Value of 5 *s.* though no Person be therein, is *Burglary*, by Stat. 3 & 4 *W.* & *M. cap.* 9. 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *cap.* 23. And a Reward of 40 *l.* is given by Statute for apprehending a *Burglar*, and prosecuting him to Conviction. 5 *Ann. cap.* 31. The Indictment for *Burglary* must set forth that *Fregit & Intravit Domum Mansionalem, &c.*

Buri, A Word ſignifying Husbandmen. — *In* Upton *ſunt* 18 *Villani*, 11 *Bordarii*, *&* *duo* Buri, *&c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 3. p. 183.

Burneta, Cloth made of dy'd Wool. A *Burnet* Colour muſt be dyed; but *Brunus Color* may be made with Wool without Dying, which we call Medleys or Ruſſets. *Differentia inter* Brunum *Colorem* *&* Burnetam; Brunus *enim color poteſt fieri ex lana abſque tinctura, viz. Ruſſetum:* Burnetum *vero requirit tincturam & artificium hominis quoad colorem.* Lyndewood. Thus much is mentioned becauſe this Word is ſometimes wrote *Bruneta.*

Burrochium, A Burrock, or ſmall Wear over a River, where Wheels are laid for the taking of Fiſh.

Burſa, A Purſe. *Reddendo inde ad* Burſam *Abbatis vid. ad Feſtum Sancti* Michaelis, *&c.* Ex lib. Chart. Priorat. Leominſtr.

Burſaria, The *Burſery*, or Exchequer of Collegiate and Conventual Bodies, or Place of Receiving and Paying, and accounting by the *Burſarii*, or *Burſers*. *A. D.* 1277. *Computaverunt Patres* Radulphus de Meriton, *&* Stephanus de Oxon. *de* Burſaria *Domus* Bernceſtre *coram Auditoribus. Paroch. Antiq. pag.* 288. But the Word *Burſarii* did not only ſignify the *Burſars* of a Convent or College; but formerly Stipendiary Scholars were called by the Name of *Burſarii*, as they lived on the *Burſe* or Fund, or publick Stock of the Univerſity. At *Paris*, and among the *Ciſtertian Monks*, they were particularly termed by this Name: And —— *In ea Univerſitate* (*ſcil.* Oxon.) *ſunt clara Collegia a Regibus, Reginis, Epiſcopis, & Principibus fundata, & ex Stipendiis eorum Scholaſtici plurimi utuntur, quos* Pariſiis Burſarios *vocamus.* Johan. Major, Geſt. Scot. lib. 1. cap. 5.

Burſe, (*Burſa*, *cambium*, *Baſilica*) An Exchange or Place of Meeting of Merchants.

Buſones Comitatus: They are mentioned in *Bracton.* —— *Juſticiarii vocatis ad ſe quatuor vel ſex, vel pluribus de Majoribus comitatus, qui dicuntur* Buſones Comitat. *& ad quorum nutum dependent vota aliorum, &c.* Bract. lib. 3. tract. 2. c. 1. Mr. *Blount* ſays *Buſones* is uſed for *Barones.*

Buſſa, An old Word ſignifying a great Ship. *Blount's Dict'.*

Buſſellus, A Buſhel; from *Buza*, *Butta*, *Buttis*, a ſtanding Meaſure:. And hence *Butticella*, *Butticellus*, *Buſſellus*, a leſs Meaſure. Some derive it from the old Fr. *Bouts*, Leather Continents of Wine; whence comes our Leather *Boots*, *Budget* and *Bottles*. Sax. *Bytta* was uſed for Leather *Bottles*, and from thence they were called *Byttes*. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Buſta and **Buſtus**, *Buſca* and *Buſcus*, *&c.* The ſame with *Bruſcia* and *Bruſula.*

Butt, (*Butticum*) A Meaſure of Wine, *&c.* well known among Merchants, and containing 126 Gallons of Malmſey Wine, by Stat. 1 *R.* 3. *cap.* 13.

Butter and Cheeſe. Juſtices of Peace in Seſſions may reſtrain Retailing *Butter and Cheeſe*; which is to be ſold in open Shop, *&c.* under Penalties. *Stat.* 3 *&* 4 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 21. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 22. Corrupt *Butter* is not to be mix'd with good, *&c.* on Pain to forfeit double Value, *&c.* and Repacking *Butter* for Sale, incurs the like Forfeiture. 13 *&* 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 26. *Butter and Cheeſe* may be tranſported; and Buyers of *Butter* are to ſet their Marks on Casks, *&c.* 22 *Car. cap.* 13. 4 *&* 5 *W. & M. cap.* 7.

Butts, The Place where Archers meet with their Bows and Arrows to ſhoot at a Mark, which we call Shooting at the *Butts*. Alſo *Butts* are the Ends or ſhort Pieces of Land in arable Ridges and Furrows: *Buttum terræ*, a *Butt* of Land. —— *Dedi decem acras & unum* Buttum *terræ*, *&c.* Cart. M. de Sibbeford, penes Will. Dugdale, Mil. See *Abbuttare.*

Butlerage of Wines, Signifies that Impoſition upon Wine brought into the Kingdom, which the King's *Butler* may take of every Ship, *viz.* 2 *s.* of every Ton of Wine imported by Strangers. *Rot. Parl.* 11 *Hen.* 4. *Anno* 1 H. 8. *c.* 5. See *Botiler of the King* and *Priſage.*

Buthſcarle, *Butſecarl*, *Buſcarles*, (Buſcarli & Buthſecarli) *Sunt qui portus nauticos cuſtodiunt*; Mariners or Seamen. *Selden's Mare Clauſum, fol.* 184.

Buzonis, Seems to be the Shaft of an Arrow, before it is fledged or feathered. — Radulphus de Stopham *tenet Maner. de* Brianſtan. *Com.* Dorſet. *per Serjeantiam inveniend' Domino Regi garcionem deferentem unum arcum ſine corda, & unum* Buzonem *ſine pennis.* S. Ed. 1.

Buzones Judiciozum, *Placita de temp.* Johan. *Regis.* Gloc. 139. See *Buſones Comitatus.*

Bye. Words ending in *Bye* or *Bee*, ſignify a Dwelling Place or Habitation, from the Saxon *Bye.*

By-Laws, (*Bilagines*, from the Goth. *By*, *pagus*, and *Lagen*, Lex.) Are Laws made *obiter*, or by the *By*; ſuch as Orders and Conſtitutions of Corporations, for the Governing of their Members; of Courts-Leet and Courts-Baron; Commoners or Inhabitants in Vills, *&c.* made by common Aſſent, for the Good of thoſe that make them, in particular Caſes whereunto the publick Law doth not extend; ſo that they bind farther than the Common or Statute Law. Guilds and Fraternities of Trades, by Letters Patent of Incorporation, may likewiſe make *By-Laws*, for the better Regulation of Trade among themſelves, or with others. *Kitch.* 45, 79. 6 *Rep.* 63. In *Scotland* theſe Laws are called Laws of *Birlaw* or *Burlaw*; which are made by Neighbours elected by common Conſent in the *Birlaw Courts*, wherein Knowledge is taken of Complaints betwixt Neighbour and Neighbour; which Men ſo choſen are Judges and Arbitrators, and ſtiled *Birlaw-men:* And *Birlaw* or *Burlow*, according to *Skene*, are *Leges Ruſticorum*, Laws made by Husbandmen, or Townſhips, concerning Neighbourhood amongſt them. *Skene, p.* 33. The Inhabitants of a Town, without any Cuſtom, may make Ordinances or *By-Laws* for repairing of a Church, or Highway, or any ſuch Thing which is for the general Good of the Publick; and in ſuch Caſes the greater Part ſhall bind all: But if it be for their own private Profit, as for the well Ordering of their Common, or the like, they cannot make *By-Laws* without a Cuſtom to warrant it; and if there be a Cuſtom, the greater Part ſhall not bind the Reſt in theſe Caſes, unleſs it be warranted by the Cuſtom. 5 *Rep.* 63. Every City and Town Corporate, have Power to make *By Laws*, for the better Government of the Body Politick. *Hob.* 211. 5 *Mod.* 429. But a Corporation cannot make a *By-Law* to bind Strangers which are not of their Body, or to extend to Places out of the Juriſdiction of the Makers: Nor may *By-Laws* be made in the Form of Acts of Parliament. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 411. Alſo *By-Laws* may not be made to reſtrain a Perſon from ſetting up his Trade, it being againſt the

the Common Law to reſtrain Men from Trades. A *By-Law* that no Perſon who is not a Freeman of a Corporation ſhall ſet up a Trade under a Penalty, hath been adjudged void and againſt Law; as it excludes thoſe who have ſerved Apprenticeſhips in the Corporation, who by Law may uſe Trades. 1 *Lutw.* 562. A *By-Law* by a Corporation may inflict a Penalty, recoverable by Diſtreſs, or Action of Debt, and be good. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 738. But 'tis ſaid it cannot be made under a certain Penalty to be levied by Diſtreſs, and Sale of the Offender's Goods. 2 *Ventr.* 182. For a *By-Law* may not be made on Pain of Forfeiture of Goods: Nor may it inflict Impriſonment, being contrary to *Magna Charta.* 2 *Inſt.* 54. A *By-Law* may be good to diſfranchiſe a Freeman for Contempt to a Mayor, *&c.* but not to impriſon. *Moor* 411. Where *By-Laws* are good, Notice of them is not neceſſary, becauſe they are preſumed for the better Government and Benefit of all Perſons living in thoſe particular Limits where made; and therefore all Perſons therein are bound to take Notice of them. 1 *Lutw.* 404. The Freeholders in a Court-Leet, may make *By-Laws* relating to the Publick Good, which ſhall bind every one within the Leet. 2 *Danv.* 457. And a Court-Baron may make *By-Laws*, by Cuſtom, and add a Penalty for the Non-performance of them. But all *By-Laws* are to be reaſonable; and ought to be for the common Benefit, and not private Profit of any particular Perſons; and muſt be conſonant to the Publick Laws and Statutes, as ſubordinate to them. *Goldsb.* 79. And by Stat. 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 7. *By-Laws* made by Corporations, are to be approv'd by the Lord Chancellor, or Chief Juſtices, if againſt the Publick Good, *&c.* on Pain of 40*l.* *Vide* the Statute.

C.

Cabal, (*Cabala*) A *Junto* or private Meeting; from a Doctrine or Science practis'd by the *Jews*, in fetching out Myſteries and Expoſitions, from the Numbers that Letters of Words make.

Caballa, (from the Lat. *Caballus*) Belonging to a Horſe. *Domeſday.*

Cabliſh, (*Cablicium*) Signifies Bruſhwood or Browſewood, according to the Writers of the Foreſt-Laws: But Sir *Hen. Spelman* thinks it more properly Windfall-wood, becauſe it was written of old *Cadibulum*, from *Cadere:* Or if derived from the Fr. *Chablis*, it alſo muſt be Windfall-wood. —— *Item dicunt, quod* Ceppeg. & Cablicia *vento proſtrat. valenc. &c.* Inq. de an. 47 H. 3.

Cachepolus, or Cacherellus, An inferior Bailiff, a *Catchpole.* —— *In ſtipendiis Ballivi XIII s. IV d. in ſtipendiis unius* Cachepolli *IX s. VIII d. per Ann. &c.* — *Conſuetud. Domus de* Farendon. M. S. f. 23. —— And in *Thorn*, *Cacherellos* are mentioned, *viz. Seneſchallus & Cuſtodes noſtri diligenter inquirant de Injuriis per* Cacherellos *Vicecomitis, &c.*

Cade, Of Herrings is 500, of Sprats 1000, *Book of Rates, fol.* 45. But it is ſaid, that antiently 600 made the *Cade* of Herrings, and ſix Score to the Hundred, which is called *Magnum Centum.*

Cadet, The younger Son of a Gentleman; particularly applied to a Volunteer in the Army, waiting for ſome Poſt.

Caep Gildum, The Reſtoring Goods or Cattle. *Blount.* See *Ceapgild.*

Cagia, A Cage or Coop for Birds. —— *Mandatum eſt Vicecom.* Wilts. *quod emat in Baliva ſua* 300 *Gallinas, &c. cum* Cagiis, *in quibus eædem Gallinæ poni poſſunt.* Ex Rot. Clauſ. 38 H. 3.

Calamus, A Cane, Reed, or Quill; compriſed among Merchandize and Drugs to be garbled. 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 19.

Calangium and Calangia, A Challenge, Claim, or Diſpute. —— *Sciant quod Ego* Godfridus, *&c. Dedi, &c. Sine aliqua reclamatione ſeu* Calangio, *&c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. fol. 252.

Calcetum, Calcea, A Cauſey or common hard Way, maintain'd and repair'd with Stones and Rubbiſh; from the Lat. *Calx*, Chalk, Fr. *Chaux*, whence their *Chauſſee* and our *Cauſeway*, or Path raiſed with Earth, and pav'd with Chalk-ſtones, or Gravel. *Calcearum operationes* were the Work and Labour done by the adjoinining Tenants: And *Calcagium*, was the Tax or Contribution paid by the neighbouring Inhabitants towards the Making and Repairing ſuch common Roads; from which ſome Perſons were eſpecially exempted by Royal Charter. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Calefagium, A Word ſignifying a Right to take Fuel yearly. —— *Confirmamus paſnagium, Herbagium &* Calefagium *in Foreſta noſtra.* Blount.

Calends, (*Calendæ*) Among the *Romans* was the firſt Day of every Month, being ſpoken of it by it ſelf; or the very Day of the New Moon, which uſually happen together: And if *Pridie*, the Day before, be added to it, then it is the laſt Day of the foregoing Month; as *Pridie Calend. Septemb.* is the laſt Day of *Auguſt.* If any Number be placed with it, it ſignifies that Day in the former Month, which comes ſo much before the Month named; as the tenth *Calends* of *October* is the 20th Day of *September*, for if one reckon backwards, beginning at *October*, that 20th Day of *September*, makes the 10th Day before *October.* In *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, the *Calends* begin at the ſixteenth Day, but in other Months at the Fourteenth; which *Calends* muſt ever bear the Name of the Month following, and be numbered backwards from the firſt Day of the ſaid following Months. *Dictum de Kenelworth* is dated the Day before the *Calends* of *November*, *An.* 1256. In the Dates of Deeds, the Day of the Month, by *Nones*, *Ides*, or *Calends*, is ſufficient. 2 *Inſt.* 675. See *Hopton's Concordance, pag.* 69. And ſee *Ides.*

Caliburne, The famous Sword of the great King *Arthur:* Hoveden & Brompton in Vita R.

Callis, The King's Highway, mentioned in ſome of our antient Authors. —— *Tantæ autem gratiæ inhabitantibus fuit* Britanniæ, *quod quatuor in ea* Calles *a fine in finem conſtruxerunt Regia ſublimatos auctoritate, &c.* Huntingdon, Lib. 1.

Camera, From the old Germ. *Cam, Cammer,* crooked; whence comes our Engliſh *Kembo*, Arms in Kembo. But *Camera* at firſt ſignified any winding or crooked Plat of Ground; as *unam* Cameram *terræ, i. e.* A Nook of Land. *Du Freſne.* Afterwards the Word was apply'd to any vaulted or arched Building; and by Degrees more particularly reſtrained to an upper Room or Chamber: And it is now often uſed in the Law, in the Buſineſs of a Judge, where Perſons are to be brought before him *apud* Cameram *ſuam ſituat. in* Serjeants-Inn, *&c.* The preſent *Iriſh* uſe *Cama* for a Bed. See *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Camiſia, A Garment belonging to Prieſts, called the *Alb.* —— *Inditus* Camiſia *linea quæ communi nomine dicitur* Alb. *Pet. Bleſenſis.*

Camoca, A Word uſed to ſignify a Garment made of Silk, or ſomething better: *Unum Veſtimentum pro ferialibus diebus album de* Camoca. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *pag.* 81.

Campana bajula, A ſmall Hand-Bell, much in Uſe in the Ceremonies of the *Roman* Church; and retained among us by Sextons, Pariſh-Clerks, and Criers. —— *Quatuor eas muneribus Patriarcha donavit, Altari videlicet portatili conſecrata,* Campana bajula, *baculo Inſigni, & tunica ex auro contexta. Reverſi in Patriam ſua quiſque dona miraculoſe percepit, &c.* Girald. Camb. apud Wharton. Angl. Sacr. Par. 2. pa. 637.

Campartum, Any Part or Portion of a larger Field or Ground; which would otherwiſe be in Groſs or Common. —— *Rex cuſtodi Inſularum de* Gernſey, *&c. in perpetuum reddantur decimæ de* Camparto *noſtro in eadem Inſula.* Prinne Hiſtor. Collect. Vol. 3. p. 89.

Campertum, Is uſed for a Corn Field. *Pet. in Parl.* 30 *Ed.* 1.

Campfight, The Fighting of two Champions or Combatants in the Field. 3 *Inſt.* 221. See *Champion.*

Campus Maii, or *Martii*, Was an Aſſembly of the People every Year upon *May-Day*, where they confederated together to defend the Country againſt all Enemies. *Leges Edw. Confeſſor*, cap. 35. *Denuo in* Campo Martii *convenere, ubi illi qui Sacramentis inter illos pacem confirmavere, Regi omnem culpam impoſuere.* Sim. Dunelm. Anno 1094.

Candlemas-Day, The Feaſt of the *Purification* of the *Bleſſed Virgin Mary*, being the ſecond Day of *February*, inſtituted in Memory and Honour of the Purification of the ſaid Virgin, the fortieth Day after her happy Child-birth, according to the Law of *Moſes*, and the Preſentation of our Bleſſed Lord. It is called *Candlemas*, or a *Maſs* of *Candles*, becauſe before Maſs was ſaid that Day, the Church conſecrated and ſet apart for ſacred Uſe, *Candles* for the whole Year, and made a Proceſſion with hallowed *Candles* in Remembrance of the Divine Light, wherewith Chriſt illuminated the whole Church at his Preſentation in the Temple, when by old *Simeon* ſtiled, *A Light to lighten the* Gentiles, *and to be the Glory of his People* Iſrael. *St. Luke, cap.* 2. *ver.* 32. This Feſtival is no Day in Court, for the Judges ſit not; and it is the Grand Day in that Term of all the Inns of Court, whereon the Judges uſually obſerve many antient Ceremonies, and the Societies which ſeem to vie with each other, have ſumptuous Entertainments, accommodated with Muſick and almoſt all Kinds of Diverſions.

Canes opertiæ, Dogs with whole Feet, not lawed. —— *Et debent habere* Canes opertias *ex omni genere Canum, & non impediatas.* Antiq. Cuſtumar. de Sutton Colfield.

Caneſtellus, A Basket. In the Inquiſition of Serjeancies, and Knights Fees, *anno* 12 & 13 of K. *John*, for *Eſſex* and *Hertford*, it appears that one *John* of *Liſton* held a Manor by the Service of Making the King's Baskets. —— Johannes de Liſtone *tenet, &c. per Serjeantiam faciendi* Caneſtellos, *&c.* Ex Libro Rub. Scacc. fol. 137.

Canfara, A Trial by hot Iron, formerly uſed in this Kingdom. *Si inculpatio ſit, & ſe purgare velit, eat ad ferrum calidum, & adlegiet manum ad* canfaram *quod non falſum fecit.* See *Ordeal.*

Canipulus, This Word hath been taken for a ſhort Knife or Sword. *Blount.*

Canna, A Rod or Diſtance in the Meaſure of Ground. —— *Papa* Clem. *IV. concedit, &c. ut nulli Religioſo, &c. infra ſpacium* 300 Cannarum *ab ipſorum Eccleſiis menſurandarum* —— *Volumus quamlibet ipſarum* cannarum *octo Palmorum longitudinem continere.* Ex Regiſtr. Walt. Gifford Archiepiſc. Ebor. f. 45.

Canon, Is a Law or Ordinance of the Church; and the *Greek* Word *Canon*, from whence is deriv'd the *Canon*-Law, ſignifies a Rule, becauſe it leads a Man ſtreight, neither Drawing him from one Side or other, but rather correcting him. The *Canon Law* conſiſts partly of certain Rules taken out of the Scripture; partly of the Writings of the antient Fathers of the Church; partly of the Ordinances of general and provincial Councils; and partly of the Decrees of the Popes in former Ages. And it is contained in two principal Parts, the *Decrees* and the *Decretals*: The Decrees are Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions made by the Pope and Cardinals, and were firſt gathered by *Ivo* Biſhop of *Carnat*, who lived about the Year 1114, but afterwards perfected by *Gratian*, a *Benedictine* Monk, in the Year 1149, and allowed by Pope *Eugenius* to be read in Schools and alledged for Law. They are the moſt Antient, as having their Beginning from the Time of *Conſtantine* the Great, the firſt Chriſtian Emperor of *Rome*. The Decretals are *Canonical* Epiſtles written by the Pope, or by the Pope and Cardinals, at the Suit of ſome or more Perſons for the Ordering and Determining of ſome Matter of Controverſy, and have the Authority of a Law; and of theſe there are three Volumes, the Firſt whereof was compiled by *Raymundus Barcinius*, Chaplain to *Gregory* the Ninth, and at his Command, about the Year 1231. The ſecond Volume is the Work of *Boniface* the Eighth, collected in the Year 1298. And the third Volume, called the *Clementines*, was made by Pope *Clement* the Fifth, and publiſhed by him in the Council of *Vienna*, about the Year 1308. And to theſe may be added ſome novel Conſtitutions of *John* the 22d, and ſome other Biſhops of *Rome*. As the Decrees ſet out the Origin of the *Canon* Law, and the Rights, Dignities and Degrees of Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, with their Manner of Election, Ordination, *&c.* So the Decretals contain the Law to be uſed in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts; and the firſt Title in every of them, is the Title of the Bleſſed Trinity, and of the Catholick Faith, which is followed with Conſtitutions and Cuſtoms, Judgments and Determinations in ſuch Matters and Cauſes as are liable to Eccleſiaſtical Cognizance, the Lives and Converſation of the Clergy, of Matrimony and Divorces, Inquiſition of criminal Matters, Purgation, Penance, Excommunication, *&c.* But ſome of the Titles of the *Canon* Law are now out of Uſe, and belong to the Common Law: And others are introduc'd, ſuch as Trials of Wills, Baſtardy, Defamation, *&c.* Yet Trials of Tithes were antiently in all Caſes had by the Eccleſiaſtical Law; tho' at this Time the Law only takes Place in ſome particular Caſes. Thus much for the *Canon* Law in General; and as to the *Canon* Laws of this Kingdom, by the Statute 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 19. it is declared, that all *Canons* not repugnant to the King's Prerogative, nor to the Laws, Statutes, and Cuſtoms of the Realm, ſhall be uſed and executed. By this Statute, *Canons* made in Convocation, are to be confirm'd by the King, and have the Royal Aſſent: And it has been adjudg'd that *Canons* made in Convocation,

and confirmed by the King, do bind as firmly in all Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, as Acts of Parliament do in other Caſes; for by the Common Law, every Biſhop in his Dioceſe, and each Archbiſhop in his Province, and the Convocation may make *Canons*, which ſhall be binding within their Juriſdictions. The Convocation for the Province of *Canterbury* was held at *London*, *Anno* 1603, in the firſt Year of the Reign of King *James* I. by the King's Writ, and they had a Licence under the Great Seal, to conſult and agree to ſuch *Canons* as they ſhould think fit; whereupon they made ſeveral *Canons* concerning the Government of the Church, Religion, the Clergy, &c. which had the Royal Aſſent, and were ratified and confirmed by that King, for him, his Heirs and Succeſſors, purſuant to the Statute 25 *Hen.* 8. which *Canons* thus warranted by Act of Parliament, are the Laws of the Land to this Day. See my *Treatiſe of Laws*, p. 402, &c. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 416. The general *Canon* Law is no farther in Force in this Kingdom than it hath been receiv'd, and is conſiſtent with the Common or Statute Law.

Canon Religioſorum, A Book wherein the Religious of Convents had a fair Tranſcript of the Rules of their Order, which were frequently read among them as their local Statutes; and this Book was therefore called *Regula* and *Canon*. The publick Books of the Religious were the Four following: 1. *Miſſale*, which contained all their Offices of Devotion. 2. *Martyrologium*, a Regiſter of their peculiar Saints and Martyrs, with the Place and Time of Paſſion. 3. *Canon* or *Regula*, the Inſtitution and Rules of their Order. 4. *Necrologium* or *Obituarium*, in which they entered the Death of their Founders and Benefactors, to obſerve the Days of Commemoration of them. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Cantel, (*Cantellum*) Seems to ſignify the ſame with what we now call Lump, as to buy by Meaſure, or by the Lump: But according to *Blount* it is, that which is added above Meaſure. —— *Nullum genus bladi vendatur per cumulum ſeu* Cantellum, *præter Avenam*, *Braſium & farinam*. *Stat. de Piſtor. cap.* 9. It alſo ſignifies a Piece of any Thing, as a *Cantel* of Bread, and the like.

Cantred, (*Cantredus*) A *Britiſh* Word from *Cant*, or *Cantre*, which in the *Britiſh* Tongue ſignifies *Centum*, and *Tret*, a Town or Village, is in *Wales* an hundred Villages: For the *Welſh* divide their Counties into *Cantreds*, as the *Engliſh* do into Hundreds. This Word is uſed 28 *H.* 8. *c.* 3.

Capacity, (*Capacitas*) An Ability, or Fitneſs to receive: And in Law it is where a Man or Body Politick, is able to give or take Lands, or other Things, or to ſue Actions. Our Law allows the King two Capacities, a Natural and a Politick: In the Firſt, he may purchaſe Lands to him and his Heirs; in the latter, to him and his Succeſſors. An Alien born hath ſufficient *Capacity* to ſue in any Perſonal Actions, and is capable of Perſonal Eſtate; but he is not *capable* of Lands of Inheritance; and in a Real Action, it is a good Plea of the Defendant to ſay, the Plaintiff is an Alien born, and pray if he ſhall be anſwered. *Dyer* 3. Perſons attainted of Treaſon or Felony, Ideots, Lunaticks, Infants, Feme Coverts without their Husbands, &c. are not *capable* to make any Deed of Gift, Grant, or Conveyance, unleſs it be in ſome ſpecial Caſes. But all other Perſons, void of Impediments, are *capable* of making Grants and Conveyances, ſue and be ſued, being twenty-one Years of Age; and at Fourteen, their Age of Diſcretion, they are *capable* by Law to marry, be a Witneſs, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 171, 172.

Cape, (*Lat.*) Is a Writ judicial, touching Plea of Lands or Tenements; ſo termed, as moſt Writs are, of that Word in it, which carries the chief Intention or End thereof: And this Writ is divided into *Cape Magnum*, and *Cape Parvum*, both of which take hold of Things immoveable.

Cape Magnum, or the *Grand Cape*, Is a Writ that lies before Appearance, to ſummon the Tenant to anſwer the Default, and alſo over to the Demandant: And in the *Old Nat. Brev.* it is defined to be; where a Man hath brought a *Præcipe quod reddat* of a Thing touching Plea of Land, and the Tenant makes Default at the Day to him given in the Original Writ, then this Writ ſhall go for the King to take the Land into his Hands; and if the Tenant come not at the Day given him thereby, he loſeth his Land, &c. See *Reg. Jud. fol.* 1. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 3. *cap.* 1.

Cape Parvum, or *Petit Cape*, Is where the Tenant is ſummoned in Plea of Land, and comes at the Summons, and his Appearance is recorded; if at the Day given him he prays the View, and having it granted, makes Default; then ſhall iſſue this Writ for the King, &c. *Old Nat. Br.* 162. The Difference between the *Grand Cape* and *Petit Cape* is, that the *Grand Cape* is awarded upon the Tenant's not Appearing or Demanding the View in ſuch Real Actions, where the original Writ does not mention the Particulars demanded; and the *Petit Cape* is after Appearance or View granted: And whereas the *Grand Cape* ſummons the Tenant to anſwer the Default, and alſo over to the Demandant; *Petit Cape* ſummons the Tenant to anſwer the Default only: And therefore it is called *Petit Cape*; tho' ſome ſay it hath its Name, not becauſe it is of ſmall Force, but by Reaſon it conſiſts of few Words. *Blount.*

Cape ad valentiam. This is a Species of *Cape Magnum*, and is where I am impleaded of Lands, and vouch to warrant another, againſt whom the *Summons ad Warrantizandum* hath been awarded, and he comes not at the Day given; then, if the Demandant recover againſt me, I ſhall have this Writ againſt the Vouchee, and recover ſo much in Value of the Lands of the Vouchee, if he hath ſo much; if not, I ſhall have Execution of ſuch Lands and Tenements as deſcend to him in Fee; or, if he purchaſe afterwards, I ſhall have againſt him a Reſummons; and if he can ſay nothing, I ſhall recover the Value: And this Writ lies before Appearance. *Old Nat. Br.* 161.

Capella. Before the Word *Chapel* was reſtrain'd to an Oratory, or depending Place of Divine Worſhip, it was uſed for any Sort of Cheſt, Cabinet, or other Repoſitory of precious Things, eſpecially of Religious Reliques. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. p.* 580.

Capella de Floribus, A *Chaplet* or Garland of *Flowers* for the Head. *Cowel.*

Capella Lineata, A Head-piece lined. —— *Abbas de* Nevele *tenet in Com.* Lincoln, *per Servitium reddendi Domino Regi unam* Capellam lineatam *de* Syndone, &c. —— Tenures, p. 64.

Capellus, A Cap, Bonnet, or other Covering for the Head. —— *Capite diſcooperto, ſine* Capello, *cum una Garlanda de Latitudine*, &c. Tenures, p. 32. —— *Capellus ferreus*, An Helmet, or iron Head-piece, *Quicunq; laicus habuerit in Catallis ad valentiam*

valentiam decem Marcatorum habeat Halbergellum & Capellum ferri & *lanceam*. Hoveden, pag. 61. — *Capellus Militis* is likewiſe an Helmet or military Head-piece. *Conſuetud. Domus de Farendon. M. S. f.* 21.

Capias, Is a Writ or Proceſs of two Sorts; one whereof is called *Capias ad Reſpondendum*, before Judgment, where an Original is ſued out, &c. to take the Defendant and make him anſwer the Plaintiff: And the other, a Writ of Execution, after Judgment, being of divers Kinds, as *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum*, *Capias Utlagatum*, &c. The *Capias ad Reſpondendum* in *C. B.* is drawn from the *Præcipe*, which ſerves both for the *Original* and *Capias*, and the Return of the Original is the Teſte of the *Capias*. If a *Capias* be ſpecial, in Debt, Covenant, &c. the Cauſe of Action muſt be recited at large, and you are to ſet forth the Subſtance of your intended Declaration, as you are alſo in your Original. The uſual Courſe is to take out the *Capias*, and ſue out the *Original* after, altho' it is ſuppoſed to be ſued out before, becauſe the Original cannot be ſo ſpeedily ſued out at all Times: And where the Cauſe of Action is for Debt, and requires Bail, the beſt Way is to make out an *Ac etiam Capias*, the Original to which is only a bare *Clauſum fregit*, and when you come to Judgment, you may file a new Original to warrant ſuch Judgment. If a *Capias* be ſpecial, by *Præcipe quod reddat*, &c. And there is any Miſtake in the Name, *alias dictus*, or Sum, it may be pleaded in Abatement, and a new Original afterwards will not cure it; but you are forc'd to diſcontinue your Action, paying Coſts, and to begin *de novo*. There may be an *Alias* and a *Pluries Capias*, bearing Teſte from the Return of each other, if the Defendant be not taken on the firſt Writ. See *Pract. Solic. p.* 290.

Form *of a Writ of* Capias *in* C. B.

GEorgius *Dei Gratia*, &c. *Vic.* South'ton. *ſſ. Salut. Præcipimus tibi quod* Capias A. B. *nuper de*, &c. *ita quod Habeas Corpus ejus coram Juſtic. noſtris apud* Weſtm. *in Octab. Sanct.* Trin. *ad reſpondend.* C. D. *Gen. de Placito*, &c. *ad dampnum ipſius* C. 50 l. *Et habeas ibi hoc breve.* Teſte, &c.

The Words *Sicut Alias*, and *Sicut Pluries*, diſtinguiſh the *Alias* and *Pluries* from the *Capias*.

Capias ad Satisfaciendum, Is a judicial Writ which iſſues out of the Record of a Judgment, where there is a Recovery in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, of Debt, Damages, &c. And by this Writ the Sheriff is commanded to take the Body of the Defendant in Execution, and him ſafely to keep, ſo that he hath his Body in Court at the Return of the Writ, to ſatisfy the Plaintiff his Debt and Damages. And it is ſaid the Sheriff cannot upon this Writ take the Money, and diſcharge the Priſoner; becauſe the Writ is *Quod Capias* the Defendant, & *eum ſalvo cuſtod. ita quod Habeas Corpus ejus die*, &c. *coram Domino Rege apud* Weſtm. ad ſatisfaciendum the Plaintiff, &c. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 249. It is uſual to take out this Writ, where the Defendant hath no Lands nor Goods, whereof the Debt recovered may be levied. And where the Body is taken upon a *Ca. ſa.* and the Writ is returned and filed, it is an abſolute and perfect Execution againſt the Defendant, and no other Execution can be againſt his Lands and Goods: But this is unleſs the Defendant eſcape, or die in Execution, &c. for where a Perſon dies in Execution, his Lands and Goods are liable to ſatisfy the Judgment, by Statute 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 24. A *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum* lieth not againſt a Peer; nor againſt Executors or Adminiſtrators, but where a *Devaſtavit* is return'd by the Sheriff, &c. 1 *Lill.* 250. Where the Defendant cannot be taken upon a *Capias* in the County where the Action is laid, there may iſſue a *Teſtatum Ca. ſa.* into another County; and ſo of the other Writs.

Form *of a* Capias ad Satisfaciendum.

GEorgius *Dei Grā.* &c. *Vic.* S. *Salutem Præcipimus tibi quod* Capias A. B. *Si invent. fuerit in Balliva tua & eum ſalvo Cuſtod. ita quod Habeas Corpus ejus coram*, &c. *die*, &c. ad ſatisfaciend. C. D. *de trigint. libris de debito quas idem* C. D. *nuper in Cur. noſtr.* &c. *verſus eum recuperavit necnon de Quadragint. ſolid. quæ eidem* C. D. *in Cur. noſtr.* &c. *adjudicat. fuer. pro dampnis ſuis que ſuſtinuit tam occaſione detencon. Debi. illius quam pro miſ. & cuſtag. ſuis per ipſum circa ſectam ſuam in ea parte appoit. Unde prædict.* A. B. *convict. eſt Sicut nobis conſtat de Recordo Et habeas ibi tunc hoc Breve.* Teſte, &c.

Capias Utlagatum, Is a Writ that lies againſt a Perſon who is outlawed in any Action, by which the Sheriff apprehends the Party outlawed, for not appearing upon the *Exigent*, and keeps him in ſafe Cuſtody till the Day of Return, and then preſents him to the Court, there to be ordered for his Contempt; who, in the Common Pleas, was in former Times to be committed to the *Fleet*, there to remain 'till he had ſued out the King's Pardon, and appeared to the Action. And by a ſpecial *Capias Utlagatum* in the ſame Writ, the Sheriff is commanded, and may ſeize all the Defendant's Lands, Goods and Chattels, for the Contempt to the King; and the Plaintiff, (after an Inquiſition taken thereupon, and return'd into the Exchequer) may have the Lands extended, and a Grant of the Goods, &c. whereby to compel the Defendant to appear; which, when he ſhall do, if he reverſe the Outlawry, the ſame ſhall be reſtored to him. *Old Nat. Br.* 154. A Defendant may appear in Perſon, and reverſe an Outlawry: And in *B. R.* one may appear by Attorney, &c. Alſo when a Perſon is taken upon a *Capias Utlagatum*, the Sheriff is to take an Attorney's Engagement to appear for him, where Special Bail is not required; and his Bond with Sureties to appear, where 'tis required. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *W. & M. c.* 18. This Writ is either general, againſt the Body; or, as I have before obſerv'd, it is Special, againſt Body, Lands and Goods. See *Outlawry*.

Form *of a* Capias Utlagatum.

GEorgius, &c. *Vic.* London *Salutem. Pr. vobis quod non omittatis propter aliquam Libertatem Com. Civit. veſtr. quin* Capiatis A. B. *nup. de* &c. Utlagat. *in* London *die*, &c. *ult. præterit. ad ſectam* C. D. *de Placito tranſgr. ſup. Caſu. ſi invent. fuerit in Balliva veſtra & eum ſalvo cuſtod. ita quod habeatis Corpus ejus coram*, &c. *die*, &c. *ubicunq; tunc fuerimus in Angl. ad faciend. & recipiend. quod Cur. noſtr. Conſiderav. in hac parte, Et habeatis ibi hoc Breve.* Teſte, &c.

Capias pro Fine, Is where one who is fined to the King for ſome Offence committed againſt a Sta-

a Statute, does not discharge the Fine according to the Judgment: Whereupon his Body is to be taken by this Writ, and committed to Prison until he pay the Fine. It is also used in other Cases, for not making out some Pleas in Civil Actions. 3 *Rep.* 12. By the Stat. 4 & 5 *W. & M. Capiatur Fines* are taken away in several Cases. See *Fines for Offences.*

Capias in Withernam, Is a Writ lying for Cattle in *Withernam*; which is, where a Distress taken is driven out of the County, &c. so that the Sheriff cannot make Deliverance in Replevin, when this Writ issues to the Sheriff to take as many Beasts of the Distrainer, &c. *Reg. Orig.* 82, 83. Vide *Withernam.*

Capitale, Signifies a Thing which is stolen, or the Value of it. *Leg. H.* 1. *cap.* 59.

Capitale vivens, Hath been used for live Cattle. —— *Reddam de meo proprio decimas Deo, tam in* Vivente Capitali, *quam in mortuis fructibus terræ.* Leg. Athelstan.

Capite, (from *Caput, i. e. Rex, unde tenere in* Capite, *est Tenere de Rege, omnium terrarum* Capite) An antient Tenure, whereby a Man held Lands of the King immediately as of his Crown, whether by Knights Service, or Socage. This Tenure was likewise called, Tenure holding of the Person of the King: And a Person might hold of the King, and not in *Capite*; that is, not immediately of the Crown, but by Means of some Honour, Castle, or Manor belonging to it: According to *Kitchen*, one might hold of the King by *Knights Service*, and not in *Capite*; because it might be held of some Honour in the King's Hands, descended to him from his Ancestors, and not immediately of the King, as of his Crown. *Kitch.* 129. *Dyer* 44. *F. N. B.* 5. The very antient Tenure in *Capite*, was of two Sorts; the one Principal and *General*, and the other *Special* or Subaltern; the Principal and General was of the King as *Caput Regni, & Caput Generalissimum omnium Feodorum*, the Fountain whence all Feuds and Tenures have their main Original: The Special was of a particular Subject, as *Caput Feudi, seu terræ illius*, so called from his being the First that granted the Land in such Manner of Tenure, from whence he was stiled *Capitalis Dominus, &c.* But Tenure in *Capite* is now abolished; and by Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24. All Tenures are turned into free and common Socage: So that Tenures hereafter to be created by the King are to be in free and common Socage only, and not by *Capite*, Knights-Service, &c. *Blount.*

Capitilitium, A Word used to signify what we now call Poll-Money.

Capitilium, A Covering for the Head. 'Tis mentioned in the Statute 1 *Hen.* 4. and other old Statutes, which prescribe what Dresses shall be wore by all Degrees of Persons.

Capitulia Agri, The Head-lands, Lands that lie at the Head or upper End of the Lands or Furrows. —— *Canonici* (Burcester) *concesserunt hominibus de* Wrechwike *duas acras prati pro* Capitibus *suarum croftarum tenus Rivulum versus Molendinum, &c.* Konnet's Paroch. Antiq. p. 137.

Capitula Ruralia, Assemblies or Chapters, held by Rural Deans and Parochial Clergy within the Precinct of every distinct Deanery; which at first were every three Weeks, afterwards once a Month, and more solemnly once a Quarter. *Cowel.*

Caption, (*Captio*) Is when a Commission is executed, the Commissioners subscribe their Names to a Certificate, declaring when and where the Commission was executed; which in Law is called a *Caption.* And these *Captions* relate chiefly to Business of three Kinds, *i. e.* to Commissions to take Fines of Lands, to take Answers in Chancery, and Depositions of Witnesses: On the Taking of a Fine it is thus; Capt. & *Cogn. die & anno, &c. apud, &c.* And on the Back, *Executio istius Comm. patet in quadam Schedul. eidem Com. Annex.* On the Taking of an Answer in Chancery, the *Caption* is as follows; Capt. *fuit hæc Respons. super sacram. supranominat. Def.* Willielmi B. *die & anno, &c. apud, &c. coram nobis, &c.* And on the Back, *Executio istius Com. &c.* On the taking Depositions of Witnesses, only the Execution on the Back is indorsed, as *Executio istius Com. in quad. Schedul. &c.* The *Caption* being included in the Title of the Depositions. Sometimes it is usual to add to the *Caption, Virtut. Commi'con. Dom. Regis nobis & al. direct', &c.*

Capture, (*Captura*) The Taking of a Prey, an Arrest, or Seisure: And it particularly relates to *Prizes* taken by Privateers, in Time of War, which are to be divided between the *Captors, &c. Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 14. and 4 & 5 *W. & M. c.* 25.

Caput Baroniæ, Is the Castle or Chief Seat of a Nobleman; which descends to the eldest Daughter, if there be no Son, and must not be divided among the Daughters like unto Lands, &c.

Caput Anni, New Year's Day, upon which of old was observ'd the *Festum Stultorum.*

Caput Jejunii, In our Records is used for *Ash-Wednesday*, being the Head, or first Day of the Beginning of the *Quadragesimal*, or *Lent-Fast.*

Caput loci, The Head or upper End of any Place; *ad* Caput Villæ, at the End of the Town.

Caputagium, Some think this Word signifies Head or Poll Money, or the Payment of it: But it is rather what we otherwise call *Chevagium*, or Chevage.

Car and Char, The Names of Places beginning with *Car* and *Char* signify a City, from the Brit. *Caer*, viz. *Civitas*, as *Carlisle, &c.*

Caravanna, A *Caravan*, or joint Company of Travellers in the Eastern Countries, for mutual Conduct and Defence. —— *Egressa* Caravanna *nostra de* Joppa *versus exercitum veniebat onusta victualibus & aliis clitellis necessariis.* Gaufrid. Vinesaut. Richardi Regis Iter Hierosol. lib. 5. cap. 52.

Carcan, A Word sometimes expounded for a Pillory: As is *Carcannum* for a Prison. *L L. Canuti Regis.*

Carcatus, Signifies loaden; as a Ship with her Freight. —— *De Corpore cujuslibet Magnæ navis* Carcatæ *cum rebus venalibus* 4. *denar.* Pat. 10 R. 2.

Carecta & Carectata, A Cart and Cartload. —— *Quinque* Carectatas *clausturæ, ad prædictæ terræ clausturam sustinendam.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. fol. 340.

Caretarius, or Carectarius, A Carter. *Blount.* See *Carreta.*

Caristia, Dearth, Scarcity, Dearness. —— *Rex, Majori & Vic.* London, *Salutem. Querela Archiepiscoporum, Comitum, — quod de Bobus, Vaccis, multonibus, &c. Magna & quasi intollerabilis est* Caristia *hiis diebus sub. &c.* Pat. 8 Ed. 1.

Caritas, *Ad* Caritatem, *Poculum* Caritatis. A Grace-Cup; or an extraordinary Allowance of Wine, or other Liquor, wherein the Religious at Festivals drank in Commemoration of their Founders and Benefactors. *Cartular. Abbat. Glaston. M. S. f.* 29.

Cark, A Quantity of Wool, whereof Thirty make a Sarpler. *Stat.* 27 *H.* 6. *cap.* 2.

Carnarium, A Charnel-houſe, or Repoſitory for the Bones of the Dead. —— *In* Carnario *ſubtus Capellam, &c. Oſſa humana, &c. humata de Licentia Sacriſtæ qui pro tempore fuerit, qui dicti* Carnarii *clavem & cuſtodiam habebit ſpecialem, ut uſq; ad Reſurrectionem generalem honeſtius conſerventur, a* carnibus *integre denudata reponi volumus & obſervari.* —— *Cartular. Fundationis Capellæ Sancti* Johannis *in occid. parte Eccl.* Norwic. *per* Joh. Norwic. *Epiſc.* Dat. 4 Oct. 1316.

Carno. This Word hath been uſed for an Immunity or Privilege, as appears in *Cromp. Juriſd. fol.* 191.

Carpemeals, Cloth made in the northern Parts of *England*, of a coarſe Kind, mentioned in 7 *Jac. cap.* 16.

Carrat, A Weight of four Grains in Diamonds, *&c.* And this Word 'tis ſaid was formerly uſed for any Weight or Burden.

Carreta, or **Carrecta**, Was antiently taken for a Carriage, Cart, or Wane-Load; as *Carreta fœni* is uſed in an old Charter for a Load of Hay. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Carrels, Cloſets, or Apartments for Privacy and Retirement. — Three Pews *or Carrels*, where every one of the old Monks, after they had dined, did reſort, and there ſtudy. — *Davies Mon. of Durham, p.* 31.

Carrick or Carrack, (*Carrucha*) A Ship of great Burden, ſo called of the *Italian* Word *Carico* or *Carco*, which ſignifies a Burden or Charge: It is mentioned in the Statutes 2 *R.* 2. *c.* 4. and 1 *Jac. c.* 33. They were not only uſed in Trade, but alſo in War, as *Walſingh. in H.* 5. *f.* 394. viz. *Galli conduxerant claſſem magnarum navium* Carricarium, *&c. qua Regnum* Angliæ *moleſtarent.*

Carrier, (*Geſtator*) Is a Perſon that carries Goods for others, for his Hire, which makes him anſwerable: And Juſtices of Peace have Power to aſſeſs the Price of Carriage of Goods yearly at their *Eaſter* Seſſions; and if any *Carrier* ſhall take above the Rates and Prices ſo aſſeſs'd, he ſhall forfeit 5 *l. Stat.* 3 & 4 *W. & M. c.* 12. A common *Carrier* having the Charge and *Carriage* of Goods, is to anſwer for the ſame, or the Value to the Owner. *Co. Lit.* 78. And where Goods are delivered to a *Carrier*, and he is robbed of them, he ſhall be charged, and anſwer for them, becauſe of the Hire. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 338. One brought a Box to a *Carrier*, in which there was a large Sum of Money, and the *Carrier* demanding of the Owner what was in it, he anſwered, it was filled with Silks, and ſuch like Goods, upon which the *Carrier* took it, and was robbed; and adjudged, that the *Carrier* was liable to make it good: But a Special Acceptance, as provided there is no Charge of Money, would have excuſed the *Carrier.* 1 *Ventr.* 238. 4 *Rep.* 83. If a common *Carrier* loſes Goods he is intruſted to carry, a Special Action on the Caſe lies againſt him, on the Cuſtom of the Realm; and not Trover: And ſo of a common *Carrier* by Boat. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 6. *Noy* 114. If he be not a common *Carrier*, and takes Hire, he may be charged on a Special *Aſſumpſit*; for where Hire is taken, a Promiſe is implied. *Cro. Jac.* 262. A common *Carrier* may have Action of Trover or Treſpaſs for Goods taken out of his Poſſeſſion by a Stranger; he having a Special Property in the Goods, and being liable to make Satisfaction for them to the Owner: And where Goods are ſtolen from a *Carrier*, he may bring an Indictment againſt the Felon as for his own Goods, tho' he has only the poſſeſſory, and not the abſolute Property; and the Owner may likewiſe prefer an Indictment againſt the Felon. *Kel.* 39. If a *Carrier* is robb'd of Goods, alſo either he or the Owner may bring an Action againſt the Hundred, to make it good. 2 *Saund.* 380. Where a *Carrier* entruſted with Goods, opens the Pack, and takes away and diſpoſes of Part of the Goods, this ſhewing an Intent of Stealing them, will make him guilty of Felony. *H. P. C.* 61. And it is the ſame if the *Carrier* receives Goods to carry them to a certain Place, and carrieth them to ſome other Place, and not to the Place agreed. 3 *Inſt.* 367. If a *Carrier*, after he hath brought Goods to the Place appointed take them away privately, he is guilty of Felony; for the Poſſeſſion which he received from the Owner being determined, his ſecond Taking is in all Reſpects the ſame as if he were a meer Stranger. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 90. See *Larceny, &c.*

Caruca, (Fr. *Charrue*) A Plough; from the old Gallic *Carr*, which ſignifies a Plough, and is the preſent *Iriſh* Word for any Sort of wheel'd Carriage: Hence *Charl*, and *Carl*, a Ploughman or Ruſtick. *Vide* Karle.

Carucage, (*Carucagium*) A Tribute impos'd on every Plough, for the Publick Service: And as *Hidage* was a Taxation by Hides of Land, ſo *Carucage* was by Carucates of Land. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *fol.* 294.

Carucate, or Carve of Land, (*Carucata Terræ*) A Plough-Land; which in a Deed of *Thomas de Arden*, 19 *Edw.* 2. is declared to be One hundred Acres, by which the Subjects have ſometimes been taxed; whereupon the Tribute ſo levied was called *Carvagium*, or *Carucagium. Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 26. But *Skene* ſays, it is as great a Portion of Land as may be tilled in a Year and a Day by one Plough; which alſo is called *Hilda*, or *Hida terræ*, a Word uſed in the old *Britiſh* Laws. And now by Stat. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. a Plough-land, which may contain Houſes, Mills, Paſture, Meadow, Wood, *&c.* is 50 *l. per Annum:* This was ordained in Regard to charging Perſons for the Reparation of Highways, who are chargeable in ſending out Teams, *&c.* by the Plough-land. *Littleton*, in his Chapter of Tenure in Socage, ſaith that Soca *idem eſt quod* Carucata, a Soke or Plough-land are all one. *Stow* ſays, King *Hen.* 3. took *Carvage*, that is, two Marks of Silver of every Knight's Fee, towards the Marriage of his Siſter *Iſabella* to the Emperor. *Stow's Annals, pag.* 271. And *Raſtal*, in his Expoſition of Words, tells us, *Carvage* is to be quit, if the King ſhall tax all the Lands by *Carves*; that is, a Privilege whereby a Man is exempted from *Carvage.* The Word *Carve* is mentioned in the Statute 28 *Ed.* 1. of Wards and Reliefs, and in *Magna Charta, cap.* 5. And *Anno* 1200. *Facta eſt Pax inter* Johannem *Regem* Angliæ & P. *Regem* Franciæ, *&c. Et mutuavit Regi* Franciæ 30 *Millia Marcarum, pro quibus collectum eſt* Carvagium *in* Anglia *ſcil.* 111 *s. pro quolibet aratro.* Ex Reg. Priorat. de Dunſtaple in Bibl. Cotton. See *Co. Litt.* 69. and *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Carucatarius, He that held Land in Carvage or Plough-Tenure. *Paroch. Antiq. p.* 354.

Caſſatum and **Caſſata**, By the *Saxons* called *Hide*; by *Bede*, *Familia*, is a Houſe with Land ſufficient to maintain one Family: *Rex Angl. Ethelred.*

red. de 310. Caſſatis, *unum trierem*, &c. Hoveden Anno 1008. And *Hen. Huntingdon*, mentioning the ſame Thing, inſtead of *Caſſata* writes *Hilda*.

Caſhlite, A *Saxon* Word ſignifying a Mulct. *Blount*.

Caſſidile, Is a little Sack, Purſe, or Pocket. —— *Protulit in* Caſſidili *toxicum mellitum*. Mat. Weſtm.

Cask, Is an uncertain Quantity of Goods; and of Sugar contains from eight to eleven hundred Weight.

Caſtel, or **Caſtle**, (*Caſtellum*) Is well known to be a Fortreſs in a Town, and with us a principal Manſion of a Nobleman. In the Time of *Hen.* 2. there were in *England* 1115 *Caſtles*; and every *Caſtle* contains a Manor, ſo that the Conſtable of a *Caſtle* is the Conſtable of a Manor. 2 *Inſt.* 31. But during the Civil Wars in this Kingdom, theſe *Caſtles* were demoliſhed, ſo that there is generally only the Ruins or Remains of them at this Day.

Caſtellain, (*Caſtellanus*) The Lord-Owner, or Captain of a *Caſtle*, and ſometimes the Conſtable of a *Caſtle* or fortified Houſe. *Bract. lib.* 5. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 16. 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 7. It hath likewiſe been taken for him that hath the Cuſtody of one of the *King*'s Manſion-*Houſes*, called by the Lombards *Curtes*, in Engliſh *Courts*, tho' they are not *Caſtles* or Places of Defence. 2 *Inſt.* 31. And *Manwood* in his *Foreſt-Laws*, ſays there is an Officer of the Foreſt called *Caſtellanus*.

Caſtellarium, Caſtellarii, The Precinct or Juriſdiction of a *Caſtle*. —— *Et unum Toftum juxta* Caſtellarium. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *fol.* 402.

Caſtellozum Operatio, Caſtlework, or Service and Labour done by inferior Tenants, for the Building and Upholding of Caſtles of Defence; toward which ſome gave their perſonal Aſſiſtance, and others paid their Contribution. This was one of the three neceſſary Charges, to which all Lands among our *Saxon* Anceſtors were expreſly Subject. —— *Liberi ab omni ſervitio, excepta trinoda neceſſitate, Pontis, & Arcis conſtructione, & expeditione contra hoſtem.* —And after the Conqueſt an Immunity from this Burden was ſometimes granted: As King *Hen.* 2. granted to the Tenants within the Honour of *Wallingford*, —— *Ut quieti ſint de* Operationibus Caſtellorum. *Paroch. Antiq. p.* 114. It was unlawful to build any Caſtle without Leave of the King; which was called *Caſtellatio: Hæc mittant hominem in Miſericordia Regis, viz. Infractio pacis, Infidelitas & proditio, deſpectus de eo*, Caſtellatio *ſine Licentia*. Du Freſne.

Caſtle-ward, (*Caſtelgardum, vel Wardum Caſtri*) An Impoſition laid upon ſuch Perſons as dwell within a certain Compaſs of any *Caſtle*, towards the Maintenance of ſuch as watch and ward the *Caſtle*, *Magn. Chart. c.* 20. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 48. It is uſed ſometimes for the Circuit it ſelf, which is inhabited by thoſe which are ſubject to this Service. *Caſtle-guard Rents* were Rents paid by Perſons dwelling within the Liberty of any *Caſtle*, for the Maintaining of Watch and *Ward* in the ſame. *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Caſter, and **Cheſter**: The Names of Places ending in theſe Words, are derived from the Lat. *Caſtrum*; for this Termination at the End, was given by the *Romans* to thoſe Places where they built *Caſtles*.

Caſtor, and **Caſtritius**, A Weather Sheep. —— *Acras Terræ & Paſturam ad ducentas Oves, octo* Caſtritios, *& ſexdecim Boves*, &c. Mon. Angl. p. 88.

Caſu Conſimili, Is a Writ of Entry, granted where Tenant by the Curteſy, or Tenant for Life, aliens in Fee or in Tail, or for another's Life: And is brought by him in Reverſion againſt the Party to whom ſuch Tenant ſo aliens to his Prejudice, and in the Tenant's Life-time. It takes its Name from this; that the Clerks of the Chancery did, by their common Aſſent, frame it to the *Likeneſs* of the Writ called *In Caſu Proviſo*, according to the Authority given them by the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 24. Which Statute, as often as there happens a new Caſe in Chancery ſomething like a former, yet not ſpecially fitted by any Writ, authorizes them to frame a new Form anſwerable to the new Caſe, and as like the former as they may. 7 *Rep.* 4. See *Fitz. Nat. Br. fol.* 206.

Caſu Proviſo, A Writ of Entry given by the Statute of *Glouceſter*, *cap.* 7. where a Tenant in Dower aliens in Fee, or for Life, &c. and lies for him in Reverſion againſt the Alienee. *Fitz. N. B.* 205.

Caſus omiſſus, Is where any particular Thing is omitted out of, and not provided againſt by a Statute, &c.

Catals, *Catalla*, Goods and Chattels. See *Chattels*.

Catallis captis nomine Diſtrictionis, Is a Writ that lies within a Borough, &c. for Rent going out of the ſame; and warrants the Taking of Doors, Windows, &c. by Way of Diſtreſs for the Rent. *Old Nat. Br.* 66.

Catallis reddendis, A Writ which lies where Goods being delivered to any Man to keep 'till a certain Day, are not upon Demand delivered at the Day. It may be otherwiſe called a *Writ of Detinue*: And is anſwerable to *Actio Depoſiti* in the Civil Law. See *Reg. Orig.* 139, and *Old Nat. Br.* 63.

Catapulta, A warlike Engine to ſhoot Darts; a Sling: But it is rather taken for a Croſs-bow. —— Edmundus Willoughby *tenet unum Meſſuagium & ſex Bovatas terræ in* Carleton *ut de Manerio de* Shelford *per ſervitium unius* Catapultæ *per Annum pro omni ſervitio*. Lib. Schedul. de Term. Mich. 14 Hen. 4. Notr. fol. 210.

Cataſcopus. This Word ſignifies an Archdeacon: Adulfe Herefordenſis *Eccleſiæ* Cataſcopus. *Du Cange*.

Catch-land, In *Norfolk* there are ſome Grounds which it is not known to what Pariſh they certainly belong, ſo that the Miniſter who firſt ſeizes the Tithes, does by that Right of Pre-occupation enjoy them for that Year: And the Land of this dubious Nature, is there called *Catch-land*, from this Cuſtom of ſeiſing the Tithes. *Cowel*.

Catchpole, (*quaſi*, one that *catches* by the *Poll*). See *Cachepollus*.

Cathedral, (*Eccleſia Cathedralis*) Is the Church of the Biſhop, and Head of the Dioceſe: Wherein the Service of the Church is perform'd with great Ceremony.

Cathedratick, (*Cathedraticum*) Is a Sum of 2 *s.* paid to the Biſhop by the inferior Clergy, *in Argumentum ſubjectionis & ob honorem* Cathedræ. *Hiſt. Pro urat. & Synodals, pa.* 82.

Catzurus, A hunting Horſe. —— Willielmus Fitz-Alan *dat Regi duos bonos* Catzuros, *pro habendis duabus Feriis apud* Norton. *Tenures, p.* 68. Vide *Chacurus*.

Cattle, Shall be bought in open Fair or Market, and not ſold again in the ſame Market on

Pain of Forfeiture. 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 19. No *Cattle* may be imported, dead or alive, but ſhall be liable to Forfeiture, &c. But Horſes, Cows, Swine, &c. may be tranſported, paying the Duties. 18 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 13. Factors, &c. ſelling *Cattle* for others, ſhall not buy *Cattle*, other than Swine or Calves, in eighty Miles of *London*, under Penalties; and Drovers of *Cattle* to be licenſed by Juſtices of Peace, &c. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. 1 *Jac.* 2.

Cabrat, A Kind of Proceſs in the Spiritual Court to ſtop the Inſtitution of a Clerk to a Benefice, or Probate of a Will, &c. When a *Caveat* is entered againſt an Inſtitution, if the Biſhop afterwards inſtitutes a Clerk, it is void; a *Caveat* being a *Superſedeas*: But a *Caveat* has been adjudged void when entered in the Life-time of the Incumbent. A *Caveat* entered againſt a Will, &c. ſtands in Force for three Months; and this is for the Caution of the Ordinary, that he do no Wrong: Though 'tis ſaid the Temporal Courts do not regard theſe Sorts of *Caveats*. 1 Roll. Rep. 191. 1 Nelſ. Abr. 416, 417.

Cavers, Offenders relating to the Mines in *Derbyſhire*, who are puniſhable in the *Berghmote* or Miner's Court.

Caulceis, *Anno 6 Hen. 6. cap.* 5. Cauceis .1 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 1. Ways pitched with Flint, or other Stones. See *Calcetum.*

Caurſines, (*Caurſini*) Were *Italians* that came into *England* about the Year 1235. terming themſelves the *Pope's Merchants*, but driving no other Trade than letting out Money; and having great Banks in *England*, they differed little from *Jews*, ſave (as Hiſtory ſays) that they were rather more mercileſs to their Debtors. Some will have them called *Caurſines*, *quaſi*, *Cauſa urſini*, beariſh and cruel in their Cauſes; others *Caurſini*, or *Corſini*, as coming from the Iſle of *Corſica*: But *Cowel* ſays, they have their Name from *Caorſium*, *Caorſi*, a Town in *Lombardy*, where they firſt practiſed their Arts of Uſury and Extortion; from whence ſpreading themſelves, they carried their curſed Trade through moſt Parts of *Europe*, and were a common Plague to every Nation where they came. The then Biſhop of *London* excommunicated them: And King *Hen.* 3. baniſhed them from this Kingdom in the Year 1240. But being the Pope's Solicitors and Money Changers, they were permitted to return in the Year 1250. Tho' in a very ſhort Time after they were driven out of the Kingdom again for their intollerable Practices and Exactions. *Mat. Pariſ. pag.* 403.

Cauſa Matrimonii Prælocuti, Is a Writ which lies where a Woman gives Lands to a Man in Feeſimple, &c. to the Intent he ſhall marry her, and he refuſeth to do it in any reaſonable Time, being thereunto required. *Reg. Orig.* 66. If a Woman makes a Feoffment to a Stranger of Land in Fee, to the Intent to enfeoff her, and one who ſhall be her Husband; if the Marriage doth not take Effect, ſhe ſhall have the Writ of *Cauſa Matrimonii prælocuti* againſt the Stranger, notwithſtanding the Deed of Feoffment be abſolute. *New Nat. Br.* 456. A Woman enfeoffed a Man upon Condition that he ſhould take her to Wife, and he had a Wife at the Time of the Feoffment; and afterwards the Woman for not performing the Condition, entered again into the Land, and her Entry was adjudged lawful, tho' upon a ſecond Feoffee. *Lib. Aſſ. Anno* 40 *Ed.* 3 And the Husband and Wife may ſue the Writ *Cauſa Matrimonii prælocuti* againſt another who ought to have married her. But if a Man give Lands to a Woman to the Intent to marry him, altho' the Woman will not marry him, &c. he ſhall not have his Remedy by Writ *Cauſa Matrimonii prælocuti.* New Nat. Br. 455.

Cauſam nobis ſignifices, A Writ directed to a Mayor of a Town, &c. who was by the King's Writ commanded to give Seiſin of Lands to the King's Grantee, on his delaying to do it, requiring him to ſhew Cauſe why he ſo delays the Performance of his Duty. 4 *Rep.*

Cautione admittenda, Is a Writ that lies againſt a Biſhop, who holds an excommunicated Perſon in Priſon for Contempt, notwithſtanding he offers ſufficient Caution or Security to obey the Orders and Commandment of Holy Church for the Future. *Reg. Orig.* 66. And if a Man be excommunicated, and taken by a Writ *Significavit*, and after offers Caution to the Biſhop to obey the Church, and the Biſhop refuſeth it; the Party may ſue out this Writ to the Sheriff to go againſt the Biſhop, and to warn him to take Caution, &c. But if the Biſhop ſtand in Doubt whether the Sheriff will deliver him by that Writ, the Biſhop may purchaſe another Writ, directed to the Sheriff reciting the Caſe, and in the End thereof; *Tibi præcipimus, quod ipſum* A. B. *a Priſona prædict. niſi in præſentia tua cautionem pignorat. ad minus eidem Epiſc. de ſatisfaciend. obtulerit, nullatenus deliberes abſque mandato noſtro, ſeu ipſius Epiſcopi, in hac parte ſpeciali,* &c. When the Biſhop hath taken Caution, he is to certify the ſame into the Chancery, and thereupon the Party ſhall have a Writ unto the Sheriff to deliver him. *New Nat. Br.* 142.

Ceapgilde A Word derived from the Sax. *Ceap*, Signifying *Pecus*, Cattle; and *Gild*, *i. e. ſolutio*; and hence it is, *ſolutio Pecudis:* From this *Saxon* Word *Gild*, 'tis very probable we have our common *Engliſh* Word *Yield*; as Yield, or Pay. *Cowel.*

Celer Lecti, The Top, Head, or Teſter of a Bed.——*Dedit ad Cameram Prioris unum* Lectum, *cum* celere & *Curtenis blodei coloris.* Hiſt. Elien. apud Whartoni Angl. Sac. par. 1. p. 673.

Cellerarius, alias *Cellarius*, Was the Butler in a Monaſtery: In the Univerſities they are ſometimes called Manciple, and ſometimes Caterer, and Steward.

Cendulæ, Small Pieces of Wood laid in Form of Tiles, to cover the Roof of a Houſe.—— *Mandatum ad* Cendulas & *lattas noſtras cariandas de Parco ad Domus reficiendas.* Pat. 4 Hen. 3. p. 1. m. 10.

Cenegild, 'This is an expiatory Mulct, paid by one who killed another to the Kindred of the Deceaſed. See *Kenegild.*

Cenellæ, Acrons, from the Oak, Fr. *Cheſne.* In our old Writings, *Peſſona Cenellarum* is put for the Pannage of Hogs, or running of Swine, to feed on Acorns.

Cenninga, Was Notice given by the Buyer to the Seller, that the Thing ſold was claimed by another, that he might appear and juſtify the Sale: It is mentioned in the Laws of *Athelſtan apud Brompton. cap.* 4.

Cenſaria, A Farm, or Houſe and Land, let *ad Cenſam*, at a ſtanding Rent: It comes from the Fr. *Cenſe*, which Signifies a Farm.——Henricus Sturmy *tenet Maneria in Com.* Wilts. *per ſervitium*

vitium cuſtodiendi ballivam totius Foreſtæ de Savernake, & cenſariam, *quæ vocatur* la ferme *in Foreſta prædicta.* Temp. Ed. 3. Tenures p. 88.

Cenſarii, Farmers.——*Ibi ſunt nunc* 14 Cenſarii, *habentes ſeptem Carucatas.* Blount.

Cenſure, A Cuſtom called by this Name (from the Lat. *Cenſus* which has been expounded to be a Kind of perſonal Money, paid for every Poll) obſerved in divers Manors in *Cornwal* and *Devon*, where all Perſons reſiding therein above the Age of ſixteen are cited to ſwear Fealty to the Lord, and to pay 11 *d. per* Poll, and 1 *d. per ann.* ever after; and theſe thus ſworn are called *Cenſers.* — *Item erat quædam Cuſtuma quæ vocatur* Cenſure *proveniens de illis qui manent in Burgo de* Leſtreythiel. Survey of the Dutchy of *Cornwal.*

Ceola, A large Ship. The Word is mention'd in *Malmesbury.* Lib. 1. c. 1.

Cepi Corpus, Is a Return made by the Sheriff, upon a *Capias*, or other Proceſs to the like Purpoſe, that he hath taken the Body of the Party. *F. N. B.* 26.

Ceppagium. The Stumps or Roots of Trees which remain in the Ground after the Trees are felled.——*Qui foreſtarii ceperint coopertiones*, Ceppagia & *Eſcheatas quercuum ſive aliarum arborum*, &c. Fleta lib. 2. cap. 41.

Certificando de recognitione Stapulæ, Is a Writ directed to the Mayor of the *Staple*, &c. commanding him to certify to the Lord Chancellor of a Statute-*Staple* taken before him, where the Party himſelf detains it, and refuſeth to bring in the ſame. *Reg. Orig.* 152. There is the like Writ to certify a Statute-Merchant; and in divers other Caſes. *Ibid.* 148, 151, &c.

Certificate, Is a Writing made in any Court to give Notice to another Court of any Thing done therein, which is uſually by way of Tranſcript, &c. And ſometimes it is made by an Officer of the ſame Court, where Matters are referred to him, or a Rule of Court is obtained for it; containing the Tenor and Effect of what is done.

Certification of Aſſiſe of Novel Diſſeiſin, (*Certificatio Aſſiſæ novæ Diſſeiſinæ*, &c.) Is a Writ granted for the Re-examining of a Matter paſſed by *Aſſiſe* before any Juſtices: And this is uſed where a Man appearing by his Bailiff to an *Aſſiſe* brought by another, hath loſt the Day; and having ſomething more to plead for himſelf, which the Bailiff did not, or might not plead for him, deſires a farther Examination of the Cauſe, either before the ſame Juſtices, or others, and obtains Letters Patent to them to that Effect; whereupon, he brings a Writ to the Sheriff to call both the Party for whom the *Aſſiſe* paſſed, and the Jury that was impanelled on the ſame, before the ſaid Juſtices at a certain Day and Place, when the ſame is to be examined: And it is called a *Certificate*, becauſe therein Mention is made to the Sheriff, that upon the Party's complaint of the defective Examination, as to the *Aſſiſe* paſſed, the King hath directed his Letters Patent to the Juſtices for the better *Certifying* of themſelves, whether all Points of the ſaid *Aſſiſe* were duly examined. *Reg. Orig.* 200. *F. N. B.* 181. *Bracton. lib.* 4. *cap.* 13. *Horn's Mirr. lib.* 3.

Certiorari, Is a Writ iſſuing out of the *Chancery* to an inferior Court, to call up the Records of a Cauſe there depending, that Juſtice may be done therein, upon Complaint that the Party who ſeeks the ſaid Writ hath received hard Uſage, or is not like to have an indifferent Trial in the ſaid Court. *F. N. B. fol.* 242. This Writ is either returnable in the *King's Bench*, and then hath theſe Words, *Nobis mittatis*; or in the *Common Bench*, and then *Juſticiariis noſtris de Banco*; or in the Chancery, and then hath *in Cancellaria noſtra*, &c. A *Certiorari* iſſues ſometimes out of Chancery, and ſometimes out of the King's Bench; and lies where the King would be certified of any Record, in any Court of Record; and the King may ſend ſuch Writ to any of the ſaid Courts, to certify ſuch Record before him *in Banco*, or in the Chancery, or before ſuch other Juſtices, where the King pleaſes to have the ſame certified. *F. N. B.* 245. *Certiorari* lies to the Court of *Wales*, and to the Cinque Ports, Counties Palatines, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 287. Indictments from inferior Courts, and Proceedings of the Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace, &c. may be removed into *B. R.* by *Certiorari.* And on a *Certiorari* the very Record muſt be returned, and not a Tranſcript of it; for if ſo, then the Record will ſtill remain in the inferior Court. Though in *C. B.* they return the Tranſcript, as the Record it ſelf, which it is in Judgment of Law. 2 *Salk.* 565. Where a *Certiorari* is by Law grantable for an Indictment, at the Suit of the King, the Court is bound to award it, for it is the King's Perogative to ſue in what Court he pleaſes: But it is at the Diſcretion of the Court to grant it or not at the Prayer of the Defendant. And the Court will not grant it for the Removal of an Indictment before Juſtices of Gaol-Delivery, without ſome ſpecial Cauſe; or where there is much Difficulty in the Caſe, that the Judge deſires it may be determined in *B. R.* &c. Alſo Indictments of Perjury, Forgery, or for heinous Miſdemeanors, the Court will not grant a *Certiorari* to remove at the Inſtance of the Defendant. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 287. Where Iſſue is joined in the Court below, it is a good Objection againſt Granting a *Certiorari.* And if a Perſon doth not make uſe of this Writ till the Jury are ſworn, he loſes the Benefit of it. *Mod. ca.* 16. After Conviction, a *Certiorari* may not be had to remove an Indictment, &c. Unleſs there be ſpecial Cauſe; as if the Judge below is doubtful what Judgment is proper to be given, when it may: And after Conviction, &c. it lies in ſuch Caſes where Writ of Error will not lie. 1 *Salk.* 149. The Court on Motion in an extraordinary Caſe will grant a *Certiorari* to remove a Judgment given in an inferior Court; but this is done where the Ordinary Way of taking out Execution is hindered in the inferior Court. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 253. In common Caſes a *Certiorari* will not lie to remove a Cauſe out of an inferior Court, after Verdict. It is never ſued out after a Writ of Error, but where Diminution is alledged: And when the King in Demand doth not exceed 5 *l.* a *Certiorari* ſhall not be had, but a Writ of Error or Attaint. *Stat.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 23. A *Certiorari* is to be granted on Matter of Law only: And in many Caſes there muſt be a Judge's Hand for it. 1 *Lill.* 252. *Certiorari's* to remove Indictments, &c. are to be ſigned by a Judge: And to remove Orders, the *Fiat* for making out the Writ, muſt be ſigned by a Judge. 1 *Salk.* 150. In Vacation Time a *Certiorari* may be granted by any of the Judges of *B. R.* and Security is to be found before it is allowed. By Statute no *Certiorari* is to be granted out of *B. R.* to remove an Indictment before Juſtices of Peace at the Seſſions, before Trial, unleſs Motion be made in open Court, and the Party indicted find Security

by two Perſons in 20 *l.* each to plead to the Indictment in *B. R. &c.* And if the Defendant proſecuting the *Certiorari* be convicted, the Court of *B. R.* ſhall order Coſts to the Proſecutor of the Indictment. *Stat.* 5 & 6 *W. & M. cap.* 11. If on *Certiorari* to remove an Indictment, the Party do not find Manucaptors in the Sum of 20 *l.* to plead to the Indictment, and try it, according to the Statute, it is no *Superſedeas. Mod. ca.* 33. And a *Procedendo* may be granted where Bail is not put in before a Judge, on a *Certiorari.* It has been ruled that a *Certiorari* ought not to be granted to remove any Order of Juſtices, where an Appeal lies to the Seſſions, before the Matter is determined on the Appeal. 1 *Salk.* 147. *Certiorari* lies to Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* even in Caſes where they are impowered by Statute finally to hear and determine. 1 *Mod.* 44. But Things may not be removed from before Juſtices of Peace, which cannot be proceeded in by the Court where removed; as in Caſe of refuſing to take the Oaths, *&c.* which is to be certified and inquired into according to the Statute. 1 *Salk.* 145. And where the Court which awards the *Certiorari* cannot hold Plea upon the Record, there but a Tenor of the Record ſhall be certified, becauſe otherwiſe if the Record it ſelf was removed into *B. R.* as it cannot be ſent back, there would be a Failure of Right afterwards. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 792. But a Record ſent by *Certiorari* into *B. R.* may be ſent after by *Mittimus* into *C. B. Ibid.* 789. And a Record in *B. R.* may be certified into Chancery, and from thence be ſent by *Mittimus* to an inferior Court, where an Action of Debt is brought in the inferior Court, and the Defendant pleads that the Plaintiff hath recovered in *B. R.* and the Plaintiff replies *Nul tiel Record, &c.* 1 *Saund.* 97, 99. If a *Certiorari* be prayed to remove an Indictment out of *London*, or *Middleſex*, three Days Notice muſt be given the other Side, or the *Certiorari* ſhall not be granted. *Raym.* 74. A *Certiorari* to remove an Indictment is good, although it bear Date before the Taking of the Indictment to be removed by it. 1 *Lill.* 253. The Court of *B. R.* will grant a new *Certiorari* to affirm a Judgment, *&c.* Though generally one Perſon can have but one *Certiorari. Cro. Jac.* 369. Returns of *Certiorari's* are to be under Seal: And the Perſon to whom a *Certiorari* is directed, may make what Return he pleaſes, and the Court will not ſtop the Filing of it, on *Affidavits* of its Falſity, except where the Publick Good requires it: The Remedy for a falſe Return, is Action on the Caſe, at the Suit of the Party injured; and Information, *&c.* at the Suit of the King. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 295. A *Certiorari* being once delivered, makes all ſubſequent Proceedings on the Record erroneous; whether the Proceedings are before or after its Return. It is ſaid the Lord Chancellor, or any Judge of the Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*, may bring a Record to one another, without a *Certiorari*; but not a Judge of an inferior Court, *&c.* 1 *Nelſ.* 417, 418.

Cert-Money, (*quaſi* certain *Money*) Is Head-*Money*, paid yearly by the Reſiants of ſeveral Manors to the Lords thereof, for the *certain* keeping of the Leet; and ſometimes to the Hundred: As the Manor of *Hook* in *Dorſetſhire*, pays *Cert-Money* to the Hundred of *Egerdon.* In ancient Records this is called *Certum Letæ.* See *Common Fine.*

Cerviſarii. The *Saxons* had a Duty called *Drinclean*, that his *Retributio Potus*, payable by their Tenants; and ſuch Tenants were in *Domeſday* called *Cerviſarii*, from *Cerviſia*, Ale, their chief Drink: Though *Cerviſarius* vulgarly ſignifies a Beer or Ale Brewer.

Cerura, A Mound, Fence, or Incloſure. —— Willielmus *de* Lucy *Miles, dedit* Thomæ *Miniſtro Domus de* Thelesford, *licentiam Domos & portas levare, ædificare, & cum* Ceruris *& Muris, &c.* Cart. priorat. de Thelesford M. S.

Ceſſavit, Is a Writ that lies in divers Caſes, upon this general Ground, that he againſt whom it is brought, hath for two Years neglected to perform ſuch Service, or to pay ſuch Rent, as he is tied to by his Tenure, and hath not upon his Lands or Tenements ſufficient Goods or Cattle to be diſtrained. *F. N. B.* 280. And if a Tenant for Years of Land at certain Rent, ſuffers the Rent to be behind 2 Years, and there is no ſuch Diſtreſs to be had upon the Land; then the Landlord ſhall recover the Land: But if the Tenant come into Court before Judgment given, and tender the Arrearages and Damages, and find Security that he ſhall ceaſe no more in Payment of the Rent, then the Tenant ſhall not loſe his Land. *Terms de Ley* 107. By Statute, if a Fee-Farmer ceaſe to pay his Rent two Years, the Leſſor may have a *Ceſſavit*, and recover the Land: And in this Caſe, the Heir of the Demandant may maintain a *Ceſſavit* againſt the Heir or Aſſign of the Tenant. 6 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 4. But in other Caſes, the Heir may not bring this Writ for Ceſſure in the Time of his Anceſtor: And it lies not but for annual Service, Rent and ſuch like; not for Homage or Fealty. If a Man ceaſe to pay his Rent and Services for two Years, and incloſe the Land, ſo as the Lord cannot diſtrain, if he lay not open the Gates or Hedges of the Land which make the Incloſure, the Lords ſhall have a *Ceſſavit*, although the Tenant hath ſufficient Cattle upon the Land to be diſtrained for the Rent: For the Land ought to be open, and likewiſe there ſhould be ſufficient to diſtrain for the Rent, *&c.* And where the Tenant ſuffereth the Land to lie freſh, not occupied for two Years together, it is ſaid this Writ will lie. *New Nat. Br.* 463, 464. The Lord ſhall have a Writ of *Ceſſavit* againſt Tenant for Life, where the Remainder is over in Fee to another: But the Donor of an Eſtate-Tail ſhall not have a *Ceſſavit* againſt the Tenant in Tail: Though if a Man make a Gift in Tail, the Remainder over in Fee to another, or to the Heirs of the Tenant in Tail, there the Lord of whom the Lands are holden *immediate*, ſhall have a *Ceſſavit* againſt the Tenant in Tail, becauſe that he is Tenant to him, *&c. Ibid.* If the Lord diſtrains pendant his Writ of *Ceſſavit* againſt his Tenant, the Writ ſhall abate.

Ceſſavit de Cantaria, Lies where a Man gives Land to a Houſe of Religion, *&c.* to ſay Divine Service, provide Alms for the Poor, *&c.* If the ſaid Services be not done in two Years, the Donor or his Heirs ſhall have this Writ againſt him that holds the Land thus given, after ſuch Ceſſure. See the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 41.

Ceſſe, Signifies an *Aſſeſſment*, or Tax, and is mentioned in the Stat. 22 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 3. *Ceſſe* or *Ceaſſe*, in *Ireland*, is an Exaction of Proviſion or Victuals, at a certain Rate, for Soldiers in Garriſon. *Antiq. Hiberniæ.*

Ceſſion, (*Ceſſio*) A Ceaſing, Yielding up, or Giving over. And is when an Eccleſiaſtical Perſon is created Biſhop, or a Parſon of a Parſonage takes

takes another Benefice, without Diſpenſation, or otherwiſe not qualified, &c. In both Caſes their firſt Benefices are become void, and are in the Law ſaid to be void by *Ceſſion*: And to thoſe Benefices that the Perſon had who was created Biſhop, the King ſhall preſent for that Time, whoever is Patron of them; and in the other Caſe the Patron may preſent. *Cowel.* Not only a Benefice with Cure, may be ſaid to be void by *Ceſſion*, when the Incumbent thereof accepts of another Benefice, but alſo when ſuch Incumbent is made a Biſhop, for thereby all his Eccleſiaſtical Preferments which he had before, whether with, or without Cure, are actually void. *Vaugh.* 19. But it is not the Election of any one to be a Biſhop, and Confirmation thereof, that doth void his former Preferments, until Conſecration be alſo had: And by Diſpenſation of Retainer, a Biſhop may retain ſome, or all of thoſe Preferments he was intitled to before he was Biſhop. *Dyer* 233. The *Ceſſion* on Promotion of a Biſhop, not making an Avoidance in the common Way, and it being by the King's Means that the Livings are void, whoſe Preſentation in ſuch a Caſe is only as it were an Exchange of one Life for another, intitles the King to preſent to thoſe Livings, and as he is Supream Patron. *Ceſſion* makes a Living void, without any Reſignation, Deprivation, &c.

Ceſſor, (*Lat.*) A Loiterer, or idle Fellow: But more particularly uſed for him who *ceaſeth*, or neglects ſo long to perform a Duty, as he thereby incurs the Danger of the Law. *Old Nat. Br.* 136.

Ceſſure, or *Ceſſer*, Is uſed for ceaſing, giving over, or departing from. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 1.

Ceſtui que Truſt, Is he who hath a Truſt in Lands or Tenements, committed to him for the Benefit of another. *Anno* 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 30. And Lands of *Ceſtui que Truſt* may be delivered in Execution, where any Perſon is ſeiſed in *Truſt* for another. 29 *Car.* 2. If the Perſon intruſted doth not perform his *Truſt*, he is compellable in the Chancery, &c.

Ceſtui que Uſe, (Fr. *Ceſtui a l'uſe de qui*) Signifies him to whoſe *Uſe* any other Man is enfeoffed of any Lands or Tenements. 1 *Rep.* 133. Feoffees to *Uſes* were formerly deemed Owners of the Lands; but now the Poſſeſſion is adjudged in *Ceſtui que Uſe*, and without any Entry he may bring Aſſiſe, &c. *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. *Cro. El.* 46. See *Uſe.*

Ceſtui que Vie, Is he for whoſe Life any Lands or Tenements are granted. *Perk.* 97. And if Tenant for Term of another's Life dieth, while *Ceſtui que Vie* is living; now, by the Common Law, he that firſt entereth, ſhall hold the Land as Occupant during ſuch other Perſon's Life. 1 *Inſt.* 41, 388. But this is prevented by making Leaſes for the Lives of others to the Leſſees, their Heirs or Executors, during the Life of *Cuſtui que Vie*, &c. And the Statute 29 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3. charges ſuch Lands for Debt. See *Occupant.*

Chaces, Is a Station of Game, more extended than a Park, and leſs than a Foreſt: And is ſometimes taken for the Liberty of hunting within ſuch a Diſtrict. *Cowel.* And according to *Blount* it hath another Signification, *i. e.* The Way through which Cattle are drove to Paſture, commonly called in ſome Places a Drove-Way; *Ut ſi quis omnino viam obſtruat vel* Chaceam *per quam ingredi ſolet paſturæ.* Bracton lib. 4. *c.* 44. *Vide* Chaſe.

Chaceare *ad Lepores, vel vulpes*; To hunt Hare or Fox.—— *Licet*, &c. Chaceare *ad Lepores & vulpes in Manerio ſuo de Donham.* Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. M. S. 87.

Chacurus (from the Fr. *Chaſſeur*) A Horſe for the Chaſe, or a Hunter; or rather a Hound or Dog for the Chaſe, a Courſer: It is mentioned *in Rot.* 7 *Johan.*

Chafe, From the Fr. *Chaufer* to heat, whence our *Chafing*-Diſh.

Chafewax. An Officer in Chancery, that fitteth the *Wax* for ſealing of the Writs, and ſuch other Inſtruments as are there made to be iſſued out: So in *France*, Calefactores ceræ *ſunt, qui Regiis literis in Cancellaria cera imprimunt.* Corafius.

Chaffers, Seem to ſignify Wares or Merchandize; and we yet uſe *Chaffering* for buying and ſelling, though I take it to be generally a Kind of bartering of one Thing for another; it is mentioned in the Stat. 3 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 4.

Chaldron or **Chalder** of Coals, contains thirty-ſix Buſhels heaped up, according to the Buſhel ſealed for that Purpoſe at *Guildhall, London.* Stat. 16 & 17 Car. 2. c. 2.

Chalking. The Merchants of the Staple require to be eaſed of divers new Impoſitions, as *Chalking*, Ironage, Wharfage, &c. *Rot. Parl.* 50 *Ed.* 3.

Challenge, *Calumnia* (from the Fr. *Chalenger*) Is uſed in the Law for an Exception to Jurors who are returned to paſs on a Trial. And this *Challenge* to Jurors is either made to the *Array*, or to the *Polls*: To the Array is, when Exception is taken to the whole Number impanelled; and to the Polls is, when ſome one or more are excepted againſt, as not indifferent. *Challenge* to Jurors is alſo divided into *Challenge Principal* or *Peremptory*, and *Challenge per Cauſe*, *i. e.* upon Cauſe or Reaſon: *Challenge* Principal or Peremptory, is that which the Law allows without Cauſe alledged, or further Examination; as a Priſoner at the Bar, arraigned for Felony, may *challenge* peremptorily the Number allowed him by Law, one after another, alledging no Cauſe, but his own Diſlike, and they ſhall be put off, and new taken in their Places. But yet there is a Difference between *Challenge* Principal and *Challenge* Peremptory; this being uſed only in Matters Criminal, and barely without Cauſe alledged; whereas that is in Civil Actions for the moſt Part, and by aſſigning ſome ſuch Cauſe of Exception, as being found true the Law allows. *Staundf. P. C.* 124, 157. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 4. *cap.* 14. In Treaſon, and Petit Treaſon, the Number of thirty-five Jurors may be peremptorily *challenged*, without ſhewing any Cauſe, in Favour of Life; and in Murder and Felony. 20. And more may be *challenged* ſhewing Cauſe. 1 *Inſt.* 155. 22 *H.* 8. *c.* 14. 1 *P.* & *M.* 10. A Perſon indicted of Treaſon may *challenge* thirty-five of thoſe returned on the Panel of Jurors to try him, without Cauſe ſhewn; and if two or more are to be tried, they may *challenge* ſo many each, but then they are to be tried ſingly, or all may *chanlenge* that Number in the Whole, and be tried jointly. 3 *Salk.* 81. By the Stat. 3 *H.* 7. *cap.* 14. In Treaſon for compaſſing to kill the King, &c. no *Challenge* ſhall be allowed, but for Malice. If a Priſoner *challenge* peremptorily more than allowed, he is to be dealt with as one ſtanding Mute, &c. And ſome Statutes which take away the Benefit of Clergy from Felons, exclude thoſe their

their Clergy who peremptorily *challenge* more than twenty, whereby they are liable to Judgment of Death. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 414. 3 & 4 *W. & M. c.* 9. But if the Offence be within the Benefit of the Clergy, the *Challenge* ſhall be over ruled, and the Party put upon his Trial. The King cannot *challenge* peremptorily in Murther, &c. without ſhewing Cauſe. *Moor* 595. And by Stat. 33 *E.* 1. if thoſe who proſecute for the King *challenge* a Juror, they ſhall aſſign the Cauſe, and if they alledge not a good Cauſe, the Inqueſt ſhall be taken. All Peremptory *Challenges* are to be taken by the Party himſelf; and where there are divers *Challenges*, they muſt be taken all at once. But there can be no *Challenge* till the Jury is full; and then the Array is to be *challenged* before one of them is ſworn. *Hob.* 235. Where the King is Party, if the other Side *challenge* a Juror above the Number allowed by Law, he ought to ſhew the Cauſe of his *Challenge* immediately. 1 *Buſt.* 191. A Defendant ſhall ſhew all Cauſes of *Challenge*, before the King ſhall ſhew any. 2 *Hawk.* 413. And the King ought not to ſhew his Cauſe of *Challenge* before all the Jurors are called over; for if there are enough beſides thoſe *challenged*, there will be no Occaſion to ſhew any Cauſe why he *challenged* the Reſt: But if there are not enough, then he muſt ſhew the Cauſe of his *Challenge*. *Raym.* 473. There may be a Principal Cauſe of *Challenge* to the Array, and a *Challenge* to the Favour: A Principal Cauſe of *Challenge* is in Reſpect of Partiality or Default of the Sheriff, &c. and not in Reſpect of the Perſons returned; and this Partiality in the Sheriff, may be by Reaſon of Kindred, or Affinity to the Plaintiff or Defendant; or if one of the Jury is returned at the Nomination of the Plaintiff or Defendant; if a Knight be not returned, when a Peer is Party, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 156, 157. *Challenge* to the Favour is where the Plaintiff or Defendant is Tenant to the Sheriff, or if the Sheriff's Son hath married the Daughter of the Party, &c. and is alſo when either Party cannot take any Principal *Challenge*, but ſheweth Cauſe of Favour; and Cauſes of Favour are infinite. But where the King is Party, one ſhall not *challenge* the Array for Favour, though the King may do it. *Wood's Inſt.* 592. Where *Challenge* is to the Favour, by Reaſon of Kindred to the Sheriff, you may ſhew how Kin, and then the *Challenge* is good. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 423. If one of the Parties is of Affinity to a Juror, the Juror hath married the Plaintiff's Daughter, &c. if a Juror hath given a Verdict before in the Cauſe, Matter or Title; if one labours a Juror to give his Verdict; if after he is returned, a Juror eats and drinks at the Charge of either Party; if the Plaintiff, &c. be his Maſter, or the Juror hath any Intereſt in the Thing demanded, &c. theſe are *Challenges* to the Favour. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 636. *Hob.* 294. If the Juror is convicted and attainted of Treaſon, Felony, Perjury, adjudged to the Pillory, or other Puniſhment whereby he becomes infamous, or is outlawed, or excommunicate; theſe are all Principal *Challenges:* But in theſe Caſes and all others, he that *challengeth*, muſt ſhew the Record if he will have it take Place as a Principal *Challenge*; otherwiſe he muſt conclude to the Favour, unleſs it be a Record of the ſame Court. 1 *Inſt.* 157. A Perſon under Proſecution for any Crime, may before indicted, *challenge* any of the Grand Jury, as being outlawed, &c. or returned at the Inſtance of the Proſecutor, or not returned by the proper Officer, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 215. As a Peer ought not to be ſworn on Juries, he may be *challenged*: But a Peer of the Realm tried for Treaſon or Felony, ſhall not *challenge* any of his Peers. Trials *per pais* 130. A Juror may be *challenged* for Defect, as well as for any Crime; as Defect of Birth, where he is an Alien born; of Age, becauſe a Minor; or of Eſtate, for Want of ten Pounds *per Annum* Freehold, &c. in the ſame County, or a Taleſman five Pounds a Year, by Stat. 4 & 5 *W. & M. c.* 24. In Corporation Towns Freemen worth forty Pounds in Goods, are qualified to be Jurors for trying of Felonies. *Stat.* 23 *H.* 8. But on Trials in *London* for High Treaſon, every Juror ought to have ſuch Freehold, &c. as required by 4 & 5 *W. & M.* A Principal *Challenge*, being found true, is ſufficient without leaving it to the Triers: But if ſome of a Jury are *challenged* for Favour, they ſhall be tried by the reſt of the Jury, whether indifferent. 1 *Inſt.* 158. And where a *Challenge* is made to the Array, the Court appoints two Triers, who are ſworn, and then the Cauſe of Favour is ſhewed to them, which may be called the Iſſue they are to try; and if 'tis proved, then they give ther Verdict that they are not indifferently impanelled, and this is entered of Record: But if the Favour is not proved, then they ſay that the Jury was indifferently impanelled, and ſo the Trial goes on without making any Entry of the Matter. 1 *Bulſtr.* 114. If the Array of the whole Jury is *challenged*, the Counſel for the Party is to read the *Challenge* in *French*; and deliver it to the Secondary, who reads it in *Latin.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 260. If one take a Principal *challenge* againſt a Juror, he cannot afterwards *challenge* that Juror for Favour, and wave his former *Challenge:* But a *Challenge* may be made to the Polls, after made to the Array. *Wood* 592. A new Jury is to be impanelled by the Coroner, where the Array is qualified for Partiality, &c. of the Sheriff. If there be Cauſe of *Challenge* againſt the Sheriff, the Proceſs is to be directed to the Coroners; and if there is Cauſe of *Challenge* againſt them, the Court will appoint certain Eliſors, againſt whoſe Return no *Challenge* can he taken to the Array; though it may to the Polls. Trials *per pais* 15. If a Plaintiff or Defendant have Action of Battery, &c. againſt the Sheriff, or the Sheriff againſt them, it is Cauſe of *Challenge:* And if either of the Parties have Action of Debt againſt the Sheriff; or if the Sheriff hath any Parcel of Land depending on the ſame Title as the Parties; or if he, or his Bailiffs who returned the Jury be under the Diſtreſs of either Party, &c. Theſe are good Cauſes of *Challenge*. *Ibid.* 154. Where one of the Jurors hath a Suit in Law depending with the Plaintiff, 'tis good *Challenge*. *Stile* 129. An Action depending betwixt either of the Parties and a Juror, implying Malice, is Cauſe of *Challenge:* And a Juror may be *challenged* for holding Lands by the ſame Title as the Defendant. 2 *Leon.* 40. If a Perſon owes Suit of Court, &c. to a Lord of a Hundred who is Plaintiff, it is a Principal *Challenge*, as he is within the Diſtreſs of the Plaintiff. *Dyer* 176. But it is no *Challenge* that a Perſon is in Debt to a Party. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 426. A Juror returned by a wrong Name, may be *challenged* and withdrawn: And if a Juror declares the Right of either of the Parties, &c. it is ſaid to be Cauſe of *Challenge:* But it hath been ruled that it is not ſufficient Cauſe of *Challenge*, that a Juror delivered his Opinion

pinion touching the Title of the Land in Queſtion; becauſe his Opinion may be altered on hearing the Evidence. *Paſch.* 23 *Car. B.R.* to ſay of a Perſon to be tried for any Crime, that *he is Guilty, or will be hanged, &c.* is good Cauſe of *Challenge*; but the Priſoner muſt prove it by Witneſſes, and not out of the Mouth of the Juryman, who may not be examined: And though a Juryman may be asked upon a *Voir dire* whether he hath any Intereſt in the Cauſe, or whether he hath a Freehold, *&c.* Yet a Juryman, or a Witneſs, ſhall not be examined, whether he hath been convict of Felony, or guilty of any Crime, *&c.* which would make a Man diſcover that of himſelf which tends to make him infamous, and the Anſwer might charge him with a Miſdemeanor. 1 *Salk.* 153. Default of Hundredors is Cauſe of *Challenge* by the Common Law; but by Stat. 4 & 5 *Ann. cap.* 16. every *Venire facias* for Trial of Iſſues in any Court of Record, ſhall be awarded of the Body of the proper County; though this extends only to Civil Cauſes, and not to Appeals of Felony, Indictments, *&c.* In a Writ of Right, four Knights were returned; they muſt appear with their Swords, or it will be good Cauſe of *Challenge*. *Moor* 67. If one *Challenge* a Juror, and the *Challenge* is entered, he cannot afterwards have him ſworn on the Jury. And if the Defendant do not appear at the Trial when called, he loſeth his *Challenge* to the Jurors, though he afterwards appear. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 259. When the Jury appear at a Trial, before the Secondary calls them to be ſworn, he bids the Plaintiff and Defendant to attend their *Challenges, viz. Gardes voſtres* Challenges, *&c.*

Chamberdekins, or *Chamber-Deacons*, Were certain poor *Iriſh* Scholars, cloathed in mean Habit, and living under no Rule; baniſhed *England* by Statute 1 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 7, 8.

Chamberer, (Fr. *Chambriere*) Is a Word uſed for a *Chamber*-Maid: It is mentioned 33 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 21.

Chamberlain, (*Camerarius*) Is variouſly uſed in our Laws, Statutes, and Chronicles: As firſt *Lord Great* Chamberlain *of England*, to whoſe Office belongs the Government of the Palace at *Weſtminſter*, and upon all ſolemn Occaſions the Keys of *Weſtminſter-hall*, and the Court of Requeſts are delivered to him: He diſpoſes of the Sword of State to be carried before the King when he comes to the Parliament, and goes on the right Hand of the Sword next to the King's Perſon: He has the Care of providing all Things in the Houſe of Lords in Time of Parliament; to him belongs Livery and Lodging in the King's Court, *&c.* And the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, Yeoman Uſher, *&c.* are under his Authority. The *Lord* Chamberlain *of the Houſhold* has the Overſight and Government of all Officers belonging to the King's Chamber, (except the Bed-Chamber, which is under the Groom of the Stole) and alſo of the Wardrobe; of Artificers retained in the King's Service, Meſſengers, Comedians, Revels, Muſick, *&c.* The Serjeants at Arms are likewiſe under his Inſpection; and the King's Chaplains, Phyſicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, Barbers, *&c.* And he hath under him a *Vice-Chamberlain*, both being always Privy Counſellors. There were formerly *Chamberlains of the King's Courts.* 7 *E.* 6. *c.* 1. And there are *Chamberlains of the Exchequer*, who keep a Controllment of the Pells of *Receipts* and *Exitus*, and have in their Cuſtody the Leagues and Treaties with foreign Princes, many ancient Records, the two famous Books of Antiquity called *Domeſday*, and the *Black Book of the Exchequer*; and the Standards of Money, and Weights, and Meaſures are kept by them. There are alſo *Under Chamberlains* of the Exchequer, who make Searches for all Records in the Treaſury; and are concerned in making out the Tallies, *&c.* The Officer of *Chamberlain* of the Exchequer is mentioned in the Statute 34 & 35 *H.* 8. *cap.* 16. Beſides theſe we read of a *Chamberlain of North Wales. Stow pag.* 641. A *Chamberlain of Cheſter*, to whom it belongs to receive the Rents and Revenues of that City; and when there is no Prince of *Wales*, and Earl of *Cheſter*, he hath the Receiving and Returning of all Writs coming thither out of any of the King's Courts. The *Chamberlain of London*, who is commonly the Receiver of the City Rents, payable into the Chamber; and hath great Authority in making and determining Rights of Freemen, concerning Apprentices, Orphans, *&c.*

Chambers of the King, (*Regiæ Cameræ*) The Havens or Ports of the Kingdom are ſo called in our ancient Records. *Mare Clauſ. f.* 242.

Chambre depinct, Anciently *St. Edward's Chamber*, now called the *Painted Chamber*.

Champarty, or *Champerty*, (from the Fr, *Champ*, a Field, and *Parti* divided, or the Lat. *Campus*, and *Partitio*, becauſe the Parties in *Champerty* agree to divide the Thing in Queſtion) Signifies a Bargain with the Plaintiff or Defendant in any Suit, to have Part of the Land, Debt, or other Thing ſued for, if the Party that undertakes it prevails therein. 1 *Inſt.* 368. This ſeems to have been an ancient Grievance in our Nation; for notwithſtanding the ſeveral Statutes of 3 *E.* 1. *c.* 25. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 49. 28 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 11. and 33 *Ed.* 1. *&c.* and a Form of a Writ framed to them, yet the 4 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 11. and 33 *Hen.* 8. enacted, That whereas a former Statute provided Redreſs for this Evil in the King's Bench only, from henceforth it ſhould be lawful for Juſtices of the Common Pleas, Juſtices of Aſſiſe, and Juſtices of Peace in their Quarter-Seſſions, to inquire, hear and determine this and ſuch like Caſes, as well at the Suit of the King, as of the Party: And this Offence is puniſhable by Common Law and Statute; the Statute 33 *Ed.* 1. makes the Offenders liable to three Years Impriſonment, and a Fine at the King's Pleaſure. By the Statute 28 *E.* 1. *c.* 11. it is ordained, that no Officer, nor any other, ſhall take upon him any Buſineſs in Suit, to have Part of the Thing in Plea; nor none upon any Covenant, ſhall give up his Right to another; and if any do, and be convicted thereof, the Taker ſhall forfeit to the King ſo much of his Lands and Goods as amounts to the Value of the Part purchaſed, *&c.* for ſuch Maintenance. In the Conſtruction of theſe Statutes, it hath been adjudged, that under the Word Covenant, all Kinds of Promiſes and Contracts are included, whether by Writing, or Parol: That Rent granted out of Land in Variance, is within the Statutes of *Champerty*. And Grants of Part of the Thing in Suit made meerly in Conſideration of the Maintenance, are within the Meaning of the Statute; but not ſuch as are made in Conſideraon of a precedent honeſt Debt, which is agreed to be ſatisfied with the Thing in Demand when recovered. *F. N. B.* 172. 2 *Inſt.* 209. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 113. It is ſaid not to be material, whether he who brings a Writ of *Champerty*, did in Truth ſuffer

ſuffer any Damage by it; or whether the Plea wherein it is alledged be determined or not. 1 *Hawk.* 257. A Conveyance executed hanging a Plea, in Purſuance of a Bargain made before, is not within the Statutes againſt *Champerty*: And if a Man purchaſe Land of a Party, pending the Writ, if it be *Bona fide*, and not to maintain, it is not *Champerty*. *F. N. B.* 172. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 113. But it hath been held, that the Purchaſe of Land while a Suit of Equity concerning it is depending, is within the Purview of the Statute 28 *E.* 1. *Moor* 655. A Leaſe for Life, or Years, or a voluntary Gift of Land, is within the Statutes of *Champerty*; but not a Surrender made by a Leſſee to his Leſſor: Or a Conveyance relating to Lands in Suit, made by a Father to his Son, *&c.* 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 258. The Giving of Part of the Land in Suit, after the End of it, to a Counſellor for his Wages, is not *Champerty*, if there be no precedent Bargain relating to ſuch Gift: But if it had been agreed between the Counſellor and his Client before the Action brought, that he ſhould have Part for his Wages, then it would be *Champerty*. *Bro. Champert.* 3. And it is dangerous to meddle with any ſuch Gift, ſince it carries with it a ſtrong Preſumption of *Champerty*. 2 *Inſt.* 564. If any Attorney follow a Cauſe to be paid in groſs, when the Thing in Suit is recovered, it hath been adjudged that this is *Champerty*. *Hob.* 117. Every *Champerty* implieth Maintenance; but every Maintenance is not *Champerty*, for *Champerty* is but a Species of Maintenance. *Cromp. Jur.* 39. 2 *Inſt.* 208.

Champertors, According to the Statute, are they who move Pleas or Suits, or cauſe them to be moved, either by their own Procurement, or by others, and ſue them at their proper Coſts, to have Part of the Land in Variance, or Part of the Gains. 33 *Ed.* 1.——Champertors, *vel Campi Participes, ſunt qui per ſe, vel per alios placita movent, vel movere faciunt, & ea ſuis ſumptibus proſequuntur ad Campi partem, vel pro parte lucri habenda.* Stat. 2. Artic. ſuper Chart. 11.

Champion, (*Campio*) Is taken in the Law not only for him that fights a *Combat* in his own Cauſe, but alſo for him that doth it in the Place or Quarrel of another. *Bract. lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *c.* 21. And in Sir *Edward Biſhe*'s Notes on *Upton*, *fol.* 36. you will find that *Henry de Ferneberg* for 30 Marks Fee, did by Charter covenant to be *Champion* to *Roger* Abbot of *Glaſtonbury*. *An.* 42 *H.* 3. Theſe *Champions*, mentioned in our Law Books and Hiſtories, were uſually hired; and any one might hire them, except Parricides, and thoſe who were accuſed of very great Offences: Before they came into the Field, they ſhaved their Heads, and made Oath that they believed the Perſons who hired them, were in the Right, and that they would defend their Cauſe to the utmoſt of their Power; which was always done on Foot, and with no other Weapon than a Stick or Club, and a Shield: And before they engaged, they always made an Offering to the Church, that God might aſſiſt them in the Battel. When the Battel was over, the Puniſhment of a *Champion* overcome, and likewiſe the Perſon for whom he fought, was various: If it was the *Champion* of a Woman, ſhe was burnt, and the *Champion* hanged: If it was of a Man, and not for a Capital Crime, he not only made Satisfaction, but had his right Hand cut off; and the Man was to be cloſe confined in Priſon till the Battel was over. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 35. And *Hottoman de verbis feudalibus*, defines it thus; *Campio eſt Certator pro alio datus in Duello, a* Campo *dictus, qui circus erat decertantibus definitus*: And therefore this Fighting is called *Campfight*. See *Combat*.

Champion of the King, (*Campio Regis*) Is an ancient Officer, whoſe Office it is at the Coronation of our Kings, when the King is at Dinner, to ride armed *Cap-a-pe* into *Weſtminſter-hall*, and by the Proclamation of a Herald make a Challenge, *That if any Man ſhall deny the King's Title to the Crown, he is there ready to defend it in ſingle Combat, &c.* Which being done, the King drinks to him, and ſends him a gilt Cup, with a Cover, full of Wine, which the *Champion* drinks, and hath the Cup for his Fee. This Office, ever ſince the Coronation of King *Rich.* II. when *Baldwin Frevile* exhibited his Petition for it, was adjudged from him to Sir *John Dymocke* his Competitor, (both claiming from *Marmion*) and hath ever ſince continued in the Family of the *Dymockes*; who hold the Manor of *Scrivelsby* in *Lincolnſhire*, Hereditary from the *Marmions*, by Grand Serjeanty, *viz.* That the Lord thereof ſhall be the King's *Champion*, as aboveſaid. Accordingly Sir *Edward Dymocke* performed this Office at the Coronation of King *Charles* II.

Chancellor, (*Cancellarius*) Was at firſt only a chief Notary or Scribe under the Emperor, and was called *Cancellarius*, becauſe he ſate *infra Cancellos*, to avoid the Crowd of the People. This Word is by ſome derived from *Cancello*, and by others from *Chancellis*, an incloſed or ſeparated Place, or Chancel, encompaſſed with Bars, to defend the Judges, and other Officers from the Preſs of the Publick. And *Cancellarius* originally, as *Lupanus* thinks, ſignified only the Regiſters in Court; *Grapharios, ſcil. qui conſcribendis & excipiendis Judicum actis dant operam*: But this Name and Officer is of late Times greatly advanced, not only in this, but in other Kingdoms; for he is the chief Adminiſtrator of Juſtice, next to the Sovereign, who anciently heard equitable Cauſes himſelf. All other Juſtices in this Kingdom are tied to the ſtrict Rules of the Law, in their Judgments; but the *Chancellor* hath the King's abſolute Power to moderate the written Law, governing his Judgment by the Law of Nature and Conſcience, and ordering all Things *juxta æquum & bonum*: And having the King's Power in theſe Matters, he hath been called the Keeper of the King's Conſcience. According to a late Treatiſe, the *Chancellor* originally preſided over a Political College of Secretaries, for the Writing of Treaties, Grants, and other Publick Buſineſs; and that the Court of Equity under the old Conſtitution was held before the King and his Counſel in the Palace, where one Supreme Court for Buſineſs of every Kind was kept: And at firſt the *Chancellor* became a Judge to hear and determine Petitions to the King, which were referred to him; and in the End as Buſineſs increaſed, the People intitled their Suits to the *Chancellor*, and not the King: And thus the *Chancellor*'s equitable Power had by Degrees Commencement by Preſcription. *Hiſt. Chanc. p.* 3, 10, 44, *&c. Staundford* ſays, the *Chancellor* hath two Powers; one abſolute, the other ordinary; meaning, that though by his Ordinary Power, in ſome Caſes; he muſt obſerve the Form of Proceeding as other inferior Judges, yet in his abſolute Power he is not limited by the Law, but by Conſcience and Equity, according to the Circumſtances of Things. And tho' *Polydore Virgil*,

in his Hiſtory of *England*, makes *William* the Firſt, called the *Conqueror*, the Founder of our *Chancellors*; yet our Antiquary *Mr. Dugdale* has ſhewn that there were many *Chancellors of England* long before that Time, which are mentioned in his *Origines Juridicales*, and Catalogues of *Chancellors*; and Sir *Edward Coke* in his fourth Inſtitute ſaith, it is certain, That both the *Britiſh* and *Saxon* Kings had their *Chancellors*, whoſe great Authorities under their Kings, were in all Probability drawn from the reaſonable Cuſtoms of neighbouring Nations, and the Civil Law. He that bears this Chief Magiſtracy, is ſtiled the *Lord High* Chancellor *of Great Britain*, which is the higheſt Honour of the long Robe; being made ſo *Per traditionem magni ſigilli ſibi per Dominum Regem*, and by taking his Oath: And a *Chancellor* may be made ſo at Will, by Patent, but 'tis ſaid not for Life, for being an ancient Office, it ought to be granted as has been accuſtomed. 4 *Inſt.* 87. But *Sir Edward Hyde*, afterwards *Earl of Clarendon*, had a Patent to be Lord *Chancellor* for Life; though he was diſmiſſed from that Office, and the Patent declared void. 1 *Sid.* 338. By the Stat. 5 *Eliz. c.* 18. The Lord *Chancellor* and *Keeper* have one and the ſame Power; and therefore ſince that Statute, there cannot be a Lord *Chancellor*, and Lord Keeper at one and the ſame Time; before there might, and hath been. 4 *Inſt.* 78. K. *Hen.* 5. had two Great Seals, one of Gold, which he delivered to the Biſhop of *Durham*, and made him Lord *Chancellor*, and another of Silver, which he delivered to the Biſhop of *London* to keep; but at this Day there being but one Great Seal, there cannot be a Lord *Chancellor*, and Lord Keeper at once, and becauſe they are but one Office, as is declared by 5 *Eliz.* and the Taking away the Seal determines the Office. 1 *Sid.* 338. But the Lord *Bridgeman* was Lord Keeper, and Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, at the ſame Time; which Offices were held not to be inconſiſtent. *Ibid.* By 1 *W. & M. cap.* 21. *Commiſſioners* appointed to execute the Office of Lord *Chancellor*, may exerciſe all the Authority, Juriſdiction, and Execution of Laws, which the Lord *Chancellor*, or Lord Keeper, of Right ought to uſe and execute, *&c.* ſince which Statute, this High Office hath been ſeveral Times in Commiſſion; tho' generally only on the Diſmiſſion of a *Chancellor*, till another was appointed. The Lord *Chancellor*, now there is no Lord High Steward, is accounted the firſt Officer of the Kingdom; and he not only keeps the King's Great Seal, but all Patents, Commiſſions, Warrants, *&c.* from the King, are peruſed by him before ſigned: And he has the Diſpoſal of all Eccleſiaſtical Benefices in the Gift of the Crown under 20 *l.* a Year in the King's Books, which has occaſioned this Office to be formerly poſſeſſed by a Clergyman. He by his Oath ſwears well and truly to ſerve the King, and to do Right to all manner of People, *&c.* In this judicial Capacity, he hath divers Aſſiſtants and Officers, *viz.* The Maſter of the Rolls, the Maſters in Chancery, *&c.* And in Matters of Difficulty, he calls one or more of the Chief Juſtices, and Judges to aſſiſt him in making his Decrees; though in ſuch Caſes they only give their Advice and Opinion, and have no Share of the Judicial Authority. As to the *Maſter of the Rolls*, he hath Judicial Power; and is an Aſſiſtant to the Lord *Chancellor* when preſent, and his Deputy when abſent, but he has certain Cauſes aſſigned him to hear and decree, which he uſually doth on certain Days appointed at the Chapel of the Rolls, being aſſiſted by one or more Maſters in Chancery: He is by Virtue of his Office, chief of the Maſters in Chancery, and chief Clerk of the Petty-Bag Office. The twelve *Maſters in Chancery*, ſit in Court, and take Notice of ſuch References as are made to them, to be reported to the Court, relating to Matters of Practice, the State of the Proceedings, Accounts, *&c.* And they alſo take *Affidavits*, acknowledge Deeds and Recognizances, *&c.* The *Six-Clerks* in Chancery, tranſact and file all Proceedings by Bill and Anſwer; and alſo iſſue out ſome Patents that paſs the Great Seal; which Buſineſs is done by their Under-Clerks, each of which has a Seat there, and whereof every Six Clerk has a certain Number in his Office, uſually about ten. The *Curſitors* of the Court, four and twenty in Number, make out all original Writs in Chancery, which are returnable in *C. B. &c.* and among theſe the Buſineſs of the ſeveral Counties is ſeverally diſtributed. The *Regiſter* is a Place of great Importance in this Court, and he hath ſeveral Deputies under him to take Cognizance of all Orders and Decrees, and enter and draw them up, *&c.* The *Maſter of the* Subpœna *Office* iſſues out all Writs of *Subpœna*. The *Examiners* are Officers in this Court, who take the Depoſitions of Witneſſes, and are to examine them, and make out Copies of the Depoſitions. The *Clerk of Affidavits* files all *Affidavits* uſed in Court, without which they will not be admitted. The *Clerk of the Rolls* ſits conſtantly in the Rolls to make Searches for Deeds, Offices, *&c.* and to make out Copies. The *Clerks of the Petty-Bag Office*, in Number three, have great Variety of Buſineſs that goes through their Hands; in making out Writs of Summons to Parliament, *Conge d'Eſliers* for Biſhops, Patents for Cuſtomers, *&c.* *Liberates* upon Extents of Statutes-Staple, and Recovery of Recognizances forfeited, *&c.* And the Clerks of this Office have ſeveral Clerks under them. The *Uſher* of the Chancery hath the Receiving and Cuſtody of all Money ordered to be depoſited in Court, and payeth it back again by Order: But this Buſineſs hath been of late aſſumed by the Maſters in Chancery. And *Anno* 12 *Geo.* A new Officer was appointed by Act of Parliament, called *Accountant General*, to receive the Money lodged in Court, in the Place of the Maſters; and this Officer is to convey the Money to the *Bank*, to be there kept for the Suitors of the Court. Then there is a *Serjeant at Arms*, to whom Perſons ſtanding in Contempt are brought up by his Subſtitutes as Priſoners. A *Warden of the Fleet*, who receives ſuch Priſoners as ſtand committed by the Court, *&c.* And beſides theſe Officers, there is a *Clerk of the Crown* in Chancery; *Clerk* and *Controller* of the *Hanaper*; *Clerk* for *Inrolling* Letters Patent, *&c.* not employed in Proceedings of Equity, but concerned in making out Commiſſions, Patents, Pardons, *&c.* under the Great Seal, and collecting the Fees thereof: A *Clerk of the Faculties*, for Diſpenſations, Licenſes, *&c.* *Clerk of the Preſentations*, for Benefices of the Crown in the *Chancellor*'s Gift; *Clerk of Appeals*, on Appeals from the Courts of the Archbiſhop, to the Court of Chancery: And divers other Officers, who are conſtituted by the *Chancellor*'s Commiſſion.

Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, A great Officer, whoſe Office is principally to determine

Controverſies between the King and his Tenants of the *Dutchy Land*, and otherwiſe to direct all the King's Affairs belonging to that Court. The *Chancellor* is the chief Judge of the *Dutchy Court*, who, in difficult Points of Law is uſually aſſiſted by two Judges of the Common Law, out of one Court or other, to decide the Matter in Queſtion: This Court is held in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and was formerly much uſed in Relation to Suits, between Tenants of Dutchy Lands, and againſt Accountants and others for the Rents and Profits of the ſaid Lands. Under the *Chancellor of the Dutchy*, are an *Attorney* of the Court, one *Chief Clerk* or Regiſter, and ſeveral *Auditors*, &c. This Officer is mentioned in the Stat. 3 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 1. and 5 *Ibid. c.* 26.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Is likewiſe a great Officer, who 'tis thought by many to have been originally appointed for the qualifying Extremities in the Exchequer: He ſometimes ſits in Court, and in the Exchequer-Chamber; and with the Judges of the Court, orders Things to the King's beſt Benefit. He hath by the Stat. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 39. Power with others, to compound for the Forfeitures upon Penal Statutes, Bonds and Recognizances entered into to the King: He hath alſo great Authority in the Management of the Royal Revenue, &c. which ſeems of late to be his chief Buſineſs, being commonly the firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury. And tho' the Court of Equity in the Exchequer-Chamber, was intended to be holden before the Treaſurer, *Chancellor*, and Barons; it is uſually before the Barons only. When there is a Lord Treaſurer, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* is Under-Treaſurer.

Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, Stow's Annals, pag. 706. *Chancellor of the Univerſities*, ſee 9 Hen. 5. c. 8. *Chancellor of the Dioceſe*, 32 H. 8. c. 15. *Chancellor in Cathedral Churches:* His Office is thus deſcribed in the *Monaſticon*, and the Statutes of *Litchfield*, *viz.* —— *Lectiones legendas in Eccleſia per ſe vel per ſuum Vicarium auſcultare, male legentes emendare, Scholas conferre, ſigilla ad cauſas conferre, literas capituli facere & conſignare, libros ſervare, quotieſcunq; voluerit prædicationes in Eccleſia vel extra Eccleſiam prædicare, & cui voluerit prædicationis Officium aſſignare.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 3. p. 24. 339.

Chancery, (*Cancellaria*) Is the higheſt Court of Judicature in this Kingdom next to the Parliament, and of very antient Inſtitution. The Juriſdiction of this Court is of two Kinds; ordinary, or legal; and extraordinary, or abſolute. The ordinary Juriſdiction is that wherein the Lord Chancellor in his Proceedings and Judgments is bound to obſerve the Order and Method of the Common Law; and in ſuch Caſes the Proceedings are uſually in *Latin*, and filed or inrolled in the Petty-Bag Office: And the extraordinary or unlimited Power, is that Juriſdiction which this Court exerciſes in Caſes of Equity, wherein Relief is to be had by Way of *Engliſh Bill and Anſwer*. The *Ordinary Court* holds Plea of Recognizances acknowledged in the *Chancery*, Writs of *Scire facias* for Repeal of Letters Patent, Writs of Partition, &c. and alſo of all Perſonal Actions, by or againſt any Officer of the Court; and by Acts of Parliament of ſeveral Offences and Cauſes: All original Writs; Commiſſions of Bankrupts; of Charitable Uſes; of Ideots, and Lunacy, &c. iſſue out of this Court, for which it is always open; and ſometimes a *Superſedeas* or Writ of Privilege, hath been here granted to diſcharge a Perſon out of Priſon: One from hence may have an *Habeas Corpus*, Prohibition, &c. in the Vacation, which are to be had out of the other Courts only in Term-time; and here a *Subpœna* may be had to force Witneſſes to appear in other Courts, when they have no Power to call them. 4 *Inſt.* 79. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 776. But in proſecuting Cauſes, if the Parties deſcend to Iſſue, this Court cannot try it by Jury; but the Lord Chancellor delivers the Record into the King's Bench to be tried there, and for that Purpoſe both Courts are accounted but one; and after Trial had, it is to be remanded into the *Chancery*, and there Judgment given: But if there be a Demurrer in Law, it ſhall be argued and adjudged in this Court. Upon a Judgment given in this Court, a Writ of Error lies returnable in *B. R.* 4 *Inſt.* 80. The *Extraordinary Court*, or Court of Equity, proceeds by the Rules of Equity and Conſcience, and moderates the Rigour of the Common Law, conſidering the Intention rather than the Words of the Law: It gives Relief for and againſt Infants, notwithſtanding their Minority: And for and againſt married Women, notwithſtanding their Coverture: In ſome Caſes a Woman may ſue her Husband for Maintenance; ſhe may ſue him when he is beyond Sea, &c. and be compelled to anſwer without her Husband: All Frauds and Deceits, for which there is no Redreſs at Common Law: All Breaches of Truſt and Confidences; and Accidents, as to relieve Obligors, Mortgagors, &c. againſt Penalties and Forfeitures, where the Intention was to pay the Debt, are here remedied: For in *Chancery* a Forfeiture, &c. ſhall not bind, where a Thing may be done after, or Compenſation made for it. 1 *Danv.* 752. 2 *Ventr.* 352. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 373. Alſo this Court will give Relief againſt the Extremity of unreaſonable Engagements, entered into without Conſideration; oblige Creditors that are unreaſonable, to compound with an unfortunate Debtor: Make Executors, &c. give Security and pay Intereſt for Money that is to lie long in their Hands; and where Money is deviſed to a Child at ſuch an Age, it hath been adjudged that it ſhall have the Intereſt in the mean Time. 2 *Ventr.* 346. Here Executors may ſue one another, or one Executor alone be ſued without the Reſt: Order may be made for Performance of a Will: It may be decreed who ſhall have the Tuition of a Child: This Court may confirm Title to Lands, though one hath loſt his Writings: Render Conveyances defective thro' Fraud or Miſtake, good and perfect; but not Defects in a voluntary Conveyance, unleſs where intended as a Proviſion for younger Children. 2 *Ventr.* 365. In *Chancery*, Copyholders may be relieved againſt the ill Uſage of their Lords: Incloſures of Lands that are Common be decreed; and this Court may decree Money or Lands given to Charitable Uſes; Things in Action, upon Aſſignment on Conſideration: Oblige Men to account with each other: Avoid the Bar of Actions, by the Statute of Limitations, &c. for Debts thus barred, are ſtill Debts in Equity, and the Duty remains. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 749, 750, &c. 1 *Salk.* 154. But in all Caſes, where the Plaintiff can have his Remedy at Law, he ought not to be relieved in *Chancery:* And a Thing which may be tried by a Jury, is not triable in this Court. *Danv.* 763. Alſo long Leaſes, as for 1000 Years; naked Promiſes; verbal Agreements not executed; Eſtates derived under conceal'd Titles, &c. have been refuſed Relief in this Court:

And Mortgages are not relievable in Equity after twenty Years, where no Demand has been made, or Intereſt paid, or there are not other particular Circumſtances, &c. 2 *Ventr.* 340. This Court will not retain a Suit for any Thing under 10 *l.* Value, except it be in Caſes of Charity; nor for Lands, &c. under 40 *s. per Annum:* And refuſes Relief in Suits where the Subſtance of them tends to the Overthrow of an Act of Parliament, or any fundamental Point of the Common Law. If a Man loſes his Obligation, he ſhall not be relieved for his Debt, being againſt a Maxim in Law. 1 *Danv.* 754. And an Executor in a Court of Equity ought not to be compelled to pay Legacies before Bonds, &c. for this is againſt the Common Law: So in many other Caſes. *Ibid.* 756. And where a Man by his own Act deſtroys his Remedy at Law, he ſhall not be relieved in Equity: But in Caſe of an apparent Fraud, or in a dubious Caſe in Law, of which the Party could not have Conuſance, Relief may be had in Equity againſt a Statute. *Ibid.* 755, 759. Defendants may not be regularly relieved in *Chancery*, after Judgment at Law; tho' there have been Decrees made in ſuch Caſes: But on Perſons being committed for Non-performance, they have been diſcharged by *Habeas Corpus*. *Cro. Eliz.* 220. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 252. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 432. A Bill in *Chancery* at *Weſtminſter* may be brought, after a Decree in the *Chancery* at *Cheſter*, &c. 3 *Bulſt.* 118. If there be an Order that one ſhall ſtand committed to the *Fleet*, for Breach of a Decree, in Purſuance of the Order there ought to be a Writ awarded for Taking and Impriſoning him. 1 *Danv.* 776. It is common to give Relief in *Chancery*, tho' there is an Agreement between the Parties that there ſhall be no Relief in Law or Equity. 1 *Mod.* 141, 305. But tho' the Power of this Court is ſo great; and it may reſtrain other Courts that exceed their Juriſdiction, and remove Suits to it ſelf by *Certiorari*, yet it is no Court of Record, and therefore 'tis ſaid can bind the Perſon only, and not the Eſtate of the Defendant. 4 *Inſt.* 84. And if the Party will not obey the Decree, he muſt be committed 'till he does. 1 *Danv.* 749. If a Portion be given to a Woman, provided ſhe marries not without Conſent of a certain Perſon, altho' ſhe marries without ſuch Conſent, ſhe ſhall be relieved in *Chancery*, and have her Portion: But if the Portion, on ſuch Marriage, had been limited over to another, it would be otherwiſe. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 752. 1 *Mod.* 300. If a Father, on the Marriage of his Son, take a Bond of the Son that he ſhall pay him ſo much, &c. this is void in Equity, being adjudged by Coercion while he is under the Awe of the Father. 1 *Salk.* 158. Alſo where a Son, without Privity of the Father, treating the Match, gives Bond to return any Part of the Portion, in Equity it is void. *Ibid.* 156. A Man is not bound to diſcover the Conſideration of a Bond generally given, which in it ſelf implies a Conſideration. *Hard.* 200. If a Factor to a Merchant hath Money in his Hands, it ſhall be accounted his own, for Equity cannot follow Money; but it may Goods, to make them the Merchant's, which may be known, tho' Money cannot. 1 *Salk.* 260. Money articled to be laid out in Land, ſhall be taken as Land in Equity, and deſcend to the Heir. *Ibid.* 154. Perſonal Eſtate in the Hands of Executors ſhall be applied in Diſcharge of the Heir, where there is ſufficient Aſſets to pay the Debts and Legacies. 1 *Danv.* 770. There ſhall be no Bill in Equity againſt an Executor to diſcover Aſſets, before a Suit commenced at Law. *Harp.* 115. Where Truſtees convert Money rais'd out of Land for Payment of Debts, to their own Uſe, the Heir ſhall have the Land diſcharg'd, which hath born its Burden, and the Truſtees are liable to the Debts in Equity. 1 *Salk.* 153. If Leſſee for Years, without Impeachment of Waſte, about the End of his Term cuts down Timber-Trees, the Court of *Chancery* by Injunction may ſtop the Cutting down of the Trees, it being againſt the Publick Good to deſtroy Timber. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 380. And Tenant after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct, or for Life, diſpuniſhable of Waſte, may be ſtopp'd in Equity from Pulling down Houſes, &c. 1 *Danv.* 761. Where a Party hath Law and Equity on his Side, it will prevail againſt Equity only. *Ibid.* 773. The King cannot create a Court of Equity at this Day, but the ſame muſt be done by Act of Parliament. 4 *Inſt.* 84. By Statute, the Court of *Chancery* is to follow the King. 28 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 5. And whoſoever ſhall find himſelf grieved with any Statute, he ſhall have his Remedy in the *Chancery*. 36 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 9. No *Subpœna* or other Proceſs of Appearance, ſhall iſſue out of *Chancery*, &c. 'till after a Bill is filed, (except Bills for Injunctions to ſtay Waſte, or Suits at Law commenced) and a Certificate thereof brought to the *Subpœna* Office. 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16. And for preventing vexatious Suits, it is enacted, That upon the Plaintiff's Diſmiſſing his own Bill, or the Defendant's Diſmiſſing the ſame for Want of Proſecution, the Plaintiff ſhall pay to the Defendant full Coſts, &c. *Stat. Ibid.* Perſons in Remainder, or Reverſion of any Eſtate, after the Death of another, upon making Affidavit in the Court of *Chancery*, that they have Cauſe to believe ſuch other Perſon dead, and ſuch Death concealed by the Guardian, Truſtees or others, may move the Lord Chancellor to order ſuch Guardian, Truſtees, &c. to produce the Perſon ſuſpected to be concealed; and if he be not produc'd, he ſhall be taken to be dead, and thoſe in Reverſion, &c. may enter upon the Eſtate. And if ſuch Perſon be abroad, a Commiſſion may be iſſued for his being viewed by Commiſſioners. *Stat. 6 Ann. c.* 18. Infants under the Age of twenty-one Years, ſeiſed of Eſtates in Truſt, or by Way of Mortgage, are enabled by Statute to make Conveyances thereof; or they may be compelled thereto, by Order of the Court of *Chancery*, &c. upon Petition and Hearing the Parties concern'd. 7 *Ann. c.* 9. See the Stat. 13 *Car.* 2. relating to the Maſters in *Chancery*, and their Fees, &c.

The Proceedings in Chancery, Are firſt to file the *Bill* of Complaint, ſigned by ſome Counſel, ſetting forth the Fraud or Injury done, or Wrong ſuſtained, and praying Relief: After the Bill is filed, Proceſs of *Subpœna* iſſues to compel the Defendant to appear; and when the Defendant appears, he puts in his *Anſwer* to the Bill of Complaint, if there be no Cauſe for Plea to the Juriſdiction of the Court, in Diſability of the Perſon, or in Bar, &c. Then the Plaintiff brings his *Replication*, unleſs he files Exceptions againſt the Anſwer as inſufficient, referring it to a Maſter to report, whether it be ſufficient or not; to which report Exceptions may be alſo made. The *Anſwer*, *Replication*, and *Rejoinder*, &c. being ſettled, and the Parties come to Iſſue, Witneſſes are to be examined upon *Interrogatories*, either in Court or by Commiſſion in the County, wherein

the Parties uſually join; and when the Plaintiff and Defendant have examined their Witneſſes, *Publication* is to be made of the *Depoſitions*, and the Cauſe is to be ſet down for Hearing, after which follows the *Decree*. If the Plaintiff diſmiſſeth his own Bill, or the Defendant diſmiſſeth it by Reaſon of Want of Proſecution, as I have already obſerved, or if the Decree is in Behalf of the Defendant; the Bill is diſmiſſed with Coſts, to be taxed by a Maſter. If the Defendant doth not appear, on being ſerved with the Proceſs of *Subpœna*, in order to anſwer, upon Affidavit of the Service of the Writ, an *Attachment* will iſſue out againſt him; and if a *Non eſt inventus* is returned, an Attachment with Proclamation goes forth againſt him; and if he ſtands further out in Contempt, then a *Commiſſion of Rebellion* may be iſſued, for apprehending him, and bringing him to the *Fleet* Priſon, in the Execution whereof the Perſons to whom directed may juſtify breaking open Doors. If the Defendant ſtands further in Contempt, a Serjeant at Arms is to be ſent out to take him; and if he cannot be taken, a *Sequeſtration* of his Land may be obtained 'till he appears. And if a Decree, when made, be not obeyed, being ſerved upon the Party under the Seal of the Court, all the afore-mentioned Proceſſes of Contempt will iſſue out againſt him, for his Impriſonment 'till he yields Obedience to it. If a *Bill in Chancery* be exhibited againſt a *Peer*, the Courſe is for the Lord Chancellor to write a Letter to him, and if he doth not put in his Anſwer, then a *Subpœna* iſſues, and then an Order to ſhew Cauſe why a Sequeſtration ſhould not go forth; and if he ſtill ſtands out, then a Sequeſtration ſhall be had; for there can be no Proceſs of Contempt againſt his Perſon. Where there is any *Error* in a *Decree* in Matter of Law, there may be a *Bill of Review*, which is in Nature of a Writ of Error; or an Appeal to the Houſe of Lords. A Party grieved with a Decree in *Chancery*, on Petition to the King, it hath been adjudged that the Matter may be referred by the King to the Judges, who may reverſe the Decree, *&c.* 3 *Bulſt.* 116. But it is now uſual to *Appeal to the Houſe of Lords*, which Appeals are to be ſigned by two noted Counſels, and exhibited by Way of Petition; and after Counſel heard on both Sides, the Lords will affirm or reverſe the Decree of the *Chancery*, and finally determine the Cauſe by a Majority of Votes, *&c.* If a Bill be brought where the Lord Chancellor is Party to the Suit, it muſt be directed to the King's Majeſty; for no Man may be both Judge and Party in a Cauſe.

Form of a Bill in Chancery.

To the Right Honourable, *&c.* Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*.

HUmbly *Complaining ſheweth unto your Lordſhip, your Orator* A. B. *of*, &c. *That whereas about*, &c. *Years laſt paſt*, T. B. *of*, &c. *did grant to* L. M. *all that Meſſuage*, &c. *And afterwards, that is to ſay, on*, &c. *he the ſaid* L. M. *by his Deed bearing Date*, &c. *under his Hand and Seal, in Conſideration of the Sum of*, &c. *to him paid, did bargain, ſell, aſſign and ſet over the ſaid Premiſſes*, &c. *unto* J. D. *of*, &c. *which ſaid* J. D. *not long after, viz. on*, &c. *did, in Conſideration of*, &c. *by your Orator to him in Hand paid, bargain, ſell, aſſign, transfer and ſet over unto your Orator, all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes above-mentioned, and every Part thereof; upon which Bargain, Sale, and Aſſignment of the ſaid Premiſſes ſo made as aforeſaid, your Orator well hoped to have peaceably and quietly entered into the ſaid Premiſſes, and to have held, occupied and enjoyed the ſame accordingly*; But *now ſo it is, may it pleaſe your Lordſhip, That one* L. E. *of*, &c. *pretending to have a Leaſe for divers Years yet to come, of Part of the ſaid Premiſſes made unto him by the ſaid* T. D. &c. *long before any ſuch Sale or Aſſignment made thereof to your Orator as aforeſaid, hath kept, and doth ſtill keep your Orator out of the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Premiſſes, upon which Leaſe he the ſaid* L. E. *pretends a certain yearly Rent is reſerved to the ſaid* J. D. *his Executors or Aſſigns, which Rent, if any be, your Orator hath heard is*, &c. *And which your Orator, by Reaſon of the lawful Conveyance to him made, as aforeſaid, ought in Equity and good Conſcience, to have and enjoy during ſuch Term as the ſaid* L. E. *ſhall hold and enjoy the Premiſſes aforeſaid, by Reaſon of the ſaid Leaſe which he ſo pretendeth to have; but foraſmuch as your Orator doth not certainly know whether the ſaid* L. E. *hath any ſuch Leaſe, or if he hath any ſuch Leaſe, what Date the ſame beareth, nor what Term the ſaid* L. E. *hath therein unexpired, nor what Rent is thereby reſerved, or what Covenants are therein contained: And for that the ſaid* L. E. *doth not only Uſe and Occupy the ſaid Premiſſes to his own Profit and Advantage, without Yielding or Paying any Rent therefore to your Orator, but doth alſo utterly refuſe to ſhew his ſaid Leaſe, whereby he pretendeth to claim the Premiſſes aforeſaid, either to your Orator, or to any other Perſon; and for that the ſaid* L. E. *in Confederacy with*, &c. *giveth out*, &c. *All which Actings and Doings of the ſaid* L. E. &c. *are contrary to all Right, Equity, and Good Conſcience, and tend to the manifeſt Wrong, Injury, and Oppreſſion of your Orator:* In tender Conſideration *whereof, and foraſmuch as your Orator is Remedileſs ſave in this honourable Court, and for that your Orator cannot by the ordinary Courſe of the Common Law enter into the Premiſſes, nor commence any Action againſt the ſaid* L. E. *either for the Recovery of the ſaid Land, or the Rent aforeſaid, or to enforce the ſaid* L. E. *to produce or ſhew to your Orator ſuch Writings as he hath for the Holding and Occupying the Premiſſes aforeſaid; but is altogether deſtitute of the Means to obtain or have a Sight of the ſame, but by the Aſſiſtance of this Honourable Court:* To the End *therefore that the ſaid* L. E. *may be obliged upon his Oath to diſcover what Right he hath to the Premiſſes, or any Part thereof; and what Rent or Rents he hath paid for the ſame, and to whom; and that he may alſo ſet forth in his Anſwer upon Oath, a true Copy of ſuch Leaſe or other Writings, whereby he claimeth the Premiſſes aforeſaid, or any Part thereof; and that the ſaid* L. E. *may truly and directly Anſwer all the Matters and Things herein before contained, as fully and perfectly as if the ſame had been here again repeated and interrogated, and may particularly ſet forth upon Oath, whether*, &c. *And may come to account for, and pay*, &c. *And that your Orator may be relieved in the Premiſſes according to Equity and Good Conſcience.*

May it pleaſe your Lordſhip, the Premiſſes conſidered, to grant to your Orator his Majeſty's Writ or Writs of Subpœna *to be directed to the ſaid* L. E. *and other his Confederates when diſcovered, thereby commanding them and every of them at a certain Day, and under a certain Pain therein limited, perſonally to be and appear*

pear before your Lordſhip in this Honourable Court, then and there to Anſwer all and ſingular the Premiſſes, and to ſtand to, perform and abide ſuch Order and Decree therein, as to your Lordſhip ſhall ſeem meet.

And your Orator ſhall ever pray, &c.

Form of an Anſwer in Chancery.

The Anſwer of *L. E.* Defendant to the Bill of Complaint of *A. B.* Complainant.

THis *Defendant now, and at all Times hereafter, ſaving to himſelf all Manner of Benefit and Advantage of Exception to the many Incertainties, Inſufficiencies and Imperfections in the ſaid Complainant's Bill of Complaint contained; for Anſwer thereunto, or unto ſo much thereof as this Defendant is adviſed is any Ways material for him to make Anſwer unto, he anſwereth and ſaith, That the ſaid* J. D. *named in the Complainant's ſaid Bill, was poſſeſſed for divers Years yet to come of the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, Lands and Hereditaments in the ſaid Bill mentioned, called*, &c. *by Virtue of a Leaſe thereof made by*, &c. *in the ſaid Bill named unto the ſaid* J. D. *long before*, &c. *mentioned in the ſaid Bill of Complaint; and the ſaid* J. D. *ſo being thereof poſſeſſed, had in ſuch Manner as in the ſaid Complainant's Bill is ſuppos'd, made a lawful Demiſe of the ſaid Meſſuage and Lands unto the ſaid Defendant for Years to come; upon which Leaſe the ſaid* J. D. *reſerved an yearly Rent of*, &c. *to be paid during the Continuance of the ſaid Leaſe, by Force of which Leaſe the Defendant entered into the ſaid Lands*, &c. *and was and is yet lawfully poſſeſſed thereof accordingly, and ever ſince hath and yet doth enjoy the ſame by Virtue of the ſaid Leaſe and Demiſe, and is thereby to have and enjoy the ſame during the Continuance of the ſaid Leaſe, of which there are at this Time about*, &c. *Years to come, and unexpired; and ſaith, that the Plaintiff is a Perſon altogether unknown to this Defendant, being one he this Defendant never had any Dealings or Correſpondence with; and therefore the Defendant cannot but admire at this Suit commenced by the ſaid Complainant againſt this Defendant touching the Premiſſes: And this Defendant ſaith that he humbly conceives and is adviſed, that he, this Defendant, is for the Payment of his Rent chargeable, and ought by the Law to pay the Rent ſo reſerved unto the ſaid* J. D. *and not the ſaid Complainant, which ſaid* J. D. *this Defendant doth verily think is his lawful Landlord, during the ſaid Term of Years yet to come, and not the Complainant, who is altogether a Stranger to this Defendant; and ſaith, that the ſaid Complainant never at any Time heretofore demanded any Rent for the ſaid Meſſuage, or Tenement and Lands that this Defendant hath and occupieth by Virtue of the ſaid Leaſe for Years; and alſo ſaith*, &c. *and therefore the ſaid Defendant is the more ſurprized at this Suit brought againſt him by the ſaid Complainant touching the Premiſſes, whereby this Defendant is wrongfully vexed and ſued without any juſt Cauſe; without that there is any ſuch Bargain and Sale made by*, &c. *as in the ſaid Bill is ſet forth, or that the ſaid*, &c. *bargained and ſold the Premiſſes to the Complainant; or that the ſaid Complainant ought to have and enjoy the ſaid Premiſſes to the Knowledge of this Defendant; and this Defendant denies all Combination in the Bill charged*; without that, *that there is any other Matter or Thing in the Complainant's ſaid Bill of Complaint contained, material or effectual for this Defendant to make Anſwer unto, and not herein and hereby ſufficiently anſwered unto, confeſſed or avoided, traverſed or denied, is true, to the Knowledge and Belief of this Defendant; all which Matters and Things this Defendant is ready to aver and prove as this Honourable Court ſhall Award; and humbly prays to be hence diſmiſſed with his reaſonable Coſts and Charges in this Behalf wrongfully ſuſtained.*

Form of a Replication *to an Anſwer.*

The Replication of *A. B.* Complainant, to the Anſwer of *L. E.* Defendant, put into the ſaid Repliant's Bill of Complaint.

THE *ſaid Repliant, ſaving to himſelf all Advantages of Exception to the Defendant's ſaid Anſwer, for Replication thereunto ſaith, That all and every the Matters and Things in and by his ſaid Bill of Complaint already ſaid, he will juſtify, maintain and prove to be good, certain, and ſufficient in the Law, to be anſwered unto in ſuch Manner as the ſame are therein and thereby ſet forth and declared; and that the Anſwer of the ſaid Defendant is untrue and inſufficient in the Law to be by this Repliant replied unto, for divers manifeſt Imperfections and Incertainties therein contained; the Benefit of Exception whereunto being now and at all Times ſaved to this Repliant: This Repliant for farther Replication ſaith, That*, &c. *and that the Matters contained in the ſaid Bill of Complaint are altogether relievable in this Honourable Court*, &c. Without that, *that any other Matter or Thing in the ſaid Defendant's Anſwer contained, material or effectual in the Law to be replied unto, and herein and hereby not well and ſufficiently replied unto, confeſſed, or avoided, traverſed or denied, is true; all which Matters and Things this Repliant is ready to aver, maintain and prove, as this Honourable Court ſhall Award; and humbly prays, as in and by his ſaid Bill he hath already prayed.*

A Rejoinder *to a Replication in* Chancery.

The Rejoinder of *L. E.* Defendant to the Replication of *A. B.* Complainant.

THE *ſaid Defendant, now, and at all Times hereafter, ſaving and reſerving to himſelf all Manner of Benefit and Advantage of Exception to the Incertainty and Inſufficiency of the ſaid Replication; for Rejoinder ſaith, That the Defendant's ſaid Anſwer is true, certain, and ſufficient in the Law to be replied unto; and ſaith, as in and by his ſaid Anſwer he hath already ſaid, and doth and will aver and maintain all and every Thing and Things therein to be true and certain, in ſuch Manner as therein is alledged and expreſſed; and this Defendant alſo ſaith, That the ſaid Replication of the ſaid Complainant is uncertain and inſufficient in the Law to be rejoined unto by the ſaid Defendant, for divers Defects and Imperfections therein contained; and for that*, &c. *and* without that, *that*, &c. *in the ſaid Replication material or effectual in the Law to be rejoined unto*, &c. *All which Matters this Defendant is ready to aver and prove, as this Honourable Court ſhall Award: And therefore prays, as before in his ſaid Anſwer he hath prayed.*

Form of a Decree in Chancery.

WHereas *heretofore, that is to ſay, about*, &c. *Term, which was in the Year*, &c. A. B. *Complainant did exhibit his Bill of Complaint into this High and Honourable Court of* Chancery, *againſt* L. E. *Defendant, thereby ſetting forth*, &c. (*Here recite the Bill briefly*) *for Relief wherein*, &c. *the Complainant*

plainant humbly prayed the Aid and Aſſiſtance of this Honourable Court, and that Proceſs of Subpœna *might be awarded againſt the ſaid Defendant to compel him to appear and anſwer the ſaid Bill; which being granted, and the Defendant ſerved therewith, he appeared accordingly, and anſwered the ſaid Bill; and by his ſaid Anſwer confeſſed and ſet forth,* &c. (*Here recite the Subſtance of the Anſwer*) *To which Anſwer the Complainant replied, and the Defendant rejoined, and ſo the Parties being at Iſſue, divers Witneſſes were examined in the Cauſe, and their Depoſitions duly taken and publiſhed, according to the uſual Courſe of this Court, as by the ſaid Bill, Anſwer, Replication, Depoſition of Witneſſes, and other Proceedings remaining upon Record in this Honourable Court may more at large appear; and the ſaid Cauſe thus ſtanding in Court the Day of,* &c. *was by this Court appointed for the Hearing thereof, on which Day the ſame coming to be heard and debated accordingly in Preſence of Counſel learned on both Sides, the Subſtance of the Complainant's Bill and the Defendant's Anſwer appeared to be as is herein before recited and ſet forth; whereupon, and upon Debate of the Matter, and Hearing what could be alledged on all Sides, this Court doth think fit, and accordingly it is this preſent Day, that is to ſay, the Day,* &c. *in the Year,* &c. *by the Right Honourable,* &c. *Lord High Chancellor of* Great Britain, &c. *ordered, adjudged and decreed, that,* &c. *And that,* &c.

Writ of Execution *of a Decree.*

GEorgius, &c. *Salutem. Cum per quoddam finale Judicium ſive decretum coram nobis in Cur.* Canc. *noſtra fact. inter* A. B. *quer. & te præfat.* L. E. *Def. & geren. dat. die,* &c. *ult. præterit. ordinat. & adjudicat. exiſtit quod ſolv. prad.* A. B. *quingent. libr.* &c. *bonæ & legalis Monet.* Magn. Britan. *noſq; decret. dict. Cur. noſtra inviolabiliter obſervare volentes, tibi præcipimus & firmit. injungen. Mandamus quod immediate poſt receptionem hujus brevis prad.* &c. *præfat.* A. B. &c. *debito modo ſolvas ſeu ſolvi facias juxta tenorem effectum veramq; intentionem decreti prad',* &c.

Chancemedley, (from the Fr. *Chance*, Lapſus, and *Meſler*, Miſcere) Signifies the caſual Killing of a Man, not without the Killer's Fault, tho' without any Evil Intent; and is where a Perſon is doing a lawful Act, and a Perſon is killed by *Chance* thereby: For if the Act be unlawful, it is Felony: If a Perſon caſts a Stone, which happens to hit one whereof he dies: Or ſhoots an Arrow in a Highway, and another that paſſeth by is kill'd therewith: Or if a Workman, in throwing down Rubbiſh from a Houſe, after Warning to take Care, kills a Perſon; Or a Schoolmaſter in Correcting his Scholar, a Maſter his Servant, or an Officer in Whipping a Criminal, in a reaſonable Manner, happens to occaſion his Death; it is *Chancemedley* and Miſadventure. 3 *Inſt.* 56. *Dalt.* 351. But if a Man throws Stones in a Highway, where Perſons uſually paſs: Or ſhoot an Arrow, &c. in a Market-place, among a great many People: Or if a Workman caſt down Rubbiſh from a Houſe, in Cities and Towns, where People are continually paſſing: Or a Schoolmaſter, Maſter, &c. correct his Servant or Scholar, &c. exceeding the Bounds of Moderation, it is Manſlaughter; and if with an improper Inſtrument of Correction, as with a Sword or iron Bar, or by a Kicking, Stamping, &c. in a cruel Manner, it is Murder. *Terms de Ley* 113. *H. P. C.* 58. 31, &c. *Kel.* 40, 65, 113. If a Man whips his Horſe in the Street to make him gallop, and the Horſe runs over a Child and kills it, it is Manſlaughter: But if another whip the Horſe, 'tis Manſlaughter in him, and *Chancemedley* in the Rider. *H. P. C.* 58, 59. And if two are Fighting, and a third Perſon coming to part them is kill'd by one of them, without any evil Intent, yet this is Murder in him; and not Manſlaughter by *Chancemedley*, or Miſadventure: And if they were met with prepenſed Malice, the one intending to kill the other, then it is Murder in both. *Terms de Ley* 113. In *Chancemedley* the Offender forfeits his Goods; but hath a Pardon of Courſe. *Stat.* 6 *E.* 1. *c.* 9.

Changer, An Officer belonging to the King's *Mint*, whoſe Office conſiſts chiefly in exchanging Coin for Bullion brought in by Merchants or others: It is written, after the old Way, *Chaunger.* Stat. 2 Hen. 6. cap. 12.

Chanter, (*Cantator*) A *Singer* in the Choir of a Cathedral Church; and is uſually applied to the Chief of the Singers. This Word is mentioned in 13 *Eliz. cap.* 10. At St. *David's* Cathedral in *Wales*, the *Chanter* is next to the Biſhop; for there is no Dean. *Camb. Britan.*

Chantry, or **Chauntry,** (*Cantaria*) Is a little Church, Chapel, or particular Altar, in ſome Cathedral Church, &c. endowed with Lands, or other Revenues, for the Maintenance of one or more Prieſts, daily to *Sing Maſs*, and officiate Divine Service for the Souls of the Donors, and ſuch others as they appointed. *Stat.* 37 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 4. 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 14. and 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 9. Of theſe *Chantries* Mention is made of forty ſeven belonging to St. *Paul's* Church in *London*, by *Dugdale*, in his Hiſtory of that Church. I find in an antient M. S. this Record —— *Sciant,* &c. *quod Ego* Reginaldus Seuard *dedi* Willielmo Crumpe *Capellano* Cantariæ *beatæ* Mariæ de Yarpol, *unam parcellam paſturæ,* &c. *Dat. apud* Leominſtre *die* Martis *prox. poſt. Feſtum Sancti* Hillarii, *Anno* 7 Hen. 5.

Chapel, (*Capella*, Fr. *Chapelle*) Is either adjoining to a Church, for performing Divine Service; or ſeparate from the Mother-Church, where the Pariſh is wide, which is commonly called a *Chapel of Eaſe.* And *Chapels of Eaſe* are built for the Eaſe of thoſe Pariſhioners who dwell far from the Parochial Church; they are for their Eaſe in Prayer and Preaching only, for the Sacraments and Burials ought to be performed in the Parochial Church. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 340. —— *Ad* Capellam *non pertinet Baptiſterium neque Sepultura. Selden of Tithes, p.* 265. Theſe *Chapels* are ſerv'd by inferior Curates, provided at the Charge of the Rector, &c. And the Curates are therefore removeable at the Pleaſure of the Rector or Vicar. But *Chapels* of Eaſe may be Parochial, and have a Right to Sacraments and Burials, and to a diſtinct Miniſter, by Cuſtom, tho' ſubject in ſome Reſpects to the Mother-Church: And Parochial *Chapels* differ only in Name from Pariſh Churches, but they are ſmall, and the Inhabitants within the Diſtrict are few. In ſome Places *Chapels* of Eaſe are endowed with Lands or Tithes, and in other Places by voluntary Contributions; and in ſome few Diſtricts there are *Chapels* which baptize and adminiſter the Sacraments, and have *Chapel*-wardens; but theſe *Chapels* are not exempted from the Viſitation of the Ordinary, nor the Pariſhioners who reſort thither from contributing to the Repairs of the Mother-Church, eſpecially if they bury there; for the *Chapel* generally belongs to, and is as it were a Part of the Mother-Church,

Church, and the Pariſhioners are obliged to go to the Mother-Church, but not to the *Chapel*. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 289. And hence it is ſaid, that the Offerings made to any *Chapel*, are to be rendered to the Mother-Church; unleſs there be a Cuſtom that the Chaplain ſhall have them. Publick *Chapels*, annex'd to Pariſh Churches, are to be repaired by the Pariſhioners, as the Church is; if any other Perſons be not bound to do it. 2 *Inſt.* 489. Beſides the afore-mentioned *Chapels*, there are *Free Chapels*, perpetually maintained and provided with a Miniſter, without Charge to the Rector or Pariſh; or that are free and exempt from all ordinary Juriſdiction; and theſe are where ſome Lands or Rents are charitably beſtowed on them. *Stat.* 37 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 4. 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 14. Then there are *Private Chapels* built by Noblemen, and others, for private Worſhip, in or near their own Houſes, maintain'd at the Charge of thoſe noble Perſons to whom they belong, and provided with Chaplains and Stipends by them; which may be erected without Leave of the Biſhop, and need not be conſecrated, though they antiently were ſo, nor are they ſubject to the Juriſdiction of the Ordinary. And alſo *Chapels in the Univerſities*, belonging to particular Colleges, which tho' they are conſecrated, and Sacraments are adminiſtred there, yet they are not liable to the Viſitation of the Biſhop, but of the Founder. 2 *Inſt.* 363.

Chapelry, (*Capellania*) Is the ſame Thing to a *Chapel*, as a Pariſh to a Church; being the Precinct and Limits thereof: It is mentioned in the Statute 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 9.

Chaperon, (*Fr.*) A Hood or Bonnet, antiently worn by the Knights of the Garter, as Part of the Habit of that noble Order: But in *Heraldry*, it is the little Eſcutcheon fixed in the Forehead of the Horſes that draw a Hearſe at a Funeral. See *Stat.* 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 17.

Chapiters, (Lat. *Capitula*, Fr. *Chapitres*, *i. e.* Chapiters of a Book) Signifies in our Common Law a Summary of ſuch Matters as are to be enquired of, or preſented before Juſtices in Eyre, Juſtices of Aſſiſe, or of Peace, in their Seſſions. *Briton*, *cap.* 3. uſeth the Word in this Signification: And *Chapiters* are now moſt commonly called *Articles*, and are delivered by the Mouth of the Juſtice in his *Charge* to the Inqueſt; whereas, in antient Time, (as appears by *Bracton* and *Briton*) they were, after an Exhortation given by the Juſtices for the good Obſervation of the Laws and the King's Peace, firſt read in open Court, and then delivered in Writing to the Grand Inqueſt, for their better Obſervance; and the Grand Jury were to anſwer upon their Oaths to the Articles thus delivered them, and not put the Judges to long and learned *Charges* to little or no Purpoſe, for Want of Remembring the ſame, as they now do, when they think their Duty well enough perform'd, if they only Preſent thoſe few of many Miſdemeanors which are brought before them by Way of Indictment. It is to be wiſhed that this Order of delivering written Articles to Grand Juries were ſtill obſerved, whereby Crimes would be more effectually puniſhed; and in ſome inferior Courts, as the Court-Leet, &c. in ſeveral Parts of *England*, it is uſual at this Day for Stewards of thoſe Courts to deliver their Charges in Writing to the Juries ſworn to enquire of Offences. *Horne*, in his Mirror of Juſtices, expreſſes what theſe Articles were wont to contain, *Lib.* 3. *cap. Des Articles in Eyre.* And an Example of Articles of this Kind, you may find in the Book of Aſſiſes, *fol.* 138.

Chaplain, (*Capellanus*) Is moſt commonly taken for one that is depending upon the King, or other noble Perſon, to inſtruct him and his Family, and ſay Divine Service in his Houſe, where there is uſually a private Chapel for that Purpoſe. The King, Queen, Prince, Princeſs, &c. may retain as many *Chaplains* as they pleaſe; and the King's *Chaplains* may hold any Number of Benefices of the King's Gift, as the King ſhall think fit to beſtow upon them. An Archbiſhop may retain eight *Chaplains*; a Duke or a Biſhop, Six; Marquis or Earl, Five; Viſcount, Four; Baron, Knight of the Garter, or Lord Chancellor, Three: A Dutcheſs, Marchioneſs, Counteſs, Baroneſs, the Treaſurer, and Controller of the King's Houſe, the King's Secretary, Dean of the Chapel, Almoner, and Maſter of the Rolls, each of them Two; the Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, &c. One; all which may purchaſe a Licenſe or Diſpenſation, and take two Benefices with Cure of Souls. *Stat.* 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. Alſo every Judge of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, the Chancellor and Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the King's Attorney and Solicitor General, may each of them have one *Chaplain*, attendant on his Perſon, having one Benefice with Cure, who may be non-reſident on the ſame. By Statute 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 16. And the Groom of the Stole, Treaſurer of the King's Chamber, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, may retain each one *Chaplain*. *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 28. If a Nobleman hath his full Number of *Chaplains* allow'd by Law, and retains one more, who has Diſpenſation to hold Plurality of Livings, it is not good. 1 *Cro.* 723. A Perſon retaining a *Chaplain*, muſt not only be capable thereof at the Time of Granting the Inſtrument of Retainer, but he muſt continue capable of Qualifying 'till his *Chaplain* is advanced: And therefore if a Duke, Earl, &c. retain a *Chaplain*, and die; or if ſuch a noble Perſon be attainted of Treaſon; or if an Officer qualified to retain a *Chaplain*, is removed from his Office, the Retainer is determined: But where the *Chaplain* hath taken a ſecond Benefice before his Lord dieth, or is attainted, &c. the Retainer is in Force to qualify him to enjoy the Benefices. And if a Woman that is noble by Marriage, afterwards marries one under the Degree of Nobility, her Power to retain *Chaplains* will be determined: Tho' 'tis otherwiſe where a Woman is Noble by Deſcent, if ſhe marry under Degree of Nobility, for in ſuch Caſe her Retainer before or after Marriage is good. A Baroneſs, &c. during the Coverture, may not retain *Chaplains*; if ſhe doth, the Lord, her Huſband, may diſcharge them, as likewiſe her former *Chaplains*, before their Advancement. 4 *Rep.* 118. A *Chaplain* muſt be retained by Letters teſtimonial, under Hand and Seal, or he is not a *Chaplain* within the Statute; ſo that it is not enough for a Spiritual Perſon to be retained by Word only to be a *Chaplain*, by ſuch Perſon as may qualify by the Statute to hold Livings, &c. altho' he abide and ſerve as *Chaplain* in the Family. And where a Nobleman hath retained and thus qualified his Number of *Chaplains*, if he diſmiſſes them from their Attendance upon any Diſpleaſure, after they are preferred, yet they are his *Chaplains* at large, and may hold their Livings during their Lives; and ſuch Nobleman, tho' he may retain further *Chaplains* in his Family.

mily, meerly as *Chaplains*, he cannot qualify any others to hold Pluralities whilſt the Firſt are living: For if a Nobleman could diſcharge his *Chaplain* when advanced, to qualify another in his Place, and qualify other *Chaplains* during the Lives of *Chaplains* diſcharged, by thoſe Means he might advance as many *Chaplains* as he would, whereby the Statute would be evaded. 4 *Rep.* 90.

Form of a *Retainer* of a Nobleman's *Chaplain.*

Universis & ſingulis Præſentes Literas inſpecturis, ſive quos infra ſcripta tangunt ſeu tangere poterint in futurum, Thomas *Dominus* B. *Baro de, &c. Salutem. Noveritis me præſat.* Thom. *Dom.* B. *de Vitæ probitate, morum integritate, & ſacrarum Literarum Scientia, de quibus* Willielmus C. *Clericus, mihi commendatus exiſtit, ipſum* Willielmum C. *in numerum Capellanorum meorum Domeſticorum, ad deſerviendum mihi circa Divina Officia, infra Ædes meas celebranda, aſſumpſiſſe, aggregaſſe, ſciviſſe, & admiſiſſe: Eumque in Capellanum meum Domeſticum aſſumere, aggregare, aſciſcere, & admittere per Præſentes. Quarum vigore libere liceat & licebit eidem* Willielmo C. *Capellano meo, omnia & ſingula Privilegia, Beneficia, Libertates, Præheminentias, & Immunitates Capellanis Baronum & Procerum in Statutis & Legibus hujus inclyti Regni* Angliæ *quomodocunq; conceſſa & elargita conſequi pariter & obtinere ad omnem juris effectum inde ſequi valentem, illudque Univerſitati veſtræ atteſtandum ſore duxi opportunum, ſicque Atteſtor per Præſentes. Dat. ſub manu & ſigillo meo ad Arma, die & anno, &c.*

Chapter, (*Capitulum*) Is a Congregation of Clergymen under the Dean in a Cathedral Church: *Congregationem Clericorum in Eccleſia Cathedrali, Conventuali, Regulari vel Collegiata:* And in another Senſe, *Locum in quo fiunt communes tractatus Collegiatorum.* This Collegiate Company is metaphorically termed *Capitulum*, ſignifying a little Head, it being a Kind of Head, not only to govern the Dioceſe in the Vacation of the Biſhoprick, but alſo in many Things to adviſe and aſſiſt the Biſhop when the See is full, for which, with the Dean, they form a Council. 1 *Inſt.* 103. The *Chapter* conſiſts of Prebends or Canons, which are ſome of the chief Men of the Church, and therefore are called *Capita Eccleſiæ:* They are a Spiritual Congregation aggregate, which they cannot ſurrender without Leave of the Biſhop, becauſe he hath an Intereſt in them; they, with the Dean, have Power to confirm the Biſhop's Grants; during the Vacancy of an Archbiſhoprick, they are Guardians of the Spiritualities, and as ſuch have Authority by the Stat. 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 21. to grant Diſpenſations; likewiſe as a Corporation they have Power to make Leaſes, *&c.* When the Dean and *Chapter* confirm Grants of the Biſhop, the Dean joins with the *Chapter*, and there muſt be the Conſent of the major Part; which Conſent is to be expreſſed by their Fixing of their Seal to the Deed, in one Place, and at one Time, either in the *Chapter-Houſe*, or ſome other Place; and this Conſent is the Will of many joined together. *Dyer* 233. *Chapters* as well as Deans are antient and new; and were either tranſlated or founded by K. *H.* 8. A *Chapter* is not capable to take by Purchaſe or Gift, without the Dean, who is the Head of the Body: But there may be a *Chapter* without a Dean, as the *Chapter* of the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*; and Grants by or to them are as effectual as other Grants by Dean and *Chapter.* Tho' where there are *Chapters* without a Dean, they are not properly *Chapters:* And the *Chapter* in a Collegiate Church, where there is no Epiſcopal See, as at *Weſtminſter* and *Windſor*, is more properly called a College. The Biſhop hath a Power of Viſiting the Dean and *Chapter:* But the Dean and *Chapter* have nothing to do with what the Biſhop tranſacts as Ordinary. 3 *Rep.* 75. Tho' the Biſhop and *Chapter* are but one Body, yet their Poſſeſſions are for the moſt Part divided; as the Biſhop hath his Part in Right of his Biſhoprick; the Dean hath a Part in Right of his Deanery; and each Prebendary hath a certain Part in Right of his Prebend; and each too is incorporate by himſelf. And Deans and *Chapters* have ſome of them Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction in ſeveral Pariſhes, (beſides that Authority they have within their own Body) executed by their Officials; alſo temporal Juriſdiction in ſeveral Manors belonging to them, in the ſame Manner as Biſhops, where their Stewards keep Court, *&c.* 2 *Roll. Abr.* 229. It has been obſerved, that tho' the *Chapter* have diſtinct Parcels of the Biſhop's Eſtate aſſigned for their Maintenance, the Biſhop hath little more than a Power over them in his Viſitations, and is ſcarce allowed to nominate Half of thoſe to their Prebends, who were originally of his Family: But of common Right it is ſaid he is their Patron. *Roll. Ibid.*

Charge of Juſtices in Seſſions, *&c.* See *Chapiters*, or *Chapitres.*

Charre of Lead, Is a Quantity of Lead conſiſting of thirty *Pigs*, each Pig containing ſix *Stone* wanting two Pounds, and every Stone being twelve Pounds. —— *La* Charre *de Plumbo conſtat ex* 30. *fotinellis, & qualibet fotinella continet* 6. *Petras, exceptis duabus libris, & qualibet Petra conſtat ex* 12. *libris.* Aſſiſa de Ponderibus, Rob. 3. R. Scot. cap. 22.

Charta, A Word taken not only for a *Charter* or Deed in Writing for the Holding an Eſtate; but alſo a Statute of Privilege. See *Magna Charta.*

Charte, A Card or Plan which Mariners uſe at Sea, mentioned 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 33.

Chartel, (Fr. *Cartel*) A Letter of Defiance, or Challenge to a ſingle Combat; in Uſe heretofore to decide difficult Controverſies at Law, which could not otherwiſe be determined. *Blount.*

Charter, (Lat. *Charta*, Fr. *Chartres*, i. e. *Inſtrumenta*) Is taken in our Law for written Evidence of Things done between Man and Man: Whereof *Bracton, lib.* 2. *cap.* 26. ſays thus, *Fiunt aliquando Donationes in Scriptis, ſicut in* Chartis, *ad perpetuam rei memoriam, propter brevem hominum vitam, &c.* And *Briton* in his 39th Chapter divides *Charters* into thoſe of the King, and thoſe of private Perſons. *Charters of the King* are thoſe whereby the King paſſeth any Grant to any Perſon or Body Politick; as a *Charter* of Exemption of Privilege, *&c. Charter of Pardon*, whereby a Man is forgiven a Felony, or other Offence committed againſt the King's Crown and Dignity; and of theſe there are ſeveral Sorts, *viz. Charta Pardonationis Utlagariæ, Charta Pardonationis ſe Defendendo, &c.* and others mentioned in *Reg. Writs* 287, 288, *&c. Charter of the Foreſt*, wherein the Laws of the Foreſt are compriſed, ſuch as the *Charter* of *Canutus*, &c. *Kitch.* 314. *Fleta, lib.* 3. *cap.* 14. *Charters of Private Perſons* are Deeds and Inſtruments for the Conveyance of Lands, *&c.*

Charterer. In *Cheſhire*, a Freeholder is called by this Name. Sir *P. Ley's Antiq. fol.* 356.

Charter-land, (*Terra per Chartam*) Is ſuch as a Man holds by *Charter*, that is by Evidence in Writing, otherwiſe called Freehold. *Anno* 19 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 13. This in the Time of the *Saxons* was called *Bockland*, which was held (according to *Lambard*) with more commodious and eaſy Conditions than *Folkland* was, *i. e.* Land held without Writing; becauſe that was *Hæreditaria, libera atque immunis*; whereas, *Fundus ſine ſcripto cenſum penſitabat annuum, atque officiorum quadam ſervitute eſt obligatus: Priorem viri plerumque nobiles, atque ingenui; poſteriorem Ruſtici fere & pagani poſſidebant: Illam nos vulgo* Freehold *& per Chartam; hanc ad voluntatem Domini appellamus.* Lamb.

Charter-party, (Lat. *Charta partita*, Fr. *Chartre parti*, i. e. a Deed or Writing divided) Is what among Merchants and Sea-faring Men, we commonly call a *Pair of Indentures*, containing the Covenants and Agreements made between them, touching their Merchandize and maritime Affairs. 2 *Inſt.* 673. And *Charter-parties* of Affreightment ſettle Agreements, as to the Cargo of Ships, and bind the Maſter to deliver the Goods in good Condition at the Place of Diſcharge, according to Agreement; and the Maſter ſometimes obliges himſelf, Ship, Tackle and Furniture for Performance. The Common Law conſtrues *Charter-parties* as near as may be according to the Intention of them, and not according to the literal Senſe of Traders, or thoſe that merchandize by Sea; but they muſt be regularly pleaded. In Covenant by *Charter-party* that the Ship ſhall return within the River of *Thames* by a certain Time, *Dangers of the Sea excepted*, and after in the Voyage, and within the Time of the Return, the Ship was taken upon the Sea by Pirates, ſo that the Maſter could not return at the Time mentioned in the Agreement; it was adjudged that this Impediment was within the Exception of the *Charter-party*, which extends as well to any Danger upon the Sea by Pirates and Men of War, as Dangers of the Sea by Shipwreck, Tempeſt, *&c. Stile* 132. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 248. A Ship is freighted at ſo much *per* Month that ſhe ſhall be out, covenanted to be paid after her Arrival at the Port of *London*; the Ship is caſt away coming up from the *Downs*, but the Lading is all preſerved, the Freight ſhall in this Caſe be paid; for the Money becomes due monthly by the Contract, and the Place mentioned is only to aſcertain where the Money is to be paid, and the Ship is entitled to Wages like a Mariner that ſerves by the Month, who if he dies in the Voyage, his Executors are to be anſwered *pro rata. Molloy de Jur. Maritim.* 260. If a Part-owner of a Ship refuſe to join with the other Owners in ſetting out the Ship, he ſhall not be entitled to his Share of the Freight; but by the Courſe of the Admiralty, the other Owners ought to give Security if the Ship periſh in the Voyage, to make good to the Owner ſtanding out his Share of the Ship. Sir *Lionel Jenkins*, in a Caſe of this Nature, certified that by the Law Marine and Courſe of the Admiralty, the Plaintiff was to have no Share of the Freight; and that it was ſo in all Places, for otherwiſe they would be no Navigation. *Lex Mercat.* 100. See *Freight.*

Form of a *Charter-party of Affreightment.*

THIS Charter-party *indented, made,* &c. *between* A. B. *of,* &c. *Mariner, Maſter and Owner of the good Ship or Veſſel called,* &c. *now riding at Anchor at,* &c. *of the Burthen of two hundred Tons, or thereabouts, of the one Part, and* C. D. *of,* &c. *Merchant of the other Part,* Witneſſeth, *That the ſaid* A. B. *for the Conſiderations herein after mentioned,* Hath *granted and to Freight letten; and by theſe Preſents doth grant and to Freight let unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, the whole Tonnage of the Hold, Stern-ſheets and Half-deck of the ſaid Ship or Veſſel, called,* &c. *from the Port of* London, *to,* &c. *in a Voyage to be made with the ſaid Ship, in Manner hereafter mentioned; (that is to ſay) to ſail with the firſt fair Wind and Weather that ſhall happen after,* &c. *next from the ſaid Port of* London, *with the Goods and Merchandize of the ſaid* C. D. *his Factors or Aſſigns on Board to,* &c. *aforeſaid, (the Dangers of the Sea excepted) and there unlade and make Diſcharge of the ſaid Goods and Merchandizes: And alſo ſhall there take into and aboard the ſaid Ship again, the Goods and Merchandizes of the ſaid* C. D. *his Factors or Aſſigns, and ſhall then return to the Port of* London *with the ſaid Goods, in the Space of,* &c. *limited for the End of the ſaid Voyage.* In Conſideration *whereof the ſaid* C. D. *for himſelf, his Executors and Adminiſtrators, doth covenant, promiſe and grant to and with the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, by theſe Preſents, that he the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators, Factors or Aſſigns, ſhall and will well and truly pay or cauſe to be paid unto the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, for the Freight of the ſaid Ship and Goods, the Sum of,* &c. *or ſo much* per *Ton, within twenty-one Days after the ſaid Ship's Arrival, and Goods returned and diſcharged at the Port of* London *aforeſaid, for the End of the ſaid Voyage:* And *alſo ſhall and will pay for Demorage, (if any ſhall be by the Default of him the ſaid* C. D. *his Factors or Aſſigns) the Sum of,* &c. per *Day, daily and every Day, as the ſame ſhall grow due:* And *the ſaid* A. B. *for himſelf, his Executors and Adminiſtrators, doth covenant, promiſe and grant, to and with the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, by theſe Preſents, that the ſaid Ship or Veſſel ſhall be ready at the Port of* London, *to take in Goods by the ſaid* C. D. *on or before,* &c. *next coming: And the ſaid* C. D. *for himſelf, his,* &c. *doth covenant and promiſe, within ten Days after the ſaid Ship or Veſſel ſhall be thus ready to have his Goods put on Board the ſaid Ship, to proceed on in the ſaid Voyage: And alſo on the Arrival of the ſaid Ship at,* &c. *within,* &c. *Days, to have his Goods ready to put on Board the ſaid Ship, to return on the ſaid Voyage:* And *the ſaid* A. B. *for himſelf, his Executors and Adminiſtrators, doth farther covenant and grant to and with the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, that the ſaid Ship or Veſſel now is, and at all Times during the ſaid Voyage, ſhall be to the beſt Endeavours of him the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors and Adminiſtrators, and at his and their own proper Coſts and Charges, in all Things made and kept ſtiff, ſtaunch, ſtrong, well apparelled, furniſhed and provided, as well with Men and Mariners, ſufficient and able to ſail, guide and govern the ſaid Ship, as with all Manner of Rigging, Boats, Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, Proviſion and Appurtenances, fitting and neceſſary for the ſaid Men and Mariners, and for the ſaid Ship during the Voyage aforeſaid.* In Witneſs, *&c.*

Chartis Reddendis, Is a Writ which lies againſt him that hath Charters of Feoffment entruſted to his Keeping, and refuſeth to deliver them. *Reg. Orig.* 159.

Chaſe, (Fr. *Chaſſe*) In its general Signification is a great Quantity of woody Ground lying o-

pen, and privileged for wild Beaſts, and wild Fowl: And the Beaſts of *Chaſe* properly extend to the Buck, Doe, Fox, &c. and in a common and legal Senſe to all the Beaſts of the Foreſt. 1 *Inſt.* 233. But if one have a *Chaſe* within a Foreſt, and he kill or hunt any Stag or red Deer, or other Beaſts of the Foreſt, he is finable. 1 *Jones's Rep.* 278. A *Chaſe* is of a middle Nature, between a Foreſt and Park, being commonly leſs than a Foreſt, and not endowed with ſo many Liberties, as the Courts of Attachment, Swainmote, and Juſtice Seat; tho' of a larger Compaſs, and ſtored with greater Diverſity both of Keepers, and wild Beaſts or Game, than a Park. A *Chaſe* differs from a *Foreſt* in this, becauſe it may be in the Hands of a Subject, which a Foreſt in its proper and true Nature cannot; and from a *Park*, in that it is not encloſed, and hath a greater Compaſs, and more Variety of Game, and Officers likewiſe. *Crompton in his Juriſd. fol.* 148. ſays, A Foreſt cannot be in the Hands of a Subject, but it forthwith loſeth its Name, and becomes a *Chaſe*: But *Fol.* 197. he ſays, A Subject may be Lord and Owner of a Foreſt, which though it ſeems a Contradiction, yet both Sayings are in ſome Sort true: For the King may give or alienate a Foreſt to a Subject, ſo as when it is once in the Subject, it loſeth the true Property of a Foreſt, becauſe the Courts called the Juſtice-Seat, Swainmote, &c. do forthwith vaniſh, none being able to make a Lord Chief Juſtice in *Eyre* of the Foreſt, but the King; yet it may be granted in ſo large a Manner, as there may be Attachment, Swainmote, and a Court equivalent to a Juſtice-Seat. *Manwood, Part* 2. *c.* 3, 4. A Foreſt and a *Chaſe* have different Offices and Laws: Every Foreſt is a *Chaſe*, & *quiddam amplius*; but every *Chaſe* is not a Foreſt. A *Chaſe* is *ad Communem Legem*, and is not to be guided by the Foreſt Laws; and it is the ſame of Parks. 4 *Inſt.* 314. A Man may have a free *Chaſe* as belonging to his Manor in his own Woods, as well as a Warren and a Park in his own Grounds; for a *Chaſe*, Warren and Park are collateral Inheritances, and not iſſuing out of the Soil; and therefore if a Perſon hath a *Chaſe* in other Men's Grounds, and after purchaſeth the Grounds, the *Chaſe* remaineth. *Ibid.* 318. If a Man have Freehold in a free *Chaſe*, he may cut his Timber and Wood growing upon it, without View or Licence of any; though it is not ſo of a Foreſt: But if he cut ſo much that there is not ſufficient for Covert, and to maintain the Game, he ſhall be puniſhed at the Suit of the King. And ſo if a common Perſon hath a *Chaſe* in another's Soil, the Owner of the Soil cannot deſtroy all the Covert, but ought to leave Sufficient thereof, and alſo Browſewood as hath been accuſtomed. 11 *Rep.* 22. And it has been adjudged, that within ſuch a *Chaſe*, the Owner of the Soil by Preſcription may have Common for his Sheep, and Warren for his Conies; but he cannot ſurcharge with more than has been uſual, nor make Coney-Burrows in other Places than has been uſed. *Ibid.* If a free *Chaſe* be encloſed, it is ſaid to be a good Cauſe of Seiſure into the King's Hands. It is not lawful to make a *Chaſe*, Park or Warren, without Licence from the King under the Broad Seal.

Chaſor, An hunting Horſe. —— *Dederunt mihi unum* Chaſorem, &c. *Leg. Will.* 1. *cap.* 22. And in another Chapter it is written *Cacorem*.

Chaſtellaine, A noble Woman: *Quaſi Caſtelli Domina.*

Chattels or Catalls, (*Catalla*) Comprehend all Goods moveable and immoveable, except ſuch as are in Nature of Freehold, or Parcel of it. The *Normans* call moveable Goods only *Chattels*; but this Word by the Common Law extends to all moveable and immoveable Goods: And the *Civilians* denominate not only what we call *Chattels*, but alſo Land, all under *Bona*. But no Eſtate of Inheritance or Freehold, can be termed in our Law Goods and Chattels; though a Leaſe for Years, may paſs as Goods. *Chattels* are either *Perſonal* or *Real*: *Perſonal*, as Gold, Silver, Plate, Jewels, Houſhold-Stuff, Cattle, Corn ſown on the Ground, &c. and theſe are called Perſonal in two Reſpects, one becauſe they belong immediately to the Perſon of a Man, and the other, for that being any Way injuriouſly withheld from us, we have no Means to recover them but Perſonal Action. *Chattels Real* are ſuch as either appertain not immediately to the Perſon, but to ſome other Thing by Way of Dependency, as a Box with Charters of Land, &c. or ſuch as are iſſuing out of ſome immoveable Thing to a Perſon, as a Leaſe, or Rent for Term of Years: And *Chattels* Real concern the Realty, Lands and Tenements, Leaſes for Years, Intereſt in Advowſons, in Statutes-Merchant, &c. And alſo include Corn cut, Trees cut, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 118. *Noy's Max.* 49. But Deeds relating to a Freehold, Obligations, &c. which are Things in Action, are not reckoned under ſuch Goods and *Chattels*; though if Writings are pawned, they may be *Chattels*: And Money hath not been accounted Goods or *Chattels*; nor are Hawks or Hounds ſuch, being *feræ Naturæ*. 8 *Rep.* 33. *Terms de Ley* 103. *Kitch.* 32. Perſonal Eſtate is uſually taken for Money, Goods, Bonds, Leaſes for Years, &c. And *Chattels* Perſonal are not only moveable and immoveable, but ſome are animate, as Horſes, &c. and others inanimate, as Beds, &c. A Collar of SS. Garter of Gold, Buttons, &c. belonging to the Dreſs of a Knight of the Garter, are not Jewels to paſs by that Name in Perſonal Eſtate, but Enſigns of Honour. *Dyer* 59. The Law will not ſuffer the Deviſe of a Perſonal *Chattel*, with a Remainder over; but a Deviſe of a *Chattel* Real, with Remainder over, hath been in ſome Caſes adjudged good in Equity. 2 *And.* 185. The *Uſe* of Perſonal Things, ſuch as Plate, Jewels, &c. may be given to one, and the Remainder to another; and in that Caſe the Property is veſted in the laſt Deviſee. *Owen* 33. But a Deviſe of the Uſe of Money, has been adjudged a Deviſe of the Money it ſelf; and ſo a Deviſe of the Uſe of Books, Medals, &c. and Limitations over have been declared void. 2 *Chan. Rep.* 167. 1 *Chan. Rep.* 129. *Chattels* Perſonal are immediately upon the Death of the Teſtator, in the actual Poſſeſſion of the Executor, as the Law will adjudge, though they are at never ſo great a Diſtance from him: *Chattels* Real, as Leaſes for Years of Houſes, Lands, &c. are not in the Poſſeſſion of the Executor till he makes an Entry, or hath recovered the ſame, except there be a Leaſe for Years of Tithes, where no Entry can be made. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 437. An Owner of *Chattels* is ſaid to be *poſſeſſed* of them, as of Freehold the Term is that a Perſon is *ſeiſed*.

Chaumpert, A Kind of Tenure mentioned *Pat.* 35 *Edw.* 3. To the Hoſpital of *Bowes* in the Iſle of *Guernſey*. Blount.

Chaunter, A Singer in a Cathedral. See *Chanter.*

Check-Roll, Is a *Roll* or Book containing the Names of ſuch as are Attendants and in Pay to the King, or other great Perſonages, as their Houſhold Servants. *Stat.* 19 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. It is otherwiſe called the *Checquer-Roll*, and ſeems to take its Etymology from the *Exchequer.* 24 Hen. 8. c. 13.

Chelindra, A Sort of Ship. — *Obligavit ſe Imperator ad* 100 Chelindras & 50 *Galeias ducendas ultra mare.* Mat. Paris, Anno 1238.

Cherſetum, Any cuſtomary Oblation paid (at firſt in Lieu of Church-ſeed or Corn) to the Pariſh Prieſt or Appropriators. *Cowel.*

Cheſt, An uncertain Quantity of Merchandize, Wine, &c.

Chevage, (*Chevagium*, from the Fr. *Chef*, i. e. *Caput*) Is a Tribute or Sum of Money formerly paid by ſuch as held Lands in Villenage to their Lords in Acknowledgment, and was a Kind of Head or Poll Money. Of which *Bracton*, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 10. ſays thus; Chevagium *dicitur recognitio in ſignum Subjectionis & Dominii de Capite ſuo. Lambard* writes this Word *Chivage*; but it is more properly *Chiefage:* That it is taken for a Sum of Money we learn by a Charter of *Hen.* 3. And antiently the *Jews*, whilſt they were admitted to live in *England*, paid *Chevage* or Poll-Money to the King, as appears by *Pat.* 8 *Edw.* 1. *par.* 1. It ſeems alſo to be uſed for a Sum of Money, yearly given to a Man of Power for his Protection, as a Chief *Head* or Leader: But the Lord *Coke* ſays, that in this Signification, it is a great Miſpriſion for a Subject to take Sums of Money, or other Gifts yearly of any in Name of *Chevage*, becauſe they take upon them to be their Chief Heads or Leaders. *Co. Lit.* 140.

Chevantia, A Loan or Advance of Money upon Credit: Fr. *Chavarice*, Goods, Stock. —— *Idem Prioratus pene deſtructus, & poſſeſſiones ſuæ ad plurimos terminos pro plurimis* Chevanciis *alienatæ exiſtunt.* Mon. Ang. Tom. 1. pag. 629.

Cheviſance, (from the Fr. *Chevir*, i. e. *Venir a chief de quelque choſe*, to come to the Head or End of a Buſineſs) Signifies an Agreement or Compoſition made; an End or Order ſet down between a Creditor and Debtor; or ſometimes an indirect Gain, in Point of Uſury, &c. In our Statutes it is often mentioned, and moſt commonly uſed for an unlawful Bargain or Contract. *Stat.* 37 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 9. 13 *Eliz. cap.* 5. & 8. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 17. and 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 13.

Chevitiæ and **Chevſæ,** Heads of ploughed Lands. *Novem Aras Terræ cum* Cheviſcis *ad ipſas pertinentibus.* Mon. Ang. Tom. 2. f. 116.

Chief Pledge, (*Plegius vel vas Capitalis*) mentioned 20 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 8. See *Borough-head* and *Borough-holder.*

Childwit, (Sax.) Is a Fine or Penalty of a Bond-Woman unlawfully begotten with Child: *Prior habeat Gerſumam de Nativa ſua impregnata ſine Licentia maritandi. Ex Reg. Priorat. de* Cokeſford. *Cowel* ſays, it ſignifieth a Power to take a Fine of your Bond-Woman gotten with Child without your Conſent: And within the Manor of *Writtel in Com. Eſſex*, every reputed Father of a baſe Child, pays to the Lord for a Fine 3*s.* 4*d.* where it ſeems to extend as well to Free as Bond Women; and the Cuſtom is there called *Childwit* to this Day.

Chimin, (Fr. *Chemin*, i. e. *Via*) In Law Phraſe is a Way; which is of two Sorts: The King's Highway, and a private Way. The *King's Highway*, (*Chiminus Regius*) is that in which the King's Subjects, and all others under his Protection, have free Liberty to paſs, though the Property of the Soil where the Way lies, belongeth to ſome private Perſon. A *Private Way* is that in which one Man or more have Liberty to paſs through the Ground of another, by Preſcription or Charter; and this is divided into *Chimin in groſs* and *Chimin appendant. Chimin* in groſs is where a Perſon holds a Way principally and ſolely in it ſelf; *Chimin* appendant is that Way which a Man hath as appurtenant to ſome other Thing: As if he rent a Cloſe or Paſture, with Covenant for Ingreſs and Egreſs, through ſome other Ground in which otherwiſe he might not paſs. *Kit. h.* 117. *Co. Lit.* 56. A Man may covenant for a Way thro' another Perſon's Ground, for himſelf and his Heirs, &c. ſo as to make *Chimin* in groſs as it were *Perſonal:* And by purchaſing a Way through the Ground of another, for ſuch as do or ſhall dwell in ſuch an Houſe for ever, or be Owners of ſuch a Manor, &c. *Chimin* appendant may be made as it were *Real*; but this is according to the Terms of the Civilians. *Cowel.* It is ſaid a Way may not be claimed by Preſcription as appendant or appurtenant to an Houſe, becauſe it is only an Eaſement and no Intereſt; but a Perſon may preſcribe for a Way from his Houſe through a certain Cloſe, &c. to Church, though he himſelf hath Lands next adjoining to his ſaid Houſe, through which of Neceſſity he muſt firſt paſs; for the general Preſcription ſhall be applied only to the Lands of others. *Yelv.* 159. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 785. See *Highways.*

Chiminage, (*Chiminagium*) Is a Toll due by Cuſtom for having a Way through a Foreſt; and in ancient Records it is ſometimes called *Pedagium.* Cromp. Juriſd. 189. Co. Lit. 56. —— *Telonium quod in Foreſtis exigebant Foreſtarii a Plauſtris & Equis oneris cauſa eo venientibus.* Chart. Foreſt, cap. 14. *Et nullus Foreſtarius qui non ſit Foreſtarius de Feodo, &c. capiat* Chiminagium, &c.

Chimney-Money, Otherwiſe called *Hearth-Money*, was a Duty to the Crown on Houſes. By Statute 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 2. Every Fire-Hearth and Stove of every Dwelling and other Houſe within *England* and *Wales*, (except ſuch as pay not to Church and Poor) ſhall be chargeable with 2*s. per Annum*, payable at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*, to the King and his Heirs, and Succeſſors, &c. which Payment was commonly called *Chimney-Money.* This Tax being much complained of, as burthenſome to the People, hath been long ſince taken off, and others impoſed in its Stead; among which that on *Windows* of Houſes, laid 7 & 8 *W.* 3. has by ſome Perſons been eſteemed almoſt equally grievous. See *Fuage.*

Chipp, Cheap, Chipping, Signifies the Place to be a Market-Town, as *Chippenham*, &c. *Blount.*

Chirpingavel, or *Cheapingavel*, Toll for Buying and Selling.

Chirgemot, *Circgemot*, *Chirch gemot*, (Sax.) *Forum Eccleſiaſticum.* — *Quouſque* Chirgemot *Diſcordantes inveniet, vel amore congreget, vel ſequeſtret Judicio.* Leg. Hen. 1. c. 8. 4 Inſt. 321.

Chirograph, (*Chirographum*, or *Scriptum Chirographatum*) Any publick Inſtrument of Gift or Conveyance, atteſted by the Subſcription and Croſſes of Witneſſes, was in the Time of the *Saxons* called *Chirographum*; which being ſomewhat changed in Form and Manner by the *Normans,*

mans, was by them ſtiled *Charta:* In following Times, to prevent Frauds and Concealments, they made their Deeds of mutual Covenant in a *Script* and *Reſcript*, or in a Part and Counter-part; and in the Middle between the two Copies, they drew the Capital *Letters of the Alphabet*, and then talliated or cut aſunder in an indented Manner, the Sheet or Skin of Parchment; which being delivered to the two Parties concerned, were proved authentick by matching with and anſwering to one another: And when this prudent Cuſtom had for ſome Time prevailed, then the Word *Chirographum* was appropriated to ſuch bipartite Writings or Indentures. Anciently when they made a *Chirograph* or Deed, which required a Counterpart, they ingroſſed it twice upon one Piece of Parchment contrariwiſe, leaving a Space between, in which they wrote in great Letters the Word Chirograph; and then cut the Parchment in two, ſometimes even and ſometimes with Indenture, through the Midſt of the Word, concluding the Deed with —— *In cujus rei Teſtimonium utraque pars mutuo ſcriptis præſentibus, fide media ſigillum ſuum fecit apponi.* This was afterwards called *Dividenda*, becauſe the Parchment was ſo divided or cut: And 'tis ſaid the firſt Uſe of theſe *Chirographs* was in *Henry* the Third's Time. *Chirograph* was of Old uſed for a *Fine*; the Manner of Ingroſſing whereof, and cutting the Parchment in two Pieces, is ſtill obſerved in the *Chirographer's Office:* But as to Deeds, that was formerly called a *Chirograph*, which was ſubſcribed by the proper Hand-Writing of the Vendor or Debtor, and delivered to the Vendee or Creditor: And it differed from *Syngraphus*, which was in this Manner, *viz.* Both Parties, as well the Creditor as Debtor, wrote their Names, *&c.* and the Sum of Money borrowed, on Paper, *&c.* and the Word Syngraphus in Capital Letters in the Middle; which Letters were cut in the Middle, and one Part given to each Party, that upon comparing them (if any Diſpute ſhould ariſe) they might put an End to the Difference. The *Chirographs* of Deeds have ſometimes concluded thus: —— *Et in hujus rei Teſtimonium huic ſcripto in modum* Chirographi *confecto viciſſim ſigilla noſtra appoſuimus.* The *Chirographs* were called *Chartæ Deviſæ, Scripta per* Chirographum *Diviſa, Chartæ per Alphabetum Diviſæ*; as the *Chirographs* of all Fines are at this Time. *Kennet's Antiq.* 177. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *p.* 94.

Chirographer of Fines, (*Chirographus Finium & Concordiarum*, of the Greek Χειρόγραφον, a Compound of Χεὶρ, *Manus*, a Hand, and γράφω, *Scribo*, to write, a Writing of a Man's Hand) Signifies that Officer in the Common Pleas which ingroſſeth Fines acknowledged in that Court into a perpetual Record, after they are examined and paſſed in the other Offices, and that writes and delivers the Indentures of them to the Party: And this Officer makes out two Indentures, one for the Buyer, another for the Seller; and alſo makes one other indented Piece, containing the Effect of the Fine, which he delivers to the *Cuſtos Brevium*, which is called the *Foot of the Fine.* The *Chirographer* likewiſe, or his Deputy, proclaims all the Fines in the Court every Term, according to the Statute, and endorſes the Proclamation upon the Backſide of the Foot thereof; and always keeps the Writ of Covenant, and Note of the Fine. *Stat.* 2 *Hen.* 3. *cap.* 8. 23 *Eliz. c.* 3. 2 *Inſt.* 468.

Chivalry, (*Servitium Militare*) Comes from the Fr. *Chevalier*, i. e. *Eques*; and in our Law is uſed for a Tenure of Lands by Knights-Service, whereby the Tenant was bound to perform a Service in War unto the King, or the meſne Lord of whom he held by that Tenure. And *Chivalry* is either *General* or *Special*; *General*, where it was only in the Feoffment that the Tenant held *per ſervitium militare*, without any Specification of Serjeanty, Eſcuage, *&c.* *Special*, when it was declared particularly by what Kind of Knight-Service the Court was held. For the better Underſtanding of this Tenure, it has been obſerved, that there is no Land but is holden mediately or immediately of the Crown by ſome Service; and therefore all our Freeholds that are to us and our Heirs, are called *Feuda* or *Feoda*, Fees, as proceeding from the King, for ſome ſmall yearly Rent, and the Performance of ſuch Services as were originally laid upon the Land at the Donation thereof; for as the King gave to the great Nobles, his immediate Tenants, large Poſſeſſions for ever, to hold of him for this or that Service or Rent, ſo they in Time parcelled out to ſuch others as they liked the ſame Lands, for Rents and Services as they thought good: And theſe Services were by *Littleton* divided into two Sorts, *Chivalry* and *Socage*; the Firſt whereof was martial and military, the other ruſtical; *Chivalry* therefore was a Tenure of Service, whereby the Tenant was obliged to perform ſome noble or military Office unto his Lord, being of two Kinds, either *Regal*, that is held only of the King, or common, where held of a common Perſon: That which might be held only of the King, was called *Servitium* or *Serjeantia*, and was again divided into Grand and Petit Serjeanty; the *Grand Serjeanty* was where one held Lands of the King by Service, which he ought to do in his own Perſon, as to bear the King's Banner or Spear, to lead his Hoſte, or to find a Man at Arms to fight, *&c.* *Petit Serjeanty* was when a Man held Lands of the King, to yield him annually ſome ſmall Thing towards his Wars, as a Sword, Dagger, Bow, *&c.* *Chivalry* that might be holden of a common Perſon, was termed *Scutagium*, *Eſcuage*, that is Service of the Shield, which was either uncertain, or certain; *Eſcuage uncertain* was likewiſe two-fold, firſt, where the Tenant was bound to follow his Lord, going in Perſon to the King's Wars, either himſelf or ſending a ſufficient Man in his Place, there to be maintained at his Coſt ſo long as was agreed upon between the Lord and his firſt Tenant, at the Granting of the Fee; and the Days of ſuch Service ſeem to have been rated by the Quantity of Land ſo holden, as if it extended to a whole Knights-Fee, then the Tenant was to follow his Lord forty Days; and if but to Half a Knights-Fee, then twenty Days; if a fourth Part, then ten Days, *&c.* and the other Kind of this Eſcuage was called *Caſtleward*, where the Tenant was obliged by himſelf or ſome other, to defend a Caſtle, as often as it ſhould come to his Turn; and theſe were called Eſcuage uncertain, becauſe it was uncertain how often a Man ſhould be called to follow his Lord to the Wars, or to defend a Caſtle, and what his Charge would be therein. *Eſcuage certain* was where the Tenant was ſet at a certain Sum of Money to be paid in Lieu of ſuch Service; as that a Man ſhould pay yearly for every Knights-Fee twenty Shillings, for Half a Knights-Fee ten Shillings, or ſome like Rate; and this

Service, becauſe it is drawn to a certain Rent, groweth to be of a mixt Nature, not merely Socage, and yet Socage in Effect, being now neither Perſonal Service nor uncertain. *Littleton.* The Tenure called *Chivalry* had other Conditions annexed to it: But there is a great Alteration made in theſe Things by the Statute 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24. which enacts that Tenures by *Knights-Service* of the King, or any other Perſon, *in Capite*, &c. and the Fruits and Conſequences thereof happened, or which ſhall or may happen or ariſe thereupon, or thereby, are taken away and diſcharged; and all Tenures ſhall be conſtrued and adjudged to be free and common *Socage*, &c.

Chocagium, The ſame with *Ceppagium*; Stumps of Trees, &c. In *Picardy* they are called *Choques*, with us *Chucks*, vulgo *Chips*.

Chop-church, (*Eccleſiarum Permutatio*) Is a Word uſed in a Statute of King *Hen.* 6. by the Senſe of which, it was in thoſe Days a Kind of Trade, and by the Judges declared to be lawful: But *Broke* in his Abridgment ſays, it was only permiſſible by Law: It was without Doubt a Nick-name given to thoſe that uſed to change Benefices; as to *chop* and *change* is a common Expreſſion. 9 *H.* 6. *cap.* 65. *Vide Litera miſſa omnibus Epiſcopis*, &c. *contra* Choppe-Churches, *Anno* 1391. Spelm. de Conc. vol. 2. pag. 642.

Choral, (*Choralis*) Signifies any Perſon that by Virtue of any of the Orders of the Clergy, was in ancient Time admitted to ſit and ſerve God in the *Choire*; which in *Latin* is *Chorus:* And Mr. *Dugdale* in his Hiſtory of St. *Paul's* Church ſays, that there were formerly ſix *Vicars Choral* belonging to that Church.

Chorepiſcopi, *Suffragan* or *Rural Biſhops*, anciently delegated by the Prime Dioceſan; their Authority was reſtrained by ſome Councils, and their Office by Degrees aboliſhed; after whom the *Rural Deans* were ſo commiſſioned to exerciſe Epiſcopal Juriſdiction, till inhibited by Pope *Alexander* the Third. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 639.

Choſe, (Fr.) A Thing, as a Thing in Action, &c. It is uſed in the Common Law with divers Epithets; as *Choſe Local*, *Choſe Tranſitory*, and *Choſe in Action*. *Choſe Local* is ſuch a Thing as is annexed to a Place: And *Choſe Tranſitory* is that Thing which is moveable, and may be taken away, or carried from Place to Place. *Choſe in Action* is a Thing incorporeal, and only a Right; as an Annuity, Obligation for Debt, &c. And generally all Cauſes of Suit for any Debt or Duty, Treſpaſs or Wrong, are to be accounted *Choſes in Action:* And it ſeems *Choſe in Action* may be alſo called *Choſe in Suſpence*, becauſe it hath no real Exiſtence or Being, nor can properly be ſaid to be in our Poſſeſſion. *Bro.* Tit. *Choſe in Action.* When a Man may bring an Action for ſome Duty, *viz.* Debt upon Bond, or for Rent; or Action of Covenant, or Treſpaſs for Goods taken away, or ſuch like; theſe are *Choſe in Action:* And as they are Things whereof a Perſon is not poſſeſſed, but is put to his Action for Recovery of them, they are therefore called *Choſes in Action.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 264. A *Choſe in Action* cannot be transferred over; nor is it deviſable: Nor can a *Choſe in Action* be a Satisfaction, as one Bond cannot be pleaded to be given in Satisfaction for another; but in Equity *Choſes in Action* may be aſſignable; and the King's Grant of a *Choſe in Action* is good. *Cro. Jac.* 170, 371. *Chanc. Rep.* 169. When Bonds are aſſigned, it is done with Power of Attorney to receive and ſue in the Aſſignor's Name; ſo that though in this Caſe a *Choſe in Action* is ſaid to be aſſignable over, yet it amounts to little more than a Letter of Attorney to ſue for the Debt. *Wood's Inſt.* 282. A *Choſe in Action*, as an Obligation, &c. is not within the Statute 21 *Hen.* 8. concerning Larceny by Servants, in going away with or imbeziling their Maſter's Goods, to the Value of 40 *s.* And generally theſe are of no Uſe to any but the Owner. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 92, 93.

Chriſm, A Confection of Oil and Balſam conſecrated by the Biſhop, and uſed in the *Popiſh* Ceremonies of Baptiſm, Confirmation, and ſometimes Ordination.

Chriſmal, *Chriſmal*, *Chriſom*, The Face-Cloth, or Piece of Linen laid over the Child's Head at Baptiſm, which in ancient Times was a Perquiſite due to the Pariſh Prieſt. — *Mulieres ſequentes debent offerre* Chriſmalia *Infantum*, *nec* Chriſmalia *debent alienari*, *nec in aliquos uſus mitti debent*, *niſi in uſus Eccleſiæ.* Statut. Ægid. Epiſc. Salisbur. An. 1256.

Chriſmatis denarii, *Chriſom-Pence*, Money paid to the Dioceſan, or his Suffragan, by the Parochial Clergy, for the *Chriſm* conſecrated by them about *Eaſter*, for the Holy Uſes of the Year enſuing. This cuſtomary Payment being made in *Lent* near *Eaſter*, was in ſome Places called *Quadrageſimals*, and in others *Paſchals* and *Eaſter-Pence.* The Biſhops Exaction of it was condemned by Pope *Pius* 11. for Simony and Extortion; and thereupon the Cuſtom was releaſed by ſome of our *Engliſh* Biſhops: As *Robert* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, by expreſs Charter. —— *Sciatis nos remiſiſſe Clericis omnibus infra Epiſcopatum* Lincolnienſem *Paſchalem conſuetudinem quam* Chriſmatis denarios *vocant.* —— Cartular. Mon. de Berdeny. M. S. Cotton.

Chriſtianitatis Curia, The Court Chriſtian, or Eccleſiaſtical Judicature. See *Court Chriſtian.*

Church, (*Eccleſia*) Is a Place or Building conſecrated to God and Religion, or an Aſſembly of People met together for religious Worſhip; and if it hath Adminiſtration of the Sacraments and Sepulture, it is in Law adjudged a *Church.* If the King founds a *Church*, he may exempt it from the Ordinary's Juriſdiction; but 'tis otherwiſe in caſe of a Subject. The Manner of founding *Churches* in ancient Times was, after the Founders had made their Applications to the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, and had his Licenſe; the Biſhop or his Commiſſioners ſet up a Croſs, and ſet forth the Church-yard where the *Church* was to be built; and then the Founders might proceed in the Building of the *Church*, and when the *Church* was finiſhed, the Biſhop was to conſecrate it, and then and not before the Sacraments were to be adminiſtred in it. *Stillingfleet's Eccleſiaſt. Caſes.* But by the Common Law and Cuſtom of this Realm, any Perſon who is a good Chriſtian, may build a *Church* without Licence from the Biſhop, ſo as it be not prejudicial to any ancient *Churches*; though the Law takes no Notice of it as a *Church*, till conſecrated by the Biſhop, which is the Reaſon why *Church* and no *Church*, &c. is to be tried and certified by the Biſhop. And in ſome Caſes, though a *Church* has been conſecrated, it muſt be conſecrated again; as in caſe any Murder, Adultery, or Fornication be committed in it, whereby it is defiled; or if the *Church* be deſtroyed by Fire, &c. The ancient Ceremonies in conſecrating the Ground on which the *Church* was intended to be built,

built, and of the *Church* it ſelf after it was built, were thus: When the Materials were provided for Building, the Biſhop came in his Robes to the Place, &c. and having prayed, he then perfumed the Ground with Incenſe, and the People ſung a Collect in Praiſe of that Saint to whom the Church was dedicated; then the Corner-Stone was brought to the Biſhop, which he croſſed, and laid for the Foundation: And a great Feaſt was made on that Day, or on the Saint's Day to which it was dedicated; but the Form of Conſecration was left to the Diſcretion of the Biſhop, as it is at this Day. Some Biſhops, who have conſecrated *Churches*, on entring into them, have pronounced the Place to be holy, *In the Name of the Father*, &c. then with their Retinue of grave Divines, &c. went round the *Church*, repeating the Hundredth Pſalm, and a Form of Prayer, concluding, *We conſecrate this Church, and ſet it apart to Thee, O Lord Chriſt, as Holy Ground*, &c. After which, turning to the Communion Table, and having bowed to it ſeveral Times, they pronounced Bleſſings on all thoſe who ſhould be Benefactors, and Curſes againſt thoſe who ſhould prophane that Place: And then a Sermon hath been preached, and the Sacrament adminiſtred with more than common Ceremony of Bowing, Kneeling, &c. A *Church* in general conſiſts of three principal Parts, that is the Belfry or Steeple, the Body of the *Church* with the Iſles, and the Chancel: And not only the Freehold of the whole *Church*, but of the *Church-yard*, are in the Parſon or Rector; and the Parſon may have an Action of Treſpaſs againſt any one that ſhall commit any Treſpaſs in the *Church* or *Church-yard*; as in breaking of Seats annexed to the *Church*, or the Windows, taking away the Leads, or any of the Materials of the *Church*, cutting the Trees in the *Church-yard*, &c. The Property of the Bells, Books, and other Ornaments, and of the Goods of the *Church*, is in the Pariſhioners; but in the Cuſtody of the Church-wardens, who may maintain Action of Treſpaſs againſt ſuch as ſhall wrongfully take them away. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 255. If a Man erect a Pew in a *Church*, or hang up a Bell, &c. therein, they thereby become *Church* Goods, though not expreſly given to the *Church*; and he may not afterwards remove them. *Stat.* 10 *Hen.* 4. The Parſon only is to give Licence to bury in the *Church*; but for defacing a Monument in a *Church*, &c. the Builder or Heir of the Deceaſed may have an Action. 2 *Cro.* 367. And a Man may be indicted for digging up the Graves of Perſons buried, and taking away their burial Dreſſes, &c. The Property whereof remains in the Party who was the Owner when uſed, and 'tis ſaid an Offender was found guilty of Felony in this Caſe, but had his Clergy. *Co. Lit.* 113. Though the Parſon hath the Freehold of the *Church*, he hath not the Fee-ſimple, which is always in Abeyance; but in ſome Reſpects a Parſon hath a Fee-ſimple qualified. *Litt.* 644, 645. The Uſe of the Body of the *Church*, and the Seats fixed to the Freehold, is common to all the Pariſhioners that pay to the Repairs thereof. The Chancel of the *Church* is to be repaired by the Parſon, unleſs there be a Cuſtom to the contrary; and for theſe Repairs, the Parſon may cut down Trees in the *Church-yard*, but not otherwiſe. 35 *Ed.* 1. The Church-wardens are to ſee that the Body of the *Church* and Steeple are in Repair; but not any Iſle, &c. which any Perſon claims by Preſcription, to him or his Houſe: Concerning which Repairs the Canons require every Perſon who hath Authority to hold Eccleſiaſtical Viſitations, to view their *Churches* within their Juriſdiction once in three Years, either in Perſon, or cauſe it to be done; and they are to certify the Defects to the Ordinary, and the Names of thoſe who ought to repair them; and theſe Repairs muſt be done by the Church-wardens, at the Charge of the Pariſhioners. *Can.* 86. 1 *Mod.* 236. By the Common Law, Pariſhioners of every Pariſh are bound to repair the *Church*: But by the Canon Law, the Parſon is obliged to do it, and ſo it is in foreign Countries. 1 *Salk.* 164. In *London*, the Pariſhioners repair both the *Church* and the Chancel. The Spiritual Court may compel the Pariſhioners to repair the *Church*, and excommunicate every one of them till it be repaired; but thoſe that are willing to contribute ſhall be abſolved till the greater Part agree to a Tax, when the Excommunication is to be taken off; but the Spiritual Court cannot aſſeſs them towards it. 1 *Mod.* 194. 1 *Ventr.* 367. For though this Court hath Power to oblige the Pariſhioners to repair by Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures, yet they cannot appoint in what Sum, or ſet a Rate, for that muſt be ſettled by the Church-wardens, &c. 2 *Mod.* 8. Where a *Church* is ſo much out of Repair, that 'tis neceſſary to pull it down, in ſuch Caſe upon a general Warning to the Pariſhioners, the major Part meeting may make a Rate for pulling it down, and rebuilding it on the old Foundation, and it ſhall be good; and if any Pariſhioner refuſe to pay his Proportion, they may libel againſt him in the Eccleſiaſtical Court. 2 *Mod.* 222. And it is ſaid if a *Church* be down, and the Pariſh is encreaſed, that the greater Part of the Pariſh may raiſe a Tax for the neceſſary Inlarging it as well as the Repairing thereof. 1 *Mod.* 237. But in ſome of our Books we find that if a *Church* falls down, the Pariſhioners are not obliged to rebuild it; tho' they ought to keep it in due Repair. 1 *Ventr.* 35. In a Caſe where Church-wardens made a Rate for Repairs of the *Church*, it was adjudged that the Pariſhioners ought to aſſeſs the Rate, and they are bound to repair the *Church*. 1 *Salk.* 165. *Church* Rates for Repairs, are to be made by the Church-wardens and the major Part of the Pariſhioners, which ſhall bind the others, after a general Notice given; and if the Pariſhioners refuſe or neglect to meet, upon ſuch Notice; or if on Meeting they refuſe to make a Rate, then the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor may make a Rate, and levy it upon the Inhabitants, being firſt confirmed by the Ordinary or Archdeacon. And Rates for repairing of *Churches*, &c. are of Eccleſiaſtical Cognizance; and to be recovered in the Eccleſiaſtical Court: Alſo if a Pariſh is unequally rated, thoſe who are grieved muſt plead it in the Spiritual Court, being ſued there. 1 *Ventr.* 367. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 291. Theſe Rates muſt be made upon the whole Pariſh, and not upon a particular Perſon; and the Charge is in Reſpect of the Land, upon every Occupier, &c. If the Owner lives in another Pariſh, he ſhall be rated for Repairs in the Pariſh where the Lands lie, and not where he liveth; for tho' the Charge is upon the Perſon, yet 'tis in Regard of his Lands: If he let the ſame by Leaſe, then he ſhall be charged in Reſpect of the Rent reſerved, and the Farmer ſhall make up the Reſt. One that hath Lands in a

Village, but doth not inhabit there, is to contribute to the Repairs of the Pariſh *Church*. For *Church* Ornaments, Utenſils, &c. the Charge is upon the Perſonal Eſtates of the Pariſhioners; and for this Reaſon Perſons muſt be charged for theſe where they live: But tho' generally Lands ought not to be taxed for Ornaments, yet by ſpecial Cuſtom, both Lands and Houſes may be liable to it. 2 *Inſt.* 489. *Cro. Eliz.* 843. *Hetley* 131. It has been reſolved that no Man ſhall be charged for his Land to contribute to the *Church* Reckonings, if he do not reſide in the ſame Pariſh. *Moor* 554. The Communion Tables are to be kept in Repair in *Churches*, and covered in Time of Divine Service with a Carpet, &c. And the Ten Commandments to be ſet up at the Eaſt-End of every Church or Chapel, and other choſen Sentences of Scripture upon the Walls. And at the common Charge ſhall be provided a ſtrong Cheſt with a Hole in the upper Part thereof, having three Keys, of which one ſhall be kept in the Cuſtody of the Parſon, and the other two by the Church-wardens ſeverally; which Cheſt is to be fixed in a proper Place in the *Church*, to collect the Alms for the Poor; and the Alms ſhall be quarterly diſtributed to the Poor, in the Preſence of the Chief of the Pariſh. *Can.* 82, 83. By Statute, *Churches* not above ſix Pounds a Year in the King's Books, by Aſſent of the Ordinary, Patron and Incumbent, may be united: And in Cities and Corporations, &c. *Churches* may be united by the Biſhop, Patrons, and Chief Magiſtrates, unleſs the Income exceeds 100 *l. per Ann.* and then the Pariſhioners are to conſent, &c. 37 *H.* 8. *cap.* 21. 17 *Car.* 2. Fifty new *Churches* are to be built in or near *London* and *Weſtminſter*, for the Building whereof a Duty is granted upon Coals, and Commiſſioners appointed to purchaſe Lands, aſcertain Bounds, &c. The Rectors of which *Churches* ſhall be appointed by the Crown, and the firſt Church-wardens and Veſtrymen, &c. are to be elected by the Commiſſioners. 9 *Ann. cap.* 22. A Miniſter by Ordination of Prieſthood receives Authority to preach in the *Church*, though he is nevertheleſs to have a Licence from the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, &c. If a Layman be admitted and inſtituted to a Benefice, and doth adminiſter the Sacraments, marry, &c. theſe Acts performed by him during the Time he continues Parſon in Fact, are good. 3 *Cro.* 775. Miniſters are to declare their Aſſent to the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, &c. and are bound to read Morning and Evening Prayers, on every Holiday, on the 5th of *November*, the 30th of *January*, and the 29th of *May*, as on the Lord's Day. And if any Miniſter ſhall uſe any Form of *Church* Service but ſuch as in the Book of Common Prayer, &c. he ſhall forfeit a Year's Profit of his Living, and ſuffer ſix Months Impriſonment for the firſt Offence; and for the ſecond Offence to be deprived, &c. Stat. 1 *Eliz. c.* 2. And if a Parſon in reading Prayers, ſtand or ſit when he is appointed to kneel, or kneel when he ſhould ſtand, &c. he is puniſhable by this Statute. If any Perſons deprave the Book of Common Prayer, &c. they ſhall be impriſoned ſix Months, and forfeit 100 Marks. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 4. Every Perſon is to repair to his Pariſh *Church* every *Sunday* on Pain of forfeiting 1 *s.* for every Offence; and being preſent at any Form of Prayer uſed contrary to the Book of Common Prayer, is puniſhed with ſix Months Impriſonment, &c. 1 *Eliz. cap.* 2. 23 *Eliz. cap.* 1. Perſons above ſixteen Years of Age, who abſent from the *Church* above a Month, are to forfeit 20 *l. per* Month, &c. But Proteſtant Diſſenters are exempted from Penalties, by 1 *W.* & *M.* And a Perſon is not ſo bound to go to his Pariſh *Church*, but upon reaſonable Excuſe he may go to another; of which Excuſe the Spiritual Courts are Judges. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 438, 455. No Man ſhall cover his Head in the *Church*, in Time of Divine Service, except he have ſome Infirmity, and then with a Cap; and all Perſons are to kneel and ſtand, &c. as directed by the Common Prayer during Service. *Can.* 18. No ill Language is to be uſed, or Noiſe made in *Churches* or *Church yards*; and Perſons ſtriking others there, are to be excommunicated, and loſe one of their Ears: And a Man may not lawfully return Blows in his own Defence in theſe Caſes. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 4. Diſturbing Miniſters officiating Divine Service, incurs three Months Impriſonment; and a Forfeiture of 20 *l.* By 1 *M. cap.* 3. and 1 *W.* & *M.* Any Perſon may be indicted for indecent or irreverent Behaviour in the *Church*; and thoſe that offend againſt the Acts of Uniformity, are puniſhable either by Indictment upon the Statutes, or by the Ordinary, &c.

Church-wardens, (*Eccleſiæ Guardiani*) Are ancient Officers choſen yearly in *Eaſter* Week, by the Miniſter and Pariſhioners of every Pariſh, to look and take Care of the Church and Church-yard, and the Things belonging to the ſame. They are to be choſe by the joint Conſent of the Pariſhioners and Miniſter; and by Cuſtom the Miniſter may chuſe one, and the Pariſhioners another; or by Cuſtom the Pariſhioners alone may elect both, though it be againſt the Canon. 1 *Ventr.* 267. They are to be ſworn into their Offices by the Archdeacon; and if the Archdeacon refuſeth to ſwear a *Church-warden*, a *Mandamus* ſhall iſſue to compel him. 3 *Cro.* 551. As the Pariſhioners chuſe *Church-wardens*, who have a Truſt repoſed in them by the Pariſh as Temporal Officers, they are the proper Judges of their Ability to ſerve, and not the Archdeacon who ſwears them. 5 *Mod.* 325. They are a Corporation to ſue and be ſued for the Goods of the Church; and they may purchaſe Goods, but not Lands, except it be in *London*, by Cuſtom. And they may have Appeal of Robbery for ſtealing the Goods of the Church. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 393. *Cro. Eliz.* 179. But *Church-wardens* cannot releaſe to the Prejudice of the Church: Nor can they diſpoſe of the Church Goods, without the Conſent of the Veſtry. If they waſte the Goods of the Church, the new *Church-wardens* may have Actions againſt them, or call them to account before the Ordinary; though the Pariſhioners cannot have an Action againſt them for waſting the Church Goods, for they muſt make new *Church-wardens*, who muſt proſecute the former, &c. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 788. 1 *Cro.* 145. *Bro. Account* 1. The *Church-wardens* are to take Care of the Repairs of the Church; and if they erect, or add any Thing new to the ſame, they muſt have the Conſent of the Pariſhioners or Veſtry; and if in the Church, the Licence of the Ordinary. 2 *Inſt.* 489. 1 *Ventr.* 367. They have with Conſent of the Miniſter, the Placing the Pariſhioners in the Seats of the Body of the Curch, Appointing Gallery-Keepers, &c. reſerving to the Ordinary a Power to correct the ſame: And in *London*, by Cuſtom, the *Church-wardens* have this Authority

in

in themſelves. Particular Perſons may preſcribe to have a Seat, as belonging to them by Reaſon of their Eſtates, as being an ancient Meſſuage, &c. and the Seats having been conſtantly repaired by them: Alſo one may preſcribe to an Iſle in the Church, to ſit and bury there, always repairing the ſame. 3 *Inſt.* 202. 2 *Cro.* 366. If the Ordinary diſplaces a Perſon claiming a Seat in a Church by Preſcription, a Prohibition ſhall be granted, &c. 12 *Rep.* 106. *Church-wardens* are to ſee that all the Pariſhioners duly reſort to their Pariſh Church, and there continue during the Time of Divine Service: They are not to permit any to ſtand idle, walk, or make any Noiſe in the Church, or to contend for Places, &c. they may apprehend thoſe who diſturb the Miniſter, &c. and juſtify the Appeaſing any Diſorder in the Church or Church-yard; they are to chaſtiſe diſorderly Boys, and take off the Hats of thoſe who would irreverently keep them on. 1 *Saund.* 13. Further they muſt ſearch Ale-houſes on *Sondays*, that there be no Perſons therein, during the Divine Service; and execute Warrants againſt ſuch who profane the Lord's Day, &c. Alſo levy Penalties on Perſons not coming to Church, againſt Profaners of the Sabbath in Paſtimes, Tipling, &c. and for Drunkenneſs, Curſing and Swearing, &c. by divers Statutes. And they are to preſent to the Ordinary, &c. all Things preſentable by the Eccleſiaſtical Laws, which relate to the Church, the Parſon and Pariſhioners; what relates to the Church is chiefly of Repairs; and of the Parſon and Pariſhioners their Duty, the firſt in reading Prayers, Preaching, adminiſtring the Sacraments, &c. and the laſt, in coming to Church, and duly attending the Worſhip of God: They muſt likewiſe preſent Crimes and Offences, ſuch as Drunkenneſs, Inceſt, Blaſphemy, &c. and by Statute Popiſh Recuſants: And if they refuſe to make Preſentments, the Parſons or Vicars, &c. may preſent to the Biſhop all Crimes committed in their Pariſhes. 3 *Cro.* 291. 1 *Ventr.* 114. At the End of the Year, the *Church-wardens* are to yield juſt Accounts to the Miniſter and Pariſhioners, and deliver what remains in their Hands to the Pariſhioners, or to the new *Church-wardens*: In caſe they refuſe, they may be preſented at the next Viſitation, or the new Officers may by Proceſs call them to Account before the Ordinary, or ſue them by Writ of Account at Common Law. And if all the Pariſh have allowed their Accounts of the Church Goods, the Ordinary may nevertheleſs call them to Account before him too, and puniſh them if he find Cauſe; but in laying out their Money, they are puniſhable for Fraud only, not Indiſcretion. If their Receipts fall ſhort of their Diſburſements, the ſucceeding *Church-wardens* muſt pay them the Ballance, and place it to their Account. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 121. *Can.* 89, 109, &c. Diſputes ariſing about *Church-wardens* Accounts, are to be decided before the Ordinary: And for Diſburſements of any Sum not exceeding 40 *s.* the *Church-wardens* Oath alone is a ſufficient Proof; but for all Sums above, Receipts are to be produced, &c. Beſide their ordinary Power, the *Church-wardens* have the Care of the Benefice during its Vacancy; and as ſoon as there is any Avoidance, they are to apply to the Chancellor of the Dioceſe for a Sequeſtration; which being granted, they are to manage all the Profits and Expences of the Benefice for him that ſucceeds, plough and ſow his Glebes, gather in Tithes, thraſh out and ſell Corn, repair Houſes, &c. and they are to ſee that the Church be duly ſerved by a Curate approved by the Biſhop, whom they are to pay out of the Profits of the Benefice. 2 *Inſt.* 489. And they are to join with the Overſeers of the Poor, in making Rates for Relief of the Poor, ſetting up Trades for employing them, placing out poor Apprentices, ſettling poor Perſons, &c. And in the Execution of their whole Office, by Statutes 43 *Eliz.* 14 *Car.* 2. 3 & 4 *W.* & *M.* &c. It is their Duty to collect the Charity Money upon Briefs, which are to be read in Churches, and the Sums collected, &c. to be indorſed on the Briefs in Words at Length, and ſigned by the Miniſter and *Church-wardens*; after which, they ſhall be delivered with the Money collected to the Perſons undertaking them, in a certain Time, under the Penalty of 20 *l.* *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann.* They are to ſign Certificates of receiving the Sacrament, by Perſons to qualify them to bear Offices, &c. And in *London* and within the Bills of Mortality, they muſt fix Fire-Cocks, keep Engines, &c. in their Pariſhes, under the Penalty of 10 *l.* For the Maintenance whereof, the Pariſh is to be aſſeſſed. *Stat.* 6 & 7 *Ann.* There may be ſelect *Veſtries* elected in Pariſhes to make Rates, and take the *Church-wardens* Accounts, &c. But thoſe that do not pay to any Church Rates have no Votes, except the Parſon or Vicar. See *Church.*

Church-Reeve, Is the ſame with *Church-warden*, (*Reve* in the *Sax.* being as much as *Guardian* in the *French*) the Guardian or Overſeer of the Church: As *Shire-Reeve* is the Guardian of the Shire, &c. though afterwards it became a Name of Office: The Word is now out of Uſe, but is mentioned by *Chaucer* on the Juriſdiction of Archdeacons, *viz.*

Of Church-Reves, *and of Teſtaments,*
Of Contracts, and of Lack of Sacraments.

Churcheſſet, or *Chirchſet*, A *Saxon* Word uſed in *Domeſday*, which is interpreted *Quaſi ſemen Eccleſiæ*, Corn paid to the Church. *Fleta* ſays, it ſignifies a certain Meaſure of Wheat, which in Times paſt every Man on St. *Martin*'s Day gave to Holy Church, as well in the Times of the *Britains* as of the *Engliſh*; yet many great Perſons after the Coming of the *Romans*, gave that Contribution according to the ancient Law of *Moſes*, in the Name of *Firſt-Fruits*; as in the Writ of King *Canutus* ſent to the Pope is particularly contained, in which they call that Contribution *Chirchſed*, as one would ſay *Church-ſeed.* Selden's Hiſt. Tithes, pag. 216.

Church-ſcot, Cuſtomary Oblations paid to the Pariſh Prieſt; from which Duty the Religious ſometimes purchaſed an Exemption. *Cowel.*

Churle, *Ceorle*, *Carl*, Was in the *Saxon* Time a Tenant at Will, of free Condition, who held ſome Land of the *Thanes*, on Conditions of Rents and Services: Which *Ceorles* were of two Sorts; one that hired the Lord's Out-Land or tenementary Eſtate, like our Farmers; the other that tilled and manured the Inland or *Demeſnes*, (yielding Work and not Rent) and were thereupon called his *Sockmen* or *Ploughmen.* Spelm.

Cinque Ports, (*Quinque Portus*) Are thoſe ſpecial Havens that lie towards *France*, and therefore have been thought by our Kings to be ſuch as ought to be vigilantly guarded and preſerved

againſt Invaſion: In which Reſpect they have an eſpecial Governor called *Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports*, and divers Privileges granted them, as a peculiar Juriſdiction; their Warden having not only the Authority of an Admiral among them, but ſending out Writs in his own Name, *&c. Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 48. 4 *Inſt.* 222. *Camden* tells us, that *Kent* is accounted the Key of *England*; and that *William*, called *the Conqueror*, was the firſt who made a Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, and Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, which he did to bring that Country under a ſtricter Subjection to his Government; but King *John* was the firſt who granted the Privileges to thoſe *Ports*, which they ſtill enjoy: However it was upon Condition that they ſhould provide a certain Number of Ships at their own Charge for forty Days, as often as the King ſhould have Occaſion for them in the Wars, he being then under a Neceſſity of having a Navy for paſſing into *Normandy*, to recover that Dukedom which he had loſt. And this Service the *Barons of the Cinque Ports* acknowledged and performed, upon the King's Summons, attending with their Ships the Time limited at their proper Coſts, and ſtaying as long after as the King pleaſed at his own Charge. *Somner of Rom. Ports in Kent.* The *Cinque Ports*, as we now account them, are *Dover*, *Sandwich*, *Rumney*, *Winchelſea* and *Rye*; and to theſe we may add *Hythe* and *Haſtings*, which are reckoned as Part or Members of the *Cinque Ports*: Tho' by the firſt Inſtitution, it is ſaid that *Winchelſea* and *Rye*, were added as Members, and that the others were the *Cinque Ports*; there are alſo ſeveral other Towns adjoining that have the Privileges of the *Ports*. Theſe *Cinque Ports* have certain Franchiſes; and the King's Writs do not run there: But on a Judgment in any of the King's Courts, if the Defendant hath no Lands or Goods but in the *Ports*; the Plaintiff may get the Record certified into Chancery, and from thence ſent by *Mittimus* to the Lord Warden, to make Execution. 4 *Inſt.* 223. 3 *Leon.* 3. The Conſtable of *Dover* Caſtle, is Lord Warden of the *Cinque Ports*: And there are ſeveral Courts within the *Cinque Ports*; one before the ſaid Conſtable, others within the *Ports* themſelves, before the Mayors and Jurats; another which is called *Curia quinque Portuum apud Shepway*: There is alſo a Court of Chancery in the *Cinque Ports*, to decide Matters of Equity; but no original Writs iſſue thence. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 793. The Juriſdiction of the *Cinque Ports* is general, as well to Perſonal, as Real and mix'd Actions. And if any erroneous Judgment is given in the *Cinque Ports* before any of the Mayors and Jurats, Writ of Error lies not in *B. R.* but it ſhall be redreſſed, according to the Cuſtom, by Bill in Nature of a Writ of Error, *coram Domino Cuſtode ſeu Guardiano quinque Portuum apud Curiam ſuam*, *&c.* And in theſe Caſes the Mayor and Jurats may be fined, and the Mayor removed, *&c.* 4 *Inſt.* 224. *Crompt. Juriſd.* 138. Though in the *Cinque Ports* the King's Writs do not run, yet they are not *Jura Regalia*, like Counties Palatine, but are Parcel of the County of *Kent*: So that if a Writ be brought againſt one for Land within the *Cinque Ports*, and he appears and pleads to it, and Judgment is given againſt him in the Common Pleas, this Judgment ſhall bind him; for the Land is not exempted out of the County, and the Tenant may wave the Benefit of his Privilege. *Wood's Inſt.* 519. The *Cinque Ports* cannot award Proceſs of Outlawry. *Cro. Eliz.* 910. And a *Quo Minus* lies to the *Cinque Ports*. *Ibid.* 911. If a Man is impriſoned at *Dover* by the Lord Warden, an *Habeas Corpus* may be iſſued; for the Privilege that the King's Writ lies not there is intended between Party and Party, and there can be no ſuch Privilege againſt the King; and an *Habeas Corpus* is a Prerogative Writ, by which the King commands an Account of the Liberty of the Subject. *Cro. Jac.* 543. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 447. *Certiorari* lies to the *Cinque Ports* to remove Indictments, and the Juriſdiction that *Brev. Dom. Regis non currit* there, is only in Civil Cauſes between Party and Party: But this has been held to extend only to Indictments before the Mayors, Barons, *&c.* as Juſtices of Peace, on late Statutes, *&c. Cro. Car.* 252, 253. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 286, 287.

Cippus, A Pair of Stocks. —— *Habeant nec-non* Cippos *& concluſoria in ſingulis Villis, ad Correctionem Delinquentium.* Mon. Ang. Par. 2. fol. 349.

Circa, A Watch; from which *Circuitor*: *Quatuor* Circuitores *Monaſterii quos alia nomine* Circas *vocant, juxta præceptum ſancti Benedicti certis horis circuire debent monaſterii officinas.*

Circada, A Tribute anciently paid to the Biſhop or Archdeacon for viſiting the Churches. *Du Freſne.*

Circuit, or Circuity of Action, (*Circuitus Actionis*) Is a longer Courſe of Proceeding to recover a Thing ſued for than is needful: As if a Perſon grant a Rent-charge of 10 *l. per Annum* out of his Manor of *B.* and after the Grantee diſſeiſeth the Grantor of the ſame Manor, who brings an Aſſiſe, and recovers the Land, and 20 *l.* Damages; which being paid, the Grantee brings his Action for 10 *l.* of his Rent due during the Time of the Diſſeiſin, which he muſt have had if no Diſſeiſin had been; This is called *Circuity of Action*, becauſe as the Grantor was to receive 20 *l.* Damages, and pay 10 *l.* Rent, he might have received but 10 *l.* only for Damages, and the Grantee might have kept the other 10 *l.* in his Hands by Way of Retainer for his Rent, and ſo ſaved his Action, which appears to be needleſs. *Terms de Ley* 128. This Example ſhews that an Action may be rightfully brought for a Debt or Duty, and yet be wrong; for that it might have been as well otherwiſe anſwered and determined.

Circumſpecte Agatis, Is the Title of a Statute made *Ann.* 13 *Edw.* 1. relating to *Prohibitions*, preſcribing certain Caſes to the Judges wherein the King's Prohibition lies not. 2 *Inſt.* 487.

Circumſtantibus, By-Standers; and ſignifies in our Law the Supply or making up the Number of *Jurors*, if any impanelled appear not, or appearing are challenged by either Party, by adding to them ſo many of thoſe that are preſent or ſtanding by that are qualified as will ſerve the Turn. *Stat.* 35 *H.* 8. *cap.* 6. The Act of Supplying is uſually called a *Tales de Circumſtantibus*. See *Tales*.

Citation, (*Citatio*) A Summons to appear, applied particularly to Proceſs in the Spiritual Court. The Eccleſiaſtical Courts proceed according to the Courſe of the Civil and Canon Laws, by *Citation*, *Libel*, &c. A Perſon is not generally to be cited to appear out of the Dioceſe where he lives, unleſs it be by the Archbiſhop, in Default of the Ordinary, where the Or-

dinary is Party to the Suit, in Caſes of Appeal, &c. And by Law a Defendant may be ſued where he lives, though 'tis for ſubſtracting Tithes in another Dioceſe; but it has been made a *Quære* as to local Tithes. 1 *Nelſ.* 449. By the Stat. 23 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 9. Every Archbiſhop may cite any Perſon dwelling in any Biſhop's Dioceſe within his Province for Hereſy, &c. if the Biſhop or other Ordinary conſents; or if the Biſhop or Ordinary, or Judge, do not his Duty in puniſhing the Offence. Where Perſons are cited out of their Dioceſe, and live out of the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop, a Prohibition or Conſultation may be granted: But where Perſons live in the Dioceſe, if when they are cited they do not appear, they are to be excommunicated, &c.

Citatio ad inſtantiam Partis, Is mentioned in 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. for laying Impoſitions on Proceedings at Law.

City, (*Civitas*) By *Cowel* is a Town Corporate, which hath a Biſhop and Cathedral Church, which is called *Civitas*, *Oppidum* and *Urbs*; *Civitas*, in Regard it is governed by Juſtice and Order of Magiſtracy; *Oppidum*, for that it contains a great Number of Inhabitants; and *Urbs*, becauſe it is in due Form begirt about with Walls. But *Crompton* in his Juriſdictions, where he reckons up the *Cities*, leaveth out *Ely*, although it hath a Biſhop and Cathedral Church; and puts in *Weſtminſter*, though it hath at preſent no Biſhop: And Sir *Edward Coke* makes *Cambridge* a City, yet there is no Mention that it ever was an Epiſcopal See. Indeed it appears by the Stat. 35 *H.* 8. *cap.* 10. that there was a Biſhop of *Weſtminſter*; ſince which, by 27 *Eliz. cap.* 5. it is termed a *City*, or Borough: And notwithſtanding what the Lord *Coke* obſerves of *Cambridge*, by the Stat. 11 *H.* 7. *cap.* 4. *Cambridge* is called only a Town. Kingdoms have been ſaid to contain ſo many *Cities* as they have Seats of Archbiſhops and Biſhops: But according to *Blount*, *City* is a Word which hath obtained ſince the Conqueſt; for in the Time of the *Saxons* there were no *Cities*, but all great Towns were called *Burghs*, and even *London* was then ſtiled *Lunden-Burgh*; as the Capital of *Scotland* is now called *Edinburgh*. And long after the Conqueſt the Word *City* is uſed promiſcuouſly with *Burgh*, as in the Charter of *Leiceſter* 'tis called both *Civitas* and *Burgus*; which ſhews that thoſe Writers were miſtaken, that tell us every *City* was or is a Biſhop's See: And tho' the Word *City* ſignifies with us ſuch a Town Corporate as hath uſually a Biſhop and Cathedral Church; yet 'tis not always ſo.

Civil Law, Is defined to be that *Law* which every particular Nation, Common-wealth or City, has eſtabliſhed peculiarly for it ſelf: *Jus Civile eſt, quod quiſque Populus ſibi conſtituit.* But more ſtrictly the *Civil Law* is that which the old *Romans* uſed, compiled from the *Laws* of Nature and of Nations. The twelve Tables were alſo the Foundation of this *Law*; which for its great Wiſdom is as it were the Common *Law*, or the Foundation of it, in all well-governed Kingdoms, a very few only excepted; and no other *Laws* are eſteemed comparable to it for its Equity. The *Civil Law* is either *written* or *unwritten*; and the *written Law* is Publick or Private: Publick, which immediately regards the State of the Common-wealth, as the Enacting and Execution of *Laws*, Conſultations about War and Peace, Eſtabliſhment of Things relating to Religion, &c. Private, that more immediately has Reſpect to the Concerns of every particular Perſon. The *unwritten Law* is Cuſtom introduced by the tacit Conſent of the People only, without any particular Eſtabliſhment: The Authority of it is great, and it is equal with a written *Law*, if it be wholly uninterrupted, and of a long Continuance. The whole *Civil Law* is contained in four Books or Tomes, 1. *The Code.* 2. *The Pandects or Digeſts.* 3. *The Inſtitutes.* 4. *The Novels or Authenticks.* The *Code* is divided into twelve Books, and was the firſt Book of the *Civil Law* which the Emperor *Juſtinian* ordered to be collected: It was publiſhed in the Year 534. and contains the Conſtitutions, &c. of fifty-ſix Emperors, and their wiſe Councils. The firſt Book of it treats of Religion, Prieſts, &c. Other Books are upon Trade, Merchandize, the Exchequer, &c. *The Digeſt or Pandects*, was collected from the Works and Commentaries of the ancient Lawyers, ſome whereof lived before the Coming of our Saviour: This Tome is divided into fifty Books; and upon a more particular Diviſion, the whole Digeſt is divided into ſeven Parts: The firſt Part contains the Elements of the *Law*, as what is Juſtice, Right, &c. The ſecond Part treats of Judges and Judgment: The third Part, of perſonal Actions, &c. The fourth Part, of Contracts, Pawns and Pledges: The fifth Part, of Wills, Teſtaments, &c. The ſixth Part, of the Poſſeſſion of Goods: The ſeventh Part of Obligations, Crimes, Puniſhments, &c. *The Inſtitutes*, contain a Syſtem of the whole Body of *Law*, and are an Epitome of the Digeſt divided into four Books; but ſometimes they correct the Digeſt: They are called Inſtitutes, becauſe they are of Inſtruction, and ſhew an eaſy Way to the obtaining a Knowledge of the *Civil Law*: But they are not ſo diſtinct and comprehenſive as they might be, nor ſo uſeful at this Time as they were at firſt. The *Novels or Authenticks* were publiſhed at ſeveral Times without any Method: They are termed Novels as they are new *Laws*, and Authenticks being authentically tranſlated from the *Greek* into the *Latin* Tongue; and the whole Volume is divided into nine Collations, Conſtitutions or Sections, and they again into 168 Novels, which alſo are diſtributed into certain Chapters: The firſt Collation relates to Heirs, Executors, &c. The ſecond, the State of the Church: The third is againſt Bawds: The fourth concerns Marriages, &c. The fifth forbids the Alienation of the Poſſeſſions of the Church: The ſixth ſhews the Legitimacy of Children, &c. The ſeventh determines who ſhall be Witneſſes: The eighth ordains Wills to be good, though imperfect, &c. And the ninth contains Matter of Succeſſion in Goods, &c. To theſe Tomes of the *Civil Law* we may add the *Book of Feuds*, which contains the Cuſtoms and Services that the Subject or Vaſſal doth to his Prince or Lord, for ſuch Lands or Fees as he holdeth of him. The *Conſtitutions of the Emperor*, are either by a *Reſcript*, which is the Letter of the Emperor in Anſwer to particular Perſons who enquire the Law of him; or by *Edict*, which the Emperor eſtabliſhes of his own Accord, that it may be generally obſerved by every Subject; or by *Decree*, which the Emperor pronounces between Plaintiff and Defendant, upon hearing a particular Cauſe. The Power of iſſuing forth Reſcripts, Edicts and Decrees, was given to the Prince by the *Lex Regia*, wherein the People of

Rome

Rome wholly ſubmitted themſelves to the Government of one Perſon, *viz. Julius Cæſar*, after the Defeat of *Pompey*, &c. And by this Submiſſion, the Prince could not only make *Laws*, but was eſteemed above all coercive Power of them. The Matters wherein the whole *Civil Law* is exerciſed, relate either to *Perſons* in the Commonwealth; or the *Things* belonging or not belonging to them; or the *Actions* whereby Men claim ſuch Things as are due to them by the *Law*, &c. The *Civil Law* is allowed in this Kingdom in the two Univerſities, for the Training up of Students, &c. In Matters of foreign Treaties between Princes; marine Affairs *Civil* and Criminal; in the Ordering of Martial Cauſes; the Judgments of Enſigns and Arms; Rights of Honour, &c. Vide my *Treatiſe of Laws*, *p.* 243, 396.

Clades, *Clida*, *Cleta*, *Cleia*, from the Brit. *Clie*, and the Iriſh *Clia*, A Wattle or Hurdle; and a Hurdle for penning or folding of Sheep, is ſtill in ſome Counties of *England* called a *Cley*. Paroch. Antiq. p. 575.

Claretum, A Liquor made of Wine and Honey, clarified or made clear by Decoction, &c. which the *Germans*, *French* and *Engliſh* called *Hippocras*: And it was from this, the Red Wines of *France* were called *Claret*. ——— *Ad hæc etiam in tanta abundantia vinum hic videas, & ſiceram, Pigmentum, &* Claretum, *muſtum & medonem*. Girald. Cambr. apud Wharton. Angl. Sac. Par. 2. p. 480.

Claim, (*Clameum*) Is a Challenge of Intereſt in any Thing that is in the Poſſeſſion of another, or at leaſt out of a Man's own; as *Claim* by Charter, by Deſcent, &c. Where any Thing is wrongfully detained from a Perſon, this *Claim* is to be made; and the Party making it, may thereby avoid Deſcents of Lands, Diſſeiſins, &c. and preſerve his Title which otherwiſe would be in Danger of being loſt. *Co. Lit.* 250. A Man which hath preſent Right or Title to enter, muſt make a *Claim*; and in caſe of Reverſions, &c. one may make a *Claim* where he hath Right, but cannot enter on the Lands: When a Perſon dares not make an Entry on Land, for Fear of being beaten or other Injury, he may approach as near as he can to the Land, and *claim* the ſame; and it ſhall be ſufficient to veſt the Seiſin in him. 1 *Inſt.* 25. If a Fine is levied of Lands, Strangers to it are to enter and make a *Claim* within five Years, or be barred: Infants after their Age, Feme Coverts after the Death of their Husbands, &c. have the like Time, by Stat. 1 *R.* 3. *cap.* 7. If a Diſſeiſor levy a Fine, and the Diſſeiſee enters his *Claim* in the Record of the Foot of the Fine, this is not ſuch a *Claim* as ſhall avoid the Statute. 4 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 24. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 270. See the Stat. 4 & 5 *Ann.* and *Continual Claim*.

Claim of Liberty, Is a Suit or Petition to the King in the Court of *Exchequer*, to have Liberties and Franchiſes confirmed there by the King's Attorney General. *Co. Ent.* 93.

Clamea admittenda in Itinere per Attornatum, A Writ by which the King commands the Juſtices in Eyre to admit a Perſon's Claim by Attorney who is employed in the King's Service, and cannot come in his own Perſon. *Reg. Orig.* 19.

Clap-board, Is Board cut in order to make Cask or Veſſels; it is mentioned 35 *Eliz. c.* 11.

Clarigarius Armorum, An Herald at Arms. *Blount.*

Clario, A Trumpet. *Statimque clangebant* Clariones *& Tubæ*. Knighton, Anno 1346.

Claſſiarius, A Seaman, or Soldier ſerving at Sea. ——— *Omneſque ejus Capitaneos, Milites &* Claſſiarios, *&c.* Chart. Carol. 5. Imperator. Thomæ Comit. ſurr. dat. in Urbe Londinenſi, 8 Junii 1522.

Claud, (*Brit.*) A Ditch: *Claudere*, to encloſe, or turn open Fields into Encloſures. —— *Dedi & conceſſi totam culturam ad* Claudendum *& faciendum quicquid inde dictis Canonicis placuerit*. Paroch. Antiq. 236.

Claves Inſulæ, Is a Term uſed in the *Iſle of Man*, where all ambiguous and weighty Caſes are referred to twelve Perſons, whom they call *Claves Inſulæ*; i. e. the Keys of the Iſland.

Clavia. In the Inquiſition of Serjeanties in the 12th and 13th Years of King *John*, within the Counties of *Eſſex* and *Hertford*; *Boydin Aylet tenet quatuor libr. terræ in* Bradwell, *per manum* Willielmi *de Done per Serjeantiam* Claviæ, *viz.* By the Serjeancy of the Club or Mace. *Brady's Append. Introduct. to Eng. Hiſt.* 22.

Clavigeratus, A Treaſurer of a Church. —— *Aliter* Willielmus Wallingford *Clavigeratus*. Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. p. 184.

Clauſe Rolls, (*Rotuli Clauſi*) Contain all ſuch Matters of Record as were committed to cloſe Writs: Theſe Rolls are preſerved in the *Tower*.

Clauſtura, Bruſhwood for Hedges and Fences, or an Incloſure. King *Hen.* 3. gave to the Prior and Canons of *Chetwode*, *quinque carucatus* Chauſteræ *ad predictæ terræ* Clauſturam *ſuſtinendam*. *Paroch. Antiq.* 247. This Sort of Wood is in many Parts of *England* called *Teenage*, from Sax. *Tynan*, to encloſe or ſhut; whence to *tine* the Door, is underſtood to ſhut the Door; but this Word hath another vulgar Signification, as to *tine* a Candle, &c.

Clauſum fregit, Signifies in our Law as much as Action of Treſpaſs; and it is a Writ ſo called, becauſe the Defendant is ſummoned thereby to anſwer *Quare Clauſum fregit* of the Plaintiff, that is why he did ſuch a Treſpaſs. It is the Courſe of the Common Pleas, to declare in Actions (eſpecially upon an *Aſſumpſit* or the like) upon a *Quare Clauſum fregit*, as they do on a *Latitat* in the King's Bench. 2 *Ventr.* 192, 259. But by the Lord *Clarendon*'s Orders in Chancery, Curſitors of that Court are not to make Writs of *Clauſum fregit*, &c. in *London*, without ſpecial Warrant from the Lord Chancellor, or Maſter of the Rolls, unleſs it appear by Affidavit that the ſame is the proper Cauſe of Action, &c. In *C. B.* a *Pone* in Treſpaſs, (and here the Proceedings are by *Præcipe* or *Pone*) is made out thus: Wilts ſſ. *Si* A. B. *fec. &c. tunc Pone* C. D. *nuper de, &c. de Placito quare Vi & Armis* Clauſum *& Domum ipſius* A. fregit *& alia Enormia ei intulit, Ad grave Dampn. ipſius* A. *Et contra pacem, &c.* This is delivered to the Filizer of the County to draw out the *Capias, &c.* And Debt may be added to it, *viz. Pone, &c.* C. D. *nuper de, &c. in Com. tuo* Clauſum freg. *apud, &c. Ac etiam in Debito pro* 50 *l. &c.*

Clauſum Paſchæ. Stat. *Weſtm.* 1. *In Craſtino* Clauſi Paſchæ, or *In Craſtino Octabis Paſchæ*, which is all one, that is the Morrow of the *Utas* of *Eaſter*. 2 *Inſt.* 157. Clauſum Paſchæ, i. e. *Dominica in Albis*; *ſic dictum, quod* Paſcha Claudat. *Blount.*

Clauſura Heye, The Encloſure of a Hedge. —— Johannes Stanley *Ar. clamat quod ipſe & hæredes ſui ſunt quieti de* Clauſura Heye *de* Macclesfield

field, *ſcil.* Clauſura *unius Rodæ terræ circiter* Haym *prædict.* Rot. Plac. in Itinere apud Ceſtriam, ann. 14 Hen. 7.

Clawa, A Cloſe, or ſmall Meaſure of Land. —— *Unam* Clawam *terræ cum pertinentiis.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 250.

Clepto2. This Word is taken for a Rogue or Thief. *Hoveden Anno* 946.

Clergy, (*Clerus*) Is taken for the whole Number of thoſe who are *De Clero Domini*, of our Lord's Lot or Share, as the Tribe of *Levi* was in *Judæa*; and are ſeparate from the Noiſe and Buſtle of the World, that they may have Leiſure to ſpend their Time in heavenly Meditation and Prayer. And ſometimes *Clergy* is uſed for a Plea to an Indictment of Felony, *&c.* being an ancient Privilege of the Church, where a Prieſt or one in Orders is arraigned of Felony, before a ſecular Judge, who may pray his *Clergy*; which is as much as if he prayed to be delivered to his Ordinary, to purge himſelf of the Offence objected againſt him. *Staundf. P. C. lib.* 2. *c.* 41: Anciently the *Clergy* ſtrongly inſiſted that by the Law of God, their Perſons were ſo ſacred that they could not, without a Violation of that Law, be convened before, and much leſs be puniſhed by any ſecular Judge; but it hath been obſerved that this is not warranted by Scripture: Though all Perſons in Holy Orders have this Privilege from the *Canon Law.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 337. As to the *Clergy* in general, they are *Regular* or *Secular:* Thoſe are *Regular*, which live under certain Rules, and are of ſome religious Order, and are called Men of Religion, or *the Religious:* Such are all Abbots, Priors, Monks, *&c.* The *Secular*, are thoſe who live not under any certain Rules of the Religious Orders; as Biſhops, Deans, Parſons, Vicars, *&c.* And although the *Clergy* claim an Exemption from all ſecular Juriſdiction, yet *Mat. Paris* tells us, that ſoon after *William* the *Firſt* had conquered *Harold*, he ſubjected the Biſhopricks and Abbeys who held *per Baroniam* (and who till then were exempted from all ſecular Service) that they ſhould be no longer free from military Service; and for that Purpoſe he in an arbitrary Manner regiſtred how many Soldiers every Biſhoprick and Abbey ſhould provide, and ſend to him and his Succeſſors in Time of War; and having placed theſe Regiſters of Eccleſiaſtical Servitude in his Treaſury, thoſe who were aggrieved, departed out of the Realm: But the *Clergy* were not till then exempted from ſecular Service; becauſe by the Laws of King *Edgar* they were bound to obey the ſecular Magiſtrate in three Caſes, *viz.* Upon any *Expedition of the Wars*, and to contribute to the Building and Repairing of *Bridges*, and of *Caſtles* for the Defence of the Kingdom. 'Tis probable that by Expedition to the Wars, it was not at that Time intended they ſhould perſonally ſerve, but contribute towards the Charge: One they muſt do; as appears by the Petition to the King, *Anno* 1267, *viz. Ut omnes* Clerici *tenentes per Baroniam vel feudum laicum, perſonaliter armati procederent contra Regios Adverſarios, vel tantum ſervitium in Expeditione Regis invenirent, quantum pertineret ad tantam terram vel Tenementum.* But their Anſwer was, That they ought not to fight with the Military, but with the Spiritual Sword, that is with Prayers and Tears; that they were to maintain Peace, and not War; and that their Baronies were founded in Charity, for which Reaſon they ought not to perform any military Service. *Blount.* That the *Clergy* had greater Privileges and Exemptions at Common Law than the *Laity* is certain; for they are confirmed to them by *Magna Charta*, and other ancient Statutes: But theſe Privileges are in a great Meaſure loſt, the *Clergy* being included under general Words in later Statutes; ſo that *Clergymen* are liable to all publick Charges impoſed by Act of Parliament, where they are not particularly excepted. Indeed they are not at this Day to undergo temporal Offices, as the Office of Sheriff, Conſtable, *&c.* (though they are ſometimes in the Commiſſion of the Peace, in which Commiſſion they may either act as Juſtices, or not act at their Pleaſure) nor are they to ſerve on Juries, or obliged to appear at Turns and Leets; or to be preſſed to ſerve in the Wars in Perſon, although by Statutes they are compellable to contribute to the Charge of a War, and to Muſters of the Militia: Their Bodies are not to be taken upon Statutes Merchant or Staple, *&c.* for the Writ to take the Body of the Conuſor is *Si laicus ſit*; and if the Sheriff or any other Officer arreſt a *Clergyman* upon any ſuch Proceſs, it is ſaid an Action of falſe Impriſonment lies againſt him that does it, or the *Clergyman* arreſted may have a *Superſedeas* out of the Chancery. In Action of Treſpaſs, Account, *&c.* againſt a Perſon in Holy Orders, wherein Proceſs of *Capias* lies, if the Sheriff return that the Defendant is *Clericus Beneficiatus nullum habens Laicum feodum ubi Summoneri poteſt*; in this Caſe the Plaintiff cannot have a *Capias* to arreſt his Body; but the Writ ought to iſſue to the Biſhop to compel him to appear, *&c.* But on Execution had againſt ſuch *Clergyman*, a Sequeſtration ſhall be had of the Profits of his Benefice. *Clergymen* may not be arreſted in the Church, or Church-yard, while attending on Divine Service, *&c.* upon Pain of Impriſonment, and Ranſom at the King's Pleaſure, and likewiſe to make Agreement with the Party: And he that beats a *Clergyman*, may be obliged to do Penance in the Spiritual Court. But theſe are all the Privileges remaining on civil Accounts: Though by the Common Law, they were to be free from the Payment of Tolls, in all Fairs and Markets, as well for all the Goods gotten upon their Church Livings, as for all Goods and Merchandizes by them bought to be ſpent upon their Rectories; and they had ſeveral other Exemptions, *&c.* Theſe Privileges, for the moſt Part, have been allowed the *Clergy*, that they might with the more Freedom attend the Service of God and Religion, and be reſpected as they ought; and therefore they are not to undertake any ſecular Buſineſs, by which they may be diverted from their Duty, or be brought into Contempt. They are uſed like other Men in criminal Caſes; except as to Burning in the Hand for Felony, from which upon producing of their Orders, or the Ordinary's Certificate they ought to be freed: And though they have had the Privilege of the *Clergy* for a Felony, yet they may again have their *Clergy*, and ſo cannot a Layman. But ſee Stat. 28 *H.* 8. *c.* 1. In ancient Times *Clergymen* convicted of Crimes, were delivered over to the Ordinary, to be puniſhed by the Eccleſiaſtical Laws; but this Privilege is long ſince aboliſhed, nor was it ever allowed in Treaſon or Sacrilege. *Wood's Inſt.* 24. *Parſon's Counc.* 145, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 4, 58, *&c.*

Benefit of Clergy, I have already ſaid is an ancient Privilege of the Church, where one in Orders

ders claimed to be delivered to his Ordinary to purge himſelf of a Felony. And this Purgation was to be by his own Oath affirming his Innocency, and the Oaths of twelve Compurgators as to their Belief of it, before a Jury of twelve Clerks: If the Clerk failed in his Purgation, he was deprived of his Character, whereby he became a meer Layman, or he was to be kept in Priſon till a Pardon was obtained: But if he purged himſelf, he was ſet at Liberty. Sometimes the Delivery to the Ordinary was without Purgation, as upon Attainder by Confeſſion of the Felony, or by Verdict, where the Felony was notorious, and then the Clerk was to be degraded, or kept in Priſon by the Ordinary, *&c.* though in theſe Caſes the Ordinaries would frequently proceed to Purgation. But Purgation is now taken away by Stat. 18. *Eliz. cap.* 7. Which enacts that where an Offender is admitted to his *Clergy*, after Burning in the Hand, he ſhall not be delivered to his Ordinary, but ſhall be enlarged by the Court, *&c.* And the *Benefit of Clergy*, and Burning in the Hand, comes in the Place of Purgation at Common Law. In ancient Times in the King's Courts where Felonies were determined, the Biſhop or his Deputy were to attend to inform the Court whether the Felon could read as a Clerk or not; but the Court was ſtill to judge of his Sufficiency. Since the Stat. 18 *Eliz.* Every Man to whom *Benefit of Clergy* is granted, hath been put to read at the Bar after found guilty, and convicted of the Felony, and ſo burnt in the Hand, and ſet free for the firſt Time, if the Ordinary's Commiſſioner or Deputy ſtanding by did ſay,—— *Legit ut Clericus*; or otherwiſe he was to be hanged. But Reading at laſt, as well as Purgation, is wholly laid aſide; for by the 5 *Ann. c.* 6. if any Perſon convict of ſuch Felony, for which he ought to have the *Benefit of the Clergy*, doth pray the *Benefit* of this Act, he ſhall not be required to read, but ſhall be puniſhed as a Clerk convict. A Lord of Parliament ſhall have the *Benefit of his Clergy*, though he cannot read, without Burning in the Hand, for the firſt Time only; And the King may Pardon the Burning of the Hand in others, which is not ſo much in Nature of a Puniſhment, as a Mark to notify that the Perſon may have his *Clergy* but once. The Privilege of *Clergy* is ſaid to have its Beginning from an Encroachment of the *Pope* upon the temporal Power, in Behalf of the *Clergy*, whom he endeavoured to exempt from the Juriſdiction of lay Judges in caſe of Life and Member; which the temporal Courts would not yield to, but only in Part: And firſt they would indict Clerks for Felony, as well as others, and proceed thereon until the Ordinary did demand them; and if the Ordinary would not demand them, the King's Courts proceeded to Conviction, Attainder and Execution; and if the Ordinary did claim Clerks before Conviction, then an Inquiſition was taken, whether the Party was guilty or not; and if acquitted, was diſcharged, but if found Guilty, then delivered to the Ordinary, *&c.* The Privilege ſo reſtrained was confirmed and eſtabliſhed by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 2. And allowed by divers Acts of Parliament ſince that Time: And though at firſt the *Clergy* never intended that any ſhould have that Privilege, but thoſe who were in Holy Orders, yet afterwards they extended it to thoſe who were not ſtrictly in Orders, but were Aſſiſtants to them in doing Divine Offices. As to Laymen being admitted to this Privilege, it hath been obſerved that in thoſe Days few were bred to Literature, but thoſe who were actually in Orders, or educated for that Purpoſe; and therefore the Way of Trial whether one was a Clerk or no, was by reading, of which the Court was Judge; for if he could not read, the Court would not deliver him as a Clerk, tho' the Ordinary did claim him; and if he did read, he ſhould be allowed as a Clerk, though the Ordinary refuſed him: And Reading being the Way of Trial, whether a Man were a Clerk or not, without further Examination into any other Qualification, by an equitable Conſtruction of the Statutes that eſtabliſhed and extended this Privilege, all Perſons that ſo approved themſelves by reading, were allowed to be Clerks. *Linwood* 92, 100. *Kel.* 180. It appears by our Books that Laymen that could read ever had the Privilege of *Clergy* ſince the 25 *Ed.* 3. which Allowance never was condemned in Parliament, or complained of as a Grievance, but rather approved of: And by the Stat. 18 *Eliz.* every Perſon as well Lay as Spiritual, hath a Right to the *Benefit* of that Statute, for the firſt Offence, in the ſame Manner as *Clergymen. Ibid.* Though it was anciently the uſual Method for the Ordinary to demand the Criminal as his Clerk, before the Court allowed him the *Benefit of his Clergy*; yet there was no Neceſſity for ſuch Demand, but the Court might without it admit a Perſon to the *Benefit of Clergy*, on ſufficient Evidence of his being a Clerk, as upon producing Letters of Orders, or reading as a Clerk, *&c.* except he appeared to have been guilty of Sacrilege, or of breaking of Priſon of the Ordinary, in which Caſes it is ſaid to have been at the Diſcretion of the Ordinary, whether he ſhould have his *Clergy* or not: And as there is no Neceſſity that the Ordinary ſhould demand the *Benefit of the Clergy* for a Clerk; ſo neither is there any that the Priſoner himſelf ſhould demand it, where it ſufficiently appears to the Court that he hath a Right to it, in Reſpect of his being in Orders, *&c.* In which Caſe; if the Priſoner does not demand it, it is left to the Diſcretion of the Judge, whether he will allow it him or not. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 359. Thoſe who demand the *Benefit of Clergy*, are to plead, and put themſelves upon Trial; but after a Clerk hath put himſelf upon Trial, and the Inqueſt are charged with him, ſome Writers tell us that he may, if he deſire it, be admitted to his *Clergy* before the Jury come back; and ſhall not forfeit his Goods, unleſs they find him Guilty. *Ibid.* 358. This Claim of *Clergy* might formerly be made upon Arraignment, or as ſoon as the Priſoner was brought to the Bar: Afterwards it could not be claimed till after Conviction, becauſe it is for the Advantage of the King as to the Forfeiture of the Lands and Goods of the Criminal Convict, and for the Advantage of the Party himſelf to make his Challenges to the Inqueſt; and perhaps he may be acquitted, and then he will not need this Privilege: After Conviction, it may be allowed as a Favour, though the Party does not claim it; yet others ſay that the Criminal muſt claim it. 2 *Inſt.* 164, 633. At Common Law, if the Party had not demanded his *Clergy* before Conviction, he loſt it: But in the Time of *H.* 6. an Alteration was made in the Method of allowing *Clergy*, *viz.* That the Party indicted or appealed, was to anſwer to the Felony, and after Conviction, upon his Demand the Judge to allow him his *Clergy*; which Courſe has been ever ſince obſerved. *Kel.* 100. *Clergy* may be demanded after Judgment given againſt

gainſt a Perſon, whether of Death, &c. And even under the Gallows, if there be a proper Judge there who has Power to allow it. 2 *Hawk.* 357. *Clergy* is never allowed by the Civil Law; ſo that Pirates, &c. ſhall not have *Clergy*. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 449. The Common Law did not deny *Clergy* but in certain Caſes; as in High Treaſon or Sacrilege, where a Perſon was convict of Hereſy; was a *Turk*, *Jew*, or *Infidel*, &c. Alſo Women, were not allowed it; but this is altered by Stat. 3 *W. & M.* By Statutes, *Clergy* is denied in a great many Felonies; though it is allowed in all Caſes where not expreſly taken away: And where *Clergy* is expreſly taken away by any Statute, the Offence muſt be laid in the Indictment to be againſt that very Statute, and the Words of it, or the Offender ſhall have his *Clergy*. Kel. 104. H. P. C. 231.

Clergy is taken away by Statutes, in the following Caſes: Petit Treaſon, Murder, Robbing of Churches, Dwelling-Houſes, or burning of Dwelling-Houſes, Barns, &c. 23 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 1. 1 *Ed.* 6. &c. Alſo Acceſſories to theſe Crimes, 4 & 5 *P. & M.* Perſons guilty of Buggery. 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. Of Horſe-ſtealing, 1 *Ed.* 6. Robbing in Tents or Booths, in Fairs or Markets. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. forging of falſe Deeds or Writings, the ſecond Offence. 5 *Eliz. c.* 14. Taking of Money or Goods privately from the Perſon of another, without his Knowledge: And if any admitted to *Clergy*, hath before committed any other Offence where *Clergy* is not allowed, he may be tried for ſuch Offence, as though there were no Admiſſion of *Clergy*. 8 *El. c.* 4. Rapes of Women: And Stealing of them having Lands, &c. or being Heirs apparent. 18 *Eliz. c.* 7. 39 *El. c.* 9. Stabbing any Perſon, if he die of the Wound within ſix Months; 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 8. Perſons convicted of Invocation or Conjuration of any evil Spirit, uſing Witchcraft, &c. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 12. Acknowledging any Fine, Recovery, Deed inrolled, Statute or Recognizance, Bail or Judgment in the Name of another, not privy and conſenting; 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 26. Concealing the Death of a Baſtard Child, whether born alive or not, 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 27. Cutting, taking, and ſtealing away Cloth from the Rack or Tenters, in the Night-Time; and purloining or imbezilling Armor, Ordnance, or Habiliments of War, Naval Stores, &c. to the Value of 20*s.* but the Judges may cauſe ſuch Offenders to be tranſported. 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5. Cutting out, or diſabling the Tongue, putting out an Eye, ſlitting or cutting off a Noſe or Lip, or cutting off any Limb or Member, with a malicious Intent to maim or diſfigure. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. Perſons who ſhall rob any Dwelling-Houſe in the Day-time any Perſon being therein, or ſhall abet, or command any Perſon in ſuch Robbery; or to break any Dwelling-Houſe, Shop or Warehouſe thereunto belonging, in the Day-time, and feloniouſly take away any Money or Goods to the Value of 5*s.* although no Perſon be therein, &c. 3 & 4 *W. & M. c.* 9. if any Perſon indicted of an Offence for which he would be excluded *Clergy*, ſhall ſtand Mute, not anſwer directly, or challenge peremptorily above 20 Jurors, or ſhall be outlawed on the Indictment. *Stat. Ibid.* And where any Perſon hath once had the Benefit of *Clergy*, the Certificate of the Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of the Peace, or of the Aſſizes, ſhall be a ſufficient Proof. *Ibid.* Forging or Counterfeiting the Seal of the Bank of *England*, or any Bank-Bills, 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 31. Perſons that by Night or Day, in any Shop, Warehouſe, Coach-houſe or Stable, privately ſteal any Goods or Merchandizes of the Value of 5*s.* although the Shop be not broke, &c. 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *c.* 23. Setting forth Pirates, aſſiſting or adviſing any Piracy; or receiving, entertaining or concealing ſuch Pirate, or Veſſels, Goods, &c. piratically taken, 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 7. if any Maſter or Mariner ſhall caſt away, burn or deſtroy any Ship: Or if any Perſon ſhall make a Hole in the Bottom of a Ship, ſteal any Pump, or do any Thing which tends to the Loſs of the Ship. 1 *Ann. c.* 9. 12 *Ann. c.* 18. Where a Perſon convicted of Theft, ſhall have Benefit of *Clergy*, and be burnt in the Hand; the Court may commit the Offender to the Houſe of Correction for any Time not under ſix Months, or above a Year, there to be kept at hard Labour. 5 *Ann. c.* 6. Unlawfully attempting to kill, or aſſaulting and ſtriking, or wounding any one of the Privy Council, in the Execution of his Office. 9 *Ann. cap.* 16. Forging the common Seal of the *South-Sea* Company; or forging or counterfeiting any Bond under the Seal of the ſaid Company, or offering to diſpoſe of any counterfeited Bond knowingly. 9 *Ann. cap.* 21. Forging or Counterfeiting any Stamp or Mark on Vellum, Paper, &c. to defraud the Crown of the Duty, or uttering Parchment, &c. with ſuch counterfeit Stamp. 10 *Ann. c.* 19. Forging or Counterfeiting any Lottery Order, or altering the Number, or Sum of ſuch Order. 12 *Ann. cap.* 2. Servants ſtealing or purloining Goods, &c. of 40*s.* Value from their Maſters. But this is not to extend to the Apprentices under 15 Years of Age, who ſhall rob their Maſters, 12 *Ann. c.* 7. If any Perſons to the Number of twelve, unlawfully and riotouſly aſſembled to the Diſturbance of the Peace, required by a Juſtice of Peace, Mayor, &c. by Proclamation to diſperſe, continue together an Hour after; or if they obſtruct ſuch Proclamation, and then continue an Hour after the ſame. 1 *Geo. cap.* 5. Soldiers inliſted in his Majeſty's Service, exciting or joining in any Mutiny or Sedition, or deſerting the Service, &c. 3 *Geo. c.* 2. Forging any Exchequer Bill or Indorſement thereon, or tendering any ſuch counterfeit Bill, or demanding the ſame to be exchanged for Money knowing thereof. 3 *Geo. c.* 8. If any Perſon ſhall be convicted of Grand or Petit Larceny, who by Law would be intitled to *Clergy*, (except Perſons receiving or buying ſtolen Goods) the Court inſtead of ordering the Offender to be burnt in the Hand or Whipt, may order him to be ſent to the Plantations for ſeven Years, &c. 4 *Geo. c.* 11. Where any Perſon ſhall take any Money or Reward for helping another to ſtolen Goods, unleſs he cauſe the Felon to be apprehended, and brought to his Trial, and give Evidence againſt him. *Ibid.* If any one who ſhall become a Bankrupt, or any by his Order, ſhall remove, conceal or imbezil any Goods, whereof he or any Perſon in Truſt for him was poſſeſſed or intitled to at the Time of the Bankruptcy, to the Value of 20*l.* or any Books of Account, Bonds, Bills, Notes, Papers, &c. relating thereto. 5 *Geo. c.* 24. Forging, Counterfeiting or altering any Receipt, or Warrant, &c. of the *South-Sea* Company upon Subſcriptions for inlarging their Stock. 6 *Geo. c.* 11. Forging any Lottery Ticket or Certificate, &c. 8 *Geo. c.* 2. Forging or Counterfeiting any Letter of Attorney to transfer or aſſign any capital Stock, of any Body Po-

Politick or corporate, eſtabliſhed by Parliament; or to receive any Annuity, &c. or Forging the Name of any Proprietor; or fraudulently demanding to have any Stock transferred, by Virtue of any forged Letter of Attorney. 8 *Geo. c.* 22. If any Maſter of a Ship, &c. ſhall trade with any Pirate, or furniſh him with Stores, Ammunition, &c. or ſhall combine or confederate with Pirates: Or if any Perſon belonging to any Ship, forcibly board any other Ship or Veſſel, and throw over Board, or deſtroy any of the Goods, &c. 8 *Geo. c.* 24. Perſons going abroad armed in Masks and Diſguiſes, robbing Foreſts, Parks, &c. killing or wounding Cattle, ſhooting at any Perſons, or ſending threatening Letters to Perſons, demanding Money, &c. 9 *Geo. c.* 22. In all theſe Inſtances *Clergy is taken away.* Vide *the Statutes.*

Clerico Admittendo, Is a Writ directed to the Biſhop, for *admitting* a *Clerk* to a Benefice, upon a *Ne admittas* tried and found for the Party that procures the Writ. *Reg. Orig.* 31. If a Perſon recover a Benefice, the Patron may have this Writ to the Biſhop, tho' the ſix Months are paſt, if the Church is void, &c. And this Writ begins thus: *Rex venerabili in Chriſto Patri, &c. Cum* A. B. *de, &c. in Curia noſtra Recuperaſſet verſus nos Præſentationem ſuam ad vicariam de, &c. vobis Mandamus quod ad Præſentat. ipſius* A. B. *ad vicariam idoneam Perſonam* admittatis, &c.

Clerico infra ſacros Ordines conſtituto, non Eligendo in Officium, Is a Writ directed to thoſe who have thruſt a Bailiwick, or other Office, upon one in Holy Orders, charging them to releaſe him. *Reg. Orig.* 143.

Clerico capto per Statutum Mercatorum, &c. A Writ for the Delivery of a *Clerk* out of Priſon, who is taken and impriſoned upon the Breach of a Statute-Merchant. *Reg. Orig.* 147.

Clerico convicto commiſſo Gaolæ in defectu Ordinarii deliberando, Is an ancient Writ that lay for the Delivery of a *Clerk* to his *Ordinary*, that was formerly *convicted* of Felony, by Reaſon his *Ordinary* did not challenge him according to the Privileges of *Clerks*. Reg. Orig. 69.

Clerk, (*Clericus*) In the moſt general Signification, is one that belongs to the Holy Miniſtry of the Church; under which, where the *Canon Law* hath full Power, are not only comprehended *Sacerdotes*, and *Diaconi*, but alſo *Subdiaconi*, *Lectores*, *Acolyti*, *Exorciſtæ* and *Oſtiarii*: But the Word has been anciently uſed for a *Secular Prieſt*; in Oppoſition to a *Religious* or *Regular*. *Paroch. Antiq.* 171. And is ſaid to be properly a Miniſter or Prieſt, one who his more peculiarly called *in ſortem Domini*. Blount.

Clerk, In another Senſe denotes a Perſon who by his Function or Courſe of Life, practiſes his Pen in any Court, or otherwiſe; of which *Clerks* there are various Kinds, in the ſeveral Offices, &c. And *Temp.* Ed. 1. Johannes Sawell, *Clericus Domini Regis.* was ſuppoſed to ſignify Secretary or *Clerk* of his Council. *Antiq. Nottinghamſh.* 317.

Clerk of the Acts, Is an Officer in the Navy-Office, whoſe Buſineſs it is to record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, &c. tranſacted by the Lord High Admiral, or Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and Commiſſioners of the Navy; and is mentioned in the Stat. 16 *Car. 2. c.* 5. And 22 & 23 *Car.* 3.

Clerk of the Aſſiſe, Is he that writes all Things judicially done by the Juſtices of *Aſſiſe* in their Circuits. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 227. This Officer is aſſociated to the Judge in Commiſſion of *Aſſiſe*, to take *Aſſiſes*, &c.

Clerk of the Bails, An Officer belonging to the Court of King's Bench. *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. He files the Bail-Pieces taken in that Court, and attends for that Purpoſe.

Clerk of the Check, Is an Officer in the King's Court, ſo called, becauſe he hath the *Check* and Controlment of the Yeomen of the Guard, and all other ordinary Yeomen belonging either to the King, Queen, or Prince; giving Leave, or allowing their Abſence in Attendance, or diminiſhing their Wages for the ſame: He alſo by himſelf or Deputy takes the View of thoſe that are to watch in the Court, and hath the Setting of the Watch. 33 H. 8. *c.* 12. Alſo there is an Officer of the ſame Name in the King's Navy at *Plymouth*, &c. 19 Car. 2. c. 1.

Clerk of the Crown, (*Clericus Coronæ*) An Officer in the King's Bench, whoſe Function is to Frame, Read and Record all Indictments againſt Offenders there arraigned or indicted upon any Publick Crime. He is otherwiſe termed *Clerk of the Crown Office*, and exhibits Informations, by Order of the Court, for divers Offences. On Informations exhibited in the Crown-Office, for Treſpaſs, Battery, &c. Recognizances are to be entered into of 20 *l.* Penalty for the Informer to proſecute with Effect, &c. 4 & 5 *W. & M.*

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Is an Officer in that Court who continually attends the Lord Chancellor in Perſon, or by Deputy: He writes and prepares for the Great Seal, ſpecial Matters of State by Commiſſion, or the like, either immediately from his Majeſty's Orders, or by Order of his Council, as well Ordinary as Extraordinary, *viz.* Commiſſions of Lieutenancy, of Juſtices of Aſſiſe, *Oyer* and *Terminer*, Gaol-Delivery, and of the Peace, with their Writs of Aſſociation, &c. Alſo all General Pardons, at the King's Coronation; or in Parliament, where he ſits in the Lords Houſe in Parliament Time; and into whoſe Office the Writs of Parliament, with the Names of Knights and Burgeſſes elected thereupon, are to be returned and filed. He hath likewiſe the Making out of all ſpecial Pardons; and Writs of Execution upon Bonds of Statute-Staple forfeited, which was annexed to his Office in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, in Conſideration of his chargeable Attendance.

Clerk of the Deliveries, Is an Officer in the *Tower* of *London*, who exerciſes his Office in taking of Indentures for all Stores, Ammunition, &c. iſſued from thence.

Clerk of the Errors, (*Clericus Errorum*) In the Court of *Common Pleas*, tranſcribes and certifies into the King's Bench, the Tenor of the Records of the Cauſe or Action, upon which the Writ of *Error*, made by the Curſitor, is brought there to be heard and determined. The *Clerk of the Errors* in the *King's Bench*, likewiſe tranſcribes and certifies the Records of Cauſes in that Court into the Exchequer, if the Cauſe or Action were by Bill: If by Original, the Lord Chief Juſtice certifies the Record into the Houſe of Peers in Parliament, by taking the Tranſcript from the *Clerk of the Errors*, and delivering it to the Lord Chancellor, there to be determined, according to the Statutes 27 *Eliz. cap.* 8. and 31 *Eliz. c.* 1. The *Clerk of the Errors* in the *Exchequer* alſo tranſcribes the Records, certified thither out of the King's Bench, and prepares them for Judgment in the Court of Exchequer-Chamber, to be gi-

given by the Juſtices of *C. B.* and Barons there. *Stat.* 16 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. 20 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4.

Clerk of the Eſſoins, Is an Officer belonging to the Court of *Common Pleas*, who keeps the *Eſſoin Rolls*; and the *Eſſoin Roll* is a Record of that Court: He hath the Providing of Parchment, and cutting it out into *Rolls*, marking the Numbers thereon; and the Delivery out of all the Rolls to every Officer of the Court; the Receiving of them again when they are written, and the Binding and Making up the whole Bundles of every Term; which he doth as Servant to the Chief Juſtice. The Chief Juſtice of *C. B.* is at the Charge of the Parchment of all the Rolls; for which he is allowed, as is alſo the Chief Juſtice of *B. R.* beſides the Penny for the Seal of every Writ of Privilege and Outlawry, the ſeventh Penny taken for the Seal of every Writ in Court under the Green Wax, or Petit Seal, the ſaid Lord Chief Juſtices having annexed to their Offices or Places, the Cuſtody of the ſaid Seals belonging to each Court.

Clerk of the Eſtreats, (*Clericus Extractorum*) A *Clerk* or Officer belonging to the Exchequer, who every Term receives the *Eſtreats* out of the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office, and writes them out to be levied for the King: And he makes Schedules of ſuch Sums *eſtreated*, as are to be diſcharged.

Clerk of the Hanaper, or **Hamper**, Is an Officer in the Chancery, whoſe Office is to receive all the Money due to the King, for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commiſſions and Writs; as alſo Fees due to the Officers for inrolling and examining the ſame. He is obliged to Attendance on the Lord Chancellor daily in the Term-Time, and at all Times of ſealing, having with him Leather Bags, wherein are put all Charters, *&c.* After they are ſealed, thoſe Bags, being ſealed up with the Lord Chancellor's private Seal, are delivered to the *Controller of the Hanaper*, who upon Receipt of them, enters the Effect of them in a Book, *&c.* This *Hanaper* repreſents what the *Romans* termed *Fiſcum*, which contained the Emperor's Treaſure: And the Exchequer was anciently ſo called, becauſe in *eò reconderentur* Hanapi *& ſcutræ cæteraque vaſa quæ in cenſum & tributum perſolvi ſolebant*; or it may be for that the yearly Tribute which Princes received, was in *Hampers*, or large Veſſels full of Money.

Clerk of the Juries, (*Clericus Juratorum*) An Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, who makes out the Writs of *Habeas Corpora* and *Diſtringas*, for Appearance of *Juries*, either in that Court, or at the Aſſizes, after the *Jury* or Panel is returned upon the *Venire facias*: He alſo enters into the Rolls the Awarding of theſe Writs, and makes all the Continuances from the going out of the *Habeas Corpora* until the Verdict is given.

Clerk Controller of the King's Houſe, An Officer in the *King's* Court, that hath Authority to allow or diſallow the Charges and Demands of Purſivants, Meſſengers of the Green-Cloth, *&c.* He hath likewiſe the Overſight of all Defects and Miſcarriages of any of the inferior Officers; and hath a Right to ſit in the Counting-Houſe, with the ſuperior Officers, *viz.* The Lord Steward, Treaſurer, *Controller*, and Cofferer of the Houſhold, for correcting any Diſorders. *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 12.

Clerk Marſhal of the King's Houſe, An Officer that attends the *Marſhal* in his Court, and records all his Proceedings. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 12.

Clerk of the King's Silver, (*Clericus Argenti Regis*) Is an Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, to whom every Fine is brought after it hath paſſed the Office of the *Cuſtos Brevium*, and by whom the Effect of the Writ of Covenant is entered into a Paper-Book; according to which all the Fines of that Term are recorded in the Rolls of the Court. And the Entry is in this Form: Wilts. *ſſ.* A. B. *dat Domino Regi dimidiam Marcam, &c. pro licentia concordandi cum* C. D. *pro talibus Terris in, &c. & habet per Chirographum per pacem admiſſum, &c.* After the *King's Silver* is entered, it is accounted a Fine in Law, and not before.

Clerk of the King's Great Wardrobe, An Officer of the *King's* Houſhold, that keeps an Account or Inventory of all Things belonging to the Royal *Wardrobe*. Stat. 1 Ed. 4. c. 1.

Clerk of the Market, (*Clericus Mercati Hoſpitii Regis*) Is an Officer of the King's Houſe, to whom it belongs to take Charge of the King's Meaſures, and keep the Standards of them, which are Examples to all Meaſures throughout the Land; as of Ells, Yards, Quarts, Gallons, *&c.* Weights, Buſhels, *&c.* And to ſee that all Meaſures in every Place be anſwerable to the ſaid Standard: Of which Office, you may read in *Fleta*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 8, 9, 10, *&c.* And *Briton* has writ a Tractate of this Matter, which well ſhews the ancient Law and Practice in this Point: Touching this Officer's Duty, there are alſo divers Statutes: By 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 4. The *Clerk of the Market* of the King's Houſe, is to cauſe falſe Weights and Meaſures to be burnt. The 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 19. Enacts that *Clerks of the Market* of the King's or Prince's Houſhold, are only to execute their Offices within the Verge; and Head Officers to act in Corporations, *&c.*

Clerk of the Nichils, or **Nihils**, (*Clericus Nihilorum*) An Officer of the Court of Exchequer, who makes a Roll of all ſuch Sums as are *nihiled* by the Sheriffs upon their Eſtreats of Green Wax, and delivers the ſame into the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office, to have Execution done upon it for the King. *Stat.* 5 *R.* 2. *cap.* 13. *Nihils* are Iſſues by Way of Fine or Amercement, *&c.*

Clerk of the Ordnance, Is an Officer in the *Tower*, who regiſters all Orders touching the King's *Ordnance*.

Clerk of the Outlawries, (*Clericus Utlagariarum*) An Officer belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, being the Servant or Deputy to the King's Attorney General, for making out Writs of *Capias Utlagatum*, after *Outlawry*; the King's Attorney's Name being to every one of thoſe Writs.

Clerk of the Papers, Is an Officer in the Common Pleas; who has the Cuſtody of the *Papers* of the Warden of the *Fleet*, enters Commitments and Diſcharges of Priſoners, delivers out Day-Rules, *&c.*

Clerk of the Parliament Rolls, (*Clericus Rotulorum Parliamenti*) Is that Perſon which records all Things done in the High Court of *Parliament*, and ingroſſeth them in Parchment *Rolls*, for their better Preſervation to Poſterity: Of theſe there are two, one in the Lords Houſe, and another in the Houſe of Commons.

Clerk of the Patents, Or of the Letters Patent under the Great Seal of *England*; an Office erected 18 *Jac.* 1.

Clerk of the Peace, (*Clericus Pacis*) Is an Officer belonging to the Seſſions of the *Peace*: His Duty is to read the Indictments, inrol the Proceedings, and draw the Proceſs; he keeps the Counterpart of the Indenture of Armour; records the Proclamation of Rates for Servants Wages; has the Cuſtody of the Regiſter-Book of Licenſes given to Badgers of Corn; and of Perſons licenſed to kill Game, &c. And he certifies into the *King's Bench*, Tranſcripts of Indictments, Outlawries, Attainders and Convictions, had before the Juſtices of *Peace*, within the Time limited: And by Statute, *Clerks of the Peace*, &c. are to certify the Tenor of every Indictment, Outlawry, &c. into B. R. within forty Days under a certain Penalty. *Stat.* 34 & 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 14. And every *Clerk of the Peace* is to deliver to the Sheriff within twenty Days after *Michaelmas* yearly, an Eſtreat of all Fines, &c. 22 *Car.* 2. The *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County hath the Appointment of the *Clerk of the Peace*, who may execute his Office by Deputy. 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 1. And if a *Clerk of the Peace* miſdemeans himſelf, the Juſtices of *Peace* in Quarter-Seſſions have Power to diſcharge him; and the *Cuſtos Rotulorum* is to chuſe another Reſident in the County, or on his Default the Seſſions may appoint one: The Place is not to be ſold, on Pain of forfeiting double the Value of the Sum given, and Diſability to injoy it, &c. *Stat.* 1 *W.* & *M. Seſſ.* 1. *c.* 21. The *Clerk of the Peace* is to regiſter the Eſtates of Papiſts, and others not taking the Oaths. 3 *Geo.*

Clerk of the Pell, (*Clericus Pellis*) Is a *Clerk* belonging to the Exchequer, whoſe Office is to enter every Teller's Bill into a Parchment-Roll called *Pellis Receptorum*, and alſo to make another Roll of Payments, which is termed *Pellis Exitum*; wherein he ſets down by what Warrant the Money was paid, mentioned in the Stat. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Clerk of the Petty-Bag, (*Clericus Parvæ Bagæ*) An Officer of the *Chancery*; of which Sort there are three, and the Maſter of the Rolls is their Chief. Their Office is to record the Return of all Inquiſitions out of every Shire; to make out all Patents of Cuſtomers, Gaugers, Controllers, &c. all *Conge d'Eſlires* for Biſhops; the Summons of the Nobility and Burgeſſes to Parliament; Commiſſions directed to Knights, and others of every Shire, for aſſeſſing Subſidies and Taxes: All Offices found *Poſt Mortem* are brought to the *Clerks of the Petty-Bag* to be filed; and by them are entered all *Pleadings* of the Chancery concerning the Validity of Patents or other Things which paſs the Great Seal; they alſo make forth *Liberates* upon *Extents* of Statutes-Staple, and Recovery of Recognizances forfeited, and all *Elegits* upon them: And all Suits for or againſt any privileged Perſon are proſecuted in their Office, &c.

Clerk of the Pipe, (*Clericus Pipæ*) Is an Officer in the Exchequer, who having the Accounts of Debts due to the King, delivered and drawn out of the Remembrancer's Offices, charges them down in the Great Roll, and is called *Clerk of the Pipe* from the Shape of that Roll, which is put together like a *Pipe*: He alſo writes out Summons to the Sheriffs to levy the ſaid Debts upon the Goods and Chattels of the Debtors; and if they have no Goods, then he draws them down to the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer, to write Eſtreats againſt their Lands. The ancient Revenue of the Crown ſtands in Charge to him, and he ſees the ſame anſwered by the Farmers and Sheriffs: He makes a Charge to all Sheriffs of their Summons of the *Pipe*, and Green Wax, and takes Care it be anſwered on their Accounts. And he hath the Drawing and Ingroſſing of all Leaſes of the King's Land. In the Reign of King *Hen.* 6. this Officer was called *Ingroſſator Magni Rotuli*. See Stat. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 22.

Clerk of the Pleas, (*Clericus Placitorum*) An Officer in the Court of *Exchequer*, in whoſe Office all the Officers of the Court, upon ſpecial Privilege belonging unto them, ought to ſue or be ſued in any Action, &c. In this Office are alſo proſecuted Actions at Law, by other Perſons as well as Officers of the Court; but the Plaintiff ought to be Tenant, or Debtor to the King, or ſome way accountant to him: The *Clerk of the Pleas* has under him a great many *Clerks*, who are Attornies in all Suits commenced or depending in the Exchequer.

Clerk of the Privy Seal, (*Clericus Privati ſigilli*) There are four of theſe Officers which attend the Lord *Privy Seal*; or if there be no Lord *Privy Seal*, the Principal Secretary of State, writing and making out all Things that are ſent by Warrant from the Signet to the *Privy Seal*, and which are to be paſſed to the Great *Seal*; alſo they make out *Privy Seals*, upon a ſpecial Occaſion of his Majeſty's Affairs, as for Loan of Money, and the like. He that is now called *Lord Privy Seal*, ſeems to have been in ancient Time called *Clerk of the Privy Seal*, but notwithſtanding to have been reckoned in the Number of the Great Officers of the Realm. 12 *R.* 2. *c.* 11. And 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 11.

Clerk of the Rules, Is an Officer in the Court of King's Bench, mentioned in 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. His Office is to look to the Priſoners within the *Rules* of the King's Bench Priſon; make out their Bonds of Surety, and agree with them for the Benefit of the *Rules*, &c.

Clerk of the Sewers, An Officer belonging to the Commiſſioners of *Sewers*, who writes and records their Proceedings, which they tranſact by Virtue of their Commiſſions, and the Authority given them by Statute, 13 *El.* *c.* 9.

Clerk of the Signet, (*Clericus Signeti*) Is an Officer continually attendant on his Majeſty's Principal Secretary, who hath the Cuſtody of the *Privy Signet*, as well for ſealing his Majeſty's Private Letters, as ſuch Grants as paſs the King's Hand by Bill ſigned: And of theſe Officers there are four that attend in their Courſe, and have their Diet at the Secretary's Table. The Fees of the *Clerk of the Signet*, and Privy Seal, are limited particularly by Statute, with a Penalty annexed for taking any Thing more. See 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 11.

Clerk of the Superſedeas, An Officer belonging to the Court of *Common Pleas*, who makes out the Writ of *Superſedeas*, upon a Defendant's appearing to the *Exigent* on an Outlawry, whereby the Sheriff is forbidden to return the Exigent.

Clerk of the Treaſury, (*Clericus Theſaurarii*) Is an Officer of the *Common Pleas*, who hath the Charge of keeping the Records of the Court, and makes out all the Records of *Niſi prius*; he hath the Certifying of all Records into the King's Bench, when a Writ of Error is brought; alſo he makes all Exemplifications of Records being in the *Treaſury*:

And he hath the Fees due for all Searches. He is taken to be the Servant of the Chief Juſtice, and removeable at Pleaſure; whereas all other Officers of the Court are for Life: There is a *Secondary* or *Under-Clerk of the Treaſury* for Aſſiſtance, who hath ſome Fees and Allowances: And likewiſe an *Under-Keeper*, that always keeps one Key of the *Treaſury* Door, and the chief *Clerk* of the Secondary another; ſo as the one cannot come in without the other.

Clerk of the Warrants, (*Clericus Warrantorum*) An Officer belonging to the Common Pleas Court, who enters all *Warrants* of Attorney for Plaintiffs and Defendants in Suits; and inrolls all Deeds of Indentures of Bargain and Sale, which are acknowledged in the Court, or before any Judges out of the Court. And it is his Office to eſtreat into the Exchequer all Iſſues, Fines and Amerciaments, which grow due to the King in that Court, for which he hath a ſtanding Fee or Allowance.

Cleronimus, An old Word ſignifying Heir; it is mentioned in *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *pa.* 129.

Clitones, The Eldeſt, and all the Sons of Kings: This Word is often met with in ancient Authors. In the Charter of King *Æthelred* —— Ethelſtanus Ecbryth, *&c. cum* Clitonis *Epitheto ſubſcribunt.* Mat. Pariſ. pa. 158. —— *Ego* Edgar, *&c. Ego* Edmund. Clito *Legitimus præfati Regis, &c. Selden's* Notes upon *Eadmerus.*

Clive, Cliff. The Names of Places beginning or ending with theſe Words, ſignify a Rock, from the old *Saxon.*

Cloere, A Priſon or Dungeon, 'tis conjectured from *Britiſh* Original: The Dungeon or inner Priſon in *Wallingford* Caſtle, *Temp.* H. 2. was called *Cloere Brien, i. e. Carcer Brieni, &c.* Hence ſeems to come the Lat. *Cloaca*, which was anciently the cloſeſt Ward or naſtieſt Part of a Priſon: The old *Cloacerius* is interpreted *Carceris Cuſtos*; and the preſent *Cloacarius*, or Keeper of a *Jakes*, is an Office in ſome Religious Houſes abroad, impoſed on ſome offending Brother, or by him choſen as an Exerciſe of Humility and Mortification. *Cowel.*

Cloſh, Was an unlawful Game, forbidden by Stat. 17 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 3. and 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 9. It is ſaid to have been the ſame with our *Nine-Pins*, and is called *Cloſh-cayls* by the 33 *H.* 8. At this Time it is allowed; and is called *Kailes*, or *Kittles.*

Clove, Is the two and thirtieth Part of a Weigh of Cheeſe, *i. e.* eight Pounds. 9 *H.* 6. *c.* 8.

Clough, A Word made uſe of for Valey, in *Domeſday* Book: But among Merchants, it is an Allowance for the Turn of the Scale, on buying Goods Wholeſale by Weight. *Lex. Mercat.*

Clunch, In *Staffordſhire* upon ſinking of a *Coal-Mine*, near the Surface they meet with Earth and Stone, then with a Subſtance called *Blue Clunch*, and after that they come to *Coal.*

Cluta, (Fr. *Clous*) Shoes, clouted Shoes; and moſt commonly Horſe-Shoes: It alſo ſignifies the Strakes of Iron with which Cart-Wheels are ſhod. *Conſuetud. Dom. de* Farend. M. S. f. 16. Hence *Clutarium*, or *Cluarium*, a Forge, or Smith's Shop, where the *Clous* or Iron-Shoes are made or apply'd. —— *Tenuit duas Carucatas Terræ de Domino Rege, in Capite per tale ſervitium deferendo Palefridum Domini Regis ſuper quatuor pedes de* Cluario *Domini Regis quotieſcunque ad Manerium ſuum de* Manſfield *venerit, &c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. p. 598.

Clypeus, One of a noble Family: *Clypei Proſtrati*, a noble Family extinct. —— *Sic nobilis* Clypeus *ille Mareſcallorum tot & tantis Hoſtibus Angliæ formidabilis evanuit.* Mat. Pariſ. 463.

Coach, (*Currus*) A Convenience well known; and for the regulating of Hackney *Coaches* in *London*, there are ſeveral Statutes. By 9 *Ann.* Eight hundred Hackney *Coaches*, and Two hundred Chairs, are allowed in *London* and *Weſtminſter*; which are to be licenſed by Commiſſioners, and pay a Duty to the Crown: And if any Perſon drive a Hackney *Coach* without Licenſe, he ſhall forfeit 5*l.* and a Chair 40*s.* Coachmen and Chairmen, giving abuſive Language, or demanding more than their Fare, *&c.* a Juſtice of Peace may Order them to pay not exceeding 20*s.* to the Poor, and not being able to pay it, ſend them to the Houſe of Correction; and Perſons not paying Coachmen their Fare, orcutting or defacing *Coaches*, *&c.* a Juſtice will order to make Satisfaction, and on Refuſal, may bind them over to the Quarter-Seſſions: The 1 *Geo.* ordains that where Coachmen refuſe to go at, or exact more for their Hire than is limited by the Act, they ſhall forfeit not exceeding 3*l.* nor under 10*s.* and the Commiſſioners have Power to determine it. The Fare of Hackney Coachmen in *London*, or within ten Miles thereof, is 10*s. per* Day, allowing 12 Hours to the Day; and by the Hour not above 1*s.* 6*d.* for the Firſt, and 1*s.* for every Hour after: And none are obliged to pay above 1*s.* for the Uſe of any Hackney *Coach* for any Diſtance, not mentioned in the Act, which is not above one Mile and four Furlongs; nor above 1*s.* 6*d.* for any Diſtance not exceeding two Miles: The Fare of a Hackney Chair is 1*s.* for any Diſtance not exceeding a Mile; and 1*s.* 6*d.* for any Diſtance not exceeding a Mile and four Furlongs. There are ſeveral Places and Diſtances mentioned in the Act for the Extent of the reſpective Fares; and other Diſtances meaſured and rated by the Commiſſioners, in Purſuance of the Statutes. Coachmen are to have Numbers to their *Coaches* on Tin-Plates, or ſhall forfeit 5*l.* and refuſing any Perſon to take the Number of their Coaches, or giving a wrong Number, incurs the Forfeiture of a Sum not exceeding 40*s.* none but licenſed *Coaches* are to ply at Funerals for Hire, under the Penalty of 5*l.* Drivers of Hackney *Coaches*, are to give Way to Perſons of Quality, and Gentlemen's *Coaches*, on the Penalty of 10*s.* On *Sundays*, there are only One hundred and ſeventy-five *Coaches* to ply; which are to be appointed by the Cammiſſioners. And there are ſeveral Standings of *Coaches*, at the moſt noted Parts of the Town; ordered by the Commiſſioners to be in the Middle of Streets, *&c. Vide* 9 Ann. c. 23. 1 Geo. c. 57.

Coadjutor, (*Lat.*) A Fellow-helper or Aſſiſtant; particularly applyed to one appointed to aſſiſt a *Biſhop*, being grown old and infirm, ſo as not to be able to perform his Duty.

Coals. The Sack of *Coal* is to contain four Buſhels of clean *Coals:* And Sea *Coals* brought into the River *Thames*, and ſold, ſhall be after the Rate of thirty-ſix Buſhels to the Chaldron; and One hundred and twelve Pounds the Hundred, *&c.* The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen in *London*, and Juſtices of the Peace of the ſeveral Counties, or three of them, are impowered to ſet the Price of all *Coals* to be ſold by Retail; and if any Perſon ſhall refuſe to ſell for ſuch Prices, they may appoint Officers to enter any Wharfs or Places where *Coals* are kept, and cauſe the *Coals* to be ſold at the Prices appointed. 7 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 7.

6. c. 7. 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. *ca.* 2. Commiſſioners are ordained for Meaſuring and Marking the Keels of Boats, &c. for *Coals*: And there are ſeveral Statutes which lay a Duty on *Coals*; and relating to the *Colliery* at *New-Caſtle*, &c. 30 Car. 2. 6 & 7 W. 3. 9 & 10 W. 3. 8 & 9 Ann. &c.

Cotherings, An Exaction or Tribute in *Ireland*, now reduced to chief Rents. See *Bonaght*.

Cocket, (*Cockettum*) Is a Seal belonging to the King's Cuſtom-Houſe: Alſo a Scroll of Parchment ſealed and delivered by the Officers of the Cuſtom-Houſe to Merchants, as a Warrant that their Merchandizes are cuſtomed; which Parchment is otherwiſe called *Literæ de Coketto*, or *Literæ Teſtimoniales de* Coketto. 11 *H.* 6. *Reg. Orig.* 192, 179. So it is uſed, 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *ca.* 14, &c. The Word *Cockettum* or *Cocket*, is likewiſe taken for the Cuſtom-Houſe or Office where Goods to be tranſported were firſt entered, and paid their Cuſtom, and had a *Cocket* or Certificate of Diſcharge: And *Cockettata Lana* is Wool duly enter'd and *cocketted*, or authorized to be tranſported. *Cowel.* *Cocket* is likewiſe uſed for a Sort of Meaſure, as we may read in *Fleta*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 9. *Panis vero integer quadrantalis frumenti ponderabit unum* Cocket & *dimidium*: And it is made Uſe of for a Diſtinction of Bread, in the Statute of Bread and Ale. 51 *H.* 3. Where Mention is made of *Waſtel-Bread*, Cocket-*Bread*, *Bread of Treet*, and *Bread of Common Wheat*; the Waſtel-Bread being what we call now the *fineſt Bread*, or *French* Bread; the *Cocket*-Bread, the ſecond Sort of *white Bread*; Bread of Treet, and of common Wheat, *Brown*, or *Houſhold Bread*, &c.

Cocletus, A Boat-man, Cockſwain or Coxon. *Cowel.*

Cocus, *Coculum*, A Cogue, or little drinking Cup, in Form of a ſmall Boat, uſed eſpecially at Sea; and ſtill retained in a *Cogue* of Brandy. Theſe drinking Cups are alſo uſed in Taverns to drink new Sherry, and other white Wines, which look foul in a Glaſs.

Codicil, (*Codicillus*, from *Codex* a Book, a Writing) Is a Schedule or Supplement to a Will, where any Thing is omitted, which the Teſtator would add, or he would explain, alter, or retract what he hath done; and it is the ſame with a Teſtament, but that it is without an Executor: And one may leave behind him only one Teſtament, but as many *Codicils* as he pleaſes. *Weſt. Symb. p.* 636. A *Codicil* is taken as Part of the Will; and the *Codicils* ought to be annexed to the Teſtament, and the Executor is to ſee that they are all performed: If the Will or *Codicils* are kept from the Executor, he may force the Party detaining them to deliver them up by the Eccleſiaſtical Law, and recover them in the Spiritual Court. Some Writers conferring a *Teſtament*, and a *Codicil* together, call a Teſtament a great Will, and a *Codicil* a little one.

Cofra, A Coffer, Cheſt or Trunk.——*Cuſtos Collegii*, &c. & *Miniſtri ejuſdem non ſunt dotati quacunque dote temporali ſeu Spirituali, vivente fundatore ejuſdem; ſed fuerunt ſtipendiarii capientes certam ſummam pecuniæ de* Cofris *dicti fundatoris*. Munimenta Hoſpit. SS. Trinit. de Pontefracto, M. S. fol. 50.

Cofferer of the King's Houſhold, Is a Principal Officer of the *King*'s Houſe next under the *Controller*, who in the Counting-Houſe, and elſewhere, hath a ſpecial Charge and Overſight of other Officers of the Houſhold, to all which he pays their Wages: This Officer paſſes his Accounts in the Exchequer, and is mentioned in 39 *Eliz. c.* 7.

Cogs, (*Cogones*) A Kind of Boats or Veſſels, uſed in the Rivers *Ouſe* and *Umber*. Stat. 23 H. 8. c. 18.

Coggle, A ſmall fiſhing Boat, upon the Coaſts of *Yorkſhire*: It is alſo called a little *Cogge*, from the old Teuton. *Kogge* a Ship; whence the Lat. *Coggo*, *Cogga*, &c. *Anno* 1066. *Præparatis* Cogonibus, *Galleis*, & *aliis navibus*, &c. Mat. Pariſ. And hence the old Lat. *Cogcio*, a wandering and begging Seaman; and the *Cogciones*, *Cogmen*, or Boatmen, who after Shipwreck or Loſſes by Sea, travelled about to defraud the People by begging and ſtealing, are reſtrained by many civil and good Laws. *Du Freſne*.

Cognatione, A Writ of Coſenage. See *Coſenage*.

Cogniſance, (Fr. *Conuſance*, Lat. *Cognitio*) Is uſed diverſly in our Law: Sometimes it is an Acknowledgment of a *Fine*, or Confeſſion of a Thing done; and there is *Cogniſance* of taking a *Diſtreſs*: Sometimes it is the Hearing of a Matter judicially, as to take *Cogniſance* of a *Cauſe*: And ſometimes it ſignifies a Juriſdiction, as *Cogniſance of Pleas* is a Power to call a Cauſe or Plea out of another Court; which none can but the King, or by Charter. This *Cogniſance* of Pleas is a Privilege granted by the King to a City or Town, to hold Plea of all Contracts, &c. within the Liberty of the Franchiſe; and when any Man is impleaded for ſuch Matters in the Courts of *Weſtminſter*, the Mayor, &c. of ſuch Franchiſe may ask *Cogniſance* of the Plea, and demand that it ſhall be determined before them: But if the Courts at *Weſtminſter* be poſſeſſed of the Plea before *Cogniſance* is demanded, it is then too late. *Terms de Ley* 178, 179.——*Cogniſance* alſo ſignifieth the Badge of a Waterman or Servant, which is uſually the Giver's *Creſt*, whereby he is known to belong to this or that Nobleman or Gentleman.

Cogniſor, and **Cogniſee**, *Cogniſor*, Is he that paſſeth or acknowledgeth a Fine of Lands or Tenements to another; and *Cogniſee* is he to whom the Fine of the ſaid Lands, &c. is acknowledged. *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 5.

Cognitiones, Enſigns or Arms, or rather a military Coat painted with Arms. ——*Cum viderunt Hoſtes Chriſti armis, vexillis* & Cognitionibus *picturatis*, &c. Mat. Pariſ. 1250.

Cognitionibus Mittendis, Is a Writ to one of the King's Juſtices of the Common Pleas, or other that hath Power to take a Fine, who having taken the Fine defers to certify it, commanding him to certify the ſame. *Reg. Orig.* 68.

Cognovit Actionem, Is where a Defendant acknowledges or confeſſes the Plaintiff's Cauſe againſt him to be juſt and true, and after Iſſue ſuffers Judgment to be entered againſt him without Trial.

Cogware, Is ſaid to be a Sort of coarſe Cloaths, made in divers Part of *England*, of which Mention is made in the 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 10.

Cohuagium, A Tribute paid by thoſe who meet promiſcuouſly in a Market or Fair; *Cohua* ſignifying a promiſcuous Multitude of Men in a Fair or Market. —— *Quieti ab omni Theloneo, Paſſagio, Pontagio*, Cohuagio, *Pallagio*, &c. Du Cange.

Coif, (*Coifa*) A Title given to Serjeants at Law; who are called *Serjeants of the Coif*, from the Lawn *Coif* they wear on their Heads under

their Caps, when they are created. The Uſe of it was anciently to cover *Tonſuram Clericalem*, otherwiſe called *Corona Clericalis*; becauſe the Crown of the Head was cloſe ſhaved, and a Border of Hair left round the lower Part, which made it to look like a Crown. *Blount.*

Coin, (*Cuna*, *Pecunia*) Seems to come from the Fr. *Coign*, *i. e. Angulus*, a Corner; whence it has been held, that the ancienteſt Sort of *Coin* was ſquare with Corners, and not round as it now is: It is any Sort of Money *coined*. Cromp. Juriſd. 220. *Coin* is a Word collective, which contains in it all manner of the ſeveral Stamps and Species of Money in any Kingdom: And this is one of the Royal Prerogatives belonging to every Sovereign Prince, that he alone in his own Dominions may order and diſpoſe the Quantity and Value, and Faſhion of his *Coin*. But the *Coin* of one King is not current in the Kingdom of another, unleſs it be at great Loſs; though our King by his Prerogative may make any Foreign *Coin* lawful Money of *England* at his Pleaſure, by Proclamation. *Terms de Ley* 136. If a Man binds himſelf by Bond to pay One hundred Pounds of lawful Money of *Great Britain*, and the Perſon bound, the Obligor, pays the Obligee the Money in *French*, *Spaniſh*, or other *Coin*, made current either by Act of Parliament, or the King's Proclamation, the Obligation will be well performed. 1 *Inſt.* 207. But 'tis ſaid a Payment in Farthings, is not a good Payment. 2 *Inſt.* 517. When a Perſon has accepted of Money in Payment from another, and put the ſame into his Purſe, it is at his Peril after his Allowance; and he ſhall not then take Exception to it, notwithſtanding he preſently reviews it. *Terms de Ley.* By Statute, any Perſon may break or deface Pieces of Silver Money ſuſpected to be counterfeit or diminiſhed, otherwiſe than by wearing: But if ſuch Pieces on breaking, &c. are found to be good *Coin*, it will be at the Breaker's Peril, who ſhall ſtand to the Loſs of it. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *ca.* 21. *Coins* of Gold and Silver are to paſs notwithſtanding ſome of them are cracked, or worn; but not if they are clipt. 19 *H.* 7. *cap.* 5. Counterfeiting, Impairing, or Clipping of the King's *Coin*, is made High Treaſon. 25 *Ed.* 3. 14. and 18 *Eliz. cap.* 7. It is alſo High Treaſon to make any Stamp, Dye, Mould, &c. for *coining*, except by Perſons imployed in the *Mint*, &c. Conveying ſuch out of the *Mint*, is the ſame; and ſo is Colouring Metal reſembling *Coin* of Gold or Silver, marking it on the Edges, &c. And if any Perſons mix blanched Copper with Silver, to make it heavier, and look like Gold, or receive, or pay counterfeit mill'd Money, it is Felony. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 26. The Statutes which ordain mill'd Money to be made, give Liberty to any Perſon to refuſe hammer'd Silver *Coin*, as not being the lawful *Coin* of this Kingdom. 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 2. Counterfeiting of the *Coin* extends only to Gold and Silver *Coin*; for the *Coining* of Farthings or Half-pence, or Pieces to go for ſuch, of Copper, incurs a Penalty of 5 *l.* for every Pound-weight, by Stat. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *cap.* 33. Perſons apprehending Money-*Coiners*, Clippers, &c. are to have 40 *l.* Reward; and a guilty Perſon diſcovering two others, to be pardoned, &c. 6 & 7 *W.* 3. In the ſeventh Year of King *William* III. an Act was made for calling in all the old *Coin* of the Kingdom, and to melt it down and recoin it; the Deficiences whereof were to be made good at the publick Charge: And in every Hundred-weight *coined*, 40 *l.* was to be Shillings, and 10 *l.* Six-pences, under certain Penalties. Perſons bringing Plate to the *Mint* to be *coined*, were to have the ſame Weight of Money delivered out, as an Encouragement; and Receivers General of Taxes, &c. were to receive Money at a large Rate *per* Ounce. Our Guineas have been raiſed and fallen, as Money has been Scarce or Plenty, ſeveral Times by Statute: And *anno* 3 *Geo.* on a Scarcity of Silver *Coin*, for Remedy, Guineas were ſunk to 21 *s.* at which they now paſs by Proclamation. See *Money.*

Coinage, (*Cunagium*) Is the Stamping and Making of Money, by the King's Authority. And there is a Duty of 10 *s. per* Ton on Wine, Beer, and Brandy imported, called the *Coinage-Duty*, granted for the Expence of the King's *Coinage*, not exceeding 3000 *l. per ann. Stat.* 18 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5. See 1 *Geo. c.* 43. 9 *Geo. c.* 19.

Colibert, (*Coliberti*) Were Tenants in free Socage; and particularly ſuch Villains as were manumitted or made Freemen. *Domeſday.* But they had not an abſolute Freedom; for though they were better than Servants, yet they had ſuperior Lords to whom they paid certain Duties, and in that Reſpect they might be called Servants, though they were of middle Condition between Freemen and Servants. —— *Libertate carens* Colibertus *dicitur eſſe. Du Cange.* They are thought to be the ſame with *Colonus.*

Collateral, (*Collateralis*) From the Lat. *Leterale*, Sideways, or that which hangeth by the Side, not direct: As *Collateral Aſſurance* is that which is made over and above the Deed it ſelf: *Collateral* Security, is where a Deed is made of other Lands, beſides thoſe granted by the Deed of Mortgage: And if a Man covenants with another, and enters into Bond for Performance of his Covenant, the Bond is a *Collateral* Aſſurance; becauſe it is external, and without the Nature and Eſſence of the Covenant. If a Man hath Liberty to pitch Booths or Standings, for a Fair or Market in another Perſon's Ground; it is *Collateral* to the Ground. The private Woods of a common Perſon, within a Foreſt, may not be cut without the King's Licenſe; it being a Prerogative *Collateral* to the Soil. And to be ſubject to the Feeding of the King's Deer, is *Collateral* to the Soil of a Foreſt. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 185. *Manwood p.* 66.

Collateral Diſcent, and Collateral Warranty; See *Diſcent* and *Warranty.*

Collation of a Benefice, (*Collatio Beneficii*) Signifies the Beſtowing of a *Benefice* by the Biſhop, when he hath Right of Patronage. And it differs from Inſtitution in this, that *Inſtitution* is performed by the Biſhop upon the Preſentation of another, and *Collation* is his own Act of Preſentation; and it differeth from *Preſentation*, as it is the Giving of the Church to the Parſon, and Preſentation is the Giving or Offering of the Parſon to the Church. But *Collation* ſupplies the Place of Preſentation and Inſtitution, and amounts to the ſame as Inſtitution, where the Biſhop is both Patron and Ordinary. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 273. Anciently the Right of Preſentation to all Churches, was in the Biſhop; and now if the Patron neglects to preſent to a Church, then this Right returns to the Biſhop by *Collation*: And if the Biſhop neglects to collate within ſix Months after the Lapſe of the Patron, then the Archbiſhop hath a Right to do it; and if the Archbiſhop neglects, then it devolves to the King; the one

one as Superior, to ſupply the Defects of Biſhops, the other as Supreme, to reform all Defects of Government. As a Biſhop may neglect to *collate*, ſo it may happen that he may make his *Collation* without Title; but ſuch a wrongful *Collation* doth not put the true Patron out of Poſſeſſion; for after the *Collatee* of the Biſhop is inſtituted and inducted, he may preſent this Clerk: And *Collation* in this Caſe, ſhall be intended only as a proviſional Incumbency to perform Divine Service 'till Preſentment is made by the true Patron. 1 *Inſt.* 344. By *Collation* the Church is not full; and a right Patron may bring his Writ at any Time to remove the Perſon *collated*; except his Right be likewiſe to *collate*, when *Plenarty by Collation* may be pleaded. *Wood's Inſt.* 159. Where a Biſhop gives a Benefice as *Patron*, he *collates* to it *Jure Pleno*; and when by *Lapſe*, he doth it *Jure devoluto*.

Collatione facta uni poſt Mortem alterius, Is a Writ directed to the Juſtices of the *Common Pleas*, commanding them to iſſue their Writ to the Biſhop, for the Admiſſion of a Clerk in the Place of another preſented by the King; who died during the Suit between the King and the Biſhop's Clerk: For Judgment once paſſed for the King's Clerk, and he dying before Admittance, the King may beſtow his Preſentation on another. *Reg. Orig.* 31.

Collatione Heremitagii, A Writ whereby the King conferred the Keeping of an *Hermitage* upon a Clerk. *Reg. Orig.* 303, 308.

Collation of Seals. This was when upon the ſame appending Ribbon or Label, one Seal was ſet on the Back or Reverſe of the other. ——— *Ad majorem ſecuritatem Præmiſſorum, Sigillum diſcreti viri Officialis Domino* Batho-Well. *Epiſcopi filo medio per modum* Collationis, *ſigillo meo apponi procuravi.* Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. M. S. 105.

Collegiate Church, Is that which conſiſts of a Dean and ſecular Canons; or more largely, it is a Church built and endowed for a Society, or Body Corporate, of a Dean or other Preſident, and ſecular Prieſts, as Canons or Prebendaries in the ſaid Church. There were many of theſe Societies diſtinguiſhed from the Religious or Regulars, before the *Reformation:* And ſome are eſtabliſh'd at this Time; as *Weſtminſter, Windſor, Wincheſter, Southwell, Manchester*, &c.

Colluſion, (*Colluſio*) Is a deceitful Agreement or Compact between Two, or more, for the One to bring an Action againſt the other, to ſome evil Purpoſe, as to defraud a third Perſon of his Right, *&c.* The Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 32. gives the Writ *Quale jus*, and Enquiry in ſuch Caſes: And there are ſeveral other Statutes relating to Deeds, made by *Colluſion* and Fraud. The Caſes particularly mentioned by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. are of *Quare Impedit, Aſſiſe, &c.* which any Corporation brings againſt another, with Intent to recover the Land or Advowſon, for which the Writ is brought in Mortmain, *&c. Vide* the Statute.

Colonus, An Husbandman or Villager, who was bound to pay yearly a certain Tribute, or at certain Times in the Year to plough ſome Part of the Lord's Land; and from hence comes the Word *Clown*; who is called by the Dutch *Boor.*

Colour, (*Color*) Signifies a probable Plea, but what is in Fact falſe; and hath this End, to draw the Trial of the Cauſe from the Jury to the Judges: And therefore *Colour* ought to be Matter in Law, or doubtful to the Jury. This *Colour* is uſed in Aſſiſes, or Action of Treſpaſs; and every *Colour* ought to have theſe Qualities following: 1. It ought to be doubtful to the Lay-Gents, as in Caſe of a Deed of Feoffment pleaded, and it is a Doubt whether the Land paſſeth by the Feoffment, without Livery, or no. 2. *Colour* ought to have Continuance, tho' it wants Effect. 3. It ſhould be ſuch *Colour*, that if it were effectual, would maintain the Nature of the Action; as in Aſſiſe, to give *Colour* of Freehold, *&c.* 10 *Rep.* 88, 91. *Colour* ought to be ſuch a Thing, which is a good *Colour* of Title, and yet it is not any Title. *Cro. Jac.* 122. The Reaſon of giving *Colour* in Treſpaſs is, for that the Defendant's Plea may not amount to the general Iſſue. If a Man juſtifies his Entry for ſuch a Cauſe as binds the Plaintiff or his Heirs for ever, he ſhall not give any *Colour:* But if he pleads a Deſcent in Bar, he muſt give *Colour*, becauſe this binds the Poſſeſſion, and not the Right; ſo that when the Matter of the Plea bars the Plaintiff of his Right, no *Colour* muſt be given. When the Defendant entitles himſelf by the Plaintiff; where a Perſon pleads to the Writ, or to the Action of the Writ; he who juſtifies for Tithes; or where the Defendant juſtifies as Servant; in all theſe Caſes no *Colour* ought to be given. 10 *Rep.* 91. *Lutw.* 1343. Where the Defendant doth not make a Special Title to himſelf, or any other, he ought to give *Colour* to the Plaintiff. *Cro. El.* 76. In Treſpaſs for Taking and Carrying away twenty Loads of Wood, *&c.* the Defendant ſays, that *A. B.* was poſſeſſed of them, *ut de bonis propriis*, and that the Plaintiff claiming them by *Colour* of a Deed after made, took them, and the Defendant retook them; and adjudged that the *Colour* given to the Plaintiff, makes a good Title to him, and confeſſeth the Intereſt in him. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 275. *Colour* is for this Cauſe, *viz.* Where the Defendant juſtifies by Title in Treſpaſs or Aſſiſe, if he do not give the Plaintiff *Colour*, his Plea amounteth only to Not guilty; for if the Defendant hath Title, he is not Guilty. 1 *Rep.* 79, 108. *Terms de Ley* 140.

Colour of Office, (*Color Officii*) Signifies an Act evilly done by the Countenance of an Office; and is always taken in the worſt Senſe, being grounded upon Corruption, to which the *Office* is as a Shadow and *Colour.* Plowd. Comment. 64. See *Extortion.*

Colpices, (*Colpicium, Colpiciis*) Young Poles, which being cut down, make Leavers or Lifters; and in *Warwickſhire* they are called *Colpices* to this Day. *Blount.*

Colpo, A ſmall Wax-Candle, *à* Copo *de Cere:* We read in *Hoveden*, that when the King of *Scots* came to the *Engliſh* Court, as long as he ſtaid there, he had every Day, *De Liberatione triginta ſol. & duodecim vaſſellos Dominicos, & quadraginta groſſos longos* Colpones *de Dominica Candela Regis, &c. Anno* 1194.

Combarones, The Fellow Barons, or Commonalty of the Cinque Ports: King *Hen.* 3. grants to the Barons, or Freemen of the Port of *Feverſham, quietantiam de omni Thelonio, & Conſuetudine, ſicut ipſi & anteceſſores ſui, &* Combarones *ſui de Quinque Portubus eam melius & plenius habuerunt tempore Regis* Edwardi. *Placit. temp.* Ed. 1. & Ed. 2. M S. penes Dom. *Fountain.* The Title of Barons of the Cinque Ports is now reſtrained from the common Inhabitants, to diſtinguiſh their Repreſentatives in Parliament; and the Word

Combaron

Combaron is uſed for a Fellow Member, the *Baron* and his *Combaron*.

Comba terræ, or *Cumba terræ*, from Sax. *Cumbe*, Brit. *Kum*, Engl. *Comb*, A Valley or low Piece of Ground or Place between two Hills; which is ſtill ſo called in *Devonſhire* and *Cornwal*: Hence many Villages in other Parts of *England* have their Names of *Comb*, as *Wickcomb*, &c. from their Situation. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Combat, (*Fr.*) Is taken with us for a formal Trial between the Champions, of a doubtful Cauſe or Quarrel, by the Sword or Baſtons. The laſt Trial by *Combat* in this Kingdom was *Anno 6 Car.* 1. between *Donald* Lord *Rey*, Appellant, and *David Ramſey* Eſq; Defendant, both *Scotchmen*, before *Robert* Earl of *Lindſey*, Lord High Conſtable, *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, Earl Marſhal, with other Lords; when after the Court had met ſeveral Times in the Painted Chamber, and Bill, Anſwer, and Replication were put in by the Parties, and Counſel heard, with other Formalities, it was at laſt referred to the King's Will and Pleaſure, who was inclined to favour *Ramſey*. Co. Lit. 294. Orig. Juridical. fol. 65. See *Battel*.

Combinations To do unlawful Acts, are puniſhable before the unlawful Act is executed; this is to prevent the Conſequence of *Combinations*, and Conſpiracies, &c. 9 *Rep.* 57. See *Confederacy*.

Combuſtio Pecuniæ, The antient Way of Trying mix'd and corrupt Money, by melting it down upon Payments into the Exchequer. In the Time of King *Hen.* 2. a Conſtitution was made called the *Trial by Combuſtion*; the Practice of which differed little or nothing from the preſent Method of *aſſaying* Silver. But whether this Examination of Money by *Combuſtion*, was to reduce an Equation of Money only of *Sterling*, *viz.* a due Proportion of Allay with Copper; or to reduce it to fine pure Silver without Allay, doth not appear. On making the Conſtitution of Trial, it was conſidered, that tho' the Money did anſwer *Numero & Pondere*, it might be deficient in Value; becauſe mix'd with Copper or Braſs, &c. Vide *Lownde's Eſſay upon Coin*, *p.* 5.

Comitatus, A County. *Ingulphus* tells us, That *England* was firſt divided into Counties by K. *Alfred*; and Counties into Hundreds, and theſe again into Tithings: And *Forteſcue* writes, that *Regnum* Angliæ *per* Comitatus *ut Regnum* Franciæ *per Ballivatus diſtinguitur*. Sometimes it is taken for a Territory or Juriſdiction of a particular Place, as *in Mat. Pariſ.* anno 1234. *Infra Metas illas continentur quædam prædia & etiam Civitates & Caſtra, quas* Comitatui *ſuo aſſignare præſumunt.* And *in Charta H.* 2. *apud* Hoveden: *Caſtellum de* Nottingham *cum* Comitatu, &c. And, *De firmis mortuis & debitis, de quibus non eſt ſpes, fiat unus Rotulus, & intituletur* Comitatus, *& legatur ſingulis Annis ſuper Computum Vicecomitum.* Clauſ. 12 Ed. 1. See *County*.

Comitatu Commiſſo, Is a Writ or Commiſſion whereby a Sheriff is authorized to take upon him the Charge of the County. *Reg. Orig.* 295.

Comitatu & Caſtro Commiſſo, A Writ by which the Charge of a County, together with the Keeping of a Caſtle, is committed to the Sheriff. *Reg. Orig. Ibid.*

Comitiva, A Companion or Fellow Traveller; 'tis mentioned in *Brompton*, *Regn. H.* 2. And ſometimes it ſignifies a Troop or Company of Robbers; as in *Walſingham*, *Anno* 1366. *Interpellave-*

runt auxilium Regis Angliæ *contra Magnas* Comitivas, &c.

Commandry, (*Præceptoria*) Was any Manor or Chief Meſſuage, with Lands and Tenements thereto appertaining, which belong'd to the Priory of St. *John of Jeruſalem* in *England*; and he who had the Government of ſuch a Manor or Houſe was ſtiled the *Commander*, who could not diſpoſe of it but to the Uſe of the Priory, and only taking thence his own Suſtenance, according to his Degree. *New Eagle* in *Lincolnſhire* was and ſtill is called the *Commandry of Eagle*, and did antiently belong to the ſaid Priory of *St. John*: So *Selbach* in *Pembrokeſhire*, and *Shingay* in *Cambridgeſhire*, were *Commandries* in the Time of the Knights Templars, ſays *Camden*: And theſe in many Places of *England* are termed Temples; as *Temple Bruere*, in the County of *Lincoln*, *Temple Newſum* in *Yorkſhire*, &c. becauſe they formerly belonged to the ſaid Templers. *Stat.* 26 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 2. The Manors and Lands belonging to the Priory of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, were given to King *Hen.* 8. by the Stat. 32 *H.* 8. about the Time of the Diſſolution of Abbies and Monaſteries; ſo that the Name only of theſe *Commandries* remains, the Power being long ſince extinct.

Commandment, (*Præceptum*) Is diverſly taken; as the *Commandment of the King*, when upon his own Motion, he caſts any Man into Priſon. *Commandment of the Juſtices*, Abſolute or Ordinary; Abſolute, where upon their own Authority they commit a Perſon for Contempt, &c. to Priſon, as a Puniſhment; Ordinary is when they commit one rather for ſafe Cuſtody, than for any Puniſhment: And a Man committed upon ſuch an ordinary *Commandment*, is repleviſable. *Staundf. P. C.* 72, 73. Perſons committed to Priſon by the Special Command of the King, were not formerly repleviſable, or bailable by the Court of King's Bench; but at this Day the Law is otherwiſe declared and ſettled, as appears under Bail. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 96. *Commandment* is alſo uſed for the *Offence* of him that willeth another Man to tranſgreſs the Law, or to do any Thing contrary to it: And it likewiſe ſignifies the Act of a Servant, in any lawful Buſineſs, by the expreſs Authority of the Maſter. In the moſt common Signification, *Commandment* is taken where one willeth another Perſon to do any unlawful Act; as Murder, Theft, or the like: Which the Civilians call *Mandatum*. *Bract. lib.* 3. *c.* 19. He that *commandeth* any one to do an unlawful Act, is Acceſſary to it and all the Conſequences, if it be executed in the ſame Manner as *commanded*: But if the *Commander* revoke the *Command*; or if the Execution varies from it, or in the Nature of the Offence, in ſuch Caſe he will not be Acceſſary. 3 *Inſt.* 51, 57. 2 *Inſt.* 182. If a Man *command* another to commit a Felony on a particular Perſon, and he doth it on another, as to kill *A.* and he kills *B.* or to burn the Houſe of *A.* and he burn the Houſe of *B.* or to ſteal one Thing, and he ſteals another; or to commit a Felony of one Kind, and he commits another; it is ſaid that the *Commander* is not an Acceſſary, becauſe the Act done varies in Subſtance from that which was *commanded*. *H. P. C.* 217. *Plowd.* 475. But where a Perſon *commands* or adviſes another to kill ſuch a one in the Night, and he kills him in the Day; or to kill him in the Fields, and he kills him in the Town; or to poiſon him, and he ſtabs or ſhoots him; theſe Acts being the ſame Felony

lony in Subſtance with that which was intended, and varying only in Circumſtances, in Reſpect to Time, Place, &c. the *Commander* is as much an Acceſſary as if there had been no Variance at all between the *Command* and the Execution of it. 2 *Hawk.* 316. If I *command* a Man to rob another, and he kills him in the Attempt, tho' he doth not rob him, I am guilty of the Murder, it being the direct and immediate Effect of an Act done in Execution of my *Command* to commit a Felony. And if the *Command* be to beat a Perſon, and the Perſon *commanded* beat him in ſuch a Manner that he dies thereof, I am an Acceſſary before to the Felony; becauſe it happened in the Execution of a *Command*, which tended to endanger the Life of the other. Alſo it is ſaid, that if one *command* another to burn the Houſe of a certain Perſon, and he by Burning it burn likewiſe the Houſe of another, the *Commander* is equally Acceſſary to the ſubſequent Felony, as to that which was directly *commanded*. *Ibid.* 315, 316. To *Command* or Counſel any one to commit Burglary, is Felony without Benefit of Clergy. *Stat.* 3 & 4 *W. & M.* In Forcible Entries, &c. an Infant or Feme Covert may be guilty in Reſpect of actual Violence done by them in Perſon; but not in Regard to what ſhall be done by others at their *Command*, becauſe all ſuch *Commands* of theirs are void. *Co. Litt.* 357. 1 *Hawk.* 147. In Treſpaſs, &c. the Maſter ſhall be charged criminally for the Act of the Servant, done by his *Command:* But Servants, &c. ſhall not be excuſed for committing any Crime, when they act by *Command* of their Maſters; who have no Authority over them to give ſuch *Command. Doct. & Stud. c.* 42. *H. P. C.* 66. *Kel.* 13. And if a Maſter *commands* his Servant to diſtrain, and he abuſeth the Diſtreſs, the Servant ſhall anſwer it to the Party injured, &c. *Kitch.* 372.

Commarchio, The Confines of the Land; from whence probably comes the Word *Marches.* —— *Imprimis de noſtris Landimeris,* Commarchionibus. *Du Cange.*

Commendam, (*Eccleſia* Commendata, *vel Cuſtodia Eccleſiæ alicui commiſſa*) Is the Holding of a Benefice or Church-Living, which being void, is *commended* to the Charge and Care of ſome ſufficient Clerk, to be ſupplied until it may be conveniently provided of a Paſtor: And he to whom the Church is *commended*, hath the Profits thereof only for a certain Time, and the Nature of the Church is not changed thereby, but is as a Thing depoſited in his Hands in Truſt, who hath nothing but the Cuſtody of it, which may be revoked. When a Parſon is made Biſhop, there is a Ceſſion or Voidance of his Benefice by the Promotion; but if the King by Special Diſpenſation gives him Power to retain his Benefice, notwithſtanding his Promotion, he ſhall continue Parſon, and is ſaid to hold it in *Commendam. Hob.* 144. *Latch.* 236. As the King is the Means of Avoidances on Promotions to Dignities, and the Preſentations thereon belong to him, he often on the Creation of Biſhops grants them Licenſes to hold their Benefices in *Commendam*; but this is uſually where the Biſhopricks are ſmall, for the better Support of the Dignity of the Biſhop promoted: And it muſt be always before Conſecration; for afterwards it comes too late, becauſe the Benefice is then abſolutely void. A *Commendam*, founded on the Statute 25 *H.* 8. is a Diſpenſation from the ſupreme Power, to hold or take an Eccleſiaſtical Living *contra jus Poſitivum:* And there are ſeveral Sorts of *Commendams*; as a *Commendam Semeſtris*, which is for the Benefit of the Church without any Regard to the *Commendatory*, being only a proviſional Act of the Ordinary, for Supplying the Vacation of ſix Months, in which Time the Patron is to preſent his Clerk, and is but a Sequeſtration of the Cure and Fruits until ſuch Time as the Clerk is preſented: A *Commendam Retinere*, which is for a Biſhop to retain Benefices, on his Preferment; and theſe *Commendams* are granted on the King's Mandate to the Archbiſhop, expreſſing his Conſent, which continues the Incumbency, ſo that there is no Occaſion for Inſtitution. A *Commendam Recipere* is to take a Benefice *de Novo* in the Biſhop's own Gift, or in the Gift of ſome other Patron, whoſe Conſent muſt be obtained. *Dyer* 228. 3 *Lev.* 381. *Hob.* 143. *Dav.* 79. A *Commendam* may be Temporary, for Six or Twelve Months; Two or Three Years, &c. or it may be perpetual, *i. e.* for Life, when it is equal to a Preſentation, without Inſtitution or Induction. But all Diſpenſations beyond Six Months, were only permiſſive at firſt, and granted to Perſons of Merit: The *Commendam Retinere* is for one or two Years, &c. and ſometimes for Three or Six Years, and doth not alter the Eſtate which the Incumbent had before: A *Commendam Retinere*, as long as the *Commendatory* ſhould live and continue Biſhop, hath been held good. *Vaugh.* 18. The *Commendam Recipere* muſt be for Life, as other Parſons and Vicars enjoy their Benefices; and as a Patron cannot Preſent to a full Church, ſo neither can a *Commendam Recipere* be made to a Church that is then full. *Show.* 414. A Benefice cannot be *commended* by Parts, any more than it may be preſented unto by Parts; as that one ſhall have the Glebe, another the Tithes, &c. Nor can a *Commendatory* have a *Juris Utrum*, or take to him and his Succeſſors, ſue or be ſued, in a Writ of Annuity, &c. But a *Commenda perpetua* may be admitted to do it. 11 *H.* 4. *Compl. Incumb.* 360. A Diſpenſation *Recipere & Retinere*, &c. to a Parſon is not good after Inſtitution, when the Church is full. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 454.

Commendatory, (*Commendatarius*) Is he that hath a Church-Living or Preferment in *Commendam.*

Commendatary Letters, Are ſuch as are Writ by one Biſhop to another, in Behalf of any of his Clergy, or others of his Dioceſe, travelling thither, that they may be received among the Faithful; or that the Clerk may be promoted, or Neceſſaries adminiſtred, &c. ſeveral Forms of theſe Letters may be ſeen in our Hiſtorians, as in *Bede, lib.* 2. *c.* 18.

Commendatus, One that Lives under the Protection of a Great Man. *Spelm. Commendati Homines* were Perſons who by voluntary Homage put themſelves under the Protection of any ſuperior Lord: For antient Homage was either *Prædial*, due for ſome Tenure; or *Perſonal*, which was by Compulſion, as a Sign of neceſſary Subjection; or voluntary, with a Deſire of Protection: And thoſe who by voluntary Homage put themſelves under the Protection of any Men of Power, were ſometimes called *Homines ejus Commendati*, and ſometimes only *Commendati*, as often occurs in *Domeſday. Commendati dimidii* were thoſe who depended on two ſeveral Lords, and were to pay one Half of their Homage to each: And *Sub-Commendati* were ſuch, as like Under-Tenants, were under the Command of thoſe that were

were themſelves depending on a ſuperior Lord. Alſo there were *Dimidii ſub-commendati*, who bore a double Relation to ſuch depending Lords. *Domeſday*. This Phraſe ſeems to be ſtill in Uſe, in the uſual Compliment, *Commend me to ſuch a Friend*, &c. *Spelm. of Feuds, cap.* 20.

Commerce, (*Commercium*) Traffick, Trade or Merchandize in Buying and Selling of Goods. See *Merchant*.

Commiſſary, (*Commiſſarius*) Is a Title in the Eccleſiaſtical Law, belonging to one that exerciſeth Spiritual Juriſdiction, in Places of a Dioceſe which are ſo far from the Epiſcopal City, as the Chancellor cannot call the People to the Biſhop's Principal Conſiſtory Court, without their too great Inconvenience. This *Commiſſary* was ordain'd to ſupply the Biſhop's Juriſdiction and Office in the Out-places of the Dioceſe; or in ſuch Pariſhes as are Peculiar to the Biſhop, and exempted from the Juriſdiction of the Archdeacon: For where, either by Preſcription or Compoſition, Archdeacons have Juriſdiction within their Archdeaconries, as in moſt Places they have, this *Commiſſary* is ſuperfluous and oftentimes vexatious, and ought not to be; yet in ſuch Caſes a *Commiſſary* is ſometimes appointed by the Biſhop, he taking Preſtation-Money of the Archdeacon yearly *pro exteriori Juriſdictione*, as it is ordinarily called. But this is held to be a Wrong to Archdeacons and the poorer Sort of People. 4 *Inſt.* 338. *Cowel.*

Commiſſion, (*Commiſſio*) Is taken for the Warrant or Letters Patent, which all Men exerciſing Juriſdiction either ordinary or extraordinary, have to authorize them to hear or determine any Cauſe or Action: As the *Commiſſion* of the Judges, &c. *Commiſſion* is with us as much as *Delegatio* with the Civilians: And this Word is ſometimes extended farther than to Matters of Judgment, as the *Commiſſion of Purveyance*, &c. There was formerly a *High Commiſſion* Court, which was founded on 1 *Eliz. c.* 1. but it was aboliſhed by Act of Parliament 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 11. and by 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. Of *Commiſſions* you may ſee divers in the Table of the *Reg. of Writs*.

Commiſſion of Anticipation, Was a *Commiſſion* under the Great Seal to collect a Tax or Subſidy before the Day. 15 H. 8.

Commiſſion of Aſſociation, Is a *Commiſſion* to *aſſociate* Two or more learned Perſons with the Juſtices in the ſeveral Circuits and Counties of *Wales*. 18 Eliz. c. 9.

Commiſſion of Bankrupts. Where any Perſon is become a Bankrupt within any of the Statutes againſt Bankrupts, on Security given to prove the Party a Bankrupt, &c. this Commiſſion iſſues from the Lord Chancellor to certain Commiſſioners appointed to take Order with the Bankrupt's Lands and Goods, for the Satisfaction of the Creditors. *Stat.* 34 *H.* 8. 13 *Eliz. c.* 7. 1 *Jac.* 1, &c.

Commiſſion of Charitable Uſes, Goes out of the Chancery to the Biſhop and others, where any Lands given to Charitable Uſes are miſ-employ'd, or there is any Fraud or Diſputes concerning them, to enquire of and redreſs the Abuſe, &c. 43 *Eliz. c.* 4.

Commiſſion of Delegates, Is a Commiſſion under the Great Seal to certain Perſons, to ſit upon an Appeal to the King in the Court of Chancery, where any Sentence is given in any Eccleſiaſtical Cauſe by the Archbiſhop. *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 19.

Commiſſion to enquire of Faults againſt the Law, Was an antient Commiſſion ſet forth on extraordinary Occaſions and Corruptions.

Commiſſion of Lunacy, A Commiſſion out of Chancery to enquire whether a Perſon repreſented to be Lunatick be ſo or not, that if Lunatick the King may have the Care of his Eſtate, &c. 17 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 10.

Commiſſion of Rebellion, Otherwiſe called a Writ of Rebellion, iſſues when a Man after Proclamation made by the Sheriff, upon a Proceſs out of the *Chancery*, on Pain of his Allegiance to Preſent himſelf to the Court by a Day aſſign'd, makes Default in his Appearance: And this Commiſſion is directed to certain Perſons, to the End they, Three, Two, or one of them apprehend the Party, or cauſe him to be apprehended as a *Rebel* and Contemner of the King's Laws, whereſoever found within the Kingdom, and bring or cauſe him to be brought to the Court on a Day therein aſſigned: This Writ or Commiſſion goes forth after an Attachment return'd *Non eſt inventus*, &c. Terms de Ley 144.

Commiſſion of Sewers, Is directed to certain Perſons to ſee Drains and Ditches well kept and maintained in the Marſhy and Fenny Parts of *England*, for the better Conveyance of the Water into the Sea, and preſerving the Graſs upon the Land. *Stat.* 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. 13 *Eliz. c.* 9.

Commiſſion of Treaty with Foreign Princes, Is where Leagues and Treaties are made and tranſacted between States and Kingdoms, by their Embaſſadors and Miniſters, for the mutual Advantage of the Kingdoms in Alliance.

Commiſſion to take up Men for War, Was a Commiſſion to preſs or force Men into the King's Service.

Commiſſioner, (*Commiſſionarius*) Is he that hath a Commiſſion, as Letters Patent, or other lawful Warrant, to execute any Publick Office, &c. As *Commiſſioners* of the *Treaſury*, of the *Cuſtoms*, *Wine-Licences*, *Alienations*, &c. of which there is an infinite Number.

Committee, Are they to whom the Conſideration or Ordering of any Matter is referred, by ſome Court, or by Conſent of Parties to whom it belongs: As in Parliament, a Bill is either conſented to and paſſed, or denied, or neither, but referred to the Conſideration of certain Perſons appointed by the Houſe farther to examine it, who are thereupon called a *Committee*. And when a Parliament is called, and the Speaker and Members have taken the Oaths, and the ſtanding Orders of the Houſe are read, *Committees* are appointed to ſit on certain Days, *viz.* The *Committees* of *Privileges and Elections*, of *Religion*, of *Grievances*, of *Courts of Juſtice*, and of *Trade*; which are the ſtanding *Committees*. But tho' they are appointed by every new Parliament, they do not all of them act, only the *Committee* of Privileges; and this being not of the whole Houſe, is firſt called in the Speaker's Chamber, from whence it is adjourned into the Houſe, every one of the Houſe having a Vote therein, tho' not named, which makes the ſame uſually very numerous: And any Member may be preſent at any ſelect *Committee*; but is not to vote unleſs he be named. The Chairman of the *Grand Committee*, who is always ſome leading Member, ſits in the Clerk's Place at the Table, and writes the Votes for and againſt the Matter referred to them; and if the Number be equal,

he has a casting Voice, otherwise he hath no Vote in the *Committee*; and after the Chairman hath put the Question for Reporting to the House, if that be carried, he leaves the Chair, and the Speaker being called to his Chair, (who quits it in the Beginning, and the Mace is laid under the Table) he is to go down to the Bar, and so bring up his Report to the Table. After a Bill is read a second Time in the House of Commons, the Question is put, whether it shall be committed to a *Committee of the Whole House*, or a *Private Committee*; and the *Committees* meet in the Speaker's Chamber, and report their Opinion of the Bill with the Amendments, &c. And if there be any Exceptions against the Amendments reported, the Bill may be *recommitted:* Eight Persons make a *Committee*, which may be adjourned by Five, &c. *Lex Constitutionis* 147, 150. There is a *Committee of the King*, mentioned in *West's Symb.* Tit. *Chancery*, *Sect.* 144. And this hath been used, tho' improperly, for the Widow of the King's Tenant being dead, who is called the *Committee of the King*, that is, one committed by the antient Law of the Land to the King's Care and Protection. *Kitch. fol.* 160. See *Parliament.*

Commitment, Is the Sending of a Person to Prison by Warrant or Order who hath been guilty of any Crime or Offence; and it may be by the King and Council, by the Judges of the Law, Justices of Peace, and other Magistrates, who have Authority by the Laws and Statutes of the Realm to do it, which must be exactly pursued. Every *Commitment* to Prison ought generally to be made by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of him that *commits* the Party; and the Cause of *Commitment* to be expressed in the Warrant, &c. See *Bail*, *Imprisonment.*

Commoigne, (*Fr.*) A Word signifying a Fellow Monk, that Lives in the same Convent. 3 *Inst.* 15.

Commonalty, (*Populus*, *Plebs*, Communitas,) *In Art. super Chartas*, 28 Ed. 1. c. 1. *Tout le Commune d'Engleterre* signifies all the People of *England.* 2 *Inst.* 539. But this Word is generally used for the middle Sort of the King's Subjects, such of the Commons as are raised beyond the ordinary Sort, and coming to have the Managing of Offices, by that Means are one Degree under Burgesses, which are superior to them in Order and Authority; and in Companies incorporated, they are said to consist of Masters, Wardens, and *Commonalty*, the first Two being the Chief, and the others such as are usually called of the Livery. The ordinary People, and Freeholders, or at best Knights and Gentlemen, under the Degree of Barons, have been of late Years called *Communitas Regni*, or *Tota terræ Communitas*; but antiently the Barons and Tenants *in Capite*, or military Men, were the *Community* of the Kingdom; and those only were reputed as such in our most antient Histories and Records. *Brady's Gloss. to his Introduct. to Engl. Hist.*

Common, (Communia, *i. e. Quod ad omnes pertinet*) Signifies that Soil whereof the Use is *common* to this or that Town or Lordship: Or it is a Profit that a Man hath in the Land of another Person, usually in *Common* with others; or a Right which a Person hath to put his Cattle to pasture into Ground that is not his Own. And there is not only *Common* of *Pasture*, but also *Common* of *Fishing*, *Common* of *Estovers*, *Common* of *Turbary*, &c. *Common of Pasture* is divided into *Common in Gross*, *Common Appendant*, *Common Appurtenant*, and *Common per Cause de Vicinage.* *Common in Gross* is a Liberty to have *Common*, without any Land or Tenement in another Person's Land, granted by Deed to a Man and his Heirs, or for Life, &c. *F. N. B.* 31, 37. 4 *Rep.* 30. *Common Appendant* is a Right belonging to a Man's arable Land, of putting Beasts *commonable* into another's Ground. And *Common Appurtenant* is belonging to an Estate for all Manner of Beasts *commonable* or not *commonable.* 4 *Rep.* 37. *Plowd.* 161. *Common Appendant and Appurtenant* are in a Manner confounded, as appears by *Fitzherbert*; and are there defined to be a Liberty of *Common* appertaining to or depending on a Freehold; which *Common* must be taken with Beasts *commonable*, as Horses, Oxen, Kine, and Sheep; and not of Goats, Hogs, and Geese. But some make this Difference, that *Common Appurtenant* may be severed from the Land whereto it pertains; but not *Common Appendant*, which, according to Sir *Edward Coke*, had this Beginning: When a Lord enfeoffed another of arable Land, to hold of him in *Socage*, the Feoffee to maintain the Service of his Plough, had at first, by the Curtesy or Permission of the Lord, *Common* in his Wastes for necessary Beasts to ear and compost his Land, and that for two Causes; one, for that it was tacitly implied in the Feoffment, by Reason the Feoffee could not till or compost his Land without Cattle, and Cattle could not be sustained without Pasture; so by Consequence the Feoffee had, as a Thing necessary and incident, *Common* in the Waste and Lands of the Lord: And this may be collected from the antient Books and Statutes: And the second Reason of this *Common* was, for the Maintenance and Advantage of Tillage, which is much regarded and favoured by the Law. *F. N. B.* 180. 4 *Rep.* 37. *Common pur Cause de Vicinage*, *Common* by Reason of Neighbourhood, is a Liberty that the Tenants of one Lord in one Town have to *common* with the Tenants of another Lord in another Town: It is where the Tenants of two Lords have used Time out of Mind to have *Common* promiscuously in both Lordships, lying together and open to one another. 8 *Rep.* 78. And those that challenge this Kind of *Common*, which is usually called *Intercommoning*, may not put their Cattle in the *Common* of the other Lord, for then they are distrainable; but they may turn them into their own Fields, and if they stray into the *Neighbour-Common*, they must be suffered. *Terms de Ley* 146. The Inhabitants of one Town or Lordship may not put in as many Beasts as they will, but with Regard to the Freehold of the Inhabitants of the other; for otherwise it were no good Neighbourhood, upon which all this depends. *Ibid.* If one Lord encloses the *Common*, the other Town cannot then *common*; but tho' the *Common of Vicinage* is gone, *Common* Appendant remains. 7 *Rep.* 5. 4 *Rep.* 38. Every *Common pur Case de Vicinage* is a *Common* Appendant. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 799. *Common Appendant* is only to antient arable Land; not to a House, Meadow, Pasture, &c. It is against the Nature of *Common* Appendant, to be appendant to Meadow or Pasture: But if in the Beginning Land be arable, and of late a House hath been built on some Part of the Land, and some Acres are employ'd to Meadow and Pasture, in such Case it is appendant; tho' it must be pleaded as appendant to the Land, and not to the House, Pasture, &c. 1 *Nelson. Abr.* 457. *Common* Appendant is of *Common* Right; but it is not

Common Appendant, unleſs it has been appendant Time out of Mind. 1 *Danv.* 746. It may be upon Condition; be for all the Year, or for a certain Time; or for a certain Number of Beaſts, *&c.* by Uſage: Tho' it ought to be for ſuch Cattle as plough and compoſt the Land, to which it is appendant. *Ibid.* 797. *Magna Averia* are Horſes, Oxen, *&c.* all Manner of Cattle except Sheep and Yearlings. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 173. *Common* Appendant may be to *Common* in a Field after the Corn is ſever'd, 'till the Ground is reſown: So it may be to have *Common* in a Meadow after the Hay is carried off the ſame 'till *Candlemas*, *&c. Yelv.* 185. This *Common*, which is in its Nature without Number, by Cuſtom may be limited as to the Beaſts: *Common* Appurtenant ought always to be for thoſe *Levant and Couchant*, and may be *Sans Number. Plowd.* 161. A Man may preſcribe to have *Common* Appurtenant for all Manner of Cattle, at every Seaſon in the Year. 25 *Aſſ.* 8. *Common* by Preſcription for all Manner of *commonable* Cattle as belonging to a Tenement, *&c.* muſt be for Cattle *Levant and Couchant* upon the Land, (which is ſo many as the Land will maintain) or it will not be good: And if a Perſon grants *common ſans Number*, the Grantee cannot put in ſo many Cattle, but that the Grantor may have ſufficient *Common* in the ſame Land. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 798, 799. He who hath *Common* Appendant or Appurtenant, can keep but a Number of Cattle proportionable to his Land; for he can *common* with no more than the Lands to which his *Common* belongs is able to maintain. 3 *Salk.* 93. *Common Appurtenant* may be to a Houſe, Paſture, *&c.* tho' *Common* Appendant cannot; but it ought to be preſcribed for, as againſt *Common* Right: And uncommonable Cattle, as Hogs, Goats, *&c.* are appurtenant: This *Common* may be created by Grant at this Day; ſo may not *Common* appendant. 1 *Inſt.* 122. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 398. If a Man grant *Common* to another in Land wherein he hath nothing, if he afterwards purchaſes the Land, this ſhall be a good *Common* appurtenant: And it is not neceſſary that he ſhould have the Land at the Time of the Grant. 1 *Danv.* 800. If *A.* hath *Common* in the Lands of *B.* as appurtenant to a Meſſuage, and after *B.* enfeoffs *A.* of the ſaid Lands, whereby the *Common* is extinguiſhed; and then *A.* leaſes to *B.* the ſaid Meſſuage and Lands, with all *Commons*, *&c. Occupat vel uſitat cum præd. Meſſuagio*, this is a good Grant of a new *Common* for the Time. *Cro. Eliz.* 570. Where a Perſon purchaſes Part of the Land wherein he hath *Common*, the whole *Common* is extinct and gone. *Cro. Eliz.* 594. If ſeveral Perſons are ſeverally ſeiſed of ſeveral Parts of a *Common*, and a *Commoner* purchaſes the Inheritance of one Part, his entire *Common* is extinct. 1 *And.* 159. When a Man hath *Common* Appendant for a certain Number of Cattle, and to a certain Parcel of Land, if he ſell Part of it, the *Common* is not extinguiſhed: But 'tis otherwiſe in *Common* Appurtenant. 1 *Nelſ.* 460. *Common* Appurtenant for a certain Number of Beaſts may be granted over. 1 *Danv.* 802. A Man may uſe *Common* Appurtenant to his Manor with Cattle which are for his Houſhold; tho' it is ſaid he cannot uſe it with Cattle which are to ſell. *Ibid.* Lords of Manors may depaſture in *Commons* where their Tenants put in Cattle; and a Preſcription to exclude the Lord is againſt Law. 1 *Inſt.* 122. The *Commoner* cannot uſe *Common* but with his own proper Cattle: But if he hath not any Cattle to manure the Land, he may borrow other Cattle to manure it, and uſe the *Common* with them; for by the Loan, they are in a Manner made his own Cattle. 1 *Danv.* 798. Grantee of *Common* Appurtenant, for a certain Number of Cattle, cannot *common* with the Cattle of a Stranger: He that hath *Common in Groſs*, may put in the Cattle of a Stranger, and uſe the *Common* with ſuch Cattle. *Ibid.* 803. *Common* Appendant or Appurtenant can't be made *Common in Groſs*: And Approvement extends not to *Common in Groſs.* 2 *Inſt.* 86. The Lord may agiſt the Cattle of a Stranger in the *Common*, by Preſcription: And he may licence a Stranger to put in his Cattle, if he leaves ſufficient Room for the *Commoners.* 1 *Danv.* 795. 2 *Mod.* 6. Alſo the Lord may ſurcharge, *&c.* an Overplus of the *Common*: And if, where there is not an Overplus, the Lord ſurcharges the *Common*, the *Commoners* are not to diſtrain his Beaſts; but muſt commence an Action againſt the Lord. *F. N. B.* 125. But it is ſaid, if the Lord of the Soil put in Cattle into a Cloſe, contrary to Cuſtom, when it ought to lie freſh, a *Commoner* may take the Cattle Damage-feaſant: Otherwiſe it is a general Rule that he cannot diſtrain the Cattle of the Lord. 1 *Danv.* 807. A *Commoner* may diſtrain Beaſts put into the *Common* by a Stranger, or every *Commoner* may bring Action of the Caſe, where Damage is received. 9 *Rep.* 112. But one *Commoner* cannot diſtrain the Cattle of another *Commoner*, tho' he may thoſe of a Stranger, who hath no Right to the *Common.* 2 *Lutw.* 1238. The Lord may diſtrain where the *Common* is ſurcharged; and bring Action of Treſpaſs for any Treſpaſs done in the *Common.* 9 *Rep.* 113. Where a *Commoner* ſurcharges the *Common*, the other *Commoners* may have a Writ of *Admeaſurement*; and Admeaſurement is to be according to the Quality and Quantity of the Freehold, and for all the Cattle which are upon the Land. It lies only by one *Commoner* againſt another; and not againſt a *Commoner ſans Number*; nor againſt the Lord, in which Caſe there muſt be an Aſſiſe. 1 *Danv.* 809. If a Man be diſſeiſed of his *Common*, he ſhall have an Aſſiſe. *New Nat. Br.* 399. If any *Commoner* incloſes, or builds on the *Common*, every *Commoner* may have an Action for the Damage. Where Turf is taken away from the *Common*, the Lord only is to bring the Action: But 'tis ſaid the *Commoners* may have an Action for the Treſpaſs, by entering on the *Common*, *&c.* 1 *Roll. Abr.* 89, 398. 2 *Leon.* 201. A *Commoner* cannot dig Clay on the *Common*, which deſtroys the Graſs, and carrying it away doth Damage to the Ground; ſo that the other *Commoners* can't enjoy the *Common in tam amplo modo* as they ought. *Godb.* 344. Alſo a *Commoner* may not cut Buſhes, dig Trenches, *&c.* in the *Common*, without a Cuſtom to do it. 1 *Nelſ.* 462. If he makes any Thing *de novo*, he is a Treſpaſſer: He can do nothing to impair the *Common*; but may reform a Thing abuſed, fill up Holes, dig down Mole-hills, *&c.* for Improvement. 1 *Brownl.* 208. A Lord may make a Pond on the *Common*: But the Lord cannot dig Pits for Gravel or Coal; the Statutes of Approvement being only by Incloſure. 3 *Inſt.* 204. 1 *Sid.* 106. If the Lord make a Warren on the *Common*, the *Commoners* may not kill the Conies; but are to bring their Action, for they may not be their own Judges. 1 *Roll.* 90, 405. The Property of the Soil in the *Common* is entirely in the Lord; but the Uſe of it, jointly in him and

the *Commoners*. No *Commoner* can take the Graſs that grows on the *Common*, otherwiſe than by depaſturing it; nor can he meddle with the Soil: But if the Owner of the Soil ſet up a Hedge on the *Common*, the *Commoner* may throw it down. 15 *H.* 7. A *Commoner* may abate Hedges erected on a *Common*; for tho' the Lord hath an Intereſt in the Soil, by abating the Hedges, the *Commoner* doth not meddle with it. 2 *Mod.* 65. By Statute, Lords may *approve* againſt their Tenants, *viz.* incloſe Part of the Waſte, *&c.* and thereby diſcharge it from being *Common*, leaving *Common* ſufficient; and Neighbours as well as Tenants claiming *Common* of Paſture, ſhall be bound by it. 20 *H.* 3. *c.* 4. If the Lord encloſes on the *Common*, and leaves not *Common* ſufficient, the *Commoners* may not only break down the Incloſures; but may put in their Cattle, although the Lord ploughs and ſows the Land. 2 *Inſt.* 88. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 406. Upon Agreement between two *Commoners* to encloſe a *Common*, a Party having Intereſt not privy to the Agreement, will not be bound, but one or Two wilful Perſons ſhall not hinder the publick Good. *Chanc. Rep.* 48. *Commons* muſt be driven yearly; infected Horſes, and Stone-Horſes under Size, *&c.* are not to be put into *Commons*, by Stat. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. New erected Cottages, tho' they have four Acres of Ground laid to them, ought not to have *Common* in the Waſte. 2 *Inſt.* 740. In Law Proceedings, where there are two diſtinct *Commons*, the two Titles muſt be ſhewn: Cattle are to be alledged *commonable*; and *Common* ought to be in Lands *commonable*. And the Place is to be ſet forth where the Meſſuage and Lands lie, *&c.* to which the *Common* belongs. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 462, 463.

Common of Eſtovers, Is a Right of taking Wood out of another Man's Woods; for Houſe-bote, Plough-bote, and Hay-bote. What Botes are neceſſary, Tenants may take, notwithſtanding no Mention be made thereof in their Leaſes: But if the Tenant take more Houſe-bote than is needful, he may be puniſhed for Waſte. *Terms de Ley* 387, 396. Tenants for Life may take upon the Land demiſed reaſonable Eſtovers, unleſs reſtrained by Special Covenant: And every Tenant for Years hath three Kinds of Eſtovers incident to his Eſtate. 1 *Inſt.* 41. When a Houſe having Eſtovers appendant or appurtenant, is blown down by Wind, if the Owner rebuilds it in the ſame Place and Manner as before, his Eſtovers ſhall continue: So if he alters the Rooms and Chambers, without making new Chimneys; but if he erect any new Chimneys, he will not be allowed to ſpend any Eſtovers in ſuch new Chimneys. 4 *Rep.* 87. 4 *Leon.* 383. In all Caſes where the Alterations to a Houſe do no Prejudice to the Tertenant or Owner of the Land or Wood, the Eſtovers will remain. 4 *Rep.* 87.

Common of Piſcary, Is a Liberty of Fiſhing in another Man's Water. *Common of Piſcary* to exclude the Owner of the Soil, is contrary to Law: But a Perſon by Preſcription may have a ſeparate Right of Fiſhing in ſuch Water, and the Owner of the Soil be excluded; for a Man may grant the Water, without paſſing the Soil. And if one grant *Separalem Piſcariam*, neither the Soil nor the Water paſs, but only a Right of Fiſhing. 1 *Inſt.* 4, 122, 164. 5 *Rep.* 34. No Perſon ſhall fiſh in any River without the Owner's Conſent, under Penalties. And Nets, Angles, *&c.* ſhall be ſeiſed and deſtroy'd, by Stat. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 25. Fiſh are not to be taken or ſold under certain Sizes. 1 *Geo. c.* 16. See *Fiſh and Fiſhing*.

Common of Turbary, Is a Licenſe to dig Turf upon the Ground of another, or in the Lord's Waſte. This Common is appendant or appurtenant to an Houſe, not to Land; for Turfs are to be burnt in the Houſe: And it may be *in Groſs*; but it does not give any Right to the Land, Trees, or Mines. It cannot exclude the Owner of the Soil. 1 *Inſt.* 4. 4 *Rep.* 37.

There's *Common* or Liberty of digging *Coals*, *Gravel*, *Sand*, *&c.* as well as Turf.

Common Bench, (*Bancus Communis*, from the Sax. *Banc*, Bank, and thence metaphorically a *Bench*, high Seat or Tribunal). The Court of *Common Pleas* was antiently called *Common Bench*, becauſe Communia *Placita inter ſubditos ex jure noſtro, quod* Commune *vocant, in hoc diſceptantur*: That is, the Pleas or Controverſies between common Perſons are there tried and determined. *Camb. Britan.* 113. In Law-Books and References the Court of Common Pleas is writ *C. B.* from *Communi Banco*. And the Juſtices of that Court are ſtiled *Juſticiarii de Banco*. See *Common Pleas*.

Common Day in Plea of Land, Signifies an ordinary Day in Court, as *Octabis Hillarii*, *Quindena Paſchæ*, *&c.* It is mentioned in 13 *R.* 2. *Stat.* 1. *c.* 17. And in the Statute 51 *Hen.* 3. concerning general Days in Bank.

Common Fine, (*Finis Communis*) Is a ſmall Sum of Money, which the Reſiants within the Liberty of ſome Leets pay to the Lords, called in divers Places *Head-Silver* or *Head-pence*, in others *Cert-Money*; and was firſt granted to the Lord, towards the Charge of his Purchaſe of the *Court-Leet*, whereby the Reſiants have the Eaſe to do their Suit within their own Manors, and are not compellable to go to the *Sheriff's Turn*: In the Manor of *Sheapſhead* in the County of *Leiceſter*, every Reſiant pays 1 *d. per* Poll to the Lord at the Court held after *Michaelmas*, which is there called *Common Fine*. For this *Common Fine* the Lord may diſtrain; but he cannot do it without a Preſcription. 11 *Rep.* 44. There is alſo *Common Fine of the County*. —— *Quod* Communes *Miſericordiæ*, *vel* Fines Comitatuum *amerciatorum in* Finibus *itinerum Juſticiariorum*, *&c.* Fleta, lib. 7. c. 48. *See* Stat. 3 Ed. 1. c. 18.

Commons Houſe of Parliament, Is the Lower Houſe of Parliament, ſo called, becauſe the *Commons* of the Realm, that is, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes return'd to Parliament, repreſenting the whole Body of the Commons, do ſit there. *Crompt. Juriſd.* See *Parliament*.

Common Intendment, Is common Meaning or Underſtanding, according to the Subject Matter, not ſtrain'd to any extraordinary or foreign Senſe: *Bar to Common Intendment* is an ordinary or general Bar, which commonly diſables the Plaintiff's Declaration. There are ſeveral Caſes in the Law where *Common Intendment*, and Intendment take Place: And of *Common Intendment*, a Will ſhall not be ſuppos'd to be made by Colluſion. *Co. Lit.* 78.

Common Law, (*Lex Communis*) Is taken for the Law of this Kingdom, ſimply, without any other Laws; for ſuch Laws as were generally holden before any Statute was enacted in Parliament to alter them: And for the King's Courts of Juſtice, called the *Common Law Courts*. The *Common Law* is grounded upon the general Cuſtoms of the Realm; and includes in it, the Law of Nature, or of Reaſon, the Law of God, and

the Principles and Maxims of the Law: It is founded upon Reaſon; and is ſaid to be the Perfection of *Reaſon*, acquired by long Study, Obſervation and Experience, and refined by Learned Men in all Ages. And it is the common Birthright, that the Subject hath for the Safe-guard and Defence, not only of his Goods, Lands, and Revenues; but of his Wife and Children, Body, Fame, and Life alſo. *Co. Lit.* 97, 142. *Treatiſe of Laws*, *p.* 2. See my *Common Law Common-plac'd*, *p.* 110. As to the *Riſe of the Common Law*, this Account is given by ſome antient Writers: After the Decay of the *Roman* Empire, three Sorts of the *German* People invaded the *Britons*, *viz.* the *Saxons*, the *Angles*, and the *Jutes*; from the laſt ſprung the *Kentiſh* Men, and the Inhabitants of the *Iſle of Wight*; from the *Saxons* came the People called *Eaſt*, *South* and *Weſt Saxons*; and from the *Angles*, the *Eaſt-Angles*, *Mercians* and *Northumbrians*: Theſe People having different Cuſtoms, they inclined to the different Laws by which their Anceſtors were governed; but the Cuſtoms of the *Weſt-Saxons* and *Mercians*, who dwelt in the Midland Counties, being preferred before the reſt, were for that Reaſon called *Jus Anglorum*; and by theſe Laws thoſe People were govern'd for many Ages: But the *Eaſt-Saxons* having afterwards been ſubdued by the *Danes*, their Cuſtoms were introduc'd, and a third Law was ſubſtituted, which was called *Dane-Lage*; as the other was ſtiled *Weſt-Saxon Lage*, *&c.* At length the *Danes* being overcome by the *Normans*, *William* called the *Conqueror*, upon Conſideration of all thoſe Laws and Cuſtoms, abrogated ſome, and eſtabliſh'd others; to whlch he added ſome of his own Country Laws, which he judg'd moſt to conduce to the Preſervation of the Peace: And this is what we now call the *Common Law*. But tho' we uſually Date the *Common Law* from hence, this was not the Original of the *Common Law*; for *Ethelbert*, the firſt Chriſtian King of this Nation, made the firſt *Saxon* Laws, which were publiſhed by the Advice of ſome Wiſe Men of his Council: And King *Alfred*, who lived 300 Years afterwards, being the firſt ſole Monarch after the Heptarchy, collected all the *Saxon Laws* into one Book, and commanded them to be obſerved thro' the whole Kingdom, which before only affected certain Parts thereof; and it was therefore properly called the *Common Law*, becauſe it was Common to the whole Nation; and ſoon after it was called the *Folc Right*, *i. e.* the *People's Right*. *Alfred* was ſtiled *Anglicarum Legum Conditor*: And when the *Danes* had introduc'd their Laws, on the Conqueſt of the Kingdom, they were afterwards deſtroy'd; and *Edward the Confeſſor* out of former Laws compos'd a Body of the *Common Law*; wherefore he is called by our Hiſtorians *Anglicarum Legum Reſtitutor*. *Blount*. In the Reign of *Edw.* 1. *Britton* wrote his learned Book of the *Common Law* of this Realm, which was done by the King's Command, and runs in his Name, anſwerable to the *Inſtitutions* of the *Civil Law* which *Juſtinian* aſſumes to himſelf, tho' compos'd by others. *Staundf. Prerog.* 6, 21. This *Briton* is mentioned by *Gwin* to be Biſhop of *Hereford*. *Bracton*, a great Lawyer, in the Time of *Hen.* 3. wrote a very learned Treatiſe of the *Common Law of England*, held in great Eſtimation; and is ſaid to be Lord Chief Juſtice of the Kingdom. And the famous and learned *Glanvil*, Lord Chief Juſtice in the Reign of *Hen.* 2. writ a Book of the *Common Law*, which is ſaid to be the moſt antient Compoſition extant on that Subject. Beſides theſe, in the Time of King *Ed.* 4. the renowned Lawyer *Littleton* wrote his excellent Book of *Engliſh Tenures*. In King *James* the Firſt's Reign, the great Oracle of the Law, Sir *Edward Coke*, publiſhed his learned and laborious *Inſtitutes* of our Law, and Commentaries on *Littleton*. About the ſame Time likewiſe Dr. *Cowel*, a Civilian, wrote a ſhort Inſtitute of our Laws. And in the Reign of King *George*, Dr. *Tho. Wood*, a Civilian and Common Lawyer, and at laſt Divine, wrote an Inſtitute of the Laws of *England*, which is ſomething after the Manner of the Inſtitutes of the Civil Law.

Common Pleas, (*Communia Placita*) Is one of the King's Courts now conſtantly held in *Weſtminſter-Hall*; but in antient Time moveable, as appears by *Magna Charta*, *c.* 11. *Gwyn*, in the Preface of his Readings, ſays, That 'till *Hen.* 3. granted the Great Charter there were but two Courts, called the King's Courts, *viz.* The *King's Bench* and the *Exchequer*, which was then ſtiled *Curia Domini Regis*, and *Aula Regis*, becauſe they followed the Court or King; and that upon the Grant of that Charter, the Court of *Common Pleas* was erected and ſettled in one certain Place, *i. e. Weſtminſter-Hall*; and after that, all the Writs ran *Quod ſit coram Juſticiariis meis apud Weſtm.* whereas before, the Party was required by them to appear, *Coram me vel Juſticiariis meis*, without any Addition of Place, *&c.* as he obſerves out of the Writings of *Glanvil* and *Bracton*. But Sir *Edw. Coke* is of Opinion, in his Preface to the eighth Report, that the Court of *Common Pleas* was conſtituted before the Conqueſt; and was not created by *Magna Charta*, at which Time there were *Juſticiarii de Banco*, *&c.* Tho' before this Act, *Common Pleas* might have been held *in Banco Regis*; and all original Writs were returnable there. Writs returnable in this Court, are now *coram Juſticiariis noſtris apud Weſtm.* But Writs returnable in *B. R.* are, *coram nobis ubicunque fuerimus in Anglia.* The Juriſdiction of this Court is general, and extends it ſelf throughout *England*: It holds Plea of all Civil Cauſes at Common Law, between Subject and Subject, in Actions real, perſonal, and mix'd; and it ſeems to have been the only Court for Real Cauſes. In perſonal and mix'd Actions it hath a concurrent Juriſdiction with the King's Bench: But it hath no Cognizance of Pleas of the Crown; and *Common Pleas* are all Pleas that are not ſuch. This Court cannot regularly hold Plea in any Action, real or perſonal, *&c.* but by Writ out of *Chancery* returnable here; except it be by Bill for or againſt an Officer, or other privileged Perſon of the Court. All Actions belonging to this Court, come hither either by Original, as Arreſts and Outlawries; or by Privilege or Attachment, for or againſt privileged Perſons; or out of inferior Courts, not of Record, by *Pone*, *Recordare*, *Accedas ad Curiam*, *Writ of Falſe Judgment*, *&c.* Actions Popular, and Actions Penal, as of Debt, *&c.* upon any Statute, are cognizable by this Court: And beſides having Juriſdiction for Puniſhment of its Officers and Miniſters; the Court of *Common Pleas* may grant Prohibitions to keep Temporal and Eccleſiaſtical Courts within due Bounds. 4 *Inſt.* 99, 100, 118. In this Court are four *Judges*, created by Letters Patent; of whom the Chief Juſtice is a Lord by his Office: The Seal of the Court is committed to the Cuſtody of the Chief Juſtice. The other Officers of the *Common Pleas* are,

are, the *Cuſtos Brevium*, three *Prothonotaries* and their *Secondaries*, the Clerk of the *Warrants*, Clerk of the *Eſſoins*, fourteen *Filizers*, four *Exigenters*, a Clerk of the *Juries*, the *Chirographer*, Clerk of the *King's Silver*, the Clerk of the *Treaſury*, Clerk of the *Seal*, of *Outlawries*, and the Clerk of the *Inrolment of Fines and Recoveries*, Clerk of the *Errors*, &c. The *Cuſtos Brevium* is the Chief Clerk in this Court, who receives and keeps all Writs returnable therein; and all Records of *Niſi Prius*, which are delivered to him by the Clerks of the Aſſiſe of every Circuit, *&c.* and he files the Rolls together, and carries them into the Treaſury of Records: He alſo makes out Exemplifications, and Copies of all Writs and Records, *&c.* The *Prothonotaries* enter and inrol all Declarations, Pleadings, Judgments, *&c.* and they make out all judicial Writs, Writs of Execution, Writs of Privilege, *Procedendo's*, *&c.* The *Secondaries* are Aſſiſtants to the *Prothonotaries* in the Execution of their Offices; and they take Minutes, and draw up all Orders and Rules of Court. The *Filizers*, who have the ſeveral Counties of *England* divided among them, make out all meſne Proceſs, as *Capias*, *Alias*, *Pluries*, &c. between the Original Writ, and the Declaration; and they make all Writs of View *&c.* The *Exigenters*, appointed for ſeveral Counties, make out all Exigents and Proclamations in order to Outlawry. For the Clerk of the *Eſſoins*, the *Juries*, *Warrants*, and other Clerks of this Court, *vide verb.* Clerk, *&c.* And to the above Officers may be added, a *Proclamator* of the Court; a *Keeper* of the Court; *Cryer*; and *Tipſtaffs*; beſides the *Warden of the Fleet.* Theſe are alſo *Attornies* of this Court, whoſe Number is unlimited; and none may plead at the Bar of the Court, or ſign any ſpecial Pleadings, but *Serjeants* at Law.

Common Prayer, (*Preces Publicæ*) Is the Liturgy or *Prayers* uſed in our Church. It is the particular Duty of Clergymen every *Sunday*, &c. to uſe the publick Form of *Prayer* preſcribed by the *Book of Common Prayer:* And if any Incumbent be Reſident upon his Living, as he ought to be, and keep a Curate, he is obliged by the *Act of Uniformity* once every Month at leaſt, to read the *Common Prayers* of the Church, according as they are directed by the Book of *Common Prayer*, in his Pariſh Church, in his own Perſon, or he ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* for every Time he fails therein. *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. Alſo by that Statute the Book of *Common Prayer* is to be provided in every Pariſh, under the Penalty of 3 *l.* a Month: And the *Common Prayer* is to be read before every *Lecture*; the Whole appointed for the Day, with all the Circumſtances, and Ceremonies, *&c.* And by one of the *Canons of the Church*, Miniſters before all *Sermons*, are to move the People to join in a ſhort *Prayer*, for the Catholick Church; and the whole Congregation of Chriſtian People, *&c.* for the King and Royal Family; the Miniſters of God's Word, Nobility, Magiſtrates, and whole Commons of the Realm, *&c.* and conclude with the Lord's *Prayer*. *Can.* 55. Refuſing to uſe the *Common Prayer*; or uſing any other open *Prayers*, &c. is puniſhable by Stat. 1 *Eliz. c.* 2. See *Church.*

Commorancy, (*Commorantia*, from *Commoro*) An Abiding, Dwelling or Continuing in any Place; as an Inhabitant of a Houſe in a Vill, *&c.* And *Commorancy* for a certain Time, may make a Settlement in a Pariſh. *Dalt.* See *Poor.*

Commorth, or **Comorth**, (*Comortha*) From the Brit. *Cymmorth*, i. e. *Subſidium*; a Contribution which was gathered at Marriages, and when young Prieſts ſaid or ſung their firſt Maſſes, *&c.* 4 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 27. But the 26 *H.* 8. *cap.* 6. prohibits the Levying any ſuch in *Wales*, or the *Marches*, &c.

Commote, In *Wales* is Half a *Cantred* or Hundred, containing fifty Villages. *Stat. Walliæ.* 12 *Ed.* 1. *Wales* was anciently divided into three Provinces; *North-Wales*, *South-Wales* and *Weſt-Wales*; and each of theſe were again ſubdivided into *Cantreds*, and every *Cantred* into *Commotes*. *Dodridge's Hiſt. Wal. fol.* 2. And *Brecknockſhire* is found to have three *Cantreds*, and eight *Commotes*. *Commote* alſo ſignifies a great Seigniory or Lordſhip, and may include one or divers Manors. *Co. Lit.* 5.

Communance. The Commoners, or Tenants and Inhabitants, who had the Right of *Common*, or Commoning in open Fields, *&c.* were formerly called the *Communance.* Cowel.

Commune Concilium Regni Angliæ, The Common Council of the King and People aſſembled in Parliament.

Communia placita non tenenda in Scaccario, Is a Writ directed to the Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer, forbidding them to hold Plea between common Perſons in that Court, where neither of the Parties belong to the ſame. *Reg. Orig.* 187.

Communi Cuſtodia, A Writ which anciently lay for the Lord, whoſe Tenant holding by Knights Service died, and left his eldeſt Son under Age, againſt a Stranger that entred the Land, and obtained the Ward of the Body. *F. N. B.* 89. *Reg. Orig.* 161. Since the Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24. hath taken away Wardſhips, this Writ is become of no Uſe.

Communication, (*Communicatio*) A Taking, Conſultation or Conferring with, where there is only a Diſcourſe between two or more, without coming to any Agreement. *Blount.*

Companage, (*Fr.*) Is all Kind of Food, except Bread and Drink: And the learned *Spelman* interprets it to be *Quicquid cibi* cum pane *ſumitur.* In the Manor of *Feskerton* in the County of *Nottingham*, ſome Tenants when they performed their Boons or Work-days to their Lords, had three Boon Loaves with *Companage* allowed them. *Reg. de Thurgarton* cited in *Antiq. Nottingham.*

Companion of the Garter, Is one of the Knights of that moſt noble Order; at the Head of which is the King, as Sovereign. 24 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 13.

Compellativum, An Adverſary or Accuſer. —— *Epiſcopus in* Compellativum *adlegiationem docere ne quis alium perperam cogat jurejurando vel in Ordalio.* Leg. Athelſtan.

Compertorium, A judicial Inqueſt in the Civil Law, made by Delegates, or Commiſſioners to find out and relate the Truth of a Cauſe. *Paroch. Antiq.* 575.

Compoſition, (*Compoſitio*) An Agreement or Contract between a Parſon, Patron and Ordinary, *&c.* for Money or other Thing in Lieu of Tithes. Land may be exempted from the Payment of Tithes, where *Compoſitions* have been made: And Real *Compoſitions* for Tithes are to be made by the concurrent Conſent of the Parſon, Patron and Ordinary. Real *Compoſitions* are diſtin-

diſtinguiſhed from Perſonal Contracts; for a *Compoſition* called a Perſonal Contract is only an Agreement between the Parſon and Pariſhioners, to pay ſo much inſtead of Tithes; and though ſuch an Agreement is confirmed by the Ordinary, yet that doth not make it a Real *Compoſition*, becauſe he ought to be a Party to the Deed of *Compoſition*. *March's Rep.* 87. The *Compoſitions* for Tithes made by the Conſent of the Parſon, Patron and Ordinary, by Virtue of 13 *Eliz. cap.* 10. ſhall not bind the Succeſſor unleſs made for 21 Years, or three Lives, as in caſe of Leaſes of Eccleſiaſtical Corporations, *&c.* *Compoſitions* were at firſt for a valuable Conſideration, ſo that tho' in Proceſs of Time upon the Increaſe of the Value of the Lands, ſuch *Compoſitions* do not amount to the Value of the Tithes, yet Cuſtom prevails, and from hence ariſes what we call a *Modus decimandi*. *Hob.* 297. The Word *Compoſition* hath likewiſe another Meaning, i. e. *Deciſio Litis*.

Compoſitio Menſuratum, Is the Title of an ancient Ordinance for Meaſures, not printed, mentioned in the Statute 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 4.

Compzint, Intends a ſurreptitious Printing of another Bookſeller's Copy, to make Gain thereby, which is contrary to the Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 33. and other Statutes.

Compzomiſe, (*Compromiſſum*) Is defined to be a mutual Promiſe of two or more Parties at Difference, to refer the Ending of their Controverſy to Arbitrators: And *Weſt* ſays it is the Faculty or Power of pronouncing Sentence between Perſons at Variance, given to Arbitrators by the Parties private Conſent, without publick Authority. *Weſt's Symb. Sect.* 1. Matters *compromiſed*, are alſo Matters of Law referred, or made an End of.

Compurgato, One that by Oath juſtifies another's Innocence. See *Oath*.

Computation, (*Computatio*) Is the true Account and Conſtruction of Time; and to the End neither Party to an Agreement, *&c.* may do Wrong to the other, nor the Determination of Time be left at large, it is to be taken according to the juſt Judgment of the Law. A Deed dated the 20th Day of *Auguſt*, to hold from the Day of the Date, ſhall be conſtrued to begin on the 21ſt Day of *Auguſt*: But if in the *Habendum* it be to hold from the Making, or from thenceforth, it ſhall begin on the Day delivered. 1 *Inſt.* 46. 5 *Rep.* 1. If an Indenture of Leaſe dated the 4th Day of *July*, made for three Years from thenceforth, be delivered at four of the Clock in the Afternoon of the ſaid 4th Day of *July*, the Leaſe ſhall end the 3d Day of *July* in the third Year: And the Law in this *Computation* rejects all Fractions or Diviſions of the Day. *Blount.* But ſome have held that Rent is not due on the Day limited to be paid, till the Middle of the Day, and after Noon; in caſe a Tenant for Life dies at ſuch a critical Juncture, *&c.* See *Day* and *Month*.

Computation of Miles, Is according to the *Engliſh* Manner, allowing 5280 Feet, or 1760 Yards to to each Mile; and the ſame ſhall be reckoned not by ſtrait Lines, as a Bird or Arrow may fly, but according to the neareſt and moſt uſual Way. *Cro. Eliz.* 212.

Computo, (*Lat.*) Is a Writ to compel a Bailiff, Receiver or Accountant, to yield up his Accounts: It is founded on the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 12. And alſo lies againſt Guardians, *&c.* *Reg. Orig.* 135.

Concealers, (*Concelatores*, ſo called *à concelando*, as *Mons à movendo*, by an *Antiphraſis*) Are ſuch as find out *concealed* Lands, *i. e.* ſuch Lands as are privily kept from the King by common Perſons, having nothing to ſhew for their Title or Eſtate therein. 39 *Eliz. c.* 22. There are *Concealers of Crimes*; and *Concealing* Treaſon, *&c.* when Miſpriſion, ſee *Miſpriſion*.

Conceſſi, A Word of frequent Uſe in Conveyances, creating a Covenant in Law; as *Dedi* makes a Warranty. *Co. Lit.* 384.

Concionatoꝛs, Common Council-Men, Freemen called to the Hall or Aſſembly, as *moſt worthy*. —— *Quodam tempore cum conveniſſent* Concionatores *apud* London, *&c.* Hiſtor. Elien. Edit. Gale, cap. 46.

Concluſion, (*Concluſio*) Is when a Man by his own Act upon Record hath charged himſelf with a Duty or other Thing, or confeſſed any Matter whereby he ſhall be concluded: As if a Sheriff returns that he hath taken the Body upon a *Capias*, and hath not the Body in Court at the Day of the Return of the Writ; by the Return, the Sheriff is concluded from Plea of Eſcape, *&c.* *Terms de Ley* 153. And in another Senſe this Word *Concluſion* ſignifies the End of any Plea, Replication, *&c.* and every Plea ought to have its proper *Concluſion*; as a Plea to the Writ is to conclude to the Writ; a Plea in Bar, to conclude to the Action, *&c.* *Concluſion* of Plea in Bar ſhall be, *Et hoc paratus eſt verificare*: Of other Pleas, *Et de hoc ponit ſe ſuper Patriam*. Kitch. 219, 220.

Concoꝛd, (*Concordia*) Is an Agreement made between two or more, upon a Treſpaſs committed; and is divided into *Concord executory*, and *Concord executed*: And according to *Plowden*, one binds not, as being imperfect, but the other is abſolute, and ties the Party. Though by ſome Opinions, Agreements executory are perfect, and bind no leſs than Agreements executed. *Plowd.* 5, 6, 8. Theſe *Concords* and Agreements are by Way of Satisfaction for the Treſpaſs, *&c.* *Concord* is alſo an Agreement between Parties, who intend the Levying of a Fine of Lands one to the other, how and in what Manner the Lands ſhall paſs: It is the Foundation and Subſtance of the Fine, taken and acknowledged by the Party before one of the Judges of *C. B.* or by Commiſſioners in the Country, and begins thus: *Et eſt* Concordia *talis ſ ilicet quod præd.* A. B. *recogn. Tenementa præd. cum pertin' eſſe jus ipſius* C. D. *ut ill. quæ idem* C. D. *h'et de Dono prad.* A. B. *Et ill. remiſer. & quiet. clam. de ſe & Hæred. ſuis præfat.* C. *& Hæred. ſuis imperpetuum, &c.*

Concubaria, A Fold, Pen or Place, where Cattle lie together. *Cowel.*

Concubinage, (*Concubinatus*) In common Acceptation is the Keeping of a Whore or Concubine: But in a legal Senſe, it is uſed as an Exception againſt her that ſueth for Dower, alledging thereby that ſhe was not a Wife lawfully married to the Party, in whoſe Lands ſhe ſeeks to be endowed, but his *Concubine*. *Britt. cap.* 107. *Bract. lib.* 4. *tract.* 6. *cap.* 8. There was a *Concubinage* allowed in Scripture to the Patriarchs, *ſecundum legem Matrimonii*, *&c.* Blount.

Conders, (from the Fr. *Conduire*, to conduct) Are ſuch as ſtand upon high Places, near the Sea-Coaſt, at the Time of Herring-Fiſhing, to make Signs with Boughs, *&c.* to the Fiſhermen at Sea, which Way the Shole of Herrings paſſeth; for this may be better diſcovered by ſuch as

ſtand upon ſome high Cliff on the Shore, by Reaſon of a Kind of blue Colour which the Herrings cauſe in the Water, than by thoſe that are in the Ships or Boats for Fiſhing. Theſe are otherwiſe called *Huers* and *Balkers*, *Directors* and *Guiders*, as appears by the Stat. 1 *Jac. c.* 23.

Condis, A Ridge of Land. —— *Quandam parcellam cujuſdam* Condis *juxta Campum ipſorum.* Du Cange.

Condition, (*Conditio*) Is a Reſtraint or Bridle annexed to a Thing, ſo that by the Non-performance, the Party to it ſhall receive Prejudice and Loſs; and by the Performance, Commodity and Advantage: Or it is a Reſtriction of Men s Acts, qualifying or ſuſpending the ſame, and making them uncertain whether they ſhall take Effect or not; alſo 'tis defined to be what is referred to an uncertain Chance, which may happen or not happen. *Weſt's Symb. part* 1. *lib.* 2. *ſect.* 156. And of *Conditions* there are divers Kinds, *viz. Conditions* in *Deed*, and in *Law*; *Conditions Precedent*, and *Subſequent*; *Conditions Inherent*, and *Collateral*, &c. A *Condition in Deed* is that which is knit by expreſs Words to a Feoffment, Leaſe, or other Grant; as if a Man makes a Leaſe of Lands to another, reſerving a Rent to be paid at ſuch a Feaſt, upon *Condition* if the Leſſee fail in Payment at the Day, then it ſhall be lawful for the Leſſor to enter. *Condition in Law* is when a Perſon grants to another an Office, as that of a Park, Steward, Bailiff, &c. for Term of Life; here though there be no *Condition* expreſſed in the Grant, yet the Law makes one, which is if the Grantee do not juſtly execute all Things belonging to the Office, it ſhall be lawful for the Grantor to enter and diſcharge him of his Office. *Litt. lib.* 3. *cap.* 5. Theſe *Conditions* are alſo called *Condition expreſſed*, and *Condition implyed*. *Condition Precedent* is when a Leaſe or Eſtate is granted to one for Life, upon *Condition* that if the Leſſee pay to the Leſſor a certain Sum at ſuch a Day, then he ſhall have Fee-ſimple: In this Caſe the *Condition* precedes the Eſtate in Fee, and on Performance thereof gains the Fee-ſimple. *Condition Subſequent* is when a Man grants to another his Manor of *Dale*, &c. in Fee, upon *Condition* that the Grantee ſhall pay to him at ſuch a Day ſuch a certain Sum, or that his Eſtate ſhall ceaſe; here the *Condition* is ſubſequent and following the Eſtate, and upon the Performance thereof continues and preſerves the ſame: So that a *Condition Precedent* doth get and gain the Thing or Eſtate made upon *Condition*, by the Performrnce of it; as a *Condition Subſequent* keeps and continues the Eſtate, by the Performance of the *Condition*. 1 *Inſt.* 201, 325. *Terms de Ley* 156. If one agree to do ſuch an Act, and for the Doing thereof the other ſhall pay ſo much Money; here the Doing the Act is a *Condition Precedent* to the Payment of the Money, and the Party ſhall not be compelled to pay till the Act is done: But where a Day is appointed for the Payment of Money, which Day happens before the Thing contracted for can be performed, there the Money may be recovered before the Thing is done; for here it appears that the Party did not intend to make the Performance of the Thing a *Condition Precedent*. 3 *Salk.* 95. *Inherent Conditions* are ſuch as deſcend to the Heir, with the Land granted, &c. And *Collateral Condition* is that which is annexed to any collateral Act. *Conditions* are likewiſe *Affirmative*, which conſiſt of doing; *Negative*, and conſiſt of not doing: Some are *Compulſory*, and ſome *Copulative*, and others *Disjunctive*. *Conditions* may be to any Eſtate, whether in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, for Life or Years. They run with the Eſtate, and bind in whoſeſoever's Hands they come. *Litt. Rep.* 128. But a *Condition* may not be made but on the Part of the Leſſor, Donor, &c. For no Man may annex a *Condition* to an Eſtate, but he that doth create the Eſtate it ſelf. *Conditions* are good to inlarge or limit Eſtates: And there are four Incidents, which *Conditions* to create and increaſe an Eſtate ought to have. 1. They ſhould have a particular Eſtate, as a Foundation whereupon the Increaſe of the greater Eſtate, ſhall be built. 2. Such particular Eſtate ſhall continue in the Leſſee or Grantee, until the Increaſe happens. 3. It muſt veſt at the Time the Contingency happens, or it ſhall never veſt. 4. The particular Eſtate and Increaſe muſt take Effect by the ſame Deed, or by ſeveral Deeds delivered at the ſame Time. 8 *Rep.* 75. *Conditions* to create Eſtates ſhall be favourably conſtrued: But *Conditions* which tend to deſtroy, or reſtrain an Eſtate, ſhall be taken ſtrictly. A Feoffment upon *Condition*, that the Feoffee ſhall not alien, is void: But a *Condition* in a Feoffment not to alien for a particular Time, or to a particular Perſon, may be good. *Hob.* 13, 261. And if a *Condition* is that Tenant in Tail, ſhall not alien in Fee, &c. or Tenant for Life or Years, not alien during the Term, theſe *Conditions* are good: Where the Reverſion of an Eſtate is in the Donor, he may reſtrain an Alienation by *Condition*. 10 *Rep.* 39. 1 *Inſt.* 222. A Liberty inſeparable from an Eſtate, cannot be reſtrained; and therefore a *Condition* that a Tenant in Tail ſhall not levy a Fine, within the Stat. 4 *H.* 7. or ſuffer a Recovery; or not make a Leaſe, within the Stat. 32 *Hen.* 8. is void and repugnant. But if the *Condition* reſtrain levying a Fine at Common Law, it may be good. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 22. A Gift in Tail, or in Fee, upon *Condition* that a Feme ſhall not be endowed; or Baron be Tenant by the Curteſy, is repugnant and void. So is a *Condition* in a Leaſe, &c. that the Leſſee ſhall not take the Profits: And where a Man grants a Rent-charge out of Land, provided it ſhall not charge the Land. *Co. Litt.* 146. *Conditions* repugnant to the Eſtate, impoſſible, &c. are void. And if they go before the Eſtate, the the Eſtate and *Condition* are void: If to follow it, the Eſtate is abſolute, and the *Condition* void. 1 *Inſt.* 206. 9 *Rep.* 128. But if at the Time of entring into a *Condition*, a Thing be poſſible to be done, and become afterwards impoſſible by the Act of God, the Eſtate of a Feoffee (created by Livery) ſhall not be avoided. 2 *Mod.* 204. A Feoffment in Fee is made upon *Condition*, that the Feoffee ſhall within a Year go to *Rome*, &c. If the Feoffee dies before the Year ended, yet the Eſtate of the Feoffee is become abſolute; for the Eſtate once veſted by the Livery, ſhall not be deveſted without Default in the Feoffee. *Ibid.* Where a *Condition* is of two Parts, one poſſible, and the other not ſo, it is a good *Condition* for performing that Part which is poſſible. *Cro. Eliz.* 780. Though if a *Condition* is of two Parts diſjunctive, and one of them becomes impoſſible by the Act of God, the Perſon bound is not obliged to perform the other Part. 5 *Rep.* 22. If a *Condition* be in the Copulative, and is not poſſible to be performed, it may be taken in the Disjunctive. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 73. Where an Eſtate is to be wholly created upon a *Condition* impoſſible to be perform-

ed,

ed, there the Eſtate ſhall never come *in eſſe*. 1 *Leon. cap.* 311. If a Woman makes a Feoffment to a Man that is married, upon *Condition* that he ſhall marry her; 'tis ſaid this *Condition* is not impoſſible, for the Man's Wife may die, and then he may marry her. 2 *Danv.* 25. A Reverſion may be granted in Tail upon *Condition*, that if the Grantee pays ſo much, he ſhall have Fee. 8 *Rep.* 73. But if a Man grants Land, *&c.* for Years, upon *Condition* that if the Leſſee pay 20 *s.* within one Year, that he ſhall have it for Life; and that if he after the Year pay 20 *s.* he ſhall have Fee: Though both Sums are paid, he ſhall have but an Eſtate for Life; the Eſtate for Life, at the Time of the Grant, being only in Contingency, and a Poſſibility cannot increaſe upon a Poſſibility, nor can the Fee increaſe upon the Eſtate for Years. 8 *Rep.* 75. If a Leaſe be made to two, with *Condition* to have Fee, and one dies, the Survivor may perform the *Condition*, and have the Fee; but if they make Partition, the *Condition* is deſtroyed. 8 *Rep.* 75, 76. If a Feoffee grant the Reverſion of Part of the Land, upon a Leaſe for Years, on which a Rent upon *Condition* is reſerved, all the *Condition* is confounded and gone; though if the Leſſee aſſign Part, the *Condition* remains, for he cannot diſcharge the Eſtate of the *Condition*. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 119. A Man makes a Feoffment upon *Condition*, and after levies a Fine to a Stranger, the *Condition* is gone. *Ibid.* 120. *Condition* that a Leſſee ſhall not do Waſte; if the Leſſee permits the Houſe to fall for Want of Reparation, it is doing Waſte, and the *Condition* is broke. *Ibid.* 46. If a Feoffee upon *Condition* to infeoff another, infeoff a Stranger; or if it be to reinfeoff the Feoffor, and he grant the Land to another Perſon, upon *Condition* to perform the *Condition*, the *Condition* is broke, becauſe the Feoffee hath diſabled himſelf to do it: So where ſuch Feoffee upon *Condition* to reinfeoff, *&c.* takes a Wife, that the Land is ſubject to the Dower of the Wife; and ſo if the Land is recovered, and Execution ſued out by another, the *Condition* is broke. *Co. Litt.* 221. 1 *Danv.* 79. If a *Condition* be performed in Subſtance and Effect, it is good although it differs in Words; as where it is to deliver Letters Patent, and the Party bound having loſt them, delivers an Exemplification, *&c.* 2 *Danv.* 40. Tho' Payment of the Money before the Day, is Payment at the Day, in Performance of a *Condition*; yet a Feoffor, *&c.* cannot re-enter, and reveſt his old Eſtate by Force of the *Condition*, till the Day whereon the *Condition* gives him Power to re-enter. *Ibid.* 121. If a Man ſeiſed of Land in Right of his Wife, make a Feoffment in Fee on *Condition*, and dies; if the Heir of the Feoffor enters for the *Condition* broken, and defeats the Feoffment, his Eſtate vaniſhes, and preſently it is veſted in the Wife. *Co. Lit.* 202. And if a Perſon ſeiſed of Land, as Heir on the Part of his Mother, makes a Feoffment on *Condition*, and dieth; though the Heir on the Part of the Father, who is Heir at Common Law, may enter for the *Condition* broken, the Heir of the Part of the Mother ſhall enter upon him, and enjoy the Land. *Ibid.* 12. Where there is a *Condition* in a Feoffment or Leaſe, that if no Diſtreſs can be found, the Feoffor, *&c.* ſhall re-enter; if the Place is not open to the Diſtreſs, as if there be only a Cupboard in the Houſe which is locked, *&c.* it is all one as if there were no Diſtreſs there, and the Feoffor, *&c.* may enter. 2 *Danv.* 46. Where a Rent is to be paid upon *Condition* at a certain Day, the Leſſor cannot enter for the *Condition* broke, before Demand of the Rent. *Ibid.* 98. And the Leſſor ought to demand the Rent at the Day, or the *Condition* ſhall not be broke by the Nonpayment of the Rent. A Reentry may be given on a Feoffment, *&c.* though none be reſerved. If one make a Leaſe for Life, or Feoffment upon *Condition*, that if the Feoffee or Leſſee does ſuch an Act, the Eſtate ſhall be void: Now although the Eſtate cannot be void before Entry, this is a good *Condition*, and ſhall give an Entry to the Leſſor, *&c.* by Implication. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 408. A Leaſe for Life on *Condition*, being a Freehold, cannot ceaſe without Entry; but if it be a Leaſe for Years, the Leaſe is void *ipſo facto*, on Breach of the *Condition*, without Entry. 1 *Inſt.* 214. If a Leaſe for Years is that on Breach of the *Condition*, the Term ſhall ceaſe, the Term is ended without Entry; but where the Words are that the Leaſe ſhall be void, it is otherwiſe. *Cro. Car.* 511. 3 *Rep.* 64. Regularly where one will take Advantage of a *Condition*, if he may enter, he muſt do it; and if he cannot enter, he muſt make a Claim. *Co. Lit.* 218. No one can reſerve the Power or Benefit of Re-entry, on Breach of a *Condition*, to any other but himſelf, his Heirs, Executors, *&c.* Parties and Privies, in Right and Repreſentation: Privies in Law, Grantees of Reverſions, *&c.* are to have no Advantage by it. But by Statute 32 *Hen.* 8. Grantees of Reverſions may take Advantage againſt Leſſees, *&c.* by Action. 1 *Inſt.* 214, 215. *Plowd.* 175. Tenants by the Curteſy, Tenant in Tail after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct, Tenant in Dower, for Life, or Years, *&c.* hold their Eſtates ſubject to a *Condition* in Law, not to grant a greater Eſtate than they have, nor to commit Waſte, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 233. Eſtates made to Infants, and Feme Coverts, upon *Condition*, ſhall bind them, becauſe the Charge is on the Land. 2 *Danv.* 30. A Releaſe of all a Man's Right, may be upon *Condition*: A Leſſee may ſurrender upon *Condition*; a Contract may be upon *Condition*, &c. But a Parſon cannot reſign upon *Condition*, any more than be admitted upon *Condition*. A *Condition* cannot be releaſed on *Condition*; nor may a *Condition* be reſerved without Deed in Writing indented; though a *Condition* on the Back of a Leaſe, before the Execution thereof, may be good. 2 *Danv.* 11, 12. 9 *Rep.* 85. A *Condition* that would take away the whole Effect of a Grant, is void; and ſo it is if it be contrary to the expreſs Words of it. A *Condition* againſt Law, is void; but what may be prohibited by Law, may be prohibited by Deed. 1 *Inſt.* 223, 206. He that taketh an Eſtate in Remainder, is bound by *Condition* in a Deed, though he doth not ſeal it. No Perſon ſhall defeat any Eſtate of Frechold upon *Condition*, without ſhewing the *Condition*; of Chattels he may without it. *Lit.* 374. A *Condition* may be apportioned by Act of the Law, or the Leſſee. 4 *Rep.* 120. But a Man cannot by his own Act divide, or apportion a *Condition*, which goes to the Deſtruction of an Eſtate. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 474. A *Condition* in a Will is a Thing odious in Law, which ſhall not be created without ſufficient Words. 2 *Leon.* 40. A Deviſe to the Heir at Law, provided he pay to *A. B.* 20 *l.* is a void *Condition*, becauſe there is no Perſon to take Advantage of the Nonperformance. 1 *Lutw.* 797. A Deviſe to one, paying to another ſo much Money generally, makes a *Condition* in a Will.

Will. *Conditional* Deviſes, as well of Lands as of Goods, are allowed by our Law; and not being performed, the Heir or Executors, ſhall take Advantage of them. 1 *Nelſ.* 467. *Sub Conditione* is the moſt proper Word to make a *Condition*. *Proviſo* is as good a Word, when not dependant upon another Sentence; but in ſome Caſes, the Word Proviſo may make no *Condition*, but be only a Qualification, or Explication of a Covenant. 2 *Danv.* 1, 2. And neither the Word Proviſo, nor any other, makes a *Condition*, unleſs it is reſtrictive. *Plowd.* 34. 1 *Nelſ.* 466. A Grant to one, to the Intent he ſhall do ſo and ſo, is no *Condition*, but a Truſt and Confidence. *Dyer* 138. Some Words in a Leaſe do not make a *Condition* but a Covenant, upon which the Leſſor may bring his Action. A Leaſe being the Deed of Leſſor and Leſſee, every Word is ſpoken by both; and a *Condition* may be therein, though it ſounds in Covenant. 1 *Nelſ.* 464. A Covenant not to grant, ſell, &c. may be a *Condition*; and Covenant that paying the Rent, the Leſſee ſhould enjoy the Land, is conditional. 2 *Danv.* 2, 6. Where Words are indefinite, and proper to defeat an Eſtate, they ſhall be taken to have the Force of a *Condition*. *Palm.* 503. *Conditions* regularly follow the *Habendum* in a Deed; but are good in Law, in any other Place. 2 *Rep.* 70.

Cone and Key. A Woman at the Age of fourteen or fifteen Years, might take the Charge of her Houſe, and receive *Cone and Key*: *Cone* or *Colne* in the *Sax.* ſignifying *Computus*, and Key, *clavis*; ſo that ſhe was then held to be of competent Years, when ſhe was able to keep the *Accounts* and *Keys* of the Houſe. —— *Fœmina in tali ætate poteſt diſponere Domui ſuæ & habere* Cone and Key. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 37. And there is ſomething to the ſame Purpoſe in *Glanv. lib.* 7. *c.* 9.

Confederacy, (*Confœderatio*) Is when two or more combine together to do any Damage or Injury to another, or to do any unlawful Act. And falſe *Confederacy* between divers Perſons ſhall be puniſhed, though nothing be put in Execution: But this *Confederacy* puniſhable by Law before it is executed, ought to have theſe Incidents; firſt, it muſt be declared by ſome Matter of Proſecution, as by making of Bonds, or promiſes the one to the other; ſecondly, it ſhould be malicious, as for unjuſt Revenge; thirdly, it ought to be falſe againſt an Innocent; and laſtly, it is to be out of Court voluntarily. *Terms de Ley* 158. Where a Writ of *Conſpiracy* doth not lie, the *Confederacy* is puniſhable. 27 *Aſſiſ. pl.* 44. And Enquiry ſhall be made of *Conſpirators* and *Confederators*, which bind themſelves together, &c.

Confeſſion, (*Confeſſio*) Is where a Priſoner indicted of Treaſon or Felony, and brought to the Bar to be arraigned; and his Indictment being read to him, the Court demands what he can ſay thereto; then either he *confeſſes* the Offence, and the Indictment to be true, or pleads *Not guilty*, &c. *Confeſſion* may be made in two Kinds, and to two ſeveral Ends: The one is, that the Criminal may confeſs the Offence whereof he is indicted openly in the Court, before the Judge, and ſubmit himſelf to the Cenſure and Judgment of the Law; which *Confeſſion* is the moſt certain Anſwer, and beſt Satisfaction that may be given to the Judge to condemn the Offender; ſo that it proceeds freely of his own Accord, without any Threats or Extremity uſed; for if the *Confeſſion* ariſe from any of theſe Cauſes, it ought not to be recorded: As a Woman indicted for the felonious Taking of a Thing from another, being thereof arraigned, confeſſed the Felony, and ſaid that ſhe did it by Commandment of her Husband; the Judges in Pity would not record her *Confeſſion*, but cauſed her to plead *Not guilty* to the Felony; whereupon the Jury found that ſhe did the Fact by Compulſion of her Husband, againſt her Will, for which Cauſe ſhe was diſcharged. 27 *Aſſiſ. pl.* 50. The other Kind of *Confeſſion* is, when the Priſoner confeſſes the Indictment to be true, and that he hath committed the Offence whereof he is indicted, and then becomes an Approver or Accuſer of others, who have committed the ſame Offence whereof he is indicted, or other Offences with him; and then prays the Judge to have a Coroner aſſigned him, to whom he may make Relation of thoſe Offences, and the full Circumſtances thereof. There is alſo a third Sort of *Confeſſion*, formerly made by an Offender in Felony, not in Court before the Judge, as the other two are, but before a Coroner in a Church, or other privileged Place, upon which the Offender by the ancient Law of the Land was to abjure the Realm. 3 *Inſt.* 129. *Confeſſion* is likewiſe a Plea in Civil Caſes, where the Defendant confeſſes the Plaintiff's Action to be good. *Finch* 387. And there is a *Confeſſion* indirectly implied, as well as directly expreſſed in Criminal Caſes; as if the Defendant in a Caſe not capital, doth not directly own himſelf guilty of the Crime, but by ſubmitting to a Fine, owns his Guilt; whereupon the Judge may accept of his Submiſſion to the King's Mercy. *Lamb. lib.* 4. *c.* 9. By this indirect *Confeſſion*, the Defendant ſhall not be barred to plead Not guilty to an Action for the ſame Fact: The Entry of it is, that the Defendant *poſuit ſe in gratiam Regis*, &c. And of the direct *Confeſſion*, *quod Cognovit Indictamentum*, &c. And this laſt *Confeſſion* carries with it ſo ſtrong a Preſumption of Guilt, that being entered on Record, in Indictment of Treſpaſs, it eſtops the Defendant to plead Not guilty to an Action brought afterwards againſt him for the ſame Matter: But ſuch Entry of a Confeſſion of an Indictment of a capital Crime, 'tis ſaid will not eſtop a Defendant to plead Not guilty to an Appeal, it being in caſe of Life. And where a Perſon upon his Arraignment actually confeſſes himſelf guilty, or unadviſedly diſcloſes the ſpecial Manner of the Fact, ſuppoſing that it doth not amount to Felony, where it doth; yet the Judges upon probable Circumſtances, that ſuch *Confeſſion* may proceed from Fear, Dureſs, or from Weakneſs or Ignorance, may refuſe ſuch *Confeſſion*, and ſuffer the Party to plead Not guilty. 2 *Hawk.* 333. A *Confeſſion* may be received, and the Plea of Not guilty be withdrawn, though recorded. *Kel.* 11. The *Confeſſion* of the Defendant, whether taken upon an Examination before Juſtices of Peace, in Purſuance of the 1 & 2 *P. & M.* 13. or 2 & 3 *P. & M. c.* 10. upon a Bailment, or Commitment for Felony; or taken by the Common Law, upon an Examination before a Secretary of State, or other Magiſtrate, for Treaſon, or other Crimes, is allowed to be given in Evidence againſt the Party confeſſing; but not againſt others. Alſo two Witneſſes of a *Confeſſion* of High Treaſon, upon an Examination before a Juſtice of Peace, were ſufficient to convict the Perſon ſo confeſſing, within the Meaning of 1 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 12. and 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 11. which required two Witneſſes in High Treaſon, unleſs the Offender ſhould willingly confeſs, &c.

But the 7 *W.* 3. *cap.* 3. requires two Witneſſes, except the Party ſhall willingly without Violence *confeſs*, &c. in open *Court.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 429. It has been held that where-ever a Man's *Confeſſion* is made Uſe of againſt him, it muſt all be taken together, and not by Parcels. *Ibid.* And no *Confeſſion* ſhall, before final Judgment, deprive the Defendant of the Privilege of taking Exceptions in Arreſt of Judgment, to Faults apparent in the Record. 333. A Demurrer amounts to a *Confeſſion* of the Indictment as laid ſo far, that if the Indictment be good, Judgment and Execution ſhall go againſt the Priſoner. *Bro.* 86. *S. P. C.* 150. *H. P. C.* 246. And in criminal Caſes not capital, if the Defendant demur to an Indictment, *&c.* whether in Abatement, or otherwiſe, the Court will not give Judgment againſt him to anſwer over, but final Judgment. 2 *Hawk.* 334. Where a Priſoner confeſſes the Fact, the Court has nothing more to do than to proceed to Judgment againſt him. And *Confeſſus in Judicio pro Judicato Habetur.* 11 Rep. 30. 4 Inſt. 66.

Confeſſor, (Lat. *Confeſſor*, *Confeſſionarius*) Hath Relation to private *Confeſſion* of *Sins*, in Order to *Abſolution:* And the Prieſt, who received the auricular Confeſſion, had the Title of *Confeſſor*; though improperly, for he is rather the *Confeſſee*, being the Perſon to whom the Confeſſion is made. This Receiving the Confeſſion of a Penitent, was in old *Engliſh* to *Shreve* or *Shrive*; whence comes our Eng. *Beſhrieved*, or looking like a confeſſed or *ſhrieved* Perſon, on whom was impoſed ſome uneaſy Penance. The moſt ſolemn Time of *Confeſſing* was the Day before *Lent*, which from thence is ſtill called *Shrove-Tueſday*. Cowel.

Confirmation, (*Confirmatio*, from the Verb *Confirmare*, *quod eſt firmum facere*) Is a Conveyance of an Eſtate, or Right *in eſſe*, from one Man to another, whereby a voidable Eſtate is made ſure and unavoidable; or a particular Eſtate is increaſed, or a Poſſeſſion made perfect. And it is a Strengthening of an Eſtate formerly made, which is voidable, though not preſently void: As for Example; A Biſhop granteth his Chancellorſhip by Patent, for Term of the Patentee's Life; this is no void Grant, but voidable by the Biſhop's Death, except it be ſtrengthened by the *Confirmation* of the Dean and Chapter. *Confirmation*, *aut eſt* perficiens, creſcens, *aut* diminuens: *Perficiens*, as if Feoffee upon Condition make a Feoffment, and the Feoffor confirm the Eſtate of the ſecond Feoffee: *Creſcens* doth always enlarge the Eſtate of a Tenant; as Tenant for Years, to hold for Life, *&c.* *Diminuens*, as when the Lord of whom the Land is holden, confirms the Eſtate of his Tenant, to hold by a leſs Rent. 9 *Rep.* 142. In *Confirmations*, the Confirmor muſt have a larger Eſtate in the Land, than the Confirmee, and be in Poſſeſſion of the Eſtate or Right. 1 *Inſt.* 295, 301. Leaſes for Years may be confirmed for Part of the Term, or Part of the Land, *&c.* But it is otherwiſe of an Eſtate of Freehold, which being entire, cannot be confirmed for Part of the Eſtate. 5 *Rep.* 81. A Freehold for Life, and Term for Years, it is ſaid cannot ſtand together of the ſame Land, in the ſame Perſon. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 480. If a Feme Leſſee for Years marries, and the Leſſee confirms the Eſtate of Husband and Wife, to hold for their Lives, by ſuch a *Confirmation*, the Term will be drowned; and the Husband and Wife be Jointenants for their Lives. *Co. Lit.* 300. But if the Feme were Leſſee for Life, then by the *Confirmation* to Husband and Wife for their Lives, the Husband holdeth only in Right of his Wife for her Life; but ſhall take a Remainder for his Life. *Ibid.* 299. *Confirmation* to Leſſee for Life, and a Stranger, to hold for their Lives, is void; for there is no Privity: But 'tis otherwiſe if for Years. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 141. If Tenant for Life grant a Rent-charge, *&c.* to one and his Heirs, he in Reverſion is to confirm it, otherwiſe 'tis good only for Life of Tenant for Life. *Litt.* 529. A Tenant for Life, and Remainder-man in Fee, join in a Leaſe, this ſhall be taken to be the Leaſe of Tenant for Life, during his Life, and *Confirmation* of him in Remainder: But after the Death of Tenant for Life, it is the Leaſe of him in Remainder, and *Confirmation* of Tenant for Life. 6 *Rep.* 15. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 481. If Leſſee for Years, without Impeachment of Waſte, accepts a *Confirmation* of his Eſtate for Life; by this he hath loſt the Privilege annexed to his Eſtate for Years. 8 *Rep.* 76. Acceptance of Rent in ſome Caſes makes a *Confirmation* of a Leaſe: And if a Man leaſes for Life, reſerving Rent upon a Condition of Re-entry; if after the Condition is broke, by Nonpayment of the Rent, the Leſſor diſtrains for the ſaid Rent, this Act ſhall be a *Confirmation* of the Leaſe, ſo as he cannot enter. 2 *Danv.* 128, 129. What a Perſon may defeat by his Entry, he may make good by his *Confirmation. Co. Lit.* 300. But none can confirm, unleſs he hath a Right at the Time of the Grant; he that hath but a Right in Reverſion, cannot enlarge the Eſtate of a Leſſee. 2 *Danv.* 140, 141. And where a Perſon hath but *Intereſſe termini*, he hath no Eſtate in him, upon which a *Confirmation* may enure. *Co. Lit.* 296. A *Confirmation* is to bind the Right of him who makes it; but not alter the Nature of the Eſtate of him to whom made; it ſhall not diſcharge a Condition. *Poph.* 51. If *A.* enfeoffs *B.* upon Condition, and after *A.* confirms the Eſtate of *B.* yet the Condition remains: Though if *B.* had enfeoffed *C.* ſo that the Eſtate of *C.* had been only ſubject to the Condition in another Deed, and after *A.* had confirmed the Eſtate of *C.* this would have extinguiſhed the Condition, which was annexed to the Eſtate of *B.* 1 *Rep.* 147. *Confirmations* may make a voidable or defeaſible Eſtate good; but cannot work upon an Eſtate that is void in Law. *Co. Lit.* 295. A *Confirmation* of Letters Patent, which are void as they are againſt Law, is a void *Confirmation.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 295. If there be Lord and Tenant, and the Tenant having Iſſue is attainted of Felony; if the King pardons him, and the Lord confirms his Eſtate, and the Tenant dies, his Iſſue ſhall not inherit, but the Lord ſhall have it againſt his own *Confirmation:* For that could not enable him to take by Deſcent, who by the Attainder of his Father was diſabled. 9 *Rep.* 141. Grants and Leaſes of Biſhops not warranted by the Stat. 32 *H.* 8. muſt be confirmed by Dean and Chapter: And Grants and Leaſes of Parſons, *&c.* by Patron and Ordinary. 1 *Inſt.* 297, 300, 301. Biſhops may grant Leaſes of their Church-Lands for three Lives, or 21 Years, having the Qualities required by 32 *H.* 8. and concurrent Leaſes for 21 Years, with *Confirmation* of Dean and Chapter. If a Prebend leaſes Parcel of his Prebendary, and the Biſhop, who is Patron, confirms it; this ſhall not bind the ſucceeding Biſhop, without *Confirmation* of Dean and Chapter, becauſe the Patronage is Parcel of the Poſſeſſions of the Biſhoprick; but it ſhall bind the preſent Biſhop, *&c.* 2 *Danv.* 139. If a Parſon

grants a Rent, the *Confirmation* of the Patron and Biſhop, is ſufficient without the Dean and Chapter, and ſhall be good againſt the Succeſſor Biſhop. *Ibid.* 140. The Dean of *Wells* may paſs his Poſſeſſions, with the Aſſent of the Chapter, without any *Confirmation* of the Biſhop. *Ibid.* 135. Leaſes of Biſhops are affirmed, *ex aſſenſu & conſenſu Decani & totius Capituli.* A *Confirmation* is in Nature of a Releaſe: And in this Deed, it is good to recite the Eſtate of the Tenant, as of him that is to confirm it; and to mention the Conſideration: The Words *Ratify* and *Confirm*, are commonly made Uſe of; but Words *Give*, *Grant*, *Demiſe*, &c. by Implication of Law, may enure as a *Confirmation.* 1 Inſt. 295. Weſt. Symb. 1. pag. 457.

Confiſcate, From the Lat. *Confiſcare*, and that from *Fiſcus*, which ſignifies metonymically the Emperor's Treaſure: And as the *Romans* ſay ſuch Goods as are forfeited to the Emperor's *Treaſury* for any Offence are *Bona Confiſcata*; ſo we ſay of thoſe that are forfeited to our King's *Exchequer.* And the Title to have theſe Goods is given to the King by the Law, when they are not claimed by ſome other: As if a Man be indicted for ſtealing the Goods of another Perſon, when they are in Truth his own proper Goods, and when the Goods are brought in Court againſt him, and he is asked what he ſays to the ſaid Goods, if he diſclaims them, he ſhall loſe the Goods, although that afterwards he be acquitted of the Felony, and the King ſhall have them as *confiſcated*; but it is otherwiſe if he do not diſclaim them. The Law is the ſame where Goods are found in the Poſſeſſion of a Felon, if he diſavows them, and afterwards is attainted of other Goods, and not of them; for there the Goods which he diſavows, are *confiſcate* to the King; but had he been attainted of the ſame Goods, they ſhould have been ſaid to be *forfeited* and not *confiſcate.* So if an Appeal of Robbery be brought, and the Plaintiff leaves out ſome of his Goods, he ſhall not be received to enlarge his Appeal; and foraſmuch as there is none to have the Goods ſo left out, the King ſhall have them as *confiſcate*, according to the Rule, *Quod non capit Chriſtus, capit Fiſcus. Staund. P. C. lib.* 3. *cap.* 24. Goods *confiſcated* are ſuch as are arreſted and ſeiſed for the King's Uſe: But *Confiſcare* and *Forisfacere* are ſaid to be *Synonyma*; and *Bona Confiscata* are *Bona Forisfacta.* 3 Inſt. 227.

Contormity to the Church of *England.* See Stat. 35 *Eliz.* &c. and *Recuſant.*

Confrairie, (*Confraternitas*) A Fraternity, Brotherhood, or Society; as the *Confrairie de.* St. George, or *Les Chebaliers de la bleu Gartier*, the Honourable Society of the Knights of the Garter.

Confreres, (*Confratres*) Brethren in a Religious Houſe; Fellows of one and the ſame Society. *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 24.

Congeable, (from the Fr. *Congè*, i. e. Leave, Licence or Permiſſion) Signifies in our Law as much as lawful, or lawfully done, or done with Leave or Permiſſion: As *Entry Congeable*, &c. *Litt. Sect.* 420.

Conge d' Accorder, (*Fr.*) Leave to accord or agree, mentioned in the Statute of *Fines* 18 *Ed.* 1. in theſe Words. —— When the Original Writ is delivered in the Preſence of the Parties before Juſtices, a *Pleader* ſhall ſay this, Sir Juſtice *Conge d' Accorder*; and the Juſtice ſhall ſay to him, what ſaith Sir *R.* and name one of the Parties, &c.

Conge d' Eſlire, (*Fr.* i. e. Leave to chooſe) Is the King's Licence or Permiſſion ſent to a Dean and Chapter to proceed to the Election of a Biſhop, when any Biſhoprick becomes vacant. According to *Gwin*, in his Preface to his *Readings*, the King of *England*, as Sovereign Patron of all Biſhopricks, and other Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, had of ancient Time free Appointment of all Church Dignities, when ever they became void, inveſting them firſt *per Baculum & Annulum*, and afterwards by his Letters Patent; and in Proceſs of Time, he made the Election over to others, under certain Forms and Conditions; as, that they ſhould at every Vacation, before they chuſe, demand of the King *Conge d' Eſlire*; that is, Leave to proceed to Election, and then after the Election, to crave his Royal Aſſent, &c. And he affirms that King *John* was the Firſt that granted this; which was afterwards confirmed by Stat. *Weſtm.* 1. 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 1. And by *Articuli Cleri*, 25 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 1. All the Prelacies in *England* were conferred at the Pleaſure of the King, and the Perſons inveſted by the King's Delivery of a Staff and Ring, till *Archbiſhop Anſelm* denied this Royal Prerogative; and prevailed with *Pope Paſchal* to abrogate this Cuſtom by a ſolemn Canon: After which, the firſt Biſhop who came in by a regular Election, was *Roger* Biſhop of *Salisbury*, *Anno* 3 *H.* 1. By Statute, no Man is to be preſented to the See of *Rome* for the Dignity of a Biſhop, &c. but Election is to be by the King's *Conge d' Eſlire* or Licenſe, to elect the Perſon named by the King; which the Dean and Chapter muſt do in twenty Days, or they will incur a *Præmunire:* And if they fail to make Election, the King is to nominate, &c. by Letters Patent. 25 *H.* 8. *cap.* 20. The 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 2. ouſted the Writ of *Conge d' Eſlire*, and impowered the King to collate to an Archbiſhoprick or Biſhoprick, abſolutely by Letters Patent. But this Statute was repealed by 1 *M. cap.* 2. though the Election by *Conge d' Eſlire* as now made, ſeems to be little more than Form.

Congildon, Signifies Joint-Payment; or one who is a Companion with another in ſuch a Payment: It is mentioned in *Leg. Inæ*, *c.* 23.

Congius, An ancient Meaſure, containing about a Gallon and a Pint. —— *Et reddat quinque* Congios *ceræ*, & *unum Ydromelli*, &c. Charta Edmundi Regis, Anno 946.

Coningeria, A Coney-Borough, or Warren of Conies. —— *Item dicunt, quod idem Dominus poteſt capere in duabus* Coningeriis *quas habet infra*, &c. 100. *Cuniculos per Annum*, & *valet quilibet Cuniculus* 2 *d.* Inquiſ. Anno 47 H. 3.

Conjuratio, Is an Oath; and *Conjuratus*, the ſame with *Conjurator*, viz. one who is bound by the ſame Oath. *Conjurare* is where ſeveral affirm a Thing by Oath. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *p.* 207.

Conjuration, (*Conjuratio*) Signifies a Plot or Compact, made by Perſons combining by *Oath*, to do any publick Harm: But it is more eſpecially uſed for the having perſonal Conference with the Devil, or ſome evil Spirit, to know any Secret, or effect any Purpoſe. The Difference between *Conjuration* and *Witchcraft* is, that the one endeavours by Prayers and Invocations to compel the Devil to ſay or do what he commands him; the other deals rather by friendly and voluntary Conference, or Agreement with the Devil or Familiar, to have his Deſires ſerved, in Lieu of Blood, or other Gift offered. And both theſe differ from *Enchantment* or *Sorcery*; becauſe

they are perſonal Conferences with the Devil, and theſe are as it were but Medicines and ceremonial Forms of Words, uſually called *Charms*, without Apparition. *Cowel. Hawkins, in his Pleas of the Crown, lib.* 1. *pa.* 5. ſays that *Conjurers* are thoſe who by Force of certain Magick Words, endeavour to raiſe the Devil, and oblige him to execute their Commands: *Witches* are ſuch who by way of Conference bargain with an evil Spirit, to do what they deſire of him: And *Sorcerers*, are thoſe who by the Uſe of certain ſuperſtitious Words, or by the Means of Images, *&c.* are ſaid to produce ſtrange Effects above the ordinary Courſe of Nature. All theſe were anciently puniſhed in the ſame Manner as *Hereticks*, by the Writ *de Hæretico comburendo*, after a Sentence in the Eccleſiaſtical Court: And they might be condemned to the Pillory, *&c.* upon an Indictment at Common Law. 3 *Inſt.* 44. *H. P. C.* 38. But by Stat. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 12. Theſe Offenders are divided into two Degrees; and thoſe in the *firſt Degree*, and their Acceſſaries before, ſhall ſuffer as Felons, without Benefit of Clergy: And of theſe, there are the four following Species. 1. Such as ſhall uſe any Invocation or *Conjuration* of any evil Spirit. 2. That conſult, covenant with, entertain, employ, or reward any evil Spirit, to any Intent. 3. As take up any dead Perſon's Body, or any Part thereof, to be uſed in any manner of Witchcraft. 4. Or that exerciſe any Witchcraft, Inchantment, Charm or Sorcery, whereby any Perſon ſhall be killed, deſtroyed, conſumed, or lamed in his Body, or any Part thereof. And if a Spirit doth not actually appear, upon Invocation, *&c.* Or if a dead Perſon, or Part of it, be taken up to be uſed, and not actually uſed; theſe are within the Statute: But one muſt actually effect the Miſchief, to be within the Clauſe of killing, laming, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* 45. *H. P. C.* 6, 7. Thoſe in the *ſecond Degree* ſhall for the firſt Offence, ſuffer a Year's Impriſonment, and the Pillory; and for the Second, be adjudged Felons, excluded Clergy: And theſe Offenders are divided into the following Kinds. Such as take upon them by Witchcraft, Charm, *&c.* to tell where Treaſure, or Things loſt or ſtolen, may be found; or to do any Thing to the Intent to provoke any Perſon to unlawful Love; or to hurt any Perſon in his Body; or whereby any Cattle or Goods, of any Perſon, ſhall be deſtroyed or impaired, *&c.* But thoſe who take upon them to do the Laſt, are not within the Act, unleſs they actually accompliſh it. 3 *Inſt.* 46. *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 12.

Conqueſt, Countries got by, what Laws to have for Government. See *King*.

Conſanguineo, Is a Writ mentioned in *Reg. Orig. de Avo*, *Proavo* & Conſanguineo, *&c. f.* 226.

Conſervator, (*Lat.*) A Protector, Preſerver, or Maintainer; or a ſtanding Arbitrator, choſen and appointed as a Guarantee to compoſe and adjuſt Differences that ſhould ariſe between two Parties, *&c. Paroch. Antiq. p.* 513.

Conſervator of the Peace, (*Conſervator vel Cuſtos Pacis*) Is he that hath an eſpecial Charge to ſee King's *Peace* kept: And of theſe *Conſervators Lambard* ſaith, That before the Reign of King *Ed.* 3. who firſt created *Juſtices of Peace*, there were divers Perſons that by the Common Law had Intereſt in keeping the *Peace*; ſome whereof had that Charge by Tenure, as holding Lands of the King by this Service, *&c.* And others as incident to their Offices which they bore, and ſo included in the ſame, that they were nevertheleſs called by the Name of their Office only: Alſo ſome had it ſimply, as of it ſelf, and were thereof named *Cuſtodes Pacis*, *Wardens* or *Conſervators of the Peace*. The *Chamberlain* of *Cheſter* is a *Conſervator of the Peace* in that County, by Virtue of his Office. 4 *Inſt.* 212. Sheriffs of Counties at Common Law are *Conſervators of the Peace*; and *Conſtables*, by the Common Law were *Conſervators*, but ſome ſay theſe were only ſubordinate to the *Conſervators of the Peace*, as they are now to the *Juſtices*.

Conſervator of the Truce and Safe Conducts, (*Conſervator Induciarum & ſalvorum Regis Conductuum*) Was an Officer appointed by the King's Letters Patent, whoſe Charge was to inquire of all Offences done againſt the King's *Truce and Safe Conducts* upon the main Sea, out of the Liberties of the *Cinque Ports*, as the Admirals cuſtomably were wont to do, and ſuch other Things as are declared 3 *Hen.* 5. *c.* 6. See alſo the Statute 4 *H.* 5. *c.* 7.

There was anciently a *Conſervator of the Privileges of the Hoſpitalers and Templers. Weſt.* 2. *ca.* 43. And the Corporation of the Great *Level of the Fens* conſiſts of a Governor, ſix Bailiffs, twenty *Conſervators*, and Commonalty. *Stat.* 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 17.

Conſideratio Curiæ, Is often mentioned in Law Pleadings, and where Matters are determined by the Court. *Ideo* Conſideratum *eſt per* Curiam, *i. e.* 'Tis adjudged by the Court; for *Conſideratio Curiæ* is the Judgment of the Court. In the Entry of a Judgment for Debt, it concludes thus: *Ideo* Conſideratum eſt per Cur. *quod præd.* A. *recuperet verſus præfat.* B. *Debitum ſuum, necnon, &c. pro Dampnis ſuis, &c. quam pro Miſ. & Cuſtag. &c. Et præd.* B. *in mia. &c.*

Conſideration, (*Conſideratio*) Is the material Cauſe, or *Quid pro quo*, of any Contract, without which it will not be effectual or binding. This *Conſideration* is either *expreſſed*, as if a Man bargains to give ſo much for a Thing bought; or *implied*, where a Perſon comes to an Inn, and there ſtaying eats and drinks, and takes Lodging for himſelf and Horſe, the Law preſumes he intends to pay for both, though there be no expreſs Contract for it; and therefore if he diſcharge not the Houſe, the Hoſt may ſtay his Horſe. Alſo there is a *Conſideration* of *Nature* and *Blood*; and *valuable Conſideration* in Deeds and Conveyances: But if a Man be indebted to divers others, and in *Conſideration* of natural Affection, gives all his Goods to his Son, or other Relation, this ſhall be conſtrued a fraudulent Gift, within the Stat. 13 *Eliz. cap.* 5. becauſe that Act intends a valuable *Conſideration*. Terms de Ley 165, 166. *Conſiderations* of natural Love, Affection, Marriage, *&c.* are good to raiſe *Uſes* to a Man's Family: If the Uſes are limited to a Stranger, then it muſt be for valuable *Conſideration*, not for Love, Affection, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 271. 1 *Rep.* 176. A Sale can never be without a valuable *Conſideration*: Tho' the Law eſtabliſhes free Gifts without *Conſideration*. *Noy's Max.* 87. *Hob.* 230. One may ſell his Freedom and Privilege, for a *Conſideration*; for by the *Conſideration* it is intended he hath a full Recompence for it, by Reaſon of his own Contract: And a Man may, upon a valuable *Conſideration*, reſtrain himſelf by Contract from uſing his Trade, in ſuch a particular Place. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 297, 298. A *Conſideration* ought to be Matter of Profit and Benefit to him to whom it is done; by Rea-

Reaſon of the Charge or Trouble of him who doth it. *Cro. Car.* 8. *Conſiderations* altogether paſt; as if a Perſon hath diſburſed ſeveral Sums for another, without his Requeſt, and afterwards ſuch other ſay, that in *Conſideration* he hath paid the ſaid Sums for him, he promiſes to pay them: This is no *Conſideration*, becauſe it was executed before. But it will be otherwiſe, if the Sums were paid, at the Requeſt of the other. *Moor* 220. *Cro. El.* 282. It is a Rule, that every Thing which is a Ground for Equity, is a ſufficient *Conſideration*. *Latch.* 21. A *Conſideration* that is void in Part, is void in the Whole: And if two *Conſiderations* be alledged, and one of them is found falſe by the Jury, the Action fails. *Hob.* 126. *Cro. El.* 848. But if there be a double *Conſideration*, for the Grounding of a Promiſe, for the Breach whereof an Action is brought; tho' one of the *Conſiderations* be not good, yet if the other be good, and the Promiſe broken, the Action will lie upon that Breach: For one *Conſideration* is enough to ſupport the Promiſe. 1 *Lill.* 297. A *Conſideration* muſt be lawful, to ground an Aſſumpſit. 2 *Lev.* 161. Where *Conſiderations* are valuable, and conſiſt of two or more Parts, there the Performance of every Part ought to be ſhewn. *Cro. El.* 579. If a Deed expreſs a *Conſideration* of Money, on a Purchaſe, it is ſaid this will be no Proof on a Trial that the Money was actually paid; but it is to be made out by Proof of Witneſſes. *Stile's Rep.* 169. In caſe a Deed of Feoffment be made of Lands; or a Fine and Recovery be paſſed, and no *Conſideration* is expreſſed in the Deed, &c. for the doing thereof, it ſhall be intended by the Law, that it was made in Truſt, for the Uſe of the Feoffor or Conuſor; for it ſhall be preſumed he would not part with his Land without a *Conſideration*, and yet the Deed ſhall be conſtrued to operate ſomething, and that which is moſt reaſonable. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 299.

Conſign, Is a Word uſed by Merchants, where Goods are aſſigned or delivered over to a Factor, &c.

Conſilium, (*Dies Conſilii*) Was a Time allowed for the accuſed to make his Defence, and anſwer the Charge of the Accuſer. ——— *In aliis quærat Accuſatus* Conſilium, *& habeat ab amicis & paribus ſuis, quod nullo jure debet defendi*, &c. *Leg. H.* 1. *ca.* 46. It is now uſed for a ſpeedy Day appointed to argue a Demurrer; which the Court grants after the Demurrer joined on reading the Record of the Cauſe, &c.

Conſiſtor, A Magiſtrate, ſo called: *Teſtibus* Rogero *de* Gant, Willielmo Conſiſtore *Ceſtriæ*, &c. Blount.

Conſiſtory, (*Conſiſtorium*) Signifies as much as *Prætorium*, or Tribunal: It is commonly uſed for a Council-Houſe of Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, or Place of Juſtice in the Court Chriſtian or Spiritual Court; a Seſſion or Aſſembly of Prelates. And every Archbiſhop and Biſhop of every Dioceſe, hath a *Conſiſtory Court*, held before his Chancellor, or Commiſſary in his Cathedral Church, or other convenient Place of his Dioceſe, for Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes. 4 *Inſt.* 338. The Biſhop's Chancellor is the Judge of this Court, ſuppoſed to be skilled in the Civil and Canon Law: And in Places of the Dioceſe far remote from the Biſhop's *Conſiſtory*, the Biſhop appoints a Commiſſary, (*Commiſſarius Foraneus*) to judge in all Cauſes within a certain Diſtrict, and a Regiſter to enter his Decrees, &c. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 286. *Selden's Hiſt. of Tithes*, 413, 414.

Conſolidation, (*Conſolidatio*) Is uſed for the uniting of two Benefices into one. *Stat.* 37 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 21. Which Union is to be by the Aſſent of the Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent, &c. and to be of ſmall Churches, lying near together. *Vide* Church. This Word is taken from the *Civil Law*, where it ſignifies properly an Uniting of the Poſſeſſion, Occupancy or Profit of Lands, &c. with the Property. *Cowel.* See *Extinguiſhment.*

Conſpiracy, (*Conſpiratio*) Is uſed for an Agreement of two or more Perſons falſly to indict one, or to procure him to be indicted of Felony; who after Acquittal, ſhall have Writ of *Conſpiracy*: And Writ of *Conſpiracy* lies for him that is indicted of a Treſpaſs, and acquitted, though it was not Felony: Alſo upon an Indictment for a Riot. 5 *Mod.* 405. Where a Man is falſly indicted of any Crime, which may prejudice his Fame or Reputation; or though it doth not import Slander, if it endangers his Liberty; or if the Indictment be injurious to his Property, &c. Writ of *Conſpiracy* lieth. 3 *Salk.* 97. *Conſpiracy* to maintain Suits and Quarrels, is puniſhable by Statute: So is *Conſpiracy* of Victuallers, to ſell their Victuals, at certain Prices: And of Labourers, Artificers &c. concerning their Work or Wages. *Stat.* 23 *E.* 1. *c.* 10. 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 23. 2 & 3 *E.* 6. *c.* 15. Not only Writ of *Conſpiracy*, which is a civil Action at the Suit of the Party; but alſo Action of the Caſe, in the Nature of a Writ of *Conſpiracy*, doth lie for a falſe and malicious Accuſation of any Crime, whether Capital, or not Capital, even of High Treaſon; and though the Bill of Indictment is found *Ignoramus*, or it does not go ſo far as an Indictment, &c. And the ſame Damages may be recovered in ſuch Action, as in a Writ of *Conſpiracy*, where the Party is lawfully acquitted by Verdict. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 111, 112. 9 *Rep.* 56. If one falſly and maliciouſly procure another to be arreſted and brought before a Juſtice of Peace to be examined concerning a Felony, &c. on purpoſe to vex and diſgrace him, and put him to Charge and Trouble, although he is not indicted for the ſame, yet he may have an Action of the Caſe; in which he need not aver that he was lawfully acquitted, as he ought to do in a Writ of *Conſpiracy*: But he muſt aver that the Accuſation was *Falſo & Malitioſe*, which Words are neceſſary in the Declaration; and it muſt appear that there was no Ground for it. And as Action on the Caſe may be proſecuted againſt one Perſon, where the Writ of *Conſpiracy* or Indictment doth not lie but againſt two, this Action is moſt commonly brought. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 208, 213. 2 *Inſt.* 562, 638. Conſpirators may be indicted at the Suit of the King; and at the Common Law, one may prefer an Indictment againſt Conſpirators, tho' they only conſpire together, and nothing is executed: Though the *Conſpiracy* ought to be declared by ſome Act, as by Promiſe to ſtand by one another, &c. But a bare *Conſpiracy* will not maintain a Writ of *Conſpiracy*, at the Suit of the Party grieved, becauſe he is not damaged by it; though it is a Ground for an Indictment. 9 *Rep.* 56. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 77. If the Defendants can ſhew any Foundation or probable Cauſe of Suſpicion, they ſhall be diſcharged: And if a Man hath good Cauſe of Suſpicion, that a Perſon is guilty of Felony, and cauſes him to be indicted, in Proſecution of Juſtice, notwithſtanding

ſtanding there be no Felony committed, Action of *Conſpiracy* will not lie: But 'tis otherwiſe if the Proſecutor impoſes the Crime of Felony, where no Felony was committed. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 115. and *Rep.* 438. An Action lies not againſt a Juſtice of Peace, who ſends out his Warrant upon a falſe Accuſation; but it lies if he make it out without any Accuſation. 1 *Leon.* 187. *Conſpiracies* ought to be out of Court; for if a Proſecution be ordered in a Courſe of Juſtice, and Witneſſes appear againſt a Party, &c. there ſhall be no Puniſhment: And if Perſons acted only as Jurors in a criminal Matter; or Judges in open Court, there is no Ground for Proſecution. *S. P. C.* 173. 12 *Rep.* 24. If all the Defendants but one are acquitted on Indictment for *Conſpiracy*, that one muſt be acquitted alſo; becauſe one Perſon alone cannot be indicted for this Crime: And Husband and Wife being but one Perſon, may not be indicted. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 708. The Acquittal of one Perſon is the Acquittal of another upon Indictment of *Conſpiracy*. 3 *Mod.* 220. Tho' where one is found guilty, according to the Opinion of the Lord Chief Juſtice *Hale*; if the other doth not come in upon Proceſs, or if he dies pending the Suit, Judgment ſhall be had againſt the other. 1 *Vent.* 234. Writ of *Conſpiracy* was brought againſt two Perſons, and one found Not guilty; the other ſhall not have Judgment: But in Action on the Caſe, it had been good. *Cro. Eliz.* 701. If the Parties are found guilty of the *Conſpiracy*, upon an Indictment of Felony, at the King's Suit; the Judgment is, that they ſhall loſe their *Frank Law*; (which diſables them to be put upon any Jury, to be ſworn as Witneſſes, or to appear in Perſon in any of the King's Courts) and that their Lands, Goods and Chattels be ſeiſed as forfeited, and their Bodies committed to Priſon; which is called a *villanous Judgment*. 3 *Inſt.* 143, 222. *Cromp. Juſt.* 156. The Matter of the *Conſpiracy* ought to touch a Man's Life, where this Judgment is impoſed. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 193. For *conſpiring* to charge a Perſon with poiſoning another, &c. one of the Parties was fined 1000 *l.* and ſome others had Judgment of the Pillory, and to be burnt in the Cheek with the Letters *F.* and *C.* to ſignify Falſe Conſpirators. *Moor* 816. Fine and Impriſonment is the uſual Puniſhment at this Day on Indictment for *Conſpiracy*: And on Writ of *Conſpiracy*, &c. the Party ſhall be fined, and render Damages.

Conſpirators, (*Conſpiratores*) By 33 *E.* 1. are defined to be thoſe that do bind themſelves by Oath, Covenant, or other Alliance, that every of them ſhall aid the other falſly and maliciouſly to indict Perſons; or falſly to move or maintain Pleas, &c. And ſuch as retain Men in the Country, with Liveries or Fees, to maintain their malicious Enterprizes; which extends as well to the Takers, as the Givers; and Stewards and Bailiffs of great Lords, which by their Office or Power, undertake to bear and maintain Quarrels, Pleas or Debates, that concern other Parties than ſuch as relate to the Eſtate of their Lords or themſelves. 2 *Inſt.* 384, 562. From this Deſcription of *Conſpirators*, in ſeveral of our old Law Books, *Conſpiracy* is taken generally, and confounded with *Maintenance* and *Champerty*. Beſides theſe, there are *Conſpirators* in *Treaſon*; by plotting againſt the Government, &c. See *Treaſon*.

Conſpiratione, Is a Writ that lies againſt *Conſpirators*. Reg. Orig. 134. F. N. B. 114.

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Conſtable, (*Conſtabularius*) Is a *Saxon* Word, compounded of *Coning*, *i. e.* King and *Staple*, which ſignify the Stay or Hold of the King. This Word is diverſly uſed in our Law; firſt, for the *Lord* Conſtable *of England*, whoſe Power was anciently ſo extenſive, that ſome Time ſince that Office hath been thought too great for any Subject; unleſs at a Coronation to compleat the Grandeur of that Ceremony, and for the ancient Trials by Combat, &c. In the firſt Year of *Henry* the Fourth, the *Lord North* was made Lord *Conſtable* for Life: And this Office being formerly of Inheritance, by Tenure of certain Manors, the Line of the *Bohuns*, *Earls of Hereford* and *Eſſex*, injoyed it in Right of the Manors of *Harleſield*, *Newnam*, and *Whitenhurſt*, and afterwards it came to the *Staffords*, and Dukes of *Buckingham*, as Heirs general of them; but *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham* being attainted of High Treaſon *ann.* 13 *Hen.* 8. this Office became forfeited to the Crown, and ſince that Time it was never granted but *pro hac vice*, to be exerciſed at a Coronation, &c. The Power and Juriſdiction of the *Lord High Conſtable*, was the ſame with the *Earl Marſhal*, and he ſat as Judge having Precedence of the Earl Marſhal in the Marſhal's Court: But the *Conſtable* of *England* is by ſome of our Books alſo called *Marſhal*; who takes Cognizance of all Matters of War and Arms, and had originally ſeveral Courts under him; but has now only the *Marſhalſea*; and his Office is in Force both in Time of Peace and War, ſo that though the Lord *Conſtable* had the Precedency, yet the Court held before them was called the Marſhal's Court. See my *Lex Conſtitutionis*, *p.* 175, 176. Of this Officer or Magiſtrate, *Gwyn* ſaith to this Effect; The *Court of the* Conſtable *and Marſhal* determineth Contracts touching Deeds of Arms out of the Realm upon Land, and handleth Things concerning War within the Realm, as Combats Blazons of Armory, &c. which cannot be determined by the Common Law; and in theſe Matters is commonly guided by the Civil Law. By Statute, the *Conſtable* of *England* hath Cognizance of Things concerning Arms and Wars, which cannot be diſcuſſed by the Common Law: And when a Plea is commenced before the *Conſtable* and Marſhal, which may be tried at the Common Law, the Party grieved ſhall have a Privy Seal to cauſe the *Conſtable* and Marſhal to ceaſe, until it be decided by the King's Council whether it may be tried there or at the Common Law. 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. The *Conſtable* and Marſhal ſhall not have Cognizance of Pleas or Suits that ought to be tried at Common Law. *Stat.* 8 *R.* 2. *c.* 5. Appeals of Things done out of the Realm, are to be tried by the *Conſtable* and Marſhal of *England*. 1 *H.* 4. *c.* 14. And if a Man be wounded on the High Sea, and die of the ſame Wound in a foreign Country, though this be done in the Seas belonging to *England*, yet it cannot be inquired of by the Common Law, becauſe it is not within any of the Counties of the Realm: Neither can the Admiral hear and determine this Murder; for though the Stroke was within his Juriſdiction, the Death was *Infra Corpus Comitatus*, whereof he cannot Inquire: Nor is it within the Statute 28 *H.* 8. becauſe the Murder was not committed on the Sea. But by 13 *R.* 2. the *Conſtable* and Marſhal may hear and determine the ſame. 3 *Inſt.* 48. The Office of *Conſtable* of *England* is ſaid to conſiſt in the Care of the

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Common Peace of the Land, in Deeds of Arms, and Matters of War: And there is a *Conſtable of the Tower*; a *Conſtable of Dover Caſtle* and of divers other Caſtles; but theſe are more properly called *Caſtellanes*. Out of the High Magiſtracy of the *Conſtable* of *England* (ſays *Lambard*) were drawn thoſe inferior *Conſtables*, which we call *Conſtables of Hundreds* and *Franchiſes*; and the Statute of *Wincheſter* 13 *E.* 1. appoints for Conſervation of the Peace, and view of Armor, two *Conſtables* in every Hundred and Franchiſe, who in *Latin* are called *Conſtabularii Capitales*, *High Conſtables*; becauſe Continuance of Time, and increaſe of People and Offences, hath under theſe made others neceſſary in every Town, called *Petty Conſtables*, in Latin *Sub-Conſtabularii*, which are of like Nature, but of inferior Authority to the other. And there are other Officers whoſe Duty is much the ſame with *Conſtables*, as *Headboroughs*, *Tithingmen*, *&c.* And of theſe the Petty *Conſtable* ſeems to be the principal Officer, but in his Abſence or where there is no Petty *Conſtable*, their Duty is the ſame. It has been held that both High *Conſtables*, and Petty *Conſtables*, were Officers at Common Law, before the Statute of *Winton.* 13 *E.* 1. *cap.* 6. And that by the Common Law they might arreſt Perſons for a Breach of the Peace, and carry them before a Juſtice to find Sureties for their good Behaviour, *&c.* But my Lord *Coke* ſays, That they were created by 13 *Ed.* 1. and their Duty was thereby limited, though ſubſequent Statutes have enlarged their Power; but being created by Act of Parliament, they have no more Authority than the Act that created them, or ſome other Acts have given them, and cannot preſcribe as Officers by the Common Law may. 4 *Inſt.* 267. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 148. Anciently High and Petty *Conſtables* were appointed by the Sheriff in his Tourn, and ſworn there, as well as in the Leet: And by the Common Law, they ought to be choſen in the Turn or Leet. *Dalt. cap.* 28. 4 *Inſt.* 267. Of common Right, a *Conſtable* is to be choſen by the Jury in the Leet; and if he be preſent, and refuſe to be ſworn, the Steward may fine him: If he be abſent, he ſhall be ſworn before the Juſtices of Peace; and if ſuch *Conſtable* refuſe to be ſworn, the Homage muſt preſent his Refuſal at the next Court, and then he ſhall be amerced. 1 *Salk.* 175. A High *Conſtable* may be choſen at a Court-Leet by the Steward, on Preſentment of the Jury, where Cuſtom warrants it; but where ſuch Courts are not kept, or that there is a Neglect in chuſing him, the Juſtices at their Quarter-Seſſions may chuſe and ſwear a High *Conſtable*; and this is the uſual Way obſerved at this Time. *Mich.* 21 *Car.* 1. *Mod. Juſtice* 133. And he may be ſworn out of Seſſions, by Warrant from thence; and be elected out of the Seſſion, by the greater Number of Juſtices in the Diviſion. *Ibid.* If one that is elected to the Office of *Conſtable*, refuſe to take the Oath to ſerve in that Office, the Court of B. *R.* may ſend forth a Writ of *Mandamus* to compel him to do it. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 303. The Juſtices of Peace may appoint a *Conſtable* in ſuch Place where there was never any before. 1 *Mod.* 13. If *Conſtables*, Headboroughs, *&c.* die, or go out of the Pariſh, two Juſtices of Peace are to ſwear new ones till the Lord of the Manor hold a Court-Leet, or till the next Quarter-Seſſions, who ſhall approve of them, or appoint others: And if any of them continue above a Year, the Juſtices of Peace may diſcharge them, and put in others till the Lord of the Manor holds a Court. By Stat. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 12. A *Conſtable*'s Oath runs thus: 'You ſhall well and 'truly ſerve our Sovereign Lord the King, and 'the Lord of this Leet (if ſworn in a Court-Leet) 'in the Office of *Conſtable* in and for the Hun-'dred of, *&c.* or Pariſh of, *&c.* for the Year 'enſuing, or until you ſhall be thereof diſchar-'ged according to due Courſe of Law: You ſhall 'well and truly do and execute all Things be-'longing to the ſaid Office, according to the beſt 'of our Knowledge, *So help you God.*' Formerly the Oath of a *Conſtable* was very long, he being ſworn to ſeveral Articles, which included his particular Duty. High *Conſtables* are now generally choſen and ſworn by the Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions: And Petty *Conſtables*, who are their Aſſiſtants, in each Town, Pariſh or Vill, the Choice of them properly belongs to the Court-Leet; but at this Day they are uſually elected by the Pariſhioners, and ſworn by a Juſtice of Peace, who on juſt Cauſe may remove them. 4 *Inſt.* 267. Theſe *Conſtables* are appointed yearly; and are to be Men of Honeſty, Knowledge, and Ability; not Infants, Lunaticks, *&c.* And if they refuſe to ſerve, they may be bound over to the Seſſions, and indicted, and fined and impriſoned. 8 *Rep* 41. 5 *Mod.* 96. But Phyſicians, Apothecaries, *&c.* are excuſed by Statute from bearing the Office of *Conſtable*, or other Pariſh Offices: Alſo Attornies, and Officers of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, Barriſters at Law, Aldermen of *London*, *&c.* are privileged from ſerving the Office of *Conſtable*: And if a Gentleman of Quality be choſe *Conſtable*, where there are ſufficient Perſons beſide, and no ſpecial Cuſtom concerning it, 'tis ſaid ſuch Perſons may be relieved in *B. R.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 63, 64. A *Conſtable* may make a Deputy; but the *Conſtable* is anſwerable, and his Deputy muſt be ſworn. *Sid.* 355. Diſſenters choſen to the Office of *Conſtables*, *&c.* ſcrupling to take the Oaths, may execute the Office by Deputy, who ſhall comply with the Law in this Behalf. 1 *W. & M. cap.* 18. *Conſtables* may appoint a Deputy, or Perſon to execute a Warrant when by Reaſon of Sickneſs, *&c.* they cannot do it themſelves. A Woman made *Conſtable*, by Virtue of a Cuſtom that the Inhabitants of a Town ſhall ſerve by Turns, on Account of their Eſtates or Houſes, may procure another to ſerve for her, and the Cuſtom is good. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 63. The High *Conſtable* has the Direction of the Petty *Conſtables*, Headboroughs, and Tithingmen, within his Hundred: His Duty is to keep the Peace, and apprehend Felons, Rioters, *&c.* to make Hue and Cry after Felons; and take Care that the Watch be duly kept in his Hundred; and that the Statutes for puniſhing Rogues and Vagrants, be put in Execution. He ought to preſent anlawful Games; Tipling, and Drunkenneſs; Bloodſhed, Affrays, *&c.* He is to execute Precepts and Warrants, directed to him by Juſtices of the Peace, and make Returns to the Seſſions of the Juſtices to all the Articles contained in his Oath, or that concern his Office: And he is alſo to cauſe the Petty *Conſtables* to make their Returns. He is to return all Victuallers and Alehouſe-keepers that are unlicenſed; and all ſuch Perſons as entertain Inmates, who are likely to be a Charge to the Pariſh. He muſt likewiſe preſent the Faults of Petty *Conſtables*, Headboroughs, *&c.* who neglect to apprehend Rogues, Vagrants, and idle Perſons, Whores,

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Night-walkers, Mothers of Baſtard Children who are likely to be chargeable to the Pariſh, &c. And alſo all Defects of Highways and Bridges, and the Names of thoſe who ought to repair them; Scavengers who neglect their Duty; and all common Nuſances in Streets and Highways; Bakers who ſell Bread under Weight; Brewers ſelling Beer to unlicenſed Alehouſes; Foreſtallers, Regrators, Ingroſſers, &c. And at every Quarter-Seſſions they are to pay to the Treaſurer of the County, all ſuch Money as hath been levied and received by them, of the Church-wardens, &c. for the Relief of Priſons and Hoſpitals. *Dalt. ca.* 28. *Lamb.* 125. The Duty and Authority of Petty *Conſtables*, in their ſeveral Towns, Tithings, and Boroughs, are much the ſame as the High *Conſtable* hath in his Hundred: They are to keep the Peace in the Abſence of the High *Conſtable*, and aſſiſt him in making Preſentments at the Aſſizes and Quarter-Seſſions, of every Thing that is amiſs: As Conſervators of the Peace, they may command Affrayers to keep the Peace, and depart, &c. And may break into a Houſe to ſee the Peace kept; make freſh Purſuit into another County, &c. They may command all Perſons to aſſiſt them, to prevent a Breach of the Peace; juſtify Beating another if aſſaulted; and if they happen to be killed, doing their Duty, it will be taken to be premeditated Murder. They may, without Warrant from a Juſtice of Peace, take into Cuſtody any Perſons whom they ſee committing a Felony or Breach of the Peace; but if it be out of their Sight, as where a Perſon is ſeiſed by another, &c. they may not do it without Warrant from a Juſtice. And a *Conſtable* cannot detain a Man at his Pleaſure; but only ſtay him to bring him before a Juſtice, to be examined, &c. *Dalt. c.* 1, 8. *Lamb.* 125. *H. P. C.* 135, 92. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 304. 1 *Leon.* 307. *Conſtables* may juſtify the Detaining of an Offender for a Day, without Warrant; the Juſtice then not having an Opportunity to examine him. *Moor* 408. If one abuſes a *Conſtable* in the Execution of his Office, he cannot commit him to Priſon, there to remain till puniſhed for the Offence; but muſt carry him before a Juſtice, who may commit him, &c. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 149. Petty *Conſtables* are to execute Warrants of Juſtices, and not diſpute it where the Juſtice hath Juriſdiction, and the Warrant is lawful: And being ſworn Officers, they need not ſhew their Warrants when they come to arreſt any one. 10 *Rep.* 76. If any Juſtice ſends his Warrant to a *Conſtable*, &c. to bring a Perſon before him to anſwer all ſuch Matters as ſhall be objected againſt him by another, and doth not ſet forth the ſpecial Matter in the Warrant, the Warrant is unlawful, becauſe it doth not give the Offender Time and Opportunity to find Sureties: And the *Conſtable*, if he executes it, is liable to Action of falſe Impriſonment. 2 *Inſt.* 591. So if a Juſtice of Peace ſends a Warrant to a *Conſtable* to take up one for Slander, &c. the Juſtice having no Juriſdiction in ſuch Caſes, the *Conſtable* ought not to execute it. The *Conſtable* is the proper Officer to a Juſtice of Peace, and bound to execute his lawful Warrants; and therefore where a Statute authorizes a Juſtice to convict a Perſon of any Crime, and to levy the Penalty, &c. without ſaying to whom ſuch Warrant ſhall be directed, the *Conſtable* is the Officer to execute the Warrant, and muſt obey it. 5 *Mod.* 130. 1 *Salk.* 381. If a Warrant be directed to a *Conſtable* by Name, commanding him to execute it, though he is not compellable to go out of his own Pariſh, yet he may if he will, and execute it in any Place in the County, and ſhall be juſtified by the Warrant for ſo doing; but if the Warrant be directed to all *Conſtables*, &c. generally, no *Conſtable* can execute the ſame out of his Precinct. 1 *Salk.* 175. 3 *Salk.* 99. It is at the Election of a *Conſtable* to carry an Offender before any other Juſtice than him who iſſued the Warrant; if the Warrant be not ſpecial, to bring the Offender before the Juſtice that granted it. 5 *Rep.* 59. *Conſtables*, Headboroughs, &c. out of Purſe in their Offices, they and the Inhabitants may tax all Perſons chargeable by the 43 *El. c.* 2. as every Occupier of Land, &c. which Rate being confirmed by two Juſtices, the *Conſtables* may levy it by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods. *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. A *Conſtable* by Warrant from a Juſtice of Peace, may ſell the Goods of an Offender apprehended, to diſcharge the Expence of carrying him to Priſon: If the Offender hath no Goods, then the Town where he was apprehended muſt be at the Expence; and the *Conſtable* with three or four of the Principal Inhabitants, may impoſe a Tax on every Inhabitant, &c. which being allowed by a Juſtice, the *Conſtable* by his Warrant may levy it: And if the Inhabitants refuſe to make a Tax; two Juſtices may by Warrant compel them to it. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 10. *Conſtables* ſued may plead the General Iſſue, and give the ſpecial Matter in Evidence, for any Thing done in their Offices. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 15. And if a *Conſtable* doth not his Duty, he may be indicted and fined by the Juſtices of Peace.

The *particular Duty of Conſtables*, is further as follows: They are not only to command *Affrayers* to depart, but call others to their Aſſiſtance to ſuppreſs Affrays; and they may put Affrayers in the Stocks, till they can convey them before a Juſtice, &c. *Dalt.* 33. *Lamb*, 135, 141. *Conſtables* are to levy the Penalties of Perſons keeping *Ale-houſes* without Licenſe, ſelling leſs than Meaſure, &c. or forfeit 40 *s.* &c. 1 *Jac.* 1. They are to ſtop Perſons as go or ride unlawfully *armed*, in Terror of the People; take away their Arms, and carry them before a Juſtice of Peace. *Dalt.* 338. A *Conſtable* may with others called to his Aſſiſtance enter *Bawdy-Houſes*, and arreſt Perſons with lewd Women, for Breach of the Peace. *Mich.* 13 *Hen.* 7. The *Conſtable* and two moſt able Inhabitants in the Pariſh, are to make an Aſſeſſment for the Repairs of *Bridges*, to be allowed by Juſtices. 22 *H.* 8. High *Conſtables* may hear and determine Complaints of *Clothiers*, and their work People: Search for and ſeize Ropes, Engins, &c. for the ſtretching of Cloth. 4 *Ed.* 4. 39 *Eliz. Conſtables*, Headborough, &c. are to levy the Fines impoſed on thoſe who ſhall be preſent at unlawful *Conventicles*; and by Virtue of a Juſtice's Warrant may enter ſuch Places, break open Doors upon their being refuſed Entrance, and take into Cuſtody Perſons unlawfully aſſembled, &c. 22 *Car.* 2. They are to be aſſiſting to all Perſons appointed by the King for the Collecting and Management of the *Cuſtoms*. 14 *Car.* 2. The Penalties on Deer-ſtealers are to be levied by *Conſtables*, by Virtue of a Juſtice's Warrant: And the Penalties are 20 *l.* for hunting Deer in any Place encloſed; and 30 *l.* for each Deer killed, &c. 13 *Car.* 2. *Conſtables* are to aſſiſt Landlords in taking *Diſtreſſes* for Rent in Arrear; and in the Appraiſement of the Goods, Sale, &c. if the ſame are not replevied in five Days.

Days. 2 *W. & M.* They are to levy the Penalty of 5 *s.* on *Drunkards*, for the Uſe of the Poor; or ſhall forfeit 10 *s.* 4 *Jac.* 1. *Conſtables* are to attend Officers of the *Exciſe*, and enter with them Brew-houſes, private Houſes, &c. for Diſcovery of Frauds: And by Warrant from Juſtices, they are to levy the Penalties on Offenders againſt any Law of Exciſe, by Diſtreſs, &c. 12 *Car.* 2. and 7 & 8 *W.* 3. A *Conſtable* permitting a Felon to *eſcape*, before arreſted, is guilty of a Miſdemeanor, for which he may be indicted and fined, and if the Felon be actually in Cuſtody, and then he voluntarily permits him to eſcape, 'tis Felony in the *Conſtable*; but if the Eſcape be involuntary, it is only fineable: A *Conſtable* may diſcharge any Perſon arreſted on Suſpicion of Felony, where no Felony is actually committed. *Dalt.* 272. *Cro. Eliz.* 202, 752. *Conſtables ex Officio* are to apprehend *Felons*, call others to their Aſſiſtance therein, and apprehend Perſons upon Suſpicion, and carry them before a Juſtice, &c. A *Conſtable* may juſtify Breaking open a Houſe, to take a Felon; and if the Felon fly, he is to make an Inventory of his Goods, ſend Hue and Cry after him, &c. *Dalt.* 289, 340. 27 *Eliz. Conſtables* muſt levy the Penalty of 10 *s.* for *fiſhing* in a River, without the Owner's Conſent; and ſearch for unlawful Nets, Engines, &c. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. They are to give Aſſiſtance to Juſtices of Peace, in removing *forcible Entries*, &c. or ſhall be committed and fined 5 *R.* 2. *Conſtables* are to carry Higlers, Chapmen, Victuallers, &c. before a Juſtice, who have in their Cuſtody any Hare, or other *Game*; and by a Juſtice's Warrant are to ſearch ſuſpected Houſes for Game, &c. They may carry Perſons, not qualified to kill Game, before a Juſtice, for keeping Greyhounds, ſetting Dogs, &c. 4 & 5 *W. & M.* 5 *Ann.* 3 *Geo.* They are to make a Search monthly for *Gaming-Houſes*, where unlawful Games ſhall be kept; and they may commit the Maſters of ſuch Houſes, and the Gameſters found therein: Though it is beſt to carry them before a Juſtice of Peace: And *Conſtables* neglecting their Duties in this particular, forfeit 40 *s.* 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 14. If *Gaolers* refuſe to receive a Felon, the *Conſtable* may either ſecure the Priſoner in his own Houſe, or carry him back to the Town where apprehended: And to defray the Charge of carrying him to Gaol, &c. *Conſtables* have Power to ſell the Offender's Goods, &c. 10 *H.* 4. *Dalt.* 340. 3 *Jac.* 1. *Conſtables* are to whip *Hedgebreakers*, Robbers of Orchards, &c. for not making Satisfaction ordered by a Juſtice: They may apprehend Perſons ſuſpected of Hedgebreaking, or of having in their Poſſeſſion any Underwood, Poles, Gates, Stiles, &c. and carry them before a Juſtice, &c. 43 *El.* 15 *Car.* 2. To be aiding and aſſiſting in putting the Acts in Executing relating to the Repairing of the *Highways*; under the Penalty of 40 *s.* And they are to return Liſts of Perſons qualified for the Office of Surveyor, to the Juſtices in their Seſſions on the 3d of *January* yearly, under the Penalty of 20 *s.* 22 *Car.* 2. 3 & 4 *W. & M. Conſtables* are to be aſſiſting in driving of Commons, Foreſts, &c. of *Horſes* and Cattle; on Pain of 40 *s.* 32 *H.* 8. They are to make *Hue and Cry* after Offenders where a Felony is committed: To call upon the Pariſhioners to aſſiſt in the Purſuit; and if the Criminal be not found in the Precinct of the firſt *Conſtable*, he is to give Notice to the next *Conſtable*, and he to the next, who are to do as the Firſt, and continue the Purſuit from Town to Town, and County to County, &c. 13 *Ed.* 1. 27 *Eliz.* Purſuers of the Hue and Cry may ſearch ſuſpected Houſes, and arreſt ſuſpicious Perſons. *Conſtables* muſt give in to the Juſtices at *Michaelmas* Seſſions yearly, a Liſt of Perſons qualified to ſerve on *Juries*; and neglecting to return Liſts, incurs a Forfeiture of 5 *l.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. In the Time of Harveſt, a *Conſtable* may ſet *Labourers*, Artificers, and ordinary Tradeſmen on Work, and put thoſe in the Stocks who refuſe. 5 *Eliz. Conſtables* are to give their Aſſiſtance in collecting the *Land-Tax*, and taking of Diſtreſſes, &c. when refuſed Payment. 2 *W. & M.* They have Power to ſearch for bad *Malt*, and if they find any bad mingled with good, they may with the Advice of a Juſtice cauſe the ſame to be ſold at reaſonable Rates. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *Conſtables* are to ſearch and examine if any Perſons uſe other *Meaſures* than ſuch as are *Winheſter* Meaſure, and agreeable to the Standard. 22 *Car.* 2. By Warrant from the Lieutenancy, *Conſtables* are to commit Perſons to Gaol, refuſing to provide Arms for Horſe and Foot Soldiers, for the *Militia*, if no Diſtreſs can be taken. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. They may command Perſons infected with the *Plague*, to keep within their Houſes, &c. And are to levy Money appointed by Juſtices, for Relief of poor Perſons infected. 1 *Jac.* 1. *Conſtables* ſhall preſent *Popiſh Recuſants*, within their Liberties, &c. And neglecting, to forfeit 20 *s.* 35 *El.* 7 *Jac.* 1. They are likewiſe at the Quarter-Seſſions to make *Preſentment* of all Things againſt the Peace, and belonging to their Offices, &c. *Conſtables* are to ſuppreſs *Riots*, and they may *ex Officio* commit Offenders, &c. 17 *R.* 2. And by 1 *Geo.* Rioting, where twelve Rioters continue together an Hour after Proclamation, is made Felony. They are to make a Tax, by Warrant from two Juſtices, on the Inhabitants of their Pariſhes, where a *Robbery* on the Highway is committed in the Hundred. 17 *Eliz. Conſtables* and two Houſholders of Towns, Pariſhes, &c. by an old Law were to give Teſtimonials to *Servants*; Servants not procuring ſuch were not to be retained, but puniſhed as Vagrants. 5 *El. Conſtables*, &c. are to quarter *Soldiers* in Inns, Ale-houſes, Victualling-Houſes, &c. Refuſing to billet Soldiers, they are to be fined not exceeding 40 *s.* nor leſs than 10 *s.* and receiving any Reward to excuſe Quarterage; or if Victuallers, &c. refuſe Soldiers quartered, they ſhall forfeit not above 5 *l.* nor under 40 *s.* 1 *Geo. cap.* 3, 34. 7 *Geo. c.* 6. Perſons ſuſpected of Deſertion, may be taken up by *Conſtables*, and carried before a Juſtice: And 20 *s.* Reward is given for taking up a Deſerter. They are to levy the Penalty of 5 *s.* on Perſons reſorting to Wreſtling, Dancing, or other Sports on a *Sunday*; and alſo on Perſons doing any worldly Labour on that Day, &c. 1 *Car.* 1. 29 *Car.* 2. To levy the Penalty for profane *Swearing*; which is 1 *s.* for a Servant, Labourer, &c. and 2 *s.* for others; and as the Crime is repeated, the Penalty is to be doubled. 6 & 7 *W.* 3. By Warrant from two Juſtices, *Conſtables*, &c. are to levy ſmall *Tithes*, refuſed Payment, by Diſtreſs and Sale. 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *Conſtables*, upon Information, are to deſtroy *Tobacco* planted contrary to the Star. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. or be liable to a Forfeiture of 5 *s.* for every Rod not deſtroyed. *Conſtables*, &c. are to apprehend *Vagrants*, and carry them before a Juſtice; and to convey them by the Juſtice's Paſs and Certificate, to their Place of Birth or Settlement, &c. being

paid the Allowances mentioned in the Certificates: They are to cauſe Beggars, &c. to be whipped, on Complaint of two Inhabitants; and if they neglect it, ſhall forfeit 10 *s.* and failing in their Duties in other Reſpects, to forfeit 20 *s.* 12 *Ann. c.* 23.

Conſtables of London, (which City is divided into twenty-ſix Wards, and every Ward into the like Number of Precincts, over each whereof is a *Conſtable*) are nominated by the Inhabitants of each Precinct on St. *Thomas*'s Day, and confirmed, or otherwiſe at the Court of Wardmote; and after they are confirmed, they are ſworn in their Offices at a Court of Aldermen, on the next *Monday* after Twelfth Day. The Subſtance of their Oath is, to keep the King's Peace to the utmoſt of their Power; to arreſt Affrayers, Rioters, and ſuch as make Conteſts to the Breach of the Peace, and carry them to the Houſe of Correction or Counter of one of the Sheriffs; and in caſe of Reſiſtance, to make Outcry on them, and purſue them from Street to Street, and from Ward to Ward, till they are arreſted: To ſearch for common Nuſances, in their reſpective Wards, being required by Scavengers, &c. and upon Requeſt to aſſiſt the Beadle and Raker in collecting their Sallaries and Quarterage; to preſent to the Lord Mayor and Miniſters of the City, Defaults relating to the Ordinances of the City; to certify once a Month into the Mayor's Court, the Names and Surnames of all Freemen deceaſed; and alſo of the Children of ſuch Freemen, being Orphans: And by the Articles of the Wardmote Inqueſt, *Conſtables* are to certify the Name, Surname, Place of Dwelling, Poſſeſſion and Trade of every Perſon, who ſhall newly come to inhabit in their Precincts, and to keep a Roll thereof; in order to which, they are to make Inquiry at leaſt once a Month into what Perſons are come to lodge and ſojourn there; and if they find by their own Confeſſions, or the Record of the Aldermens Books, that ſuch new Comers are ejected from any other Ward for bad living, or any Miſdemeanor, and refuſe to find Sureties for their good Behaviour, Warning is to be given to them and their Landlords, that they depart; and on Refuſal, they may be impriſoned, and the Landlords fined a Year's Rent agreed for by ſuch new Comers. *Calth. Rep.* 129, 138. *Conſtables of London* in each Ward are to attend the Watch by Turns, and go the Rounds; and with the Beadles every Night are to warn ſuch Perſons as are to ſerve upon the Watch in their ſeveral Precincts; and if they refuſe to appear, the *Conſtable* may hire others in his ſtead, and they ſhall pay him according to the Cuſtom of the City: But the Common Council appoint the Watchmen. Watchmen are to apprehend Night-walkers, Vagabonds, Perſons going armed, &c. and may arreſt Strangers in the Night, and carry them before the *Conſtable* to be examined, and finding Cauſe of Suſpicion ſecure them till the Morning; and whether they are Horſemen or Footmen, or Drivers of Carriages, or that ſhall carry Burthens, the Watch may ſtay them till the Morning, unleſs they can render a good Account of themſelves, their Company, and Carriage, &c. and *Conſtables*, &c. are to be aiding and aſſiſting to the Watch; and the Watchmen are to obey their Orders, in conveying Offenders to the Compter, which is the common Priſon for Offenders for the Breach of the Peace, till they are examined, and puniſhed by the Lord Mayor, &c. But *Conſtables* ought to be careful whom they ſend to the Compter, for fear of Actions for falſe Impriſonment; Proſecution for Damages, &c. If any will not obey the Arreſt of the Watch, they may make Hue and Cry after them; and for ſuch Arreſt of a Stranger, (eſpecially one ſuſpected) none is liable to Puniſhment. *Dalt.* 240. *Conſtables* are to certify to the Lord Mayor, and Common Council of the City, the Names of all ſuch Perſons as ſhall interrupt them in the Diſcharge of their Offices: And a *Conſtable of London* has Power to execute Warrants, &c. throughout the whole City, upon Occaſion. Such as are choſen into the Office, are obliged to Place the King's Arms, and the Arms of the City over their Doors; and if they reſide in Alleys, at the End of ſuch Alleys, towards the Street; to ſignify that a *Conſtable* lives there, and that they may be the more eaſily found when wanted. See *Comp. Pariſh-Officer, p.* 7, 8, &c.

Conſtat, (*Lat.*) Is the Name of a Certificate, which the Clerk of the Pipe, and Auditors of the Exchequer, make at the Requeſt of any Perſon who intends to plead or move in that Court, for Diſcharge of any Thing: And the Effect of it is the Certifying what does *Conſtare* upon *Record*, touching the Matter in Queſtion. 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 4. and 13 *El. c.* 6. *Conſtat* is held to be ſuperior to a *Certificate*, which may err or fail in its Contents, whereas this cannot, it having nothing but what is evident upon Record. The Exemplification under the great Seal, of the Inrolment of any Letters Patent, is called a *Conſtat*. Co. Lit. 225.

Conſuetudinarius, A Ritual or Book, containing the Rites and Forms of Divine Offices, or the Cuſtoms of Abbeys and Monaſteries: 'Tis mentioned in *Brompton*.

Conſuetudinibus & Serviciis, Is a Writ of Right Cloſe, which lies againſt the Tenant that deforceth his Lord of the Rent or Service due to him. *Reg. Orig.* 159. *F. N. B.* 151. When the Writ is brought by the Party in the Right only, he ſhall count of the Seiſin of his Anceſtor, and the Writ be in the *Debet*; but when he counts of his own Seiſin, then the Writ is in the *Debet & ſolet*, &c. And if the Party ſay in the Writ *ut in Redditibus & Arreragiis*, theſe Words prove that the Demandant himſelf was ſeiſed of the Services; and then if he count in ſuch Writ of Seiſin of his Anceſtors, and not of his own Seiſin, the Writ ſhall abate: So that if he will bring a Writ of Cuſtoms and Services of the Seiſin of his Anceſtors, he ought to leave theſe Words *ut in Redditibus*, &c. out of the Writ. Where a Perſon brings a Writ of Cuſtoms and Services againſt any Tenant, and by his Count demands Homage, the Writ ought to make ſpecial Mention thereof; as *ut in Homagio*, &c. or the Writ will abate. *New Nat. Br.* 338. If the Writ be brought againſt Tenant for Life, where the Remainder is over in Fee, there the Tenant may pray in Aid of him in the Remainder, &c. The Writ, which is returnable in the Common Pleas, runs thus:

REX Vic. &c. *Præc.* A. *quod*, &c. *faciat* B. Conſuetud. & Servic. *quod ei facer. debet de Libero Tenemento ſuo, quod de eo tenet in*, &c. *Ut in Redditibus, Arreragiis, & aliis*; vel ſic, *in Homag. releviis & al.* vel ſic, *in ſectis, Cur.* &c. *Niſi*, &c.

Con-

Conſulta Eccleſia, A Church full, or provided for, according to *Cowel.*

Conſultation, (*Conſultatio*) Is a Writ whereby a Cauſe being removed by Prohibition from the Eccleſiaſtical Court, to the King's Court, is returned thither again: For if the Judges of the King's Court, upon comparing the Libel with the Suggeſtion of the Party, find the Suggeſtion falſe, or not proved, and therefore the Cauſe to be wrongfully called from the Eccleſiaſtical Court, then upon this *Conſultation* or Deliberation they Decree it to be returned; whereupon the Writ in this Caſe obtained is called a *Conſultation. Reg. Orig.* 44, *&c.* Statute of *Writ of Conſultations*, 24 *Ed.* 1. This Writ is in Nature of a *Procedendo*; but properly a *Conſultation* ought not to be granted, but in Caſe where a Man cannot recover at the Common Law, in the King's Courts. *New Nat. Br.* 119. Cauſes of which the Eccleſiaſtical or Spiritual Courts, have Juriſdiction, are of Adminiſtrations, Admiſſions of Clerks, Adultery, Appeals in Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, Apoſtacy, General Baſtardy, Blaſphemy, Solicitation of Chaſtity, Church Repairs, Dilapidations and Church Repairs, Celebration of Divine Service, Divorces, Fornication, Hereſy, Inceſt, Inſtitution of Clerks, Marriage Rites, Oblations, Obventions, Ordinations, Commutation of Penance, Penſions, Procurations, Schiſm, Simony, Tithes, Probate of Wills, *&c.* and where a Suit is in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, for any of theſe Cauſes, or the like, and not mixed with any temporal Thing; if a Suggeſtion is made for a Prohibition, a *Conſultation* ſhall be awarded. 5 *Rep.* 9. To move for a Prohibition in another Court, after Motion in the Chancery, *&c.* for a Prohibition on the ſame Libel, which is granted, is meerly vexatious, for which a *Conſultation* ſhall be had. *Cro. Eliz.* 277. Where a *Conſultation* is granted upon the Right of the Thing in Queſtion, there a new Prohibition ſhall never be granted on the ſame Libel; but where granted upon any Default of the Prohibition, in Form, *&c.* there a Prohibition may be granted upon the ſame Libel again, 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 485. A *Conſultation* muſt be purſuant to the Libel, *&c. Vide* Prohibition.

Conſul, (*Lat.*) In our Law Books ſignifies an Earl. *Bract. lib.* 1. *cap.* 8. tells us that as *Comes* is derived from *Comitatu*, ſo *Conſul* is derived from *Conſulendo*; and in the Laws of *Edward* the Confeſſor, Mention is made of *Vicecomites* and *Viceconſules*. Blount. *Conſuls* among the *Romans*, were chief Officers of which two were yearly choſen, to govern the City of *Rome*: But this Government of *Rome*, has long ſince be abrogated. Our *Conſuls* abroad take Care of the Affairs and Intereſt of Merchants, in foreign Kingdoms where they are appointed by the King; as at *Lisbon*, *&c.*

Contempt, (*Contemptus*) Is a Diſobedience to the Rules and Orders of a Court, which hath Power to puniſh ſuch Offence: And one may be impriſoned for a *Contempt* done in Court; but not for a *Contempt* out of Court, or a private Abuſe. *Cro. Eliz.* 689. Attachment alſo lies againſt one for *Contempt* to the Court, to bring in the Offender to anſwer on Interrogatories, *&c.* and if he cannot acquit himſelf, he ſhall be fined. 1 *Lill.* 305. See *Attachment.*

Contenement, (*Contenementum*) Is ſaid to ſignify a Man's Countenance or Credit, which he hath together with, and by Reaſon of his Freehold: In which Senſe, it is uſed in the Statute of 1 *Ed.* 3, and other Statutes: And *Spelman* in his *Gloſſary* ſays, Contenementum *eſt Æſtimatio & Conditionis forma, qua quis in Repub. ſubſiſtit.* But *Contenement* is more properly that which is neceſſary for the Support and Maintenance of Men, according to their ſeveral Qualities, Conditions or States of Life: And ſeems to be Freehold Land, which lieth to a Man's Tenement, or Dwelling-Houſe, that is in his own Occupation. For by *Magna Charta, cap.* 14. it is enacted, that a Freeman ſhall not be amerced, but *ſecundum magnitudinem delicti, ſalvo ſibi* Contenemento *ſuo*; *& Mercator eodem modo, ſalva Merchandiſa*; *& villanus ſalvo Wainagio*; that is, as *Glanvil* tells us, he ſhould be amerced, *ſecundum quantitatem feodorum ſuorum, & ſecundum facultates, ne nimis gravari inde videantur vel ſuum* Contenementum *amittere.* Lib. 9. c. 8.

Contingent Uſe, Is a *Uſe* limited in a Conveyance of Land, which may, or may not happen to veſt, according to the *Contingency* expreſſed in the Limitation of ſuch *Uſe:* A *Uſe* in *Contingency* is ſuch which by Poſſibility may happen in Poſſeſſion, Reverſion or Remainder. 1 *Rep.* 121. A *Contingent Remainder* is where an Eſtate is limited to take Place *in futuro*, upon an uncertain Event; as where a particular Eſtate which doth ſupport a Remainder, may or may not determine before the Remainder may commence. 10 *Rep.* 85. A Remainder *Contingent* is ſaid to be an Eſtate veſted; but on ſuch Remainder in executory Deviſes, the Eſtate deſcends till the *Contingency* happens, and nothing is veſted till then. 1 *Ventr.* 189.

Continual Claim, Is a *Claim* made from Time to Time, within every Year and Day, to Land, or other Thing, which in ſome Reſpect we cannot attain without Danger: As if a Perſon be diſſeiſed of Land, into which though he hath a Right of Entry, he dare not enter for fear of Beating, *&c.* it behoves him to hold on his Right of Entry at his beſt Opportunity, by approaching as near it as he can once a Year, as long as he lives, and to ſave the Right of Entry to his Heir. *Lit. lib.* 3. *c.* 7. *Continual Claim* is where 'tis made, and repeated yearly, ſo as to be within a Year and a Day before the Death of him that hath the Lands; and if after he dies ſeiſed, ſo that his Heir is in by Deſcent, yet he that makes the *Claim* may enter, *&c.* but if no *Claim* be made, then the Entry of the Perſon diſſeiſed, *&c.* is taken away. 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 33. Though by the Statute, the Diſſeiſor is to have peaceable Poſſeſſion five Years, without Entry or *Continual Claim*, for a Diſcent on his Death, to take away the Entry of the Diſſeiſee, or his Heir: After the five Years, the Diſſeiſee is to make *Continual Claim*, as before the Statute. The Feoffee of a Diſſeiſor, Abators, *&c.* are out of the Statute.

Continuance, Is the Continuing of a Cauſe in Court, by an Entry upon the Records there for that Purpoſe. There is a *Continuance* of the *Aſſiſe*, *&c.* and *Continuance* of a *Writ* or *Action*, is from one Term to another, in Caſe where the Sheriff hath not returned a former Writ, iſſued out in the ſaid Action. *Kitch.* 262. *Continuances* and Eſſoins are amendable upon the Roll, at any Time before Judgment: They are the Acts of the Court, and at Common Law they may amend their own Acts before Judgment, though in another Term; but their Judgments are only amendable in the ſame Term wherein they are given. 3 *Lev.* 431. Upon an Original, a Term

or two or three Terms, may be meſne between the Teſte and the Return; and this ſhall be a good *Continuance*; for the Defendant is not at any Prejudice by it, and the Plaintiff may give a Day to the Defendant beyond the common Day if he will: But a *Continuance* by *Capias* ought to be made from Term to Term, and there cannot be any meſne Term, becauſe the Defendant ought not to ſtay ſo long in Priſon. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 150. If a Man recovers upon Demurrer, or by Default, &c. and a Writ of Inquiry of Damages is awarded, there ought to be *Continuances* between the firſt and ſecond Judgment, otherwiſe it will be a Diſcontinuance; for the Firſt is but an Award, and not compleat 'till the ſecond Judgment upon the Return of the Writ of Inquiry of Damages. *Ibid.* 153. If the Plaintiff be nonſuit, by which the Defendant is to recover Coſts; if the Plaintiff will not enter his *Continuances*, on Purpoſe to ſave the Coſts, the Defendant ſhall be ſuffered to enter them. *Cro. Jac.* 316, 317. The Courſe of the Court of King's Bench is to enter no *Continuance* upon the Roll, 'till after Iſſue or Demurrer; and then to enter the *Continuance* of all upon the Back, before Judgment: And if it is not entered, it is Error. *Trin.* 16 *Jac. B. R.* Vide *Diſcontinuance.*

Continuando, Is a Word uſed in a ſpecial Declaration of Treſpaſs, when the Plaintiff would recover Damages for ſeveral Treſpaſſes in the ſame Action: And to avoid Multiplicity of Suits, a Man may in one Action of Treſpaſs recover Damages for many Treſpaſſes, laying the Firſt to be done with a *Continuando* to the whole Time, in which the Reſt of the Treſpaſſes were done; which is in this Form, Continuando *Tranſgreſſionem prædictam, &c. a prædicto die, &c. uſque talem Diem*, including the laſt Treſpaſs. *Terms de Ley* 173. In Treſpaſs with a *Continuando* of divers Things, tho' of ſome of thoſe Things there could be no *Continuando*; yet it ſhall be good for thoſe Things for which the *Continuando* could be, and not for the others: But if the *Continuando* had been particularly of ſuch Things whereof a *Continuando* could not be, then it had been naught. 3 *Lev.* 94. Every Day's Treſpaſs is ſaid to be a ſeveral Treſpaſs; tho' a *Continuando* may not be of Men's continuing a Treſpaſs Day and Night, for ſome Time together; for Mankind muſt take ſome Reſt: Where Cattle do Treſpaſs upon Ground, they are continually treſpaſſing Night and Day, and therefore the *Continuando* in that Caſe is good. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 307. Treſpaſs for Breaking an Houſe with a *Continuando*, is good; and until a Re-entry is made, the Continuation of the Poſſeſſion is a Continuing of the Treſpaſs. *Lutw.* 1312. It is uſual in Practice to lay the *Continuando* for longer Time than you can prove; but Damages ſhall be given only for what can be proved. 2 *Mod.* 253.

Contraband Goods, (from *Contra*, and the Ital. *Bando*, an Edict or Proclamation) Are thoſe which are prohibited by Act of Parliament, or the King's Proclamation to be imported into, or exported out of this into any other Nation: As during the late War with *France*, *French* Wines, &c. were prohibited by Statute to be imported here from thence: And Wool, &c. is not to be exported from hence to other Kingdoms. *Stat.* 27 *E.* 3. *c.* 3. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. &c.

Contracauſator, A Criminal, or one proſecuted for a Crime: This Word is mentioned in *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 61.

Contract, (*Contractus*) Is a Covenant or Agreement between Two or more Perſons, with a lawful Conſideration or Cauſe. *Weſt. Symb.* As if a Man ſells his Horſe or other Thing to another, for a Sum of Money; or covenants, in Conſideration of 20 *l.* to make him a Leaſe of a Farm, &c. theſe are good *Contracts*, becauſe there is a *Quid pro quo*, or one Thing for another: But if a Perſon make a Promiſe to me, that I ſhall have 20 *s.* and that he will be Debtor to me therefore, and after I Demand the 20 *s.* and he will not give it me, yet I ſhall never have any Action to recover this 20 *s.* becauſe this Promiſe was no Contract, but a bare Promiſe, or *Nudum Pactum*; tho' if any Thing were given for the 20 *s.* if it were but to the Value of a Penny, then it had been a good *Contract. Cowel.* Every *Contract* doth imply in it ſelf an *Aſſumpſit* in Law, to perform the ſame; for a *Contract* would be to no Purpoſe, if there were not Means to enforce the Performance thereof. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 308. Where an Action is brought upon a *Contract*, and the Plaintiff miſtakes the Sum agreed upon, he will fail in his Action: But if he brings his Action on the Promiſe in Law, which ariſes from the Debt, there, although he miſtakes the Sum, he ſhall recover. *Aleyn* 29. There is a Diverſity where a Day of Payment is limited on a *Contract*, and where not; for where it is limited, the *Contract* is good preſently, and an Action lies upon it, without Payment; but in the other not: If a Man buys twenty Yards of Cloth, &c. the *Contract* is void if he do not pay the Money preſently; but if Day of Payment be given, there the One may have an Action for the Money, and the other Trover for the Cloth. *Dyer* 30, 293. Where a Seller ſays to a Buyer, he will ſell his Horſe for ſo much, and the Buyer ſays he will give it; if he preſently tell out the Money, it is a *Contract*; but if he do not, it is no *Contract. Noy's Max.* 87. *Hob.* 41. The Property of any Thing ſold is in the Buyer immediately by the *Contract*; tho' regularly it muſt be delivered to the Buyer, before the Seller can bring his Action for the Money. *Noy* 88. *Contracts*, not to be performed in a Year, are to be in Writing, ſigned by the Party, &c. or no Action may be brought on them: But if no Day is ſet, or the Time is uncertain, they may be good without it. *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. And by the ſame Statute, no *Contract* for the Sale of Goods for 10 *l.* or upwards, ſhall be good, unleſs the Buyer receive Part of the Goods ſold; or gives ſomething in Earneſt to bind the *Contract*; or ſome Note thereof be made in Writing, ſigned by the Perſon charged with the *Contract*, &c. A *Contract* made and entered into upon good Conſideration, may for good Conſiderations be diſſolved. See *Sale. Uſurious Contracts*, vide *Uſury.*

Contrafaction, (*Contrafactio*) A Counterfeiting; as Contrafactio *ſigilli Regis*, Counterfeiting the King's Seal. *Blount.*

Contra formam Collationis, Is a Writ that lay where a Man had given Lands in perpetual Alms, to any late Houſes of Religion, as to an Abbot and Convent, or to the Warden or Maſter of any Hoſpital and his Convent, to find certain poor Men with Neceſſaries, and do Divine Service, &c. If they aliened the Land, to the Diſheriſon of the Houſe and Church, then the Donor, or his Heirs, ſhould bring this Writ to recover the Lands. It was had againſt the Abbot, or his Succeſſor; not againſt the Alienee, tho' he were Tenant of the Land: And was founded upon the Statute

Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 1. Reg. Orig. 238. Fitzh. N. B. 210.

Contra formam Feoffamenti, A Writ that lies for the Heir of a Tenant infeoffed of certain Lands or Tenements, by Charter of Feoffment from a Lord, to make certain Services and Suits to his Court, who is afterwards diſtrained for more Services than are mentioned in the Charter. *Reg. Orig.* 176. *Old Nat. Br.* 162.

Contra formam Statuti, Is the uſual Concluſion of every Indictment, &c. laid on an Offence created by Statute.

Contramandatio Placiti, Signifies a Reſpiting or giving a Defendant further Time to anſwer; or a Countermand of what was formerly ordered. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *c.* 59.

Contramandatum, Is a lawful Excuſe which the Defendant in a Suit by Attorney alledgeth for himſelf, to ſhew that the Plaintiff hath no Cauſe of Complaint. *Blount.*

Contrapoſitio, A Plea or Anſwer. —— *Si quis in Placito per Juſtitiam poſito ſui vel ſuorum cauſam injuſtis Conterminationibus vel* Contrapoſitionibus *diſſorciet, hanc perdat.* Leg. Hen. 1. c. 34.

Contrarients. In the Reign of King *Edw.* 2. *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter* taking Part with the *Barons* againſt the King, it was not thought fit, in Reſpect of their great Power, to call them Rebels or Traitors, but *Contrarients*: And hence we have a Record of thoſe Times, called *Rotulum Contrarienſium.*

Contratenere, To with-hold. *Si quis Decimas* contrateneat. *Leg. Alfredi apud Brompton, c.* 9.

Contribules, *Contribunales*, Kindred or Couſins. *Lamb. pag.* 75.

Contribution, (*Contributio*) Is where every one pays his Share, or *contributes* his Part to any Thing. One Parcener ſhall have *Contribution* againſt another; one Heir have *Contribution* againſt another Heir, in equal Degree: And one Purchaſer have *Contribution* againſt another. Alſo Conuſors in a Statute ſhall be equally charged, and not one of them ſolely extended. 3 *Rep.* 12, 13, &c. If Lands are mortgaged, and then deviſed to one Perſon for Life, with Remainder to another in Fee; both Deviſees ſhall make *Contribution* to the Payment of the Mortgage-Money: And it has been adjudged in Chancery, that Tenant for Life ſhall pay one Third, and he in Remainder two Thirds. 1 *Chanc. Caſ.* 224, 271. Where Goods are caſt into the Sea, for the Safeguard of a Ship, or other Goods, &c. aboard, in a Tempeſt; there is a *Contribution* among Merchants, towards the Loſs of the Owners. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 14. And where a Robbery is committed on the Highway, and Damages are recovered againſt one or a few Perſons, in Action againſt the Hundred, the Reſt of the Inhabitants ſhall make *Contribution* to the ſame. 27 *Eliz. c.* 13.

Contributione facienda, Is a Writ that lieth where there are Tenants in Common, that are bound to one Thing, and one is put to the whole Burden; or who jointly hold a Mill *pro Indiviſo*, and take the Profits equally, and the Mill falling into Decay, one of them will not repair the Mill; now the other ſhall have a Writ to compel him to *contribute* to the Reparations. And if there be three Coparceners of Land, that owe Suit to the Lord's Court, and the eldeſt performs the Whole; then may ſhe have this Writ to compel the other to make their Contribution. And alſo where one Suit is required for Land, and that Land being ſold to divers Perſons, Suit is required of them all, or ſome of them by Diſtreſs, as entirely as if all were ſtill in one. *Reg. Orig.* 176. *F. N. B.* 162.

Form *of the Writ of* Contributione facienda.

REX Vic. &c. Si A. *fecerit, &c. tunc Summ. &c.* B. & C. *quod ſint apud, &c. oſtenſ. quare cum iidem* A. B. & C. *quoddam molendinum in, &c. pro indiviſo teneant, & ipſi exitus inde provenient. pro equali portione percipiant, & ad Reparationem & ſuſtentat. ejuſdem Molendini teneantur, ac iidem* B. & C. *licet Proportionem de exit. illis ipſ. contingen. percipiant, reparationi & ſuſtentationi prædict. molendini contribuere contradicunt, in ipſius* A. *damnum, &c. Et habeas, &c.*

Controller, (Fr. *Contrerolleur*, Lat. *Contrarotulator*) Is an Overſeer or Officer relating to Publick Accounts, &c. And we have divers Officers of this Name; as Controller of the *King's Houſhold*; of the *Navy*; of the *Cuſtoms*; of the *Exciſe*; of the *Mint*, &c. And in our Courts, there is the Controller of the *Hamper*; of the *Pipe*; and of the *Pell*, &c. The Office of *Controller of the Houſhold* is to control the Accounts of the Green Cloth; and he ſits with the Lord-Steward and other Officers in the Counting-houſe, for daily taking the Accounts of all Expences of the Houſhold. The *Controller of the Navy* controlls the Payments of Wages; examines and audits Accounts; and inquires into Rates of Stores for Shipping, &c. *Controllers of the Cuſtoms and Exciſe*, their Office is to control the Accounts of thoſe Revenues: And the *Controller of the Mint* controls the Payment of Wages, and Accounts relating to the ſame. *Controller of the Hamper* is an Officer in the Chancery attending the Lord Chancellor daily in Term-time, and upon Seal-Days; whoſe Office is to take all Things ſealed from the Clerk of the Hamper, incloſ'd in Bags of Leather, and to note the juſt Number and Effect of all Things ſo received, and enter the ſame in a Book, with all the Duties appertaining to his Majeſty, and other Officers for the ſame. The *Controller of the Pipe* is an Officer of Exchequer, who writes out Summons twice every Year to the Sheriffs to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe; and keeps a Controlment of the Pipe, &c. *Controller of the Pell* is alſo an Officer of the Exchequer; of which Sort there are Two, who are the Chamberlains Clerks, that do or ſhould keep a Controlment of the Pell, of Receipts and Goings out: And this Officer was originally ſuch as took Notes of other Officers Accounts or Receipts, to the Intent to diſcover if they dealt amiſs, and was ordained for the Prince's better Security. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *cap.* 18. *Stat.* 12 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3. This laſt ſeems to be the original Uſe and Deſign of all *Controllers.*

Controver, (Fr. *Controuveur*) Signifies in our Law one that of his own Head deviſes or invents falſe News. 2 *Inſt.* 227.

Convenable, (*Fr.*) Agreeable. *Stat.* 27 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 21. See *Covenable.*

Convent, (*Conventus*) Signifies the Fraternity of an *Abbey* or *Priory*; as *Societas* doth the Number of Fellows in a College. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 35.

Conventicle, (*Conventiculum*) A private Aſſembly or Meeting for the Exerciſe of Religion; firſt attributed in Diſgrace to the Meetings of *Wickliff* in this Nation, above Two hundred Years ſince; and now applied to the illegal Meetings of the *Nonconformiſts*: It is mentioned in the Statutes

tutes 2 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 15. 1 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 3. and 16 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. which Statute was made to prevent and ſuppreſs *Conventicles:* And by 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. It is enacted, That if any Perſons of the Age of ſixteen Years, Subjects of this Kingdom, ſhall be preſent at any *Conventicle*, where there are Five or more aſſembled, they ſhall be fined 5 *s.* for the firſt Offence, and 10 *s.* for the Second; and Perſons Preaching incur a Penalty of 20 *l.* Alſo ſuffering a Meeting to be held in a Houſe, *&c.* is liable to 20 *l.* Penalty. Juſtices of Peace have Power to enter ſuch Houſes, and ſeiſe Perſons aſſembled, *&c.* And if they neglect their Duty, they ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* But the 1 *W.* & *M. c.* 18. ordains, that Proteſtant Diſſenters ſhall be exempted from Penalties: Tho', if they meet in a Houſe, with the Doors lock'd, barr'd, or bolted, ſuch Diſſenters ſhall have no Benefit from 1 *W.* & *M.* See *Hereſy*.

Conventio, Is a Word uſed in antient and modern Law-Pleadings, for an Agreement or Covenant: As *A. B. queritur, &c. de* C. D. *&c. pro eo quod non teneat* Conventionem, *&c.* There is a pleaſant *Record* of the Court of the Manor of *Hatfield, in Com. Ebor.* held *Anno* 11 *Edw.* 3. which runs thus: Robertus R. *qui optulit ſe verſus* Johannem J. *de eo quod non teneat* Conventionem *inter eos factam, & unde queritur, quod certo die & anno apud, &c.* convenit *inter prædictum* Robertum & Johannem, *quod prædictus* Johannes *vendidit prædicto* Roberto *Diabolum ligatum in quodam ligamine pro iii d. ob. & prædictus* Robertus *tradidit prædicto* Johanni *quoddam* obulum-earles (*i.* Earneſt-Money) *per quod Proprietas dicti* Diaboli *commoratur in Perſona dicti* Roberti *ad habend. deliberationem dicti* Diaboli, *infra quartam diem prox. ſequent. Ad quam diem idem* Robertus *venit ad præfatum* Johannem, *& petit deliberationem dicti* Diaboli, *ſecundum* Conventionem *inter eos factam; idem* Johannes *prædictum* Diabolum *deliberare noluit, nec adhuc vult, &c. ad grave dampnum ipſius* Roberti *lx ſol. Et inde producit ſectam, &c. Et prædictus* Johannes *venit, &c. Et non dedicit* Conventionem *prædictam. Et quia videtur Curiæ quod tale Placitum non jacet inter Chriſtianos, Ideo partes prædicti adjournantur uſque in Infernum, ad audiendum Judicium ſuum, & utraque Pars in Miſericordia, &c.*

Conventione, Is a Writ that lies for the Breach of a any Covenant in Writing, whether Real or Perſonal: And it is called a *Writ of Covenant.* Reg. Orig. 185. *F. N. B.* 145.

Convention, Is properly where a Parliament is aſſembled, but no Act is paſſed, or Bill ſign'd, *&c.* See *Parliament.*

Convention Parliament. On the Abdication of King *James* II. *Anno* 1689. The Aſſembly of the States of the Kingdom, to take Care of their Rights and Liberties, and who ſettled King *William* and Queen *Mary* on the Throne, was called the *Convention:* And the Lords and Commons thus *convened* were declared the two Houſes of Parliament, notwithſtanding the Want of any Writ of Summons, *&c. Stat.* 1 *W.* & *M.*

Conventuals, Are thoſe Religious Men who are united together in a *Convent* or Religious Houſe. *Cowel.*

Conventual Church, Is a Church that conſiſts of Regular Clerks, profeſſing ſome Order of Religion; or of Dean and Chapter, or other Society of Spiritual Men.

Converſos. The *Jews* here in *England* were formerly called *Converſos*, becauſe they were converted to the *Chriſtian* Religion. King *Hen.* 3. built an Houſe for them in *London*, and allowed them a competent Proviſion or Subſiſtence for their Lives; and this Houſe was called *Domus Converſorum.* But by Reaſon of the vaſt Expences of the Wars, and the Increaſe of theſe *Converts*, they became a Burthen to the Crown; ſo that they were placed in Abbeys and Monaſteries, for their Support and Maintenance: And the *Jews* being afterwards baniſhed, K. *Edw.* 3. in the 51ſt Year of his Reign, gave this Houſe which had been uſed for the converted *Jews*, for the Keeping of the Rolls; and it is ſaid to be the ſame which is at this Time enjoyed by the Maſter of the Rolls. *Blount.*

Conveyance, Is a Deed which paſſes Land from one Man to another. *Conveyance* by *Feoffment*, and *Livery*, was the general *Conveyance* at Common Law; and if there was a Tenant in Poſſeſſion, ſo that Livery could not be made; then was the Reverſion granted, and the Tenant always attorned: Alſo upon the ſame Reaſon, a *Leaſe* and *Releaſe* was held to be a good *Conveyance*, to paſs an Eſtate; but the Leſſee was to be in actual Poſſeſſion, before the Releaſe. And by the Common Law, when an Eſtate did not paſs by Feoffment, the Vendor made a Leaſe for Years, and the Leſſee actually entered; and the Leſſor granted the Reverſion to another, and the Leſſee attorn'd: Afterwards, when an Inheritance was to be granted, then likewiſe was a Leaſe for Years uſually made, and the Leſſee entered (as before) and then the Leſſor releaſed to him: But after the *Statute of Uſes*, it became an Opinion, that if a *Leaſe for Years* was made upon a valuable Conſideration, a *Releaſe* might operate upon it without an actual Entry of the Leſſee; becauſe the Statute did execute the Leaſe, and raiſed an Uſe preſently to the Leſſee: And *Serjeant Moor* was the Firſt who practiſed this Way. 2 *Mod.* 251, 252. The moſt common *Conveyances* now in Uſe are *Deeds of Gift, Bargain and Sale, Leaſe and Releaſe, Fines and Recoveries, Settlements to Uſes, &c.* A Son did *give* and *grant* Lands to his Mother, and her Heirs; tho' this was a defective *Conveyance* at Common Law, yet it was adjudged good by Way of *Uſe*, to ſupport the Intention of the Donor, and therefore by theſe Words an Uſe did ariſe to the Mother by Way of Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed. 2 *Lev.* 225. A Feoffment, without *Livery and Seiſin*, will not enure as a Grant; but where made in Conſideration of a Marriage, *&c.* it has been adjudged, that it did enure as a Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed. 2 *Lev.* 213. Tenant in Fee, in Conſideration of Marriage, *covenanted, granted*, and *agreed*, all that Meſſuage, to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, then to his Wife for Life for her Jointure, then to their firſt Son in Tail Male, *&c.* Now by theſe Words it appeared, that the Husband intended ſome Benefit for his Wife, wherefore the Court ſupplied other Words to make the *Conveyance* ſenſible. 1 *Lutw.* 782. The Words *Give* and *Grant*, *&c.* are Words proper for a *Conveyance* at Common Law; but it has been held, that tho' ſome Books warrant that *Conveyances* ſhall operate according to the Words, yet of late the Judges have a greater Conſideration of the Paſſing the Eſtate, than the Manner by which 'tis paſſed. 2 *Lutw.* 1209. A *Conveyance* cannot be fraudulent in Part, and good as to the Reſt: For if it be fraudulent and void in Part, it is void in all, and it cannot be divided. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 311. Fraudulent *Conveyances* to deceive Creditors; defraud Purchaſers,

&c. are void, by Stat. 50 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 6. 13 *Eliz. c.* 5. 27 *Eliz. c.* 4. Vide *Deeds.* See my *Accompliſh'd Conveyancer, Vol.* 1. *Edit.* 2.

Convict, (*Convictus*) Is he that is found guilty of an Offence by Verdict of a Jury. *Staundf. P. C.* 186. *Crompton* ſaith, That *Conviction* is either when a Man is outlawed, or appeareth and confeſſeth, or is found guilty by the Inqueſt: And when a Statute excludes from Clergy Perſons found guilty of Felony, &c. it extends to thoſe who are *convicted* by Confeſſion. *Crompt. Juſt.* 9. The Law implies a *Conviction*, before Puniſhment, though not mentioned in a Statute: And where any Statute makes a ſecond Offence Felony, or ſubject to a heavier Puniſhment than the Firſt, it is always implied that ſuch ſecond Offence ought to be committed after a *Conviction* for the Firſt. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 13, 107. Judgment amounts to *Conviction*; tho' it doth not follow that every one who is *convict*, is adjudged. *Ibid.* 14. A *Conviction* at the King's Suit, may be pleaded to a Suit by an Informer, on a Penal Statute; becauſe while in Force it makes the Party liable to the Forfeiture, and no one ought to be puniſhed twice for the ſame Offence: But *Conviction* may not be pleaded to a new Suit by the King. *Ibid.* 18. A Perſon *convicted* or attainted of one Felony, may be proſecuted for another, to bring Acceſſaries to Puniſhment, &c. *Fitz. Coro.* 379. On a Joint Indictment or Information, ſome of the Defendants may be acquitted, and others *convicted.* 2 *Hawk.* 240. Perſons *convicted* of Felony by Verdict, &c. are not to be admitted to *Bail*, unleſs there be ſome ſpecial Motive for granting it; as where a Man is not the ſame Perſon, &c. for Bail ought to be before Trial, when it ſtands indifferent whether the Party be guilty, or not *Ibid.* 99, 114. *Conviction* of Felony, and other Crimes, diſables a Man to be a Juror, Witneſs, &c. By our Books, *Conviction* and Attainder are often confounded.

Convict Recuſant, Is one that hath been legally preſented, indicted, and convicted, for refuſing to come to Church to hear the Common Prayer, according to the Statutes of 1 *Eliz. c.* 2. 23 *Eliz. c.* 1. and 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4.

Convivium, Signifies the ſame Thing among the Laity, as *Procuratio* doth with the Clergy, *viz.* When the Tenant, by Reaſon of his Tenure is bound to provide Meat and Drink for his Lord once or oftner in the Year. *Blount.*

Convocation, (*Convocatio*) Is the Aſſembly of all the Clergy, to conſult of Eccleſiaſtical Matters in Time of Parliament: And as there are two Houſes of Parliament, ſo there are two Houſes of *Convocation*; the one called the *Higher or Upper Houſe*, where the Archbiſhops and all the Biſhops ſit ſeverally by themſelves; and the other the *Lower Houſe of Convocation*, where all the Reſt of the Clergy ſit, *i. e.* All Deans and Archdeacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of each Dioceſe, making in the whole Number One hundred and ſixty-ſix Perſons. Each *Convocation* Houſe hath a Prolocutor, choſen from among themſelves, and that of the Lower Houſe is preſented to the Biſhops, &c. The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* is the Preſident of the *Convocation*, and prorogues and diſſolves it by Mandate from the King. The *Convocation* exerciſes Juriſdiction in making of Canons, with the King's Aſſent: For by the Stat. 25 *H.* 8. the *Convocation* is not only to be aſſembled by the King's Writ; but the Canons are to have the Royal Aſſent: They have the Examining and Cenſuring of heretical and ſchiſmatical Books, and Perſons, &c. But Appeal lies to the King in Chancery, or to his Delegates. 4 *Inſt.* 322. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 225. The Clergy called to the *Convocation*, and their Servants, &c. have the ſame Privileges as Members of Parliament. *Stat.* 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 1.

Conuſance of Pleas, A Privilege that a City or Town hath to hold Pleas. See *Cogniſance.*

Conuſant, (Fr. *Connoiſant*) Knowing or Underſtanding: As if the Son be *Conuſant*, and agree to the Feoffment, &c. *Co. Litt.* 159.

Coopers, Shall mark their Veſſels with their own Marks, on Pain of 3*s.* 4*d.* Forfeiture; and the Contents of Veſſels are appointed to be obſerv'd under like Penalty: Alſo *Coopers* are to ſell their Veſſels at ſuch Rates as ſhall be ordained by Juſtices, Mayors, &c. 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 4. 8 *Eliz. c.* 9.

Coopertio, The Head or Branches of a Tree cut down; tho' *Coopertio Arborum* is rather the Bark of Timber-Trees felled, and the Chumps and broken Wood. *Cowel.*

Coopertura, A Thicket or Covert of Wood. *Chart. de Foreſta, c.* 12.

Coparceners, (*Participes*) Otherwiſe called *Parceners*, are ſuch as have equal Portion in the Inheritance of an Anceſtor; and by *Law* are the Iſſue Female, which, in Default of Heirs Male, come in Equality to the Lands of their Anceſtor. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 30. They are to make Partition of the Lands; which ought to be equal, and to be made by *Coparceners* of full Age, &c. And if the Eſtate of a *Coparcener* be in Part evicted, the Partition ſhall be avoided in the Whole. *Lit.* 243. 1 *Inſt.* 173. 1 *Rep.* 87. The Crown of *England* is not ſubject to *Coparcenary*; and there is no *Coparcenary* in Dignities, &c. *Co. Litt.* 27. *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 22. Vide *Parceners.*

Copartnerſhip, Is a Deed of Covenants between Merchants, or others, for carrying on a joint Trade, &c.

Cope, Is a Cuſtom or Tribute due to the King or Lord of the Soil, out of the *Lead Mines* in ſome Part of *Derbyſhire*; of which *Manlove* ſaith thus:

Egreſs and Regreſs to the King's Highway,
The Miners have; *and* Lot *and* Cope *they Pay:*
The thirteenth Diſh of Oar within their Mine,
To the Lord, for Lote *they pay at meaſuring Time*;
Six-pence a Load for Cope *the Lord demands,*
And that is paid to the Berghmaſter's *Hands*, &c.

Agreeable to this you may find in Sir *John Pettus*'s *Fodinæ Regales*, where he treats on this Subject. This Word, by *Domeſday-Book*, as Mr. *Hagar* hath interpreted it, ſignifies a Hill: And *Cope* is taken for the ſupreme Cover, as the *Cope of Heaven.* Alſo it is the upper Garment of a Prieſt.

Copy, (*Copia*) Is in a legal Senſe the Tranſcript of an original Writing; as the *Copy* of a *Patent*, of a *Charter*, Deed, &c. A Clauſe out of a Patent, taken from the Chapel of the Rolls, cannot be given in Evidence; but you muſt have a true *Copy* of the whole Charter examined: It is the ſame of a Record. And if upon a Trial, you will give Part of a *Copy* of an Office in Evidence to prove a Deed, which Deed is to prove the Party's Title to the Land in Queſtion that gives it in Evidence; if that Part of the Office given in Evidence, be not ſo much of it as doth any Ways concern the Lands in Queſtion, the Court

Court will not admit of it: For the Court will have a *Copy* of the Whole given, or no Part of it ſhall be admitted. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 312, 313. Where a Deed is inrolled, Certifying an atteſted *Copy* is Proof of the Inrolment; and ſuch *Copy* may be given in Evidence. 3 *Lev.* 387. A common Deed cannot be prov'd by a *Copy* or Counterpart, when the Original may be procured. 10 *Rep.* 92. A *Copy* of a Will of Lands, or the Probate, is not ſufficient; but the Will muſt be ſhewn as Evidence. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 74. Sometimes *Copies* of Court-Rolls have been admitted as Evidence. See *Evidence.*

Copia Libelli deliberanda, Is a Writ that lies where a Man cannot get a Copy of a Libel at the Hands of a Judge Eccleſiaſtical, to have the ſame delivered to him. *Reg. Orig.* 51.

Coppa, A Cop of Graſs, Hay, or Corn, divided into titheable Portions; as the tenth Cock, *&c. Du Freſne* ſeems to underſtand this Word to ſignify only the Cutting down of Corn; whereas in Strictneſs it denotes the Gathering or laying up the Corn in *Copes* or Heaps, as the Method is for Barley and Oats, *&c.* not bound up, that it may be the more fairly and juſtly tithed: In *Kent* they ſtill retain the Word. A *Cop* or *Cap of* Hay, Straw, *&c. Thorn in Chron.*

Copyhold, (*Tenura per Copiam Rotuli Curiæ*) Is a Tenure for which the Tenant hath nothing to ſhew but the *Copy* of the *Rolls*, made by the Steward of the Lord's Court; on ſuch Tenant's being admitted to any Parcel of Land or Tenement belonging to the Manor. 4 *Rep.* 25. It is called *Baſe Tenure*, becauſe held at the Will of the Lord: And *Fitzherbert* ſays, it was antiently *Tenure in Villenage*, and that *Copyhold* is but a new Name. Some *Copyholds* are held by the *Verge* in *Ancient Demeſne*; and tho' they are by *Copy*, yet are they a Kind of Freehold; for if a Tenant of ſuch a *Copyhold* commit Felony, the King hath *Annum Diem & Vaſtum*, as in Caſe of Freeholders: Some other *Copyholds* are ſuch as the Tenants hold by common Tenure, called *Meer Copyhold*, whoſe Land upon Felony committed, eſcheats to the Lord of the Manor. *Kitch.* 81. But *Copyhold* Land cannot be made at this Day; for the Pillars of a *Copyhold* Eſtate are, That it hath been demiſed Time out of Mind by Copy of Court-Roll; and that the Tenements are Parcel of or within the Manor. 1 *Inſt.* 58. 4 *Rep.* 24. A *Copyhold* Tenant had originally in Judgment of Law, but an Eſtate at Will; yet Cuſtom ſo eſtabliſhed his Eſtate, that by the Cuſtom of the Manor it was deſcendible, and his Heirs inherited it: The Eſtate of the *Copyholder* is not meerly *ad voluntatem Domini*, but *ad voluntatem Domini ſecundum conſuetudinem Manerii*; ſo that the Cuſtom of the Manor is the Life of *Copyhold* Eſtates; for without a Cuſtom, or if *Copyholders* break their Cuſtom, they are ſubject to the Will of the Lord: And as a *Copyhold* is created by Cuſtom, ſo it is guided by Cuſtom. 4 *Rep.* 21. A *Copyholder* ſo long as he doth his Services, and doth not break the Cuſtom of the Manor, cannot be ejected by the Lord; if he be, he ſhall have Treſpaſs againſt him: But if the *Copyholder* refuſes to perform his Services, it is a Breach of the Cuſtom, and Forfeiture of his Eſtate. *Copyholds* deſcend according to the Rules and Maxims of the Common Law; but ſuch cuſtomary Inheritances ſhall not be Aſſets, to charge the Heir in Action of Debt, *&c. Ibid.* Though a Leaſe for one Year of *Copyhold* Lands, which is warranted by the Common Law, ſhall be Aſſets in the Hands of an Executor. 1 *Vent.* 163. *Copyholders* hold their Eſtates free from Charges of Dower, being created by Cuſtom which is paramount to Title of Dower. 4 *Rep.* 24. *Copyhold* Inheritances have no collateral Qualities, which do not concern the Diſcent; as to make them Aſſets; or whereof a Wife may be endowed; a Husband be Tenant by the Curteſy, *&c.* But by particular Cuſtom, there may be Dower and Tenancy by the Curteſy. *Cro. El.* 361. There may be an *Eſtate-tail* in *Copyhold* Lands by Cuſtom, with the Co-operation of the Statute *W.* 2. And as a *Copyhold* may be entailed by Cuſtom, ſo by Cuſtom the Tail may be cut off by Surrender. 1 *Inſt.* 60. A *Copyhold* may be barred by a Recovery, by ſpecial Cuſtom; and a Surrender may bar the Iſſue by Cuſtom. A Fine and Recovery at Common Law, will not deſtroy a *Copyhold* Eſtate; becauſe Common Law Aſſurances do not work upon the Aſſurance of the *Copyhold:* Tho' *Copyhold* Lands are within the Stat. 4 *H.* 7. of Fines with Proclamations, and five Years Non-claim, and ſhall be barred. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 506. A Plaint may be made in the Court of the Manor, in the Nature of a Real Action, and a Recovery ſhall be had in that Plaint againſt Tenant in Tail, and ſuch a Recovery ſhall be a Diſcontinuance to the Eſtate-tail. 1 *Brownl.* 121. And the ſuffering a Recovery by a *Copyholder* Tenant for Life in the Lord's Court, is no Forfeiture, unleſs there is a particular Cuſtom for it. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 507. *Copyholders* may entail *Copyhold* Lands, and bar the Entails and Remainders, by committing a Forfeiture, as making a Leaſe without Licenſe, *&c.* and then the Lord is to make three Proclamations, and ſeiſe the *Copyhold*, after which the Lands are granted to the *Copyholder*, and his Heirs, *&c.* This is the Manner in ſome Places; but it muſt be warranted by Cuſtom. 2 *Dano. Abr.* 191. *Sid.* 314. *Cuſtoms* ought to be Time out of Memory; to be reaſonable, *&c.* And a Cuſtom in Deprivation or Bar of a *Copyhold* Eſtate, ſhall be taken ſtrictly: But when for Making and Maintaining it, ſhall be conſtrued favourably. *Comp. Cop. Sect.* 33. *Cro. El.* 879. An unreaſonable Cuſtom, as for a Lord to exact exorbitant Fines; for a *Copyholder* for Life to cut down and ſell Timber-Trees, *&c.* is void. A *Copyholder* for Life pleaded a Cuſtom, that every *Copyholder* for Life, might in the Preſence of two other *Copyholders* appoint who ſhould have his *Copyhold* after his Death, without any Surrender to his Uſe; and that the two *Copyholders* might aſſeſs a Fine, ſo as not to be leſs than had been uſually paid; and it was adjudged a good Cuſtom. 4 *Leon.* 238. But a Cuſtom to compel a Lord to make a Grant, is ſaid to be againſt Law; tho' it may be good to admit a Tenant. *Moor* 788. By the Cuſtom of ſome Manors, where *Copyhold* Lands are granted to Two or more Perſons for Lives, the Perſon firſt named in the Copy may ſurrender all the Lands. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 497. There are Cuſtoms *Ratione loci*, different from other Places: But tho' a Cuſtom may be applied to a particular Place; yet 'tis againſt the Nature of a Cuſtom of a Manor to apply it to one particular Tenant. 1 *Nelſ.* 504. 1 *Lutw.* 126. There are uſually *Cuſtom-Rolls* of Manors, exhibited on Oath by the Tenants, ſetting forth the Bounds of the Manor, the Royalties of the Lord, Services of the *Copyhold* Tenants, the Tenures granted, whether for Life, *&c.* concerning Admittances, Surrenders, the

the Rights of the *Copyholders*, as to taking Timber for Repairs, Fire-boot, &c. Common belonging to the Tenants, of Payment of Rent, ſuing in the Court of the Manor, taking Heriots, &c. All which Cuſtoms are to be obſerved. *Comp. Court-Keeper* 21. When an Act of Parliament altereth the Service, Cuſtoms, Tenure, and Intereſt of Land, in Prejudice of the Lord or Tenant, there the general Words of ſuch an Act ſhall not extend to *Copyholds*. 3 *Rep.* 7. *Copyholders* are not within the *Statute* 27 *H.* 8. Of Jointures; nor the 32 *H.* 8. Of Leaſes, *Copyholds* being in their Nature demiſeable only by *Copy*: They are not within the Statute of Uſes; nor are *Copyholds* extendible in Execution: But *Copyholds* are within the Statute 18 *E.* 1. of Limitation of Actions; and the 13 *Eliz.* &c. againſt Bankrupts. The Lord ſhall have the Cuſtody of the Lands of Ideots, &c. And a *Copyholder* is not within the Act 12 *Car.* 2. to diſpoſe of the Cuſtody and Guardianſhip of the Heir; for if there be a Cuſtom for it, it belongs to the Lord of the Manor. 3 *Lev.* 395. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 492, 522. *Copyholders* ſhall neither *implead* nor be *impleaded* for their Tenements by Writ, but by Plaint in the Lord's Court, held within the Manor: And if on ſuch Plaint, erroneous Judgment be given, no Writ of Falſe Judgment lies, but Petition to the Lord in Nature of a Writ of Falſe Judgment, wherein Errors are to be aſſign'd, and Remedy given according to Law. *Co. Litt.* 60. Where a Man holds *Copyhold* Lands in Truſt to ſurrender to another, &c. if he refuſes to ſurrender to the other accordingly, he may be compelled by Bill exhibited in the Lord's Court, who, as Chancellor, has Power to do Right. 1 *Leon.* 2. A *Copyholder* may have a Formedon in Deſcender in the Lord's Court. Leſſee of a *Copyholder* for Life for one Year, ſhall maintain an Ejectment: But Ejectment will not lie for a *Copyhold*, unleſs the Plaintiff declare on the Cuſtom, upon a Leaſe, &c. 4 *Rep.* 26. *Moor* 679. A Manor is loſt when there are no cuſtomary Tenants or *Copyholders:* And if a *Copyhold* comes into the Hands of the Lord in Fee, and the Lord leaſes it for one Year, or Half a Year, or for any certain Time, it can never be granted by Copy after; But if the Lord aliens the Manor, &c. his Alienee may regrant Land by Copy. If the Lord keeps the *Copyhold* for a long Time in his Hand, it is no Impediment but that he may after grant it again by Copy. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 176, 177. If a *Copyholder* in Fee accept of a Leaſe, Grant, or Confirmation of the ſame Land from the Lord, this determines his *Copyhold* Eſtate. 2 *Cro.* 16. *Cro. Jac.* 253. If a *Copyholder* bargains and ſells his *Copyhold* to a Leſſee for Years, &c. of the Manor, his *Copyhold* is *extinguiſhed*. 2 *Danv.* 205. A *Copyholder* may grant his Eſtate to his Lord, by Bargain and Sale, Releaſe, &c for between Lord and Tenant the Conveyance need not be according to Cuſtom. 1 *Nelſ.* 504. A *Copyholder* in other Caſes cannot alien by Deed: Tho' he that hath a Right only to a *Copyhold*, may releaſe it by Deed. And if a *Copyholder* ſurrenders upon Condition, he may afterwards releaſe the Condition by Deed. 2 *Danv.* 205. *Cro. Jac.* 36. Alſo one joint *Copyholder* may releaſe to another, which will be good without any Admittance, &c. *Ibid.* The cuſtomary Grant of a *Copyhold* from Lord to Tenant is in this Form:

A Grant *and* Admittance *by Copy of Court-Roll.*

Maner' de *A.* } Ad Cur. *Baron.* Thomæ B. *Ar. Dom. Manerii præd. Tent. pro Manerio præd. Viceſimo ſexto die Octobris Anno Regni Dom. noſtri* Georgii *Dei Gra.* Magn. Britan. Franciæ & Hiberniæ *Regis, Fidei Defenſor', &c. Duodecimo Annoq; Dom.* 1725. *Coram* Ægidio J. *Gen. Seneſchal. ibid. Inter alia irrotulatur ut ſequitur.*

AD hanc Cur. *venit* Johannes C. & *Cepit de Dom. Manerii præd. extra di'con' Seneſchal. præd. un. Tenement. ac quadragint. Acr. terr. prat. & paſtur. cum pertin. infra Maner. præd. nuper in tenur.* Willielmi D. *defunct.* Habend: & Tenend. *Tenement. ac quadragint. acr. terr. præd. cum omnibus & ſingulis ſuis pertin. præfat.* Johanni C. *necnon* Johanni & Thomæ *fil. ejus pro termino vitar. eor. & eor. alter. diutius ſucceſſive viven. ad voluntat. Dom. ſecund. conſuetud. Maner. præd. Per Redd. inde per Annum Decem ſolid. Ac pro Herriot. cum accid. trigint. ſolid. Ac per omnia alia Redd. onera opera ſect. conſuetud. & ſervic. inde prius debit. & de jure conſuet. Ac pro tali Stat. & ingreſſu ſic in præmiſſ. habend. præfat.* Johannes C. *Dat Dom. de Fine nonaginta libras præmanibus ſolut. Et ſic admiſſ. eſt inde tenen. & fecit Domin. Fidelitat. ſed fidelitat. alior. reſpectuantur quouſq; &c. Dat. per Copiam Rotulor. præd. Cur. die & anno prius ſupradict'.*

Examinat. & Concordat
cum Rotul. Cur'.
Per me Ægidium J. *Seneſchal. ibid.*

A *Copyholder* cannot convey or transfer his *Copyhold* Eſtate to another, otherwiſe than by Surrender; which is the Yielding up of the Land by the Tenant to the Lord, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor, to the Uſe of him that is to have the Eſtate: Or it is in Order to a new Grant, and further Eſtate in the ſame: And theſe Surrenders are as follow:

Form *of a* Surrender *of a* Copyhold Eſtate *in Fee.*

AD hanc Curiam A. B. *cuſtomar. tenen. hujus Manerii ſurſumredd. in manus Domini per manus ſeneſchal. præd. un. cuſtomar. Meſſuagium ſive Tenementum, &c. vocat. &c. ad opus & uſum* C. D. *hæred. & aſſign. ſuor. imperpetuum Qui quidem* C. D. *Præſens hic in Cur. petit ſe admitti tenen. ad tenement. præd. cum pertin. Cui Dominus per ſeneſchallum præd. conceſſit & liberavit ei inde ſeiſinam per Virgam* Habend. & Tenend. *tenement. præd. cum pertin. eid.* C. D. *hæred. & aſſign. ſuis ad voluntat. Domini ſecund. conſuetud. Manerii præd. Et dat Domino de Fine, &c. Admiſſ. & inde tenen', & fecit fidelitat', &c.*

A Surrender *and* New Grant *of* Copyhold Lands *for Life.*

AD hanc Cur. *venit* Willielmus E. *qui clam. tenere pro termino vit. ſuæ & vit.* Johannis *fil. ejus per Cop. Rotulorum Cur. Maner. ibid. geren. Dat', &c. Unum clauſ. paſtur. ſive Ar. voc', &c. continen. per Eſtimation. vigint. Acr. cum pertin. infra Maner. præd. Et illa omnia & ſingula præmiſſ. ac tot. inde Stat. titul. Intereſſ. Poſſeſſionem Reverſionem clam. & demand. tam ipſius* Willielmi & Johannis

hannis *fil. ejus*, (*ipſe* Willielmus E. *ſol. præmiſſ. perquiſitor. exiſten.*) *in manus Dom. in præd. Cur. ſurſumredd. ut Dom. inde faceret voluntat. ſu'. Unde accid. Dom. un. her. quod includit. in Fine ſubſcript.* Super *quo in iſta eadem Cur. vener. præfat.* Willielmus E. & Willielmus *fil. ejus & ceperunt de Dom. in præd. Cur. omnia & ſingul. præmiſſ. præd. cum ſu. pertinent.* Habend. & Tenend. *omnia & ſingul. præmiſſ. præd. cum pertin. præfat.* Willielmo E. *le pat.* & Willielmo *fil. ejus necnon* Annæ *fil. præd.* Willielmi E. *le fil. pro termino vitarum eorum & eorum alter. diutius ſucceſſive viven. ad voluntat. Dom. ſecund. conſuetud. Maner. præd. Per Redd. inde per Annum vi s. ac un. Heriot. cum accid. ac per omnia al. Redd. onera opera ſect. conſuetud. & ſervic. inde prius debit. & de jure conſuet. Ac pro tal. ſtat. & ingr. ſic in præmiſſ. habend. præfat.* Willielmus E. *le pat.* & Willielmus E. *le fil. dant Dom. de Fine quinquagint. libr. præmanibus ſolut. Et ſic præd.* Willielmus *le pat. Admiſſ. eſt inde tenen. & fecit Dom. fidelitat. ſu. ſed fidelitat. dict.* Willielmi *le fil.* & Annæ *reſpectuantur quouſq; &c.*

As to *Copyhold Grants*; which are made either in Fee, or for three Lives, *&c.* the *Lord of the Manor* that hath a lawful Eſtate therein, whether he be Tenant for Life or Years, Tenant by Statute-Merchant, *&c.* or at Will, is *Dominus pro tempore*, and may grant Lands, Herbage of Lands, a Fair, Mill, Tithes, *&c.* and any Thing that concerns Lands, by *Copy of Court*-Roll, according to Cuſtom; and ſuch Grants ſhall bind thoſe in Remainder: The Rents and Services reſerved by them ſhall be annexed to the Manor, and attend the Owner thereof after their particular Eſtates are ended. 4 *Rep.* 23. 11 *Rep.* 18. And if a Lord of a Manor for the Time being, Leſſee for Life, Years, *&c.* take a Surrender, and before Admittance he dieth, or the Years or Intereſt determine, tho' the next Lord comes in above the Leaſe for Life or Years, or other particular Intereſt, yet ſhall he be compelled to make Admittance according to the Surrender. *Co. Litt.* 59. But a Lord at Will, of a *Copyhold* Manor, cannot licenſe a *Copyhold* Tenant to make a Leaſe for Years; tho' he may grant a *Copyhold* for Life according to the Cuſtom: If a Lord for Life, gives Licenſe to a Tenant to make a Leaſe for Years, this Leaſe ſhall continue no longer than the Life of the Lord. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 202. If he that is *Dominus pro tempore* of the Manor admits one to a *Copyhold*, he diſpenſes with all precedent Forfeitures, not only as to himſelf, but alſo as to him in Reverſion; for ſuch Grant and Admittance amount to an Entry for the Forfeiture, and a new Grant; but a Lord by Tort cannot by ſuch Admittance purge the Forfeiture as to the rightful Lord. 1 *Lev.* 26. Grants by Copy of Court-Roll by Infants, *&c.* will be binding: And if a Guardian in Socage grants a *Copyhold* in Reverſion, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor, this ſhall be a good Grant; for he is *Dominus pro tempore.* 2 *Roll. Abr.* 41. If Baron and Feme ſeiſed of a Manor in Right of the Feme grant a *Copyhold*, this ſhall bind the Feme notwithſtanding her Coverture. 4 *Rep.* 23. An Executor may make Grants of *Copyhold* Eſtates, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor, where a Deviſe is made that the Executor ſhall grant Copies for Payment of Debts. 2 *Danv.* 178. A Manor may be held by Copy of Court-Roll, and the Lord of ſuch Manor grant Copies; and ſuch cuſtomary Manor may paſs by Surrender and Admittance, *&c.* A Cuſtomary Manor may be holden of another Manor, and ſuch Cuſtomary Lord may grant Copies and hold Courts: But a *Copyholder* Lord of ſuch a Manor cannot hold a Court-Baron to have Forfeitures, and hold Pleas in a Writ of Right, *&c.* 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 524. All Grants of *Copyhold* Eſtates are to be according to the Cuſtom of the Manor; and Rents and Services Cuſtomary, muſt be reſerved; for what Acts of the Lord in granting *Copyholds* are not confirmed by Cuſtom, but only ſtrengthened by the Power and Intereſt of the Lord, have no longer Duration than the Lord's Eſtate continueth. *Comp. Court-Keeper* 421. If by the Cuſtom, a *Copyhold* may be granted for three Lives, and the Lord grants it to one for Life, Remainder to ſuch Woman as he ſhall marry, and to the firſt Son of his Body; both theſe Remainders are void: And a Remainder limited upon a void Eſtate in the Creation, will be likewiſe void. But if by Cuſtom it is demiſable in Fee, a Surrender may be to the Uſe of one for Life, Remainder in Tail, Remainder in Fee. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 203. *Cro. El.* 373. The Lord of a Manor may himſelf grant a *Copyhold* Eſtate at any Place out of the Manor; but the *Steward* cannot grant a *Copyhold* at a Court held out of the Manor. 4 *Rep.* 26. Though the Steward may take Surrenders out of the Manor, as well as the Lord. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 181. A Steward is in Place of the Lord, and without a Command to the contrary may grant Lands by Copy, *&c.* But if a Lord command a Steward that he ſhall not grant ſuch a Copy, if he grants it, it is void: And if the Steward diminiſhes the antient Rents and Services, the Grant will be void. *Cro. Eliz.* 699. Things of Neceſſity done by a Steward, who is but in reputed Authority, are good if they come in by Preſentment of the Jury; as the Admittance of an Heir upon Preſentment, *&c.* But Acts voluntary, as Grants of *Copyholds*, *&c.* are not good by ſuch Steward. *Ibid.* If an Under-Steward hold a Court without any Diſturbance of the Lord of the Manor, tho' he hath no Patent nor Deputation to hold it, yet it is good; becauſe the Tenants are not to examine what Authority he hath, nor is he bound to give them any Account of it. *Moor* 110. A Deputy-Steward may authorize another to do a particular Act; but cannot make a Deputy to act in general. 1 *Salk.* 95. In *Admittances*, in Court upon voluntary Grants, the Lord is Proprietor; in Admittances upon Surrender, the Lord is not Proprietor of the Lands but only a neceſſary Inſtrument of Conveyance; and in Admittances by Deſcent, the Lord is a meer Inſtrument, not being neceſſary to ſtrengthen the Heir's Title, but only to give the Lord his Fine. 4 *Rep.* 21, 22. The Heir of a *Copyholder* may enter, and bring Treſpaſs, before Admittance, being in by Deſcent; and he may ſurrender before Admittance: But he is not a compleat Tenant to be ſworn of the Homage, or to maintain a Plaint in the Lord's Court. And if the Heir do not come in and be admitted, on the Death of his Anceſtor, where the ſame is preſented and Proclamation made, he may forfeit his Eſtate. *Cro. El.* 90. 4 *Rep.* 22, 27. On Surrender of a *Copyhold*, the Surrenderor or Perſon making the ſame continues Tenant 'till the Admittance of the Surrenderee; and the Surrendree may not enter upon the Lands, or Surrender before Admittance, for he hath no Eſtate 'till then; tho' 'tis otherwiſe of the Heir by Deſcent, who is in by Courſe of Law, and the Cuſtom caſts the Poſſeſſion upon him.

him. *Comp. Court-Keep.* 436. A Surrender is not of any Effect until Admittance, and yet the Surrendree cannot be defrauded of the Benefit of the Surrender; for the Surrenderor cannot paſs away the Land to any other, or make it ſubject to any other Incumbrances; and if the Lord refuſe the Surrendree Admittance, he is compellable in Chancery. *Comp. Cop. Sect.* 39. A Grantee hath no Intereſt veſted in him 'till he is admitted: But Admittance of a *Copyholder* for Life is an Admittance of him in Remainder, for they are but one Eſtate; and the Remainder-Man may, after the Death of Tenant for Life, ſurrender without Admittance. 3 *Lev.* 308. *Cro. El.* 504. Every Admittance upon a Deſcent or Surrender, may be pleaded as a Grant; and a Perſon may alledge the Admittance of his Anceſtor as a Grant, and ſhew the Deſcent to him, and that he entered, *&c.* But he cannot plead that his Father was ſeiſed in Fee, *&c.* and that he died ſeiſed, and the Land deſcended to him. 2 *Danv.* 208. Admittance on Surrender muſt in all Reſpects agree with the Surrender; the Lord having only a cuſtomary Power to admit *ſecundum formam & effectum ſurſumredditionis.* 4 *Rep.* 26. If any are admitted otherwiſe, they ſhall be ſeiſed according to the Surrender: But where a voluntary Surrender is general, without ſaying to whoſe Uſe, a ſubſequent Admittance may explain it. 2 *Danv.* 187, 204. In voluntary Admittances, if the Lord admits any one contrary to Cuſtom, it ſhall not bind his Heir or Succeſſor. If a *Copyholder* ſurrender to the Uſe of another, and after the Lord having Knowledge of it, accepts the Rent of ſuch other out of Court, this is an Admittance in Law: And any Act implying the Conſent of the Lord to the Surrender, ſhall be adjudg'd a good Admittance. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 493. If the Steward accept a Fine of a *Copyholder*, it amounts to an Admittance. 2 *Danv.* 189. But delivering a Copy is no Admittance. Where a *Widow's Eſtate* is created by Cuſtom, that ſhall be an Admittance in Law: And her Eſtate ariſing out of that of her Husband's, his Admittance is the Admittance of her. *Hutt.* 18. And ſhe who hath a Widow's Eſtate by the Cuſtom of the Manor, upon the Death of her Husband, need not pay a Fine to the Lord for the Eſtate; for this is only a Branch of the Husband's. *Hob.* 181. When a Cuſtom is, that the Wife of every *Copyholder* for Life ſhall have her Free-Bench, after the Death of the Baron, the Law caſts the Eſtate upon the Wife, ſo that ſhe ſhall have it before Admittance, *&c.* 2 *Danv.* 184. But if a Wife is entitled to her Free-Bench by Cuſtom, and a *Copyholder* in Fee ſurrenders to the Uſe of another, and then dies, it has been adjudged that the Surrenderee ſhould have the Land, and not the Wife; becauſe the Wife's Title doth not commence till after the Death of her Husband; but the Plaintiff's Title begins by the Surrender, and the Admittance relates to that. 1 *Inſt.* 59. 1 *Salk.* 185. Admittances are never by Attorney, for the Tenant ought to do Fealty: Though Surrenders are oftentimes by Attorney. 2 *Danv.* 189. A *Copyholder* in Fee may *ſurrender* in Court, by Letter of Attorney: But not out of Court, without a Special Cuſtom. 9 *Rep.* 75, 76. If one cannot come into Court to ſurrender in Perſon, the Lord may appoint a Special Steward to go to him, and take the Surrender. 1 *Leon.* 36. A *Copyholder* being in *Ireland*, the Steward of a Manor here made a Commiſſion to one to receive a Surrender from him there, and it was held good. 2 *Danv.* 181. The Intent of Surrenders is, that the Lord may not be a Stranger to his Tenant, and the Alteration of the Eſtate. As a *Copyholder* cannot transfer his Eſtate to a Stranger by any other Conveyance than Surrender; ſo if one would exchange a *Copyhold* with another, both muſt ſurrender to each other's Uſe, and the Lord admit accordingly: And if any Perſon would deviſe a *Copyhold* Eſtate, he cannot do it by his Will; but he muſt ſurrender to the Uſe of his Laſt Will and Teſtament, and in his Will declare his Intent. *Comp. Cop. Sect.* 36, 39. Alſo where a *Copyholder* ſurrenders to the Uſe of his Will, the Lands do not paſs by the Will, but by the Surrender; the Will being only declaratory of the Uſes of the Surrender. 1 *Bulſt.* 200. But in Caſe of a Will, the Chancery will ſupply the Defect of a Surrender, in the Behalf of Children, if not to diſinherit the eldeſt Son; and for the Benefit of Creditors, where a *Copyhold* Eſtate is charged by Will with the Payment of Debts, tho' there be no Surrender to theſe Uſes, it will be good in Equity. 4 *Rep.* 25. 1 *Salk.* 187. 3 *Salk.* 84. One Jointenant may ſurrender his Part in the Lands to the Uſe of his Will, *&c.* And where there are two Jointenants of a *Copyhold* in Fee, if one of them make a Surrender to the Uſe of his Will, and die, and the Deviſee is admitted; the Surrender and Admittance ſhall bind the Survivor. 2 *Cro.* 100. A Surrender may not be to commence *in futuro*; as after the Death of the Surrenderor, *&c.* tho' *Copyholds* may be ſurrendered to the Uſe of a Man's Will. *March* 177. A *Copyholder* cannot ſurrender an Eſtate abſolutely to another, and leave a particular Eſtate in himſelf. A *Copyholder* ſurrender'd to the Uſe of his Wife and younger Son, without mentioning what Eſtate; and adjudged that they had an Eſtate for Life. 4 *Rep.* 29. A Feme Covert may receive a *Copyhold* Eſtate by Surrender from her Husband, becauſe ſhe comes not in immediately by him, but by the Admittance of the Lord according to the Surrender. *Ibid.* A Feme Covert is to be ſecretly examined by the Steward, on her ſurrendering her Eſtate. *Co. Lit.* 59. An Infant ſurrendered his *Copyhold*, and afterwards entered at full Age, and it was held lawful, tho' the Surrendree was admitted. *Moor* 597. By the general Cuſtom of *Copyhold* Eſtates, *Copyholders* may ſurrender in Court, and need not alledge any particular Cuſtom to warrant it: But where they ſurrender out of Court, into the Hands of the Lord by Cuſtomary Tenants, *&c.* Cuſtom muſt be pleaded. 9 *Rep.* 75. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 500. And Surrenders out of Court are to be *preſented* at the next Court; for it is not an effectual Surrender 'till preſented in Court. Where a *Copyholder* in Fee ſurrenders out of Court, and dies before it is preſented, yet the Surrender being preſented at the next Court will ſtand good, and *Ceſtui que Uſe* ſhall be admitted: So if *Ceſtui que Uſe* dies before it is preſented, his Heir ſhall be admitted. But if the Surrender be not preſented at the next Court, it is void. *Co. Litt.* 62. 2 *Danv.* 188. If the Tenants by whoſe Hands the Surrender was made ſhall die, and this upon Proof is preſented in Court, it is well enough. 4 *Rep.* 29. Tenants refuſing to make Preſentment, are compellable in the Lord's Court. And by Surrender of *Copyhold* Lands to the Uſe of a Mortgagee, the Lands are bound in Equity, tho' the Surrender be not preſented at the next Court. 2 *Salk.* 449. When a

Copyholder ſurrenders upon Condition, and this is preſented abſolutely, the Preſentment is void; But where a conditional Surrender is preſented, and the Steward omits entring the Condition, upon Proof thereof the Condition ſhall not be avoided; but the Rolls ſhall be amended. 4 *Rep.* 25. A *Copyholder* may ſurrender to the Uſe of another, reſerving Rent with a Condition of Reentry for Non-payment, and in Default of Payment may re-enter. *Ibid.* 21. If a *Copyholder* of Inheritance, takes a Leaſe for Years of his *Copyhold* Eſtate, this is a Surrender in Law of his *Copyhold*. Where there is Tenant for Life, and Remainder in Fee, he in Remainder may ſurrender his Eſtate, if there be no Cuſtom to the contrary. 3 *Leon.* 329. If a Surrender is made with Remainders over, Caſe lies for him in Remainder againſt a *Copyholder* for Life, who commits Waſte, &c. 3 *Lev.* 128. A Surrendree of a Reverſion of a *Copyhold*, is an Aſſignee within the Equity of the Statute 32 *H.* 8. to bring Action of Debt or Covenant againſt a Leſſee, &c. 1 *Salk.* 185. A *Copyholder* in Fee, ſurrenders to the Uſe of one for Life, with Remainder to another for Life, Remainder to another in Fee; as the particular Eſtates and Remainders make but one Eſtate, there is but one *Fine* due to the Lord. 2 *Danv.* 191. Fines are paid to the Lord on Admittances; and may be due on every Change of the Eſtate by Lord or Tenant: In caſe of a Surrender, the Lord may make what Fine he pleaſes; but Fines are to be reaſonable: They are either certain, by Cuſtom, or uncertain; a Fine certain is to be paid preſently; but if it be uncertain, the *Copyholder* is to have Notice, and Time to pay it. The Lord may have Action of Debt for his Fine; or may diſtrain by Cuſtom. 4 *Rep.* 27. 13 *Rep.* 2. A *Heriot* is a Duty to the Lord, rendered at the Death of the Tenant, or on a Surrender and Alienation of an Eſtate; and is the beſt Beaſt or Goods, found in the Poſſeſſion of the Tenant deceas'd, or otherwiſe, according to Cuſtom. And for Heriots, Reliefs, &c. the Lord may diſtrain, or bring Action of Debt. *Plowd.* 96. *Relief* is a certain Sum of Money which every *Copyholder* in Fee, or Freeholder of a Manor pays to the Lord, on the Death of his Anceſtor; and is generally a Year's Profits of the Land. *Services* ſignify any Duty whatſoever accruing unto the Lord; and are not only annual and accidental; but corporal, as Homage, Fealty, &c. *Comp. Court-Keep.* 7, 8, 9, &c.

Copyholds eſcheat, and are *forfeited* in many Caſes: *Eſcheat* of a *Copyhold* Eſtate, is either where the Lands fall into the Hands of the Lord, for Want of an Heir to inherit them; or where the *Copyholder* commits Felony, &c. But before the Lord can enter on an Eſtate eſcheated, the Homage Jury ought to preſent it. *Forfeitures* proceeding from Treaſons, Felonies, Alienation by Deed, &c. a Preſentment of them muſt be alſo made in Court; that the Lord may have Notice of them. A *Copyholder* refuſing to do Suit of Court, being ſufficiently warned, is a Forfeiture of his Eſtate; unleſs he be prevented by Sickneſs, Inundations of Water, &c. If the Lord demandeth his Rent, and the *Copyholder* being preſent denies to pay it at the Time required, this is a Forfeiture; but if the Tenant be not upon the Ground when demanded, the Lord muſt continue his Demand upon the Land, ſo that by a continual Denial in Law, it may amount to a Denial in Fact: Tho' it is ſaid there muſt be a Demand from the Perſon of the *Copyholder*, and a wilful Denial, to make a Forfeiture. A *Copyholder* not performing the Services due to his Lord; or if he ſue a Replevin againſt the Lord, upon the Lord's lawful Diſtreſs for his Rent or Services, theſe are Forfeitures. If the Lord upon Admittance of a *Copyholder*, the Fine by the Cuſtom of the Manor being certain, demandeth his Fine, and the *Copyholder* denieth to pay it upon Demand, this is a Forfeiture. Upon the Deſcent of any *Copyhold* of Inheritance, the Heir by the general Cuſtom is tied, upon three ſolemn Proclamations, made at three ſeveral Courts, to come in and be admitted to his *Copyhold*; or if he faileth therein, this Failure worketh a Forfeiture; but if an Infant come not in to be admitted at three Proclamations, it is no Forfeiture: So of one beyond Sea, &c. An Ideot, Lunatick, &c. tho' able to take *Copyholds*, yet are they unable to forfeit them: And in Reſpect to others, Forfeitures may be mitigated by Cuſtom, and the *Copyholder* only amerced. By Stat. 9 *Geo. c.* 29. On Default of Infants, and Feme Coverts appearing to be admitted Tenants to *Copyhold* Lands, the Lord or his Steward may name a Perſon to be Guardian or Attorney for them, and by ſuch Guardian, &c. admit them: And if the uſual Fine thereon be not paid in three Months, being demanded in Writing, the Lord may enter on the *Copyhold*, and receive the Rents, &c. till the Fine is paid with all Charges. And by this Statute, no Infant or Feme Covert ſhall forfeit any *Copyhold* Lands for their Neglect to come to Court to be admitted, or Refuſal to pay any Fine. The general Cuſtom of *Copyholds* allows a *Copyholder* to make a Leaſe for one Year of his *Copyhold* Eſtate, and no more, without incurring a Forfeiture: But a *Copyholder* may make a Leaſe for one Year, and covenant with the Leſſee that after the End of that Year, he ſhall have the ſame for another Year, and ſo *de anno in annum* during the Space of ſeven Years, &c. and be no Forfeiture. *Cro. Jac.* 300. Tho' a *Copyholder* may not make a Leaſe to hold for one Year, and ſo from Year to Year during his Life, excepting one Day yearly, &c. which will be a Forfeiture, being a meer Evaſion. A Woman who was a *Copyholder* in Fee married, her Husband made a Leaſe for Years, not warranted by the Cuſtom, which was a Forfeiture; the Husband died; and adjudged that the Lord ſhall not take Advantage of this Forfeiture after his Death, but the Wife ſhall enjoy the Eſtate. *Cro. Car.* 7. Livery upon any Conveyance of a *Copyhold* Eſtate amounts to a Forfeiture. And yet if a *Copyholder* for Life ſurrender to another in Fee, this is no Forfeiture; for it paſſeth by Surrender to the Lord, and not by Livery. If *Copyholder* for Life cuts down Timber-Trees, it is a Forfeiture of his *Copyhold*: A *Copyholder* may take Houſe-boot, Hedge-boot, and Plough-boot, upon his *Copyhold*, of common Right, as a Thing incident to the Grant; if he be not reſtrained by Cuſtom to take them by the Aſſignment of the Lord or his Bailiff. Where a *Copyholder* for Life fells Timber-Trees, the Lord may take them, and the Eſtate is forfeited: But if Under-Leſſee for Years of a *Copyholder* cut down Timber, this ſhall not be a Forfeiture of the *Copyhold* Eſtate, but the Lord is put to his Action of the Caſe againſt the Leſſee. 1 *Bulſt.* 150. *Style* 233. A *Copyhold* granted to Two for their Lives ſucceſſively, where the Cuſtom of the Manor is,

that

that they ſhall not fell Trees; if the firſt *Copyholder* for Life cut down Trees, &c. 'tis not only a Forfeiture of his own Eſtate for Life, but of him in Remainder. *Moor* 49. So if a Stranger cut down the Trees. But in other Caſes, a *Copyholder* for Life committing Waſte, ſhall not forfeit the Eſtate of him in Remainder. *Cro. Eliz.* 880. If *Copyholder* for Life, where the Remainder is over for Life, commits a Forfeiture by Waſte, &c. he in Remainder ſhall not enter, but the Lord. 2 *Danv.* 198. A *Copyholder* committing Waſte voluntary, or permiſſive, this is a Forfeiture: Voluntary, as if he pluck down any Houſe, though built by himſelf; lop Trees, and ſell them; plough up Meadow, whereby the Ground is made worſe, &c. Permiſſive, if he ſuffer the Roof of the Houſe to let in Rain, or the Houſe to fall; or if he permit his Meadow Ground to be ſurrounded with Water, ſo that it becomes marſhy, or his arable Land to be thus ſurrounded and become unprofitable, &c. Theſe and the like are Forfeitures. See 2 *Danv. Abr.* 192, 193, 196, &c. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 509, 510, &c. If a Feme *Copyholder* for Life takes Husband, who commits Waſte, and dies, the Eſtate of the Feme is forfeited: But not if a Stranger commit the Waſte, without the Aſſent of the Husband. 4 *Rep.* 37. Moſt Forfeitures are cauſed by Acts contrary to the Tenure: But a ſucceeding Lord of a Manor, ſhall not have any Advantage of a Forfeiture by Waſte done by a *Copyholder* in the Time of his Predeceſſor. 2 *Sid.* 8. And if a preſent Lord doth any Thing whereby he acknowledges the Perſon to be his Tenant after Forfeiture, this Acknowledgment amounts to a Confirmation of his Eſtate. *Coke's Cop.* 61. Where Copyhold Lands are purchaſed in Fee, in Truſt for an Alien, the Lands are not ſeiſable by the King, nor is the Truſt forfeited to him; for if the Lands were forfeited as purchaſed for ſuch Alien, then the Lord of the Manor would loſe his Fines, and Services, &c. *Hardr.* 436. See my *Comp. Court-Keeper.* 3*d Edit.* throughout, and *Nelſon's Lex Manerior.* 2*d Edit.*

Coraage, (*Coraagium*) Is a Kind of extraordinary Impoſition, growing upon ſome unuſual Occaſion, and ſeems to be of certain Meaſures of Corn: For *Corus tritici* is a Meaſure of Wheat. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 116. *Numb.* 6. Who in the ſame Chapter *Numb.* 8. hath theſe Words. —— *Sunt etiam quædam communes Præſtationes, quæ ſervitia non dicuntur, nec de Conſuetudine veniunt, niſi cum neceſſitas intervenerit, vel cum Rex venerit; ſicut ſunt* Hidagia, Coraagia & Carvagia, &c. *alia plura de neceſſitate, & ex conſenſu communi totius Regni introducta, &c.* Blount.

Coracle, A ſmall Boat uſed by Fiſhermen on ſome Parts of the River *Severn*, made of an oval Form, of ſplit Sally Twigs interwoven, and on that Part next the Water covered with Leather, in which one Man being ſeated in the Middle, will row himſelf ſwiftly with one Hand, while with the other he manages his Net or Fiſh-Tackle; and coming off the Water he will take the light Veſſel on his Back, and carry it Home. This Boat is of the Nature of the Indian *Canoos*; though not of the ſame Form, or employed to the like Uſe.

Coram non Judice, Is when a Cauſe is brought and determined in a Court, whereof the Judges have not any Juriſdiction; then it is ſaid to be *Coram non Judice*, and void. 2 *Cro.* 351.

Corbel Stones, Are Stones wherein Images ſtand: The old Engliſh *Corbel*, was properly a Nich in the Wall of a Church, or other Structure, in which an Image was placed for Ornament, or Superſtition; and the *Corbel Stones* were the ſmooth poliſhed Stones, laid for the Front and Outſide of the *Corbels* or Niches. Theſe Niches remain on the Outſide of very many Churches and Steeples in *England*, though the little Statues and Reliques are moſt of them broken down. *Paroch. Antiq.* 575.

Cord of Wood, Is a Quantity of Wood eight Foot long, four Foot broad, and four Foot high, ordained by Statute.

Cordage, (*Fr.*) Is a general Appellation for all Stuff to make Ropes, and for all Kind of Ropes belonging to the Rigging of a Ship: It is mentioned in 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 13.

Cordiner, From the Fr. *Cordouannier*, a Shoemaker; we call him vulgarly a *Cordwainer*; and ſo this Word is uſed in divers Statutes, as 3 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 10. 5 *H.* 8. *c.* 7. 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 14. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 3. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 22, &c. By which laſt Statute, the Maſters and Wardens of the *Cordwainers* Company in *London*, and Mayors, &c. of Towns, are to appoint Searchers and Triers of Leather; and Leather is not to be ſold before ſearched and ſealed, &c.

Cordubanarius, Alſo ſignifies a Shoe-maker. *Cowel.*

Coretes, From the Brit. *Cored*, Pools, Ponds, &c. —— *Et cum ſuis Piſcibus &* Coretibus *anguillarum & cum toto Territorio ſuo.* Du Freſne.

Corium Forisfacere, Was where a Perſon was condemned to be whipp'd; which was anciently the Puniſhment of a Servant. *Si quis* Corium *ſuum* forisfaciat *& ad Eccleſiam incurrat, ſit ei verberatio condonata.* Corium perdere, & Corio Carere, the ſame: And *Corium redimere* is to compound for a Whipping.

Corn, As Wheat, Barley, Oats, &c. may be tranſported to States in Amity when they exceed not ſuch and ſuch Prizes, &c. Wheat 48 *s.* the Quarter, Barley 24 *s.* Oats 16 *s.* &c. by many Statutes; and it ſhall pay no Duty or Cuſtom, but be entitled to a *Præmium* or Encouragement for Exportation. 3 *Car.* 1. 12, 15 & 22 *Car.* 2. 2 *W. & M.* &c. But the Tranſportation of *Corn* to foreign Parts, was prohibited by 8 *Ann. c.* 2.

Cornage, (*Cornagiam*, from the Lat. *Cornu*, a Horn) Was a Kind of Tenure in grand Serjeanty; the Service of which was to blow a Horn when any Invaſion of the *Scots* was perceived: And by this Tenure many Perſons held their Lands Northward, about the Wall commonly called the *Picts Wall. Cambd. Britan.* 609. This old Service of *Horn-blowing* was afterwards paid in Money, and the Sheriffs accounted for it under the Title of *Cornagium.* —— *Memorandum quod cum vicecomes* Cambriæ *ſederet compotum ad Scaccarium apud* Salop, *idem vicecomes fecit Tallagium ſub nomine ſuo lx. lib. tam de* Cornagio, *quam de aliis debitis.* Mem. in Scacc. 6 *Ed.* 1. Sir *Edward Coke* in his firſt Inſtitute, *pag.* 107. ſays *Cornage* is alſo called in the old Books *Horngeld*; but they ſeem to differ much. See *Horngeld*, and *Wardecorne.*

Cornare, To blow in the Horn. —— *Faciat* Cornare *ne vedeatur furtive facere.* Mat. Pariſ. pag. 181.

Cornu, A drinking Horn. *Et* Cornu *menſæ meæ ut ſenes Monaſterii bibant inde in Feſtis ſanctorum.* Du Cange.

Corody, (*Corrodium*) Signifies a Sum of Money, or Allowance of Meat, Drink, and Cloathing, due to the King from an Abbey, or other Houſe of Religion, whereof he is Founder, towards the Suſtentation of ſuch a one of his Servants as he thinks fit to beſtow it upon. The Difference between a *Corody* and *Penſion* ſeems to be, that a *Corody* is allowed towards the Maintenance of any of the King's Servants in an Abbey: A Penſion is given to one of the King's Chaplains, for his better Maintenance, till he may be provided of a Benefice: And of both theſe you may read *Fitz. Nat. Br. fol.* 250. where are ſet down all the *Corodies* and Penſions that our Abbeys, when they were ſtanding, were obliged to pay to the King. *Corody* is ancient in our Laws: And it is mentioned in *Staundf. Prærog.* 44. And by the Stat. of *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 25. it is ordained that an Aſſiſe ſhall lie for a *Corody*. It is alſo apparent by 34 & 35 *H.* 8. *cap.* 26. that *Corodies* belonged ſometimes to Biſhops, and Noblemen, from Monaſteries: And in the *new Terms of Law*, it is ſaid that a *Corody* may be due to a common Perſon, by Grant from one to another; or of common Right, to him that is Founder of a Religious Houſe, not holden in *Frank-Almoine*; for that Tenure was a Diſcharge of all *Corodies* in it ſelf: By this Book it likewiſe appears, that a *Corody* is either certain or uncertain, and may be not only for Life or Years, but in Fee. *Terms de Ley* 182. 2 *Inſt.* 630. In the *Monaſticon Anglicanum*, there is recorded the following Grant of a *Corody*.

Form *of a* Grant *of a* Corody.

SCiant, &c. quod nos Radulphus *Abbas Monaſterii* Sti. Johannis de Haghmon & *ejuſdem Loci Conventus, ad inſtantiam & ſpeciale rogatum Excellentiſſimi & Reverendiſſimi Domini noſtri* Thomæ *Comitis Arundeliæ & Surreiæ, Dedimus, &c.* Roberto Lee *unum* Corrodium *pro termino vitæ ſuæ, eſſendo cum Abbate Monaſterii prædicti Armigerum cum uno Garcione & duobus Equis; capiendo ibidem Eſculenta & poculenta ſufficientia pro ſeipſo, ſicut Armigeri Abbatis, qui pro tempore fuerint, capiunt & percipiunt; & pro Garcione ſuo, ſicut Garciones Abbatis & Armigerorum ſuorum capiunt & percipiunt; capiendo etiam pro Equis ſuis fœnum & præbendam. —— Et quod idem* Robertus *habeat veſturam Armigerorum, &c. Dat.* 3 Hen. 5. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 933.

Corodio Habendo, Is a Writ to exact a *Corody* of an Abbey or Religious Houſe. *Reg. Orig.* 264.

Corona Mala, or Mala Corona. The Clergy, who abuſed their Character, were formerly ſo called. *Blount.*

Coronare Filium, To make one's Son a Prieſt. Anciently Lords of Manors whoſe Tenants held by *Villenage*, did prohibit them *Coronare Filios*, leſt ſuch Lords ſhould loſe a Villain by their Entering into Holy Orders: For Ordination changed their Condition, and gave them Liberty to the Prejudice of the Lord, who could before claim them as his Natives or born Servants. —— *Homo Coronatus* was one who had received the firſt *Tonſure*, as preparatory to ſuperior Orders; and the *Tonſure* was in Form of a *Corona*, or Crown of Thorns. *Cowel.*

Coronatore Eligendo, Is a Writ which lies after the Death or Diſcharge of any Coroner, directed to the Sheriff out of the Chancery, to call together the Freeholders of the County, for the Choice of a new Coroner; and to certify into the Chancery both the Election, and the Name of the Party elected; and alſo to give him his Oath, *&c. Reg. Orig.* 177. *F. N. B.* 163. There are generally four Coroners in a County, in ſome Counties fewer, and in ſome Counties but one, according as the Uſage it; and if any of them dieth, or is diſcharged, then ſhall iſſue this Writ; which is in this Form: *Rex Vic. &c. Quia* A. B. *nup. unus* Coronatorum *noſtrorum in Com. tuo diem clauſit extremum, ut accepimus; Tibi præcipimus, quod ſi ita eſt, tunc in pleno Com. tuo de aſſenſu ejuſdem Com. in loco ipſius* A. B. *Elegi fac. unum alium* Coronatorem *juxta formam Statuti inde edit' & Proviſ. qui præſtito Sacrament. prout moris eſt, extunc ea fac. & conſervet, quæ ad Officium* Coronatoris *pertinent in Com. prædict. & talem eum eligi fac. quo melius ſciat & poſſit officio illi intendere, & nomen ejus nobis Scire fac.* Teſte, *&c.*

Coronatore Exonerando, Is a Writ for the Diſcharge of a Coroner, for Negligence, or Inſufficiency in the Diſcharge of his Duty: And where Coroners are ſo far ingaged in any other publick Buſineſs, that they cannot attend the Office; or if they are diſabled by old Age or Diſeaſe, to execute it; or have not ſufficient Lands, *&c.* they may be diſcharged by this Writ. 2 *Inſt.* 32. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 44. But if any ſuch Writ be grounded on an untrue Suggeſtion, the Coroner may procure a Commiſſion from the Chancery to inquire thereof; and if the Suggeſtion be diſproved, the King may make a *Superſedeas* to the Sheriff, that he do not remove the Coroner; or if he have removed him, that he ſuffer him to execute the Office. *Reg. Orig.* 177, 178. *F. N. B.* 164.

Coroner, (*Coronator, à Corona*) Is an ancient Officer of this Realm, Mention being made of him in King *Athelſtan*'s Charter to *Beverley*, *Anno* 925. and is ſo called, becauſe he deals wholly for the King and *Crown*. This Officer by the Statute of *Weſtm. cap.* 10. ought to be a ſufficient Perſon, that is the wiſeſt and diſcreeteſt Knight, that beſt would and might attend upon ſuch an Office: And there is a Writ in the Regiſter, *Niſi ſit Miles, &c.* whereby it appears it was good Cauſe to remove a *Coroner* choſen, if he were not a Knight, and had not an hundred Shillings Rent of Freehold. *Coroners* are to be Men of good Ability, and have Lands in Fee in the County where choſen, to anſwer all People: And if inſufficient, the County ſhall anſwer for them. 2 *Inſt.* 174. The Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, is the *Sovereign Coroner* of the whole Kingdom in Perſon whereſoever he is. 4 *Rep.* 57. There are alſo ſpecial *Coroners*, within divers Liberties, as well as the ordinary Officers in every County; as the *Coroner of the Verge*, which is a certain Compaſs about the King's Court; who is likewiſe called *Coroner of the King's Houſe. Cromp. Juriſd.* 102. And ſome Corporations and Colleges are licenſed by Charter to appoint their *Coroners* within their own Precincts. 4 *Inſt.* 271. The Office of *Coroners* eſpecially concerns the Pleas of the Crown; and they are Conſervators of the Peace in the County where elected. Their Authority is *Judicial* and *Miniſterial*; Judicial, where one comes to a violent Death, and to take and enter Appeals of Murder, pronounce Judgment upon Outlawries, *&c.* And to enquire of Lands and Goods, and Eſcapes of Murderers,

Treaſure Trove, Wreck of the Sea, Deodands, &c. The Miniſterial Power is where *Coroners* execute the King's Writs, on Exception to the Sheriff, as being Party to a Suit, Kin to either of the Parties, on Default of the Sheriff, &c. 4 *Inſt.* 271. 1 *Plowd.* 73. And the Authority of *Coroners* does not determine by the Demiſe of the King; as that of Judges, &c. doth, who act by the King's Commiſſion. 2 *Inſt.* 1-4. Where *Coroners* are impowered to act as Judges, as in Taking an Inquiſition of Death, or receiving an Appeal of Felony, &c. The Act of one of them, is of the ſame Force as if they had all joined; but after one of them has proceeded to act, the Act of another of them will be void: And where they are authorized to act only miniſterially, in the Execution of a Proceſs directed to them upon the Incapacity of the Sheriff, their Acts are void if they do not all join. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 52. *Hob.* 70. So that *Coroners* as Miniſters muſt all join; but as Judges, they may divide. If the Sheriff is either Plaintiff, or Defendant, or one of the Cogniſees, the Writ muſt be directed to the *Coroner. Cro. Car.* 300. But the *Coroner* is not the Officer of *B. R.* but where the Sheriff is improper; not where there is no Sheriff; for if the Sheriff die, the *Coroner* cannot execute the Writ. In Caſe of two *Coroners*, if one is challenged, the other may execute the Writ, &c. yet both make but one Officer: It is the ſame of two Sheriffs of a City, &c. 1 *Salk.* 144. A *Venire facias* ſhall go to the *Coroner*, where the Sheriff is a Party, or the Defendant is Servant to the Sheriff, &c. but it ought to be on principal Challenge to the Favour. *Moor* 470. On Defaults of Sheriffs, *Coroners* are to impanel Juries, and return Iſſues on Juries not appearing, &c. 2 *H.* 5. *cap.* 8. As the Sheriff in his Turn, might inquire of all Felonies by the Common Law, ſaving the Death of a Man; ſo the *Coroner* can inquire of no Felony but of the Death of a Perſon, and that *ſuper viſum Corporis.* 4 *Inſt.* 271. By *Magna Charta, cap.* 17. no Sheriff, &c. or *Coroner*, ſhall hold Pleas of the Crown: But by Stat. *Weſtm.* 1. 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap* 10. it is enacted, that *Coroners* ſhall lawfully attach and preſent Pleas of the Crown; and that Sheriffs ſhall have Counter-Rolls with the *Coroners*, as well of Appeals, as of Inqueſts, &c. *Coroners* before the Stat. *Magn. Chart.* might not only receive Accuſations againſt Offenders, but might try them: But ſince that Statute, they cannot proceed ſo far; and Appeals before them, are removable into *B. R.* &c. by *Certiorari*, directed to the *Coroners* and Sheriff, &c. Though Proceſs may be awarded by the Sheriff and *Coroner*, or the *Coroner* only, in the County-Court on Appeals, till the Exigent, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 51. By the Statute *de Officio Coronatoris*, 4 *Ed.* 1. The *Coroner* is to go to the Place where any Perſon is ſlain or ſuddenly dead, and ſhall by his Warrant to the Bailiffs, Conſtables, &c. ſummon a Jury out of the four or five neighbouring Towns, to make Inquiry upon View of the Body; and the *Coroner* and Jury are to inquire into the Manner of Killing, and all Circumſtances that occaſioned the Party's Death, who were preſent, whether the dead Perſon were known, where he lay the Night before, &c. Examine the Body, if there be any Signs of Strangling about the Neck, or of Cords about the Members, &c. Alſo all Wounds ought to be viewed, and Enquiry made with what Weapons, &c. And the *Coroner* may ſend his Warrant for Witneſſes, and take their Examination in Writing; and if any appear guilty of the Murder, he ſhall enquire what Goods and Lands he hath, and then the dead Body is to be buried. A *Coroner* may likewiſe commit the Perſon to Priſon who is by his Inquiſition found Guilty of the Murder; and the Witneſſes are to be bound by Recognizance to appear at the next Aſſiſes, &c. When the Jury have brought in their Verdict, the *Coroner* is to inrol and return the Inquiſition, whether it be brought in Murder, Manſlaughter, &c. to the Juſtices of the next Gaol-delivery of the County, or certify it into *B. R.* where the Murderers ſhall be proceeded againſt. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 32. Upon an Inquiſition taken before the *Coroner*, he muſt put into Writing the Effect of the Evidence given to the Jury before him; and bind the Evidence to appear, &c. which is to be certified to the Court with the Inquiſition; and neglecting it ſhall be fined. 1 & 2 *P. & M. cap.* 13. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 327. Depoſitions of Witneſſes before a *Coroner*, have been admitted as Evidence, the Witneſſes being dead. 1 *Lev.* 180. The Word *Murdravit* is not neceſſary in a *Coroner*'s Inquiſition; though 'tis in an Indictment for killing another Perſon. 1 *Salk.* 377. It is not neceſſary that the Inquiſition be taken in the Place where the Body was viewed. 2 *Hawk.* 48. But a *Coroner* has no Authority to take an Inquiſition of Death without a View of the Body; and if the Inqueſt be taken by him without ſuch View, it is void. 2 *Lev.* 140. The *Coroner* may in convenient Time take up a dead Body that hath been buried, in Order to view it; but if it be buried ſo long that he can diſcover nothing from the Viewing it; or if there be Danger of Infection, the Inqueſt ought not to be taken by the *Coroner*, but by Juſtices of Peace, by the Teſtimony of Witneſſes; for none can take it on View, but the *Coroner. Bro. Coron.* 167, 173. If the Body is buried, the Town ſhall be amerced; as it ſhall be if the Body is ſuffered to lie ſo long that it ſtinks. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 209, &c. Where the Body hath lain for ſome Time, that it cannot be judged how it came by its Death, that muſt be recorded, that at the Coming of the Juſtices of Aſſiſe, the Town where, &c. may be amerced on Sight of the *Coroner*'s Rolls. A *Coroner* may find any Nuſance by which the Death of a Man happens; and the Townſhip ſhall be amerced on ſuch Finding. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 536. If one is ſlain in the Day, and the Murderer eſcapes, the Town where done ſhall be amerced, and the *Coroner* is to enquire thereof on View of the Body. 3 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 1. A *Coroner* may take an Indictment upon View of the Body; as alſo an Appeal, within a Year after the Death of one ſlain. *Wood's Inſt.* 491. But a *Coroner ſuper viſum Corporis*, cannot make an Inquiſition of an Acceſſary after the Murder; tho he may of Acceſſaries before the Fact. *Moor* 29. *Coroners* ought to ſit and inquire on the Body of every Priſoner that dies in Priſon: They have no Juriſdiction within the Verge of the King's Courts; nor of Offences committed on the open Sea, or between high and low Water Mark, when the Tide is in; though they have in Arms and Creeks of the Sea. 3 *Inſt.* 134. If a Body is drowned, and cannot be found to be viewed, the Inquiſition muſt be taken by Juſtices of Peace, on the Examination of Witneſſes, &c. 5 *Rep.* 110. Where a *Coroner*'s Inqueſt is quaſhed, he muſt make a new one *ſuper viſum Corporis*: And a *Coroner* may attend

attend and amend his Inquiſition, in Matters of Form: But if he misbehaves himſelf, and a *Melius Inquirendum* is granted upon it, that Inquiſition muſt be taken by the Sheriffs or Commiſſioners, upon Affidavits, and not *ſuper viſum Corporis*, becauſe none but a *Coroner* can take Inquiſition *ſuper viſum*, &c. and he is not to be truſted again. 1 *Salk.* 190. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 210. If a *Coroner* hath been Guilty of any corrupt Practice, Bribery, &c. in taking the Inquiſition, a *Melius Inquirendum* may be awarded for taking a new one by ſpecial Commiſſioners, &c. *Coroners* concealing Felonies, &c. are to be fined, and ſuffer one Year's Impriſonment. 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 9. Alſo for Miſmanagement ni the *Coroner*, Filing the Inquiſition may be ſtopped. 1 *Mod.* 82. A *Coroner*'s Inquiſition is not traverſable: If it be found before the *Coroner ſuper viſum Corporis*, that one was *Felo de ſe*, the Executors or Adminiſtrators of the Deceaſed, it is ſaid, cannot traverſe it. 3 *Inſt.* 55. But it has been held that the Inqueſt being moved into B. R. by *Certiorari*, may be there traverſed by the Executor or Adminiſtrator of the Deceaſed. 2 *Hawk.* 54. And it hath been adjudged that the Inquiſition of *Felo de ſe* is traverſable; though *Fugam fecit* is not. 2 *Leon.* 152. A *Coroner*'s Inquiſition being final, the *Coroner* ought to hear Council, and Evidence on both Sides. 2 *Sid.* 90, 101. By the Stat. 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 10. *Coroners* ſhall demand or take nothing for doing their Office: And by the ancient Law of *England*, none having any Office concerning the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, could take any Fee or Reward for doing his Office; and therefore this Statute was only in Affirmance of the Common Law. By 3 *H.* 7. *cap.* 1. upon an Inquiſition taken on View of the Body, the *Coroner* ſhall have 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Fee of the Goods of the Murderer; and if he be gone, out of the Amercement of the Town for the Eſcape. Though the 1 *H.* 8. *cap.* 7. enacts that where a Perſon is ſlain by Miſadventure, the *Coroner* is to take no Fee, on Pain of 40 *s.* Juſtices of Aſſiſe and of Peace have Power to enquire of and puniſh Extortions of *Coroners*, and alſo their Defaults. *Stat. Ibid.*

Coroner of the King's Houſhold, Hath an exempt Juriſdiction within the Verge, and the *Coroner* of the County cannot intermeddle within it; as the *Coroner of the King's Houſe* may not intermeddle within the County out of the Verge. 2 *Hawk.* 45. But if a Murder be committed within the Verge, and the King removes before any Indictment taken by the *Coroner of the King's Houſhold*; the Coroner of the County, and the *Coroner of the King's Houſe* ſhall enquire of the ſame: And according to Sir *Edw. Coke*, the Coroner of the County might enquire thereof at the Common Law. 2 *Hawk.* 45. 2 *Inſt.* 550. If the ſame Perſon be Coroner of the County, and alſo *of the King's Houſe*, an Indictment of Death taken before him as Coroner, both *of the King's Houſe* and of the County, is good. 4 *Rep.* 46. 3 *Inſt.* 134. By the Stat. 33 *H.* 8. 12. *Par.* 1 & 3. *It is ordained, That all Inquiſitions upon the View of Perſons ſlain, within any of the King's Palaces or Houſes, or any other Houſe or Houſes wherein his Majeſty ſhall happen to be abiding in his Royal Perſon, ſhall be taken by the* Coroner *for the Time being* of the King's Houſhold, *without any Aſſiſting of another Coroner of any Shire within this Realm, by the Oaths of Twelve or more of the Yeomen Officers* of the King's Houſehold, *returned by the two Clerks Controllers, the Clerks of the Check, and the Clerks Marſhal, or one of them, of the ſaid Houſhold, to whom the ſaid* Coroner of the Houſhold *ſhall direct his Precept; and the ſaid* Coroner *ſhall certify under his Seal, and the Seals of ſuch Perſons as ſhall be ſworn before him, all ſuch Inquiſitions before the Maſter or Lord Steward* of the Houſhold; *who hath the Appointment of ſuch* Coroner, &c.

Coroner of London. The *Coroners* in *London* and *Middleſex*, and in other *Cities*, &c. may bail Felons and Priſoners in ſuch Manner as hath been heretofore accuſtomed. 1 & 2 *P.* & *M. cap.* 13. *Sect.* 6. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 327. What anciently belonged to *Coroners*, you may read at large in *Bracton*, *lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 5, 6, 7 & 8. *Briton*, *c.* 1. and *Fleta*, *lib.* 1. *c.* 18.

Corporal Oath, Is ſo called, becauſe the Party ſwearing toucheth with his right Hand the Book of the new Teſtament. See *Oath.*

Corporation, (*Corporatio*) Is a Body Politick or Incorporate, ſo called, as the Perſons are made into a *Body*, and of Capacity to take and grant, &c. or it is an Aſſembly and Joining together of many into one Fellowſhip and Brotherhood, whereof one is Head and Chief, and the Reſt are the Body; and this Head and Body knit together, make the *Corporation*: Alſo it is conſtituted of ſeveral Members like unto the natural Body, and framed by *Fiction* of Law to endure in perpetual Succeſſion. And of *Corporations* ſome are *Sole*, ſome *Aggregate*; *Sole*, when in one ſingle Perſon, as the King, a Biſhop, Dean, &c. *Aggregate*, which is the moſt uſual, conſiſting of many Perſons, as Mayors and Commonalty, Dean and Chapter, &c. Likewiſe *Corporations* are *Spiritual* or *Temporal*; *Spiritual*, of Biſhops, Deans, Archdeacons, Parſons, Vicars, &c. *Temporal*, as Mayor, Commonalty, Bailiffs and Burgeſſes, &c. And ſome *Corporations* are of a *mixt Nature*, compoſed of Spiritual and Temporal Perſons, ſuch as Heads of Colleges and Hoſpitals, &c. All *Corporations* are ſaid to be *Eccleſiaſtical* or *Lay*: And Bodies Politick or Incorporate may commence and be eſtabliſhed three Manner of Ways, *viz.* by *Preſcription*, by *Letters Patent*, or by *Act of Parliament*; but are moſt commonly by Patent, or Charter. 1 *Inſt.* 250. 3 *Inſt.* 202. 3 *Rep.* 73. There may be a *Corporation* without a Head: But where there is a Head, all Acts ought to be by and to the Head; nor can they ſue without ſuch Head; and if he dies, nothing can be done in the Vacancy. 10 *Rep.* 30, 32. 1 *Inſt.* 264. If Land be given to a Mayor and Commonalty, for their Lives, they have an Eſtate by Intendment not determinable: So it is, if a Feoffment be made of Land to a Dean and Chapter, without Mention of Succeſſors. In caſe of a ſole *Corporation*, as Biſhop, Dean, Parſon, &c. no Chattel either in Action or Poſſeſſion ſhall go in Succeſſion; but the Executors or Adminiſtrators of the Biſhop, Parſon, &c. ſhall have them: But it is otherwiſe of a *Corporation* aggregate, as a Dean and Chapter, Mayor and Commonalty, and the like; for they in Judgment of Law never die. And yet the Caſe of the *Chamberlain of London* differs from all theſe; his Succeſſor may in his own Name have Execution of a Recognizance acknowledged to his Predeceſſor, for *Orphanage* Money; and the Reaſon is, becauſe the *Corporation* of the Chamberlain is by *Cuſtom*, which hath enabled the Succeſſor to take ſuch Recognizances, Obligations, &c. that are made to his Predeceſſor. *Terms de Ley* 187, 188. Though a ſole *Corporation*

tion cannot take in Succeſſion Goods and Chattels, &c. yet it may take a Fee-ſimple in Succeſſion, by the Word Succeſſors. 1 *Inſt.* 8, 9, 46. And a ſole *Corporation* by Cuſtom, may be enabled to take a Chattel in Succeſſion. *Hob.* 64. Aggregate *Corporations* may take not only Goods and Chattels, but Lands in Fee-ſimple, without the Word Succeſſors, for the Reaſon aforementioned. 4 *Inſt.* 249. Succeſſion in a Body Politick is as Inheritance in a Body private. If a Leaſe for Years be made to a Biſhop and his Succeſſors, yet 'tis ſaid his Executors ſhall have it *in auter droit*; for regularly no Chattel can go in Succeſſion in caſe of a ſole *Corporation*, no more than if a Leaſe be made to a Man and his Heirs, it can go to his Heirs. 1 *Inſt.* 46. In making aggregate *Corporations*, there muſt be, 1. Lawful Authority. 2. Proper Perſons to be incorporated. 3. A Name of Incorporation. 4. A Place, without which no *Corporation* can be made. 5. Words ſufficient in Law to make a *Corporation*. 10 *Rep.* 29, 123. 3 *Rep.* 73. The Words *Incorporo*, *Fundo*, &c. are not of Neceſſity to be uſed in making *Corporations*; but other Words equivalent are ſufficient: And of ancient Time, the Inhabitants of a Town were incorporated, when the King granted to them to have *Guildam Mercatóriam*. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 214. He that gave the firſt Poſſeſſions to the *Corporation*, is the Founder. If the King grants Lands to the Inhabitants of B. *Heredibus & Succeſſoribus ſuis*, rendring a Rent for any Thing touching theſe Lands, this is a *Corporation*; though not to other Purpoſes. But if the King grants Lands *Inhabitantibus de* B. and they be not incorporated before, if no Rent be reſerved to the King, the Grant is void. 2 *Danv.* 214. If the King grants *Hominibus de Iſlington* to be diſcharged of Toll, this is a good *Corporation* to this Intent; but not to purchaſe, &c. And by ſpecial Words the King may make a limited *Corporation*, or a *Corporation* for a ſpecial Purpoſe. *Ibid. London* is a *Corporation* by Preſcription; but tho' a *Corporation* may be by Preſcription, it ſhall be intended that it did originally derive its Authority by Grant from the King; for the King is the Head of the Common-wealth, and all the Common-wealth in Reſpect of him is but as one *Corporation*; and all other *Corporations* are but as Limbs of the greater Body. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 330. A Mayor and Commonalty or *Corporation*, cannot make another *Corporation*, or Commonalty. 1 *Sid.* 290. The City of *London* cannot make a *Corporation*, becauſe that can only be created by the Crown; but *London*, or any other *Corporation*, may make a Fraternity. 1 *Salk.* 193. A *Corporation* is properly an Inveſting the People of the Place with the local Government thereof, and therefore their Laws ſhall be binding to Strangers; but a Fraternity is ſome People of a Place united together in Reſpect of a Myſtery and Buſineſs into a Company, and their Laws and Ordinances cannot bind Strangers, for they have not a local Power. *Salk. Ibid.* No Maſters and Wardens, &c. of any Myſtery, or other *Corporation*, ſhall make any By-Laws or Ordinances in Diminution of the King's Prerogative, or againſt the common Profit of the People; except the ſame be approved by the Lord Chancellor, or Chief Juſtices, &c. on Pain of 40 *l.* And ſuch Bodies Corporate ſhall not make any Acts or Ordinances, to reſtrain any Perſon to ſue in the King's Courts for Remedy, &c. under the like Penalty. *Stat.* 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 7. Ordinances made by *Corporations*, to be obſerved on Pain of Impriſonment, or of Forfeiture of Goods, &c. are contrary to *Magna Charta*. 2 *Inſt.* 47, 54. But Penalties may be inflicted by By-Laws, which may be recovered by Diſtreſs, on Action of Debt: And a Cuſtom for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, to commit a Citizen for not accepting of the Livery, &c. was held a good Cuſtom, being for the good Government of the City. 5 *Mod.* 320. *Corporations* may not, by Bond or otherwiſe, reſtrain any Apprentice, &c. from keeping Shop in the *Corporation*, under the Penalty of 40 *l. Stat.* 28 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. When a *Corporation* is duly created, all Incidents, as to purchaſe and grant, ſue and be ſued, &c. are tacitly annexed to it: And altho' no Power to make Laws is given by a ſpecial Clauſe to a *Corporation*, yet it is included by Law in the very Act of Incorporating. 1 *Inſt.* 264. A new Charter doth not merge or extinguiſh any of the ancient Privileges of the old Charter. And if an ancient *Corporation* is incorporated by a new Name, yet their new Body ſhall enjoy all the Privileges that the old *Corporation* had. *Raym.* 439 4 *Rep.* 37. There are uſually granted in Charters to *Corporations*, divers Franchiſes; as Felons Goods, Waifs, Eſtrays, Treaſure Trove, Deodands, Courts, and Cogniſance of Pleas, Fairs, Markets, Aſſiſe of Bread and Beer, &c. 4 *Rep.* 65. Actions ariſing in *Corporations*, may be tried in the *Corporation* Courts; but if they try Actions which ariſe not within their Juriſdictions, and encroach upon the Common Law, they ſhall be puniſhed for it. *Lutw.* 1571, 1572. The *Corporation* of the City of *London* is to anſwer for all particular Miſdemeanors, which are committed in any of the Courts of Juſtice within the City; and for all other general Miſdemeanors committed within the City: So 'tis conceived of all other *Corporations*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 329. If a common Officer of a Town doth any Thing for their common Uſe, it is reaſonable the Corporate Town be anſwerable for it. 1 *Leon.* 215. A *Corporation* may be diſſolved, for it is created upon a Truſt; and if that be broken, 'tis forfeited. 4 *Mod.* 58. *Corporations* are diſſolved by Forfeiture of their Charter, Uſurpation, Miſuſer, &c. upon the Writ *Quo Warranto* brought; by Surrender, or by Act of Parliament: And if they neglect to chooſe Officers, or make falſe Elections, &c. it is a Forfeiture of the *Corporation*. 4 *Rep.* 77. But by Stat. 11 *Geo. c.* 4. no *Corporation* ſhall be diſſolved, for any Default to chuſe a Mayor, &c. but the Electors are ſtill to proceed to Election; and if no Election be made, the Court of King's Bench ſhall iſſue a *Mandamus* requiring the Electors to chuſe ſuch Mayor, &c. By 9 *Ann. c.* 20. where Perſons intrude into the Office of Mayor, &c. of a *Corporation*, a *Quo Warranto* ſhall be brought againſt the Uſurpers, who ſhall be ouſted, and fined: Alſo none are to execute an Office in a *Corporation* for more than a Year. No Perſons ſhall bear Office in any *Corporation*, &c. but ſuch as have received the Sacrament of the Church, and taken the Oaths. *Stat.* 13 *Car* 2. *c.* 1. But ſee the Stat. 5 *Geo. c.* 6. confirming Officers in *Corporations*. In Acts done by *Corporations*, the Conſent of the major Part ſhall be binding, by 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 27. Grants of *Corporations* are to be by Deed, under their common Seal, and are good without Delivery; for the common Seal gives Perfection to *Corporation* Deeds. *Law.* 44. An Obligation ſealed with the common Seal of a *Corporation*, if

the Mayor ſigns it, he is ſuable if the *Corporation* be diſſolved: But if two of the Members ſign it, the particular Perſons are not bound by it. 2 *Lev.* 137. *Raym.* 152. A Releaſe of a Mayor for any Sum of Money due to the *Corporation*, made in his own Name, is not good in Law. *Terms de Ley.* A *Corporation* which hath a Head, may make a perſonal Command without Writing; but a *Corporation* aggregate without a Head cannot. *Lutw.* 1497. A *Corporation* aggregate may employ any one in ordinary Services, without Deed; though not to appear for them, in any Act which concerns their Intereſt or Title. 1 *Ventr.* 47, 48. Such a *Corporation* may appoint a Bailiff to take a Diſtreſs, without Deed or Warrant, 1 *Salk.* 191. but cannot without Deed command a Bailiff to enter into Lands for a Condition broken; for ſuch Command without Deed is void. *Cro. Eliz.* 815. Though a *Corporation* cannot do an Act *in pais* without their common Seal, they may do an Act upon Record; and the Reaſon is, becauſe they are eſtopped by the Record to ſay it is not their Act. 1 *Salk.* 192. A Promiſe to a *Corporation* is good without Deed. 2 *Lev.* 252. A *Corporation* cannot ſue, or appear in Perſon, but by Attorney: They cannot commit Treaſon, or be outlawed, excommunicate, *&c.* They may not be Executors, or Adminiſtrators, be Jointenants, Truſtees, *&c.* Nor ſhall the Members of a *Corporation* be regularly Witneſſes for the *Corporation.* 10 *Rep.* 32. 11 *Rep.* 98. 1 *Inſt.* 134. But they may be diſfranchiſed, and then be Witneſſes; tho' not ſurrender by Conſent. Attachment doth not lie againſt a *Corporation. Raym.* 152. *Corporations* may have Power not only to infranchiſe Freemen, but to diſfranchiſe a Member, and deprive him of his Freedom; if he doth any Act to the Prejudice of the Body, or contrary to his Oath, *&c.* Though for conſpiring to do any Thing contrary to his Duty; or for Words of Contempt againſt the Chief Officers, he may not be diſfranchiſed, but may be committed till he find Sureties for his good Behaviour. 11 *Rep.* 98. 5 *Mod.* 257. A *Corporation* cannot diſfranchiſe for Breach of a By-Law. 1 *Lill.* 331. And one wrongfully diſfranchiſed, may be reſtored, and have his Remedy by *Mandamus*, &c. in *B. R.* An Alderman, or Freeman of a *Corporation*, cannot be removed from his Freedom, or Place, without good Cauſe; and a Cuſtom to remove them *ad Libitum* is void, becauſe the Party hath a Freehold therein. *Cro. Jac.* 540. Head Officers of *Corporations* are to redreſs Abuſes of Merchant Strangers, *&c.* or the Franchiſe ſhall be ſeiſed. *Stat.* 9 *Eliz.* 3. *ſect.* 1. and have Authority in many Caſes by Statute; for which ſee *Mayors.* No Strangers ſhall ſell by Retail any Woollen or Linen Cloth, or Mercery Wares, in Corporate Towns, except at Fairs, on Pain of Forfeiture, *&c.* But ſuch Perſons may ſell Wares by Wholeſale, and Cloth of their own Making by Retail. 1 *&* 2 *P. & M. c.* 7. Bodies Politick Eccleſiaſtical may make Leaſes for three Lives, or twenty-one Years, under the Reſtrictions in the Acts. 1 *&* 13 *Eliz.* &c. If Land is given in Fee-ſimple to a Dean and Chapter, or to a Mayor and Commonalty, *&c.* and after ſuch Body Politick or Incorporate is diſſolved, the Donor ſhall have the Land again, and not the Lord by Eſcheat. 1 *Inſt.* 13.

Corporeal Inheritance, In Houſes, Lands, *&c.* Vide *Inheritance.*

Corpus Chriſti Day, Is a Feaſt inſtituted in the Year 1264. in Honour of the bleſſed *Sacrament:* To which alſo a *College* in *Oxford* is dedicated. It is mentioned in the Stat. 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 21.

Corpus cum Cauſa, Is a Writ iſſuing out of the *Chancery*, to remove both the *Body* and Record, touching the *Cauſe* of any Man lying in Execution upon a Judgment for Debt, into the *King's Bench*, &c. there to lie till he have ſatisfied the Judgment. *F. N. B.* 251. See *Habeas Corpus.*

Corrector of the Staple, Is a Clerk belonging to the *Staple*, that writeth and recordeth the Bargains of Merchants there made. 27 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 2. *cap.* 22 *&* 23.

Corredium and Conredium, The ſame with *Corrodium.* See *Corody.*

Corruption of Blood, (*Corruptio Sanguinis*) Is an Infection growing to the State of Man, and to his Iſſue; and is where a Perſon is attainted of Treaſon or Felony, by Means whereof his Blood is ſaid to be corrupted, and neither his Children, nor any of his Blood, can be Heirs to him or any other Anceſtor: Alſo if he is of the Nobility, or a Gentleman, he and all his Poſterity by the Attainder are rendered baſe and ignoble. But by Pardon of the King, the Children born afterwards may inherit the Land of their Anceſtor, purchaſed at the Time of the Pardon, or after; and ſo cannot they, who were born before the Pardon. *Terms de Ley* 189. If a Man that hath Land in Right of his Wife hath Iſſue, and his Blood is corrupt by Attainder of Felony, and the King pardons him; in this Caſe if the Wife dies before him, he ſhall not be Tenant by the Curteſy, for the *Corruption of the Blood* of that Iſſue: Tho' it is otherwiſe, if he hath Iſſue after the Pardon; for then he ſhould be Tenant by the Curteſy, although the Iſſue which he had before the Pardon be not inheritable. 13 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 17. A Son attainted of Treaſon or Felony in the Life of his Anceſtor, obtains the King's Pardon before the Death of his Anceſtor, he ſhall not be Heir to the ſaid Anceſtor; but the Land ſhall rather eſcheat to the Lord of the Fee by the *Corruption of Blood.* 26 *Aſſ. pl.* 2. 32 *H.* 8. But if a Man ſeiſed of Lands hath Iſſue two Sons, and the Eldeſt is attainted in the Life-time of his Father, and after the Father dies ſeiſed; the youngeſt Son ſhall inherit the Lands as Heir unto his Father, if the eldeſt Son leaves no Iſſue alive: *Contra*, if he hath Iſſue, which ſhould have inherited but for the Attainder; then the Land ſhall eſcheat. 1 *Inſt.* 8. 391. *Dyer* 48. 3 *Inſt.* 211. If the Father of a Perſon attainted die ſeiſed of an Eſtate of Inheritance, during his Life, no younger Brother can be Heir; for the elder Brother tho' attainted, is ſtill a Brother, and no other can be Heir to the Father while he is alive; but if he die before the Father, the younger Brother ſhall be Heir. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 457. *Corruption of Blood* from an Attainder is ſo high that it cannot be abſolutely ſalved but by Act of Parliament; for the King's Pardon doth not reſtore the Blood ſo as to make the Perſon attainted capable either of inheriting others, or being inherited himſelf by any one born before the Pardon. 1 *Inſt.* 391, 392. 2 *Hawk.* 458. A Statute which ſaves the *Corruption of Blood*, impliedly ſaves the Deſcent of the Land to the Heir; and it prevents the *Corruption of Blood* ſo far: Alſo it

it ſaves the Wife's Dower, &c. But nevertheleſs the Land ſhall be forfeited for the Life of the Offender. 3 *Inſt.* 47. 1 *Hawk.* 107. For Counterfeiting the Coin or Clipping, there is no *Corruption of Blood. Stat.* 5 *Eliz. cap.* 11. So on Attainder of Piracy, &c. Alſo in Felony by imbezling the King's Ordnance, Armour, &c. 22 *Car.* 2. And therefore it ſhall not make any Diſinheritance of an Heir, &c. See *Attainder.*

Coꝛſelet, (*Fr.* in Lat. *Corpuſculum*) Signifies a little Body: And it is uſed with us for an Armour to cover the Body or Trunk of a Man, wherewith *Pike-men* commonly ſet in the Front and Flanks of the Battle were formerly armed, for the better Reſiſtance of the Aſſaults of the Enemy, and the ſurer Guard of the Soldiers placed behind, who were more ſlightly armed for their ſpeedier Advancing and Retreating to Fire. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *P. & M. cap.* 2.

Coꝛſepꝛeſent, (From the Fr. *Corps preſent*) Is a Word ſignifying a Mortuary: And the Reaſon why it was thus termed ſeems to be, that where a Mortuary became due on the Death of any Man, the Beſt or ſecond Beaſt was, according to Cuſtom, offered or *preſented* to the Prieſt, and carried with the *Corps.* —— *Ego* Brianus *de* Brompton, &c. *Volo Corpus meum ſepeliri in Prioratu Majoris Malverniæ inter Predeceſſores meos, & cum* Corpore *meo* Palefridum *meum, cum herneſio & Equum Summarium, cum lecto meo,* &c. In Codice M.S. penes Gul. Dugdale, Mil. See *Stat.* 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. and *Mortuary.*

Coꝛſned Bꝛead, (*Panis conjuratus*) *Ordeal Bread:* It was a Kind of ſuperſtitious Trial uſed among the *Saxons,* to purge themſelves of any Accuſation, by taking a Piece of Barley Bread, and eating it with ſolemn Oaths and Execrations, that it might prove *Poyſon,* or their laſt Morſel, if what they aſſerted or denied were not punctually true. Theſe Pieces of Bread were firſt execrated by the Prieſt, and then offered to the ſuſpected guilty Perſon, to be ſwallowed in Way of Purgation: For they believed a Perſon, if guilty, could not ſwallow a Morſel ſo accurſed; or if he did, it would choak him. The Form was thus: *We beſeech Thee, O Lord, that he who is guilty of this Theft, when the Exorciſed Bread is offered to him in Order to diſcover the Truth, that his Jaws may be ſhut, his Throat ſo narrow that he may not ſwallow, and that he may caſt it out of his Mouth, and not eat it. Du Cange.* The old Form, or *Exorciſmus panis hordeacei vel caſei ad Probationem veri,* is extant in *Lindenbrogius, pag.* 107. And the Laws of King *Canute, cap.* 6. —— *Si quis altari miniſtrantium accuſetur, & amicis Deſtitutus ſit, cum Sacramentales non habeat, vadat ad Judicium quod Anglice dicitur* Corſned, *& fiat ſicut Deus velit, niſi ſuper Sanctum Corpus Domini permittatur ut ſe Purget:* From which it is conjectured, that *Corſned Bread* was originally the very ſacramental Bread, conſecrated and devoted by the Prieſt, and received with ſolemn Adjuration, and devout Expectance that it would prove Mortal to thoſe who dared to ſwallow it with a Lie in their Mouth; till at length the Biſhops and Clergy were afraid to proſtitute the Communion Bread to ſuch raſh and conceited Uſes, when to indulge the People in their ſuperſtitious Fancies, and idle Cuſtoms, they allowed them to practice the ſame judicial Rite, in eating ſome other Morſels of Bread, bleſt or curſt to the like Uſes. It is recorded of the perfidious *Godwyn Earl of Kent,* in the Time of King *Edward the Confeſſor,* that, on his Abjuring the Murder of the King's Brother, by this Way of Trial, as a juſt Judgment of his ſolemn Perjury, the Bread ſtuck in his Throat, and choaked him. —— *Cum* Godwinus *Comes in menſa Regis de nece ſui fratris impetretur, ille poſt multa Sacramenta, tandem per Buccellam deglutiendam abjuravit, & buccella guſtata continuo ſuffocatus interiit.* —— *Ingulph.* This, with other barbarous Ways of Purgation, was by Degrees aboliſhed: Though we have ſtill ſome Remembrance of this ſuperſtitious Cuſtom, in our uſual Phraſes of Adjuration; as, *I will take the Sacrament upon it;* —— *May this Bread be my Poyſon;* —— or, *May this Bit be my laſt,* &c.

Coꝛtis, (*Curtis*) A Court or Yard before a Houſe. *Blount.*

Coꝛtulaꝛium, *Curtilagium,* Is alſo a Yard or Court adjoining to a Country Farm. *Cartul. Glaſton. M.S. f.* 42.

Coꝛus, A certain Corn-Meaſure heaped up, from the Hebr. *Cora,* a Hill: Eight Buſhels of Wheat in a Heap, making a Quarter, are of the Shape of a little Hill; and probably a *Corus* of Wheat was eight Buſhels; for we read in *Bracton, Decem* Coros *tritici ſive decem Quarteria. Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 6.

Coſces and **Coſcet,** Are of the ſame Signification with *Cottage.*

Coſduna, An ancient Word for Cuſtom or Tribute. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 562.

Coſenage, (Fr. *Couſinage,* i. e. Kindred, Couſinſhip) Is uſed for a Writ that lies where the *Treſail,* that is, the Father of the *Beſail* or Great Grandfather, being ſeiſed of Lands and Tenements in Fee at his Death, and a Stranger enters upon the Heir and abates; then ſhall his Heir have this Writ of *Coſenage. Britt. c.* 89. *F. N. B.* 221. A Man ſhall not have a Writ of *Coſenage* of the Seiſin of his Great Grandfather, but ſhall be put to his Writ of *Beſail:* And if a Perſon may have a Writ of *Aiel,* he ſhall not bring a Writ of *Coſenage.* Alſo on the Death of an Uncle, Writ of *Coſenage* doth not lie, becauſe *Aſſiſe of Mort d' Anceſtor* may be had of his Seiſin: And *Coſenage* lieth not between Privies in Blood, no more than *Aſſiſe of Mort d' Anceſtor,* but the Party muſt bring *Nuper Obiit.* New. Nat. Br. 492.

Coſening, Is an Offence, where any Thing is done deceitfully, whether belonging to Contracts or not, which cannot be properly termed by any ſpecial Name. *Weſt. Symb. pag.* 2. *ſect.* 68.

Coſhering. As there were many Privileges inherent by Right and Cuſtom, allowed in the *Feudal* Laws; ſo were there ſeveral grievous Exactions impoſed by the Lords on their Tenants, by a Sort of Prerogative or ſeignioral Authority, as to lie and feaſt themſelves and their Followers at their Tenant's Houſe, which were called *Coſhering.* Spelm. of Parliaments, M.S.

Coſmus, A Word mentioned by *Blount* for Clean.

Coſtard, Apple, whence *Coſtard-monger,* i. e. Seller of Apples. *Cartular. Abbat. Rading. M.S. fol.* 916.

Coſtrellus, (*Coſtarez*) A Flaggon. —— *Habebit de Cellerario* 5. *albos panes &* Coſtrellos *ſuos plenos Cerviſiæ.* Mon. Ang. Tom. 2. p. 550.

Coſtera, Coaſt, Sea-Coaſt. —— Ricardum T. *ad Cuſtodiam* Coſteræ *Maris in Com.* Eſſex, *per Literas noſtras Patentes aſſignavimus,* &c. — Memor. in Scaccar. Paſch. 24 E. 1.

Coſts, As *Expenſæ Litis,* recovered by the Plaintiff in a Suit, together with his Damages: And if the Plaintiff be nonſuit, or overthrown by lawful Trial in any Action, the Defendant

ſhall have Coſts. 4 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 3. Alſo not only Nonſuits, Verdicts, &c. but putting off Trials, inſufficient Pleas, &c. on their Amendment, are liable to *Coſts*: But *Coſts* ought not to be paid for the putting off a Trial, where no Fault was in the Party againſt whom it was moved; for *Coſts* are only to be paid by ſuch Perſons which by their Occaſion have cauſed the other Party to have been at extraordinary Charges: And *Coſts* are not to be allowed for unreaſonable Motions, but only for ſuch as the Party was neceſſarily put into. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 335, 337. The Common Law doth not give *Coſts* in any Caſe; but they are given by Statute. 2 *Inſt.* 288. For the Defendant on a Writ of Error, brought to delay Execution, if Judgment be affirmed, *Coſts* are allowed. 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 10. So in Actions of Waſte; Debt upon the Statute for Tithes; in all Suits by *Scire facias*; for malicious Treſpaſſes, &c. 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 2. And by ſome Statutes double and treble *Coſts*, and Damages, are given: But in Perſonal Actions, Actions of Treſpaſs, Aſſault and Battery, Actions on the Caſe for Words, &c. if the Debt or Damage amount not to 40 *s.* or the Judge do not certify that the Battery was ſufficiently proved, &c. no more *Coſts* ſhall be allowed than Damages. 43 *Eliz. c.* 6. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 16. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. Where ſeveral are made Defendants in Action of Treſpaſs, Aſſault, &c. and one or more is acquitted, all of them ſhall have *Coſts*; unleſs the Judge certify there was reaſonable Cauſe for making them Defendants. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 11. No *Coſts* ſhall be allowed the Defendant where the Suit is commenced for the Uſe of the King. 24 *H.* 8. *cap.* 8. And *Coſts* are not awarded againſt Executors or Adminiſtrators. *Ibid.* Nor for or againſt one that ſues *in Forma Pauperis*. But it has been adjudged that the King ſhall pay *Coſts* for an Amendment; but not for going to Trial, &c. 1 *Salk.* 193. And if Executors bring an Action in their own Right, as for Converſion or Treſpaſs, &c. in their own Time, and a Verdict paſs againſt them, they ſhall pay *Coſts*. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 224. Alſo if a Plaintiff being admitted *in Forma Pauperis*, be afterward nonſuited, the uſual Courſe is to tax *Coſts*, and if not paid, to puniſh the Plaintiff by Whipping; but it is in the Diſcretion of the Court to ſpare both. 2 *Sid.* 261. Where there is a Fault in the Oririnal Writ, if a Plaintiff be afterwards Nonſuit, 'tis ſaid he ſhall pay no *Coſts*; becauſe when the Original is abated, it is as if no Suit had been between the Parties. 1 *Leon.* 105. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 547. If a Sum certain is given to a Stranger by Statute, as where 'tis given to the Proſecutor, he ſhall have no *Coſts*, as he had no Right of Action till he commenced it; ſo in popular Actions, whether the Penalty is certain or not, there ſhall be no *Coſts*. 1 *Salk.* 206. 1 *Lutw.* 201. Where *Coſts* are allowed, it is not neceſſary that the Jury ſhould give the *Coſts*; but they may leave it to the Court to do it, who are beſt able to judge of what *Coſts* are fitting to be given. 23 *Car. B. R.* It is the Courſe of the Court of *B. R.* to refer the Taxing of the *Coſts* to the Secondary of the Office, and not to make any ſpecial Rules for ſuch Matters; except it be in extraordinary Caſes. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 338. Attachment lies where *Coſts* are refuſed Payment: And where a Plaintiff is Nonſuit, Action of Debt may be brought for the *Coſts*; alſo the Defendant may have a *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum* againſt him for the *Coſts*. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 550. Where *Coſts* are given after a Verdict, the Court will ſtop Proceedings in the ſame Court till they are paid, on Motion made: But where *Coſts* are given for not going on to Trial, a Party may proceed, though they are not paid. *Sid.* 279. See *Damages*, &c.

Coſts are allowed in *Chancery*, for Failing to make Anſwer to a Bill exhibited; or making an inſufficient Anſwer: And if a firſt Anſwer be certified by a Maſter to be inſufficient, the Defendant is to pay 40 *s.* *Coſts*; 3 *l.* for a ſecond inſufficient Anſwer; 4 *l.* for a Third, &c. But if the Anſwer be reported good, the Plaintiff ſhall pay the Defendant 40 *s.* *Coſts*. An Anſwer is not to be filed, (till when it is not reputed an Anſwer) until *Coſts* for Contempt in not Anſwering are paid. *Practiſ. Attorn.* 1 *Edit. p.* 210, 212. If a Plaintiff in Chancery diſmiſſes his own Bill, or the Defendant; or if a Decree be obtained for the Defendant, *Coſts* are allowed by Stat. 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16.

Cot. In the old *Saxon* ſignifies *Cottage*, and ſo is ſtill uſed in many Parts of *England*.

Cotarius, A Cottager: The *Cotarii*, or Cottagers, are mentioned in *Domeſday*.

Cote and **Cot.** The Names of Places which begin or end with theſe Words or Syllables, have the Signification of a little Houſe or *Cottage*: There are likewiſe *Dove-Cotes*, which are ſmall Houſes or Places for the Keeping of *Doves* or Pigeons. *Game Law.* 2 *par. fol.* 133, 135. See *Pigeon-Houſe*.

Cotellus, Coteria, Both ſignify a ſmall Cottage, Houſe, or Homeſtall. *Cowel.*

Coterellus. *Cotarius* and *Coterellus*, according to *Spelman* and *Du Freſne*, are ſervile Tenants: But in *Domeſday* and other ancient M.SS. there appears a Diſtinction, as well in their Tenure and Quality, as in their Name. For the *Cotarius* had a free Socage-Tenure, and paid a ſtated Firm or Rent in Proviſions or Money, with ſome occaſional cuſtomary Services; whereas the *Coterellus* ſeems to have held in mere Villenage, and his Perſon, Iſſue and Goods, were diſpoſable at the Pleaſure of the Lord. —— *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, gave to the *Bon-hommes* of *Aſherugge*, his Manor of *Cheſterton* and *Ambroſden*. —— *Una cum Villanis*, Coterellis *eorum Catallis, Servitiis, Sectis, & omnibus ſuis ubicunque pertinentibus.* Paroch. Antiq. 310.

Coteswold, Signifies Sheep-Cotes, and Sheep feeding on Hills: From the Sax. *Cote* and *Wold*, a Place where there is no Wood. *Blunt.*

Cot-gare, Is a Kind of refuſe Wool, ſo clung or clotted together, that it cannot be pulled aſunder. By Stat. 13 *R.* 2. *cap.* 9. it is provided, that neither Denizen or Foreigner ſhall make any other Refuſe of Wools but *Cot-gare* and *Villein.*

Cotland or **Cotſethland**, Land held by a Cottager, whether in Socage or Villenage. —— *Dimidia acra terræ jacet ibidem inter* Cotland, *quam* Johannes Goldering *tenet, ex una parte,* & Cotland *quam* Thomas Webbe *tenet ex altera.* Paroch. Antiq. 532.

Cotlanda and **Cotlandum**, The ſame with *Cottagium.* Mon. Ang. Tom. 1. pag. 325.

Cotſethla, Cotſetle, The little Seat or Manſion belonging to a ſmall Farm. —— *Ego* Thomas de C. *Dedi Deo & Eccleſiæ* Malmsbury *unam* Cotſetle *in* Culern, *cum omnibus pertinentiis.* Cartular. Malmsbur. M.S.

Cotſethus, A Cottager, or Cottage-Holder, who by ſervile Tenure was bound to Work for the Lord. *Cowel. Cotſetts* are the meaneſt Sort of Men, now term'd *Cottagers*. And *Cotſeti* are thoſe who live in Cottages. —— *Villani vero vel* Cotſeti, *vel Perdingi, vel qui ſunt hujuſmodi viles, vel inopes perſonæ non ſunt inter legum Judices numerandi.* Leg. H. 1. c. 30.

Cottage, (*Cotagium*) Is properly a little Houſe for Habitation, without Land belonging to it. *Stat.* 4 *Ed.* 1. But by a later Statute, the 31 *El. c.* 7. No Man may build a *Cottage*, unleſs he lay four Acres of Land to it; except it be in Market-Towns or Cities, or within a Mile of the Sea, or for the Habitation of Labourers in Mines, Sailors, Foreſters, Shepherds, *&c.* and *Cottages* erected by Order of Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* for poor impotent People, are excepted out of the Statute. The four Acres of Land to make it a *Cottage* within this Law, are to be Freehold, and Land of Inheritance: And four Acres of Gronnd holden by Copy, or for Life or Lives, or for any Number of Years, will not be ſufficient to make it lawful *Cottage*. 2 *Inſt.* 737. Alſo the four Acres in Fee-ſimple, or Fee-Tail, muſt lie near the *Cottage*, and be occupied therewith, ſo long as the *Cottage* ſhall be inhabited. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 139. But this Statute doth not extend to Houſes that are Copyhold. 1 *Bulſt.* 50. The Penalty of erecting *Cottages* contrary to the Statute, is 10 *l.* for every Erection, and 40 *s.* a Month for the Continuance of it; which is inquirable in the Leet, or the Offenders may be puniſhed by Indictment at the Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace, *&c.* and no Owner or Occupier of any *Cottage* ſhall ſuffer any *Inmates*, or more Families than one to inhabit therein, in Pain to forfeit to the Lord of the Leet 10 *s.* a Month: But in *Cottages* built for the Poor, more Families than one may be placed. *Cottages* are oftentimes erected on Waſte at the Charge of Pariſhes, for poor impotent Perſons, by the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the Poor, having obtained Leave of the Lord of the Manor, in Writing under Hand and Seal; but then it muſt be confirmed by the Juſtices in Seſſions. *Mod. Juſt.* 152. *Cottagers* of new erected *Cottages* within the Memory of Man, ought not to have Common in the Lord's Waſte, though they have four Acres of Land laid to them. *Wood's Inſt.* 445. Every *Cottager*, *&c.* is obliged to work towards the Repairs of the Highways, or to hire an able Labourer to work on the Days appointed by the Statute, on Pain of forfeiting 1 *s.* 6 *d. per* Day. *Stat.* 22 *Car.* 2.

Cotuca, Coat-Armour. *Ad Arma proſiliunt & Milites quidem ſuper Armatura* Cotucas *induerant vocat.* Quarteloys. *Walſingh.* 114.

Cotuchans, Boors or Husbandmen, of which Mention is made in *Domeſd.*

Coucher, or **Courcher**, Signifies a Factor that continues abroad in ſome Place or Country for Traffick; as formerly in *Gaſcoign*, for buying of Wines, *&c. Stat.* 37 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 16. This Word is alſo uſed for the General Book wherein any Corporation, *&c.* regiſter their particular Acts. 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 10.

Covenable, (Fr. *Convenable*, Lat. *Rationabilis*) Is what is convenient or ſuitable. —— *Every of the ſame three Sorts of Fiſh*, &c. *ſhall be good and* covenable, *as in old Time hath been uſed.* Stat. 31 Ed. 3. c. 2. *Covenably* endowed, that is indowed as is fitting. 4 H. 8. *c.* 12. See *Plowd.* 472.

Covenant, (*Conventio*) Is the Conſent or Agreement of two or more Perſons in one Thing, to do or not to do ſome Act or Thing, contracted between them. It ſeems to be as much as *Pactum*, or *Conventum*, with the *Civilians*; and *Covenant* is either in Fact, or in Law: In *Fact* is that which is expreſly agreed between the Parties, and inſerted in the Deed; and *in Law*, is that *Covenant* which in Law intends and implies, though it be not expreſſed in Words; as if a Leſſor demiſe and grant to his Leſſee a Houſe or Lands, *&c.* for a certain Term, the Law will intend a *Covenant* on the Leſſor's Part, that the Leſſee ſhall during the Term quietly enjoy the ſame againſt all Incumbrances. 1 *Inſt.* 384. There is alſo a *Covenant Real*, and *Covenant Perſonal*: A real *Covenant* is that whereby a Man ties himſelf to paſs a Thing real, as Lands or Tenements; or to levy a Fine of Lands, *&c.* and *Covenant* Perſonal is where the ſame is meerly Perſonal; as if a Perſon *Covenants* with another by Deed to build him a Houſe, or to ſerve him, *&c. F. N. B.* 145. 5 *Rep.* 10. *Covenants* are likewiſe *Inherent*, which tend to the Support of the Thing granted; or are *collateral* to it; and are *affirmative*, or *negative*: *executed*, of what is already done, or *executory*. But a *Covenant* being generally to bind a Man, to do ſomething *in futura*, is for the moſt Part executory. 1 *Ventr.* 176. *Dyer* 112, 271. Further, *Covenant* is the Name of a *Writ*; for which ſee *Conventione*: And this Word is taken for the *ſolemn League and Covenant*; which hath a ſeditious Conſpiracy, invented in *Scotland*, and voted illegal by Parliament, and Proviſion is made againſt it, by Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 4. All *Covenants* between Perſons muſt be to do what is lawful, or they will not be binding: And if the Thing to be done be impoſſible, the *Covenant* is void. *Dyer* 112. But if a Man *covenants* to do a Thing before a certain Time; and it becomes impoſſible by the Act of God, this ſhall not excuſe him, in as much as he hath bound himſelf preciſely to do it. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 84. If a Perſon *covenants* expreſly to repair a Houſe, and it is burnt down by Lightning, or any other Accident, yet he ought to repair it; for it was in his Power to have provided againſt it by his Contract. *Aleyn* 26, 27, 1 *Lill. Abr.* 349. But he is not ſo bound by *Covenant* in Law. Where Houſes are blown down by Tempeſt, the Law excuſes the Leſſee in Action of Waſte; though in a *Covenant* to repair and uphold, it will not. 1 *Plowd.* 29. If a Leſſee for Years, rendring Rent, *covenants* for him and his Aſſigns to repair the Houſe, and after the Leſſee Aſſigns over the Term, and the Leſſor accepts the Rent from the Aſſignee, and then the *Covenant* is broken; notwithſtanding Acceptance of Rent from the Aſſignee, Action of *Covenant* lies againſt the firſt Leſſee, on his expreſs *Covenant* to repair: And this Perſonal *Covenant* cannot be transferred by the Acceptance of the Rent. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 240. Action of *Covenant* likewiſe lies on *Covenant* for Payment of Rent againſt ſuch a Leſſee; but not Action of Debt, after Acceptance. 3 *Rep.* 24. There may be an Agreement and *Covenant*, only to be performed by the Parties themſelves: There are ſome *Covenants* which none but the Party and his Heirs, may take Advantage of being ſuch as concern the Inheritance, and deſcend to the Heir, as knit to the Eſtate: And *Covenants* in groſs go to the Executors, *&c.* 1 *Roll. Abr.* 520. 2 *Danv.* 235.

But

But not only Parties to Deeds, but their Executors and Adminiſtrators, ſhall take Advantage of inherent *Covenants*, though not named; and every Aſſignee of the Land, may have the Benefit of ſuch *Covenants*: Likewiſe Executors and Aſſigns, *&c.* are bound by them, although not named as a *Covenant* to repair, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 16, 17. 1 *Cro.* 552. If a Man *covenants* with another to do any Thing, his Heir ſhall not be bound, unleſs he be expreſly named: And yet where a Leſſee *covenants* to repair, *&c.* the Heir ſhall have the Benefit of the *Covenant*, though not named, becauſe it runs with the Land. 2 *Lev.* 92. 5 *Rep.* 8. And Grantees of Reverſions, have the like Remedy by Action of *Covenant*, *&c.* againſt Termors, as the Leſſors and their Heirs, *&c.* by Stat. 32 *H.* 8. A Perſon *covenants* with another, to pay him Money at a Time to come, and doth not ſay to his Executors, *&c.* if the *Covenantee* die before the Day, yet his Executors or Adminiſtrators ſhall have the Money. *Dyer* 112, 257. And in every Caſe where the Teſtator is bound by a *Covenant*, the Executor ſhall be bound by it; if it be not determined by his Death. 48 *Ed.* 3. 2. 2 *Danv.* 232. Aſſignees ſhall not have an Action upon Breach of any *Covenant*, before their Time. *Cro. Eliz.* 863. Nor ſhall an Aſſignee be charged in a Writ of *Covenant* for any Breach, after the Death of the firſt Leſſee; as it is perſonal to the Leſſee himſelf. 2 *Danv.* 238. If *A.* ſeiſed of Land in Fee, conveys it to *B.* and *covenants* with *B.* his Heirs and Aſſigns, to make any other Aſſurance upon Requeſt; and after *B.* conveys it to *C.* who conveys it to *D.* and then *D.* requires *A.* to make another Aſſurance, according to the *Covenant*; if he refuſes, *D.* ſhall have Action of *Covenant* againſt him, as Aſſignee to *B.* *Ibid.* 236. A Leſſor made a Leaſe of an Houſe for Years, excepting two Rooms, and free Paſſage to them; the Leſſee aſſigned the Term, and the Leſſor brought *Covenant* againſt the Aſſignee for diſturbing him in his Paſſage to thoſe Rooms; and adjudged that the Action lies: For the *Covenant* goes with the Tenement, and binds the Aſſignee. 1 *Salk.* 196. If a Man leaſes for Years, and ouſts the Leſſee, he ſhall have *Covenant* againſt him, though there be no expreſs *Covenant* in the Deed. 48 *Ed.* 3, 2. But if, where a Perſon leaſes Lands for Years, a Stranger enters before the Leſſee, ſuch Leſſee ſhall not have an Action of *Covenant* upon this Ouſter, becauſe he was never a Leſſee in Privity to have the Action. 2 *Danv.* 234. A Man grants a Watercourſe, and afterwards ſtops it; for this voluntary Miſfeaſance, *Covenant* lies. 1 *Saund.* 322. Though where the Uſe of a Thing is demiſed, and it runs to Decay, ſo that the Leſſee cannot have the Benefit of it, for this Nonfeaſance no Action of *Covenant* lieth: Nor may *Covenant* be brought for a Thing which was not *in eſſe*, at the Making of the Leaſe. 2 *Danv.* 233. If one makes a Leaſe for Years, reſerving a Rent, Action of *Covenant* lies for Non-payment of the Rent; for the *Reddendum* of the Rent is an Agreement for Payment of it, which will make a *Covenant*. *Ibid.* 230. Where there is any Agreement under Hand and Seal, Action of *Covenant* may be brought on it: And if a Man is Party to a Deed, his Agreement to pay, amounts to a *Covenant*, though formal Words are wanting. 2 *Mod.* 91, 269. Action of *Covenant* lies on a Deed indented, or Poll: Alſo on a Bond, it proving an Agreement. 2 *Danv.* 228. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 346. And if one Man *covenants* to pay another 20 *l.* at a Day; though he may have Action of Debt for the 20 *l.* yet ſaid he may have a Writ of *Covenant* at his Election. 2 *Danv.* 229. It is agreed that *A. B.* ſhall pay to *C. D.* 100 *l.* for Lands in *E.* this is a mutual *Covenant*, whereon Action of *Covenant* may be brought if *C. D.* will not convey. 1 *Sid.* 423. But where there are mutual *Covenants*, and the one not to be performed before a Precedent *Covenant*, in ſuch Caſe the *Covenant* is not ſuable till the other is perform'd: Though if the *Covenants* are diſtinct and mutual, ſeveral Actions may be brought by and againſt the Parties. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 350. 2 *Mod.* 74. If a Perſon *covenants* that he hath good Right to grant, *&c.* and he hath no Right, it is a Breach of *Covenant*, for which Action of *Covenant* lies. 2 *Bulſt.* 12. Where a Man *covenants* that he hath Power to grant, and that the Grantee, ſhall quietly enjoy from any claiming under him; theſe are diſtinct *Covenants*, for one goes to the Title, and the other to the Poſſeſſion. 1 *Mod.* 101. A *Covenant* for the Leſſee to enjoy againſt all Men; this extends not to tortious Acts and Entries, *&c.* for which the Leſſee hath his proper Remedy againſt the Aggreſſors. *Vaugh.* 111, 123. Where there is a *Covenant* to ſave Harmleſs againſt a certain Perſon, there the *Covenantor* muſt ſave the *Covenantee* harmleſs againſt the Entry of that Perſon, be it by wrong or rightful Title: But if it be to ſave harmleſs againſt all Perſons, the Entry and Eviction muſt be by lawful Title. *Cro. Eliz.* 213. *Covenant* that Lands ſhall continue of ſuch a Value, notwithſtanding any Act done, or to be done, extendeth only to the Time of the *Covenant* made; and not to the Time future. *Ibid.* 39, 479. A *Covenant* was enter'd into that Lands ſettled on a Woman for her Jointure, were of the Value of 100 *l. per ann.* and ſo ſhould continue notwithſtanding any Act done by the *Covenantor*; in Action of *Covenant* for that the Lands were not of that yearly Value, adjudged that the Action did not lie, except ſome Act done by the *Covenantor* was the Cauſe which made them not of that Value. *Cro. Eliz.* 43. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 557. No Duty nor Cauſe of Action ariſes on a *Covenant*, till it is broken: And as to Breaches of *Covenant*, if a Perſon by his own Act diſables himſelf to perform a *Covenant*, it is a Breach thereof. 5 *Rep.* 21. Though if a Leaſe, *&c.* is void, there can be no *Covenant*, nor any Breach. *Yelv.* 18, 19. If *Covenants* perpetual are once broken, and an Action is brought, and Recovery thereupon; upon a new Breach, a *Scire facias* ſhall be had on that Judgment, and the Plaintiff need not bring a new Writ of *Covenant*. *Cro. Eliz.* 5. Where the Intent of the Parties can be collected out of a Deed or Agreement, for the Doing, or not doing of the Thing, *Covenant* may be had thereupon. *Chanc. Rep.* 294. And in a *Covenant* the laſt Words, that are general, ſhall be expounded by the firſt Words, which are ſpecial and particular. a *Ventr.* 218. Alſo a later *Covenant* cannot be pleaded in Bar to a former. Where a *Covenant* is to two jointly, one of them may not bring Action of *Covenant*, or plead alone, but both muſt join. 1 *Nelſ.* 558. If a Man is bound to perform all the *Covenants* in an Indenture, and they are all in the Affirmative, he may plead Performance generally. *Co. Lit.* 303. *Covenants* in the Negative muſt be pleaded ſpecially. *Ibid.* 330. When ſome *Covenants* are in the Negative, and ſome in the Affirmative, the Defendant is to plead ſpecially to the Negative *Covenants*,

nants, that he had not done the Thing, and Performance generally goes to the Affirmative: And where the Negative *Covenants* are againſt Law, and the Affirmative agreeable to Law, Performance generally may be pleaded. *Moor* 856. If any of the *Covenants* are in the Disjunctive, ſo that tis in the Election of the *Covenantor* to perform the one, or the other, the Performance ought to be ſpecially pleaded, that it may appear what Part hath been performed. *Cro. Eliz.* 23. 1 *Nelſ.* 573. And commonly where an Act is to be done, according to a *Covenant*, he who pleads Performance, ought to do it ſpecially. 1 *Leon.* 136. In Debt upon Bond for Performance of *Covenants*, one whereof for peaceable Enjoyment, and free from all Incumbrances, and another for farther Aſſurance, &c. the Defendant ſhould plead ſpecially, that the Houſe was free from Incumbrances at the Time of the Conveyance made, and not charged at any Time ſince, and that no farther Aſſurance had been required, or ſuch an Aſſurance which he had executed, &c. yet where a Defendant pleaded generally in this Caſe, it was held good. 1 *Lutw.* 603. *Covenants* are generally taken moſt ſtrongly againſt the *Covenantor*, and for the *Covenantee*. *Plowd.* 287. But it is a Rule in Law, that where one Thing may have ſeveral Intendments, it ſhall be conſtrued in the moſt favourable Manner for the *Covenantor*. 1 *Lutw.* 490. The common Uſe of *Covenants* is for aſſuring of Land; quiet Enjoyment free from Incumbrances; for Payment of Rent reſerved; and concerning Repairs, &c. and in Deeds of *Covenant*, ſometimes a Clauſe for Performance with a Penalty, is inſerted in the Body of the Deed: Other Times, and more frequently Bonds for Performance, with a ſufficient Penalty, are given ſeparate; which laſt being ſued, the Jury muſt find the Penalty; but on *Covenant*, only the Damages. *Wood's Inſt.* 230. The Words of *Covenanting* are *Covenant*, *Grant*, *Promiſe* and *Agree*, &c. but there needs no great Exactneſs in Words to make a *Covenant*.

Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed to Uſes, Is when a Man that hath a Wife, Children, Brother, or Kindred, doth by *Covenant* in Writing under Hand and Seal agree that for their or any of their Proviſion or Preferment, he and his Heirs will ſtand ſeiſed of Land to their Uſe, either in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, or for Life. The Uſe being created by the Stat. 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. which conveyeth the Eſtate as the Uſes directed; this *Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed* is become a Conveyance of the Land ſince the ſaid Statute. The Conſiderations of theſe Deeds are natural Love and Affection, Marriage, &c. and the Law allows in ſuch Caſes Conſideration of Blood and Marriage, to raiſe Uſes, as well as Money and other valuable Conſideration when a Uſe is to a Stranger. *Plowd.* 302. There are no Conſiderations now to raiſe Uſes upon *Covenants to ſtand ſeiſed*, but natural Love and Affection, which is for Advancement of Blood; and Conſideration of Marriage, which is the Joining of the Blood and Marriage together: Other Conſiderations, as Money, &c. for Land, tho' the Words in the Deeds are *ſtand ſeiſed*, yet they are Bargains and Sales, and without Inrolment they raiſe no Uſe. *Carter* 138. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 353. The uſual *Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed to Uſes* need not be by Deed indented and inrolled: And where a Man limits his Eſtate to the Uſe of his Wife for Life, this imports a ſufficient Conſideration in it ſelf: Alſo if a Perſon *covenant to ſtand ſeiſed to the Uſe* of his Wife, Son, or Couſin, this will raiſe an Uſe without any expreſs Words of Conſideration, for ſufficient Conſideration appears. 7 *Rep.* 40. In caſe of a *Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed*, ſo much of the Uſe as the Owner doth not diſpoſe of, remains ſtill in him. 1 *Ventr.* 374. And where an Uſe is raiſed by way of *Covenant*, the *Covenantor* continues in Poſſeſſion; and there the Uſes limited, if they are according to Law, ſhall riſe and draw the Poſſeſſion out of him: But if they are not, the Poſſeſſion ſhall remain in him until a lawful Uſe ariſeth. 1 *Leon.* 197. 1 *Mod.* 159, 160.

Coverture, (*Fr.*) Any Thing that *covers*; as Apparel, a Coverlet, &c. but it is by our Law particularly apply'd to the State and Condition of a *married Woman*, who is *ſub poteſtate viri*; and therefore diſabled to contract with any to the Prejudice of her ſelf or Husband, without his Conſent and Privity, or his Allowance and Confirmation thereof. *Brook. Vir eſt caput mulieris: Sine viro reſpondere non poteſt. Bract. lib.* 4. *cap.* 24. And *lib.* 2. *cap.* 15. *Omnia quæ ſunt Uxoris, ſunt ipſius viri, nec habet uxor poteſtatem ſui, ſed vir.* And *lib.* 1. *cap.* 10. *Uxores ſunt ſub virga viri.* When a Woman is married, ſhe is called a *Feme Covert*; and whatever is done concerning her, during the Marriage, is ſaid to be during the *Coverture*: All Things that are the Wife's, are the Husband's; nor hath the Wife Power over her ſelf, but the Husband: And if the Husband alien the Wife's Land, during the *Coverture*, ſhe cannot gainſay it during his Life: But after his Death, ſhe may recover by *Cui in vita*. Terms de Ley 195. See *Baron* and *Feme*.

Covin, (*Covina*) Is a deceitful Compact between two or more Perſons to deceive or prejudice ſome others; as if Tenant for Life conſpires with another, that he ſhall recover the Land which he the Tenant holds, in Prejudice of him in Reverſion. *Plowd.* 546. If a Man that has a Right to certain Lands, by *Covin* cauſes another to ouſt the Tenant of the Land, to the Intent to recover it from him, and he recovers accordingly againſt him by Action tried, yet he ſhall not be remitted to his ancient Right, but is in of the Eſtate of him who was the Ouſter: And an Aſſiſe lies againſt him. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 309. Land is aliened, pending a Writ of Debt, by *Covin*, to avoid the Extent thereof for the Debt; the Land ſo aliened ſhall be extended, when the *Covin* appears upon the Return of the *Elegit* by the Sheriff. *Ibid.* 311. If a Man makes a Deed of Gift of his Goods in his Life-time by *Covin*, to ouſt his Creditors of their Debts, after his Death the Vendee ſhall be charged for them. 13 *H.* 4. And if Goods are ſold in Market overt by *Covin*, on Purpoſe to bar him that hath Right, this ſhall not bar him thereof. 2 *Inſt.* 713.

Counſellor, (*Conſiliarius*) Is a Perſon retained by a Client to plead his Cauſe in a Court of Judicature. A *Counſellor* at Law hath a Privilege to enforce any Thing which is informed him by his Client, if pertinent to the Matter, and is not to examine whether it be true or falſe; for it is at the Peril of him who informs him. *Cro. Jac.* 90. But after the Court hath delivered their Opinions of the Matter in Law depending before them, the *Counſel* at the Bar are not to urge any Thing further in that Cauſe. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 355 A *Counſellor* ought not to ſet his Hand to a frivolous Plea, to delay a Trial; which argues Ignorance, or

or foul Practice. *Ibid.* And as *Counſellors* have a ſpecial Privilege to practice the Law, they are puniſhable by Attachment, &c. for Misbehaviour. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 157. No Recuſant Convict, or Nonjuror, ſhall practice the Law, under Penalties, by Stat. 3 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 5. 13 & 14 *W.* 3. *cap.* 6.

Counſel, Is not allowed a *Priſoner* upon a General Iſſue, on Indictment of Felony, &c. unleſs ſome doubtful Point of Law ariſe: The Court is the Priſoner's only *Counſel*; and the Behaviour of the Priſoner in his own Defence, is one Means of diſcovering the Truth. But in Appeals, and upon ſpecial Pleas, &c. the Priſoner ſhall have *Counſel* aſſigned him by the Court: *Counſel* is not to prompt the Priſoner in Matters of Fact. 2 *Hawk.* 400, 401. Proviſion is made for *Counſel* for Priſoners in Treaſon, by Stat. 7 *W.* 3.

Count, (Fr. *Conte*) Signifies the original Declaration of Complaint in a real Action: As Declaration is applied to perſonal, ſo *Count* is applied to real Cauſes. But *Count* and Declaration are oftentimes confounded, and made to ſignify the ſame Thing. *F. N. B.* 16, 60. The Word *Libellus* with the *Civilians*, comprehends both. In paſſing a Recovery at the Common Pleas Bar, a Serjeant at Law *counts* upon the *Præcipe*, &c. See *Counters* and *Declaration*.

Countee, (Fr. *Comte à Comitando*, as they accompany the King) Was the moſt eminent Dignity of a Subject, before the Conqueſt; and thoſe who in ancient Time were created *Countees*, were Men of great Eſtate: For which Reaſon, and becauſe the Law intends that they aſſiſt the King with their Counſel for the Publick Good, and preſerve the Realm by their Valour, they had great Privileges. Of old the *Countee* was *Præfectus*, or *Præpoſitus Comitatus*, and had the Charge and Cuſtody of the *County*; but this Authority the *Sheriff* now hath. 9 *Rep.* 46.

Countenance. This Word ſeems to be uſed for Credit or Eſtimation. *Old Nat. Br.* 111. And in the Stat. 1 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 4. See *Contenement*.

Counter, (*Computatorium* from the Lat. *Computare*) Is the Name of two Priſons in *London*, the *Poultry Counter*, and *Woodſtreet Counter*, for the Uſe of the City, to confine Debtors, Peace breakers, &c. wherein if any enter, he is like to *account* before he gets out. *Cowel.*

Counterfeits. Perſons obtaining any Money, Goods, &c. by *Counterfeit* Letters or Falſe Tokens, being convicted before Juſtices of Aſſiſe, or Juſtices of Peace, &c. are to ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as ſhall be thought fit, under Death; as Impriſonment, Pillory, &c. Stat. 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 1. It was the Opinion of *Sir Edward Coke*, that upon this Statute the Offender could not be fined; and that only corporal Pains ought to be inflicted: But it hath been otherwiſe adjudged in *Terry*'s Caſe, who by a falſe Note in the Name of another obtained into his Hands a Wedge of Silver, of the Value of Two hundred Pounds; and on Conviction thereof, was ſentenced to ſtand in the Pillory, pay a Fine of Five hundred Pounds to the King, and be impriſon'd during the King's Pleaſure. *Cro. Car.* 407. The Obtaining of Money from one Man to another's Uſe, upon a falſe Pretence of having a Meſſuage and verbal Order to that Purpoſe, is not puniſhable by a criminal Proſecution; it depending on a bare naked Lie againſt which common Prudence and Caution may be a Security. 6 *Mod.* 105. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 188. *Counterfeiting* the *King's Seal*, or Money, &c. which is Treaſon. *Vide Treaſon*: And *Counterfeiting Exchequer Bills*, Bank-Bills, Lottery Orders, &c. which are Felony. See *Felony*.

Countermand, Is where a Thing formerly executed, is afterward by ſome Act or Ceremony made void by the Party that firſt did it. And it is either actual by Deed, or implied: *Actual*, where a Power to execute any Authority, &c. is by a formal Writing for that very Purpoſe put off for a Time, or made void: And *implied* is where a Man makes his laſt Will and Teſtament, and thereby deviſes his Land to *A. B.* if he afterwards enfeoffs another of the ſame Land, here this Feoffment is a *Countermand* to the Will, without any expreſs Words for the ſame, and the Will is void as to the Diſpoſition of the Land: Alſo if a Woman ſeiſed of Land in Fee-ſimple, makes a Will, and deviſeth the ſame to *C. D.* and his Heirs, if he ſurvives her; and after ſhe intermarries with the ſaid *C. D.* there by taking him to Husband and Coverture, at the Time of her Death, the Will is *countermanded*. *Terms de Ley.* 198. But if a Woman makes a Leaſe at Will, and then marries, this Marriage is no *Countermand* to the Leaſe, without expreſs Matter done by the Husband to determine the Will. There is a *Countermand* of *Notice* of *Trial*, &c. in Law Proceedings.

Counterplea, Is when the Tenant in any real Action, Tenant by Curteſy, &c. in his Anſwer and Plea, vouches any one to warrant his Title, or prays in Aid of another who hath a larger Eſtate; as of him in Reverſion, &c. or where one that is a Stranger to the Action, comes and prays to be received to ſave his Eſtate; then that which the Demandant alledgeth againſt it, why it ſhould not be admitted, is called a *Counterplea*: In which Senſe it is uſed Stat. 25 *E.* 3. *cap.* 7. So that *Counterplea* is in Law a Replication to *Aid Prier*; and is called *Counterplea to the Voucher*: But when the Voucher is allowed, and the Vouchee comes and demands what Cauſe the Tenant hath to vouch him, and the Tenant ſhews his Cauſe, whereupon the Vouchee pleads any Thing to avoid the Warranty; that is termed a *Counterplea of the Warranty*. *Terms de Ley* 199. Stat. 3 *E.* 1. *cap.* 39.

Counter-Rolls, Are the *Rolls* which *Sheriffs* of Counties have with the *Coroners* of their Proceedings, as well of Appeals, as of Inqueſts, &c. Stat. 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 10.

Countors, (Fr. *Contours*) Have been taken for ſuch *Serjeants* at Law, which a Man retains to defend his Cauſe, and ſpeak for him in any Court, for their Fees. *Horn's Mirror*, *lib.* 2. And as in the Court of *C. B.* none but Serjeants at Law may plead; they were anciently called *Serjeant-Counters*. 1 *Inſt.* 17.

County, (*Comitatus*) Signifies the ſame with *Shire*, the one coming from the *French*, the other the *Saxons*; and contains a Circuit or Portion of the Realm, into which the whole Land is divided, for the better Government of it, and the more eaſy Adminiſtration of Juſtice: So that there is no Part of this Kingdom, that lies not within ſome County; and every County is governed by a yearly Officer whom we call a Sheriff. *Forteſcue cap.* 24. Of theſe *Counties*, there are in *England* forty, beſides twelve in *Wales*; making in all fifty-two: And four of them are of ſpecial Note, which are therefore termed *Counties Palatine*; as *Lancaſter*, *Cheſter*, *Durham*, and *Ely*; and we read anciently of the *Counties* Pala-

tine of *Pembroke* and *Hexam*, but they have long ſince loſt their Privileges. The chief Governors of the *Counties* Palatine, by ſpecial Charter from the King, heretofore did all Things touching the Adminiſtration of Juſtice as abſolutely as the Prince himſelf in other *Counties*, only acknowledging him their Superior and Sovereign: But by the Stat. 27 *Hen.* 8. *ca.* 24. their Power is abridged. 4 *Inſt.* 204. 221. The *Counties* Palatine are reckoned among the ſuperior Courts: And are privileged as to Pleas, ſo as no Inhabitant of ſuch *Counties* ſhall be compelled by any Writ to appear or anſwer out of the ſame; except for Error, and in Caſes of Treaſon, &c. and the *Counties* Palatine of *Cheſter* and *Durham*, are by Preſcription, where the King's Writs ought not to come, but under the Seal of the *Counties* Palatine; unleſs it be Writs of Proclamation. *Crompt. Juriſd.* 137. 1 *Dano. Abr.* 750. But *Certiorari* lies, out of *B. R.* to Juſtices of a *County* Palatine, &c. to remove Indictments, and Proceedings before them. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 286. There is a Court of Chancery in the *Counties* Palatine of *Lancaſter* and *Durham*, over which there are Chancellors; that of *Lancaſter* called Chancellor of the Dutchy, &c. and there is a Court of Exchequer at *Cheſter*, of a mixt Nature, for Law and Equity, of which the *Chamberlain of Cheſter* is Judge. There is alſo a Chief Juſtice of *Cheſter*; and other Juſtices in the other *Counties* Palatine, to determine civil Actions, and Pleas of the Crown. The Biſhops of *Durham* and *Ely*, have thoſe *Counties* Palatine; and if any erroneous Judgment be given in the Courts of the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, a Writ of Error ſhall be brought before the Biſhop himſelf; and if he give an erroneous Judgment thereon, a Writ of Error ſhall be ſued out returnable in *B. R.* 4 Inſt. 218. *Counties* Palatine, with *Jura Regalia*, were probably erected at firſt, becauſe they were adjacent to the Enemies Countries heretofore; as *Lancaſter* and *Durham* to *Scotland*, and *Cheſter* to *Wales*; that the Inhabitants might have Adminiſtration of Juſtice at home, and remain there to ſecure the Country from Incurſions. 1 *Ventr.* 155. The King may make a *County* Palatine by his Letters Patent without Parliament. 4 *Inſt.* 201. Beſides theſe *Counties*, of both Sorts, there are *Counties Corporate*, Stat. 3 *E.* 4. *ca.* 5. And they are certain *Cities*, with Lands and Territories, having Liberties and Juriſdiction by Grant from the King: As the *County* of *Middleſex* annexed to the City of *London* by King *Hen.* 1. the *County* of the City of *York*, *Anno* 32 *H.* 8. The *County* of the City of *Cheſter* 42 *Eliz.* The *County* of the City of *Briſtol*, *Norwich*, *Worceſter*, &c. and the *County* of the Town of *Kingſton* upon *Hull*; *New-Caſtle*, &c. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 1. *Crompt. Juſt.* 59. And *County* in another Signification, is uſed for the *County-Court*, kept by the Sheriff within his Charge, or by his Deputy. *Stat.* 2 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 25. *Bract. lib.* 3. *cap.* 7. See *Comitatus.*

County-Court, (*Curia Comitatus*) Is by *Lambard* otherwiſe called *Conventus*, in his Explication of *Saxon* Words, and divided into two Sorts; one retaining the general Name, as the *County-Court* held every Month, by the Sheriff or his Deputy: The other called the *Turn*, held twice in every Year, *viz.* within a Month after *Eaſter*, and *Michaelmas*; of both which you may read in *Crompt. Juriſd. fol.* 241. Before the *Courts* at *Weſtminſter* were erected, the *County-Courts* were the chief *Courts* of the Kingdom: And among the Laws of King *Edgar* it is ordained, that there be two *County-Courts* kept in the Year, in which there ſhall be a Biſhop and an Alderman, or Earl as Judges; one to Judge according to the Common Law, and the other according to the Eccleſiaſtical Law: But theſe united Powers of a Biſhop and Earl, to try Cauſes, were ſeparated by *William* the Firſt, called the *Conqueror*, and ſoon after the Buſineſs of *Eccleſiaſtical* Cognizance was brought into its proper *Courts*, and the Common Law Buſineſs into the *King's Bench. Blount.* That the *County Court* in ancient Times had the Cognition of great Matters, appears by *Glanvil lib.* 1. *cap.* 2, 3, 4. by *Bracton*, and *Britton*, in divers Places, and by *Fleta*, *lib.* 2. *c.* 62. But the Power of this *Court* was much reduced by *Magn. Chart. c.* 17. And by 1 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 1. It had formerly, and now hath the Determination of certain Treſpaſſes, and Debts under 40 *s.* *Brit. c.* 27 & 28. And this *Court* holdeth not Plea of any Debt or Damage to the Value of 40 *s.* or above; nor of Treſpaſs *Vi & Armis*, &c. But of Debt and other Actions perſonal above 40 *s.* the Sheriff may hold Plea by Force of a Writ of *Juſticies*, which is in Nature of a Commiſſion to him to do it. 4 *Inſt.* 266. Here the Plaintiff takes out a Summons, and if the Defendant do not appear, an Attachment or *Diſtringas* is to be made out; but if the Defendant appears, the Plaintiff is to file his Declaration, and after the Defendant is to put in his anſwer or Plea; and the Plaintiff having joined iſſue, the Trial proceeds, &c. whereupon, if Verdict is given for the Plaintiff, Judgment is entered, and a *Fieri facias* may be awarded againſt the Defendant's Goods, which may be taken by Virtue thereof, and be appraiſed and ſold to ſatisfy the Plaintiff: But if the Defendant hath no Goods, the Plaintiff is without Remedy in this *Court*; for no *Capias* lies therein, but an Action may be brought at Common Law, upon the Judgment entered. *Greenwood of Courts pag.* 22. No Sheriff is to enter in the *County-Court*, any Plaint in the Abſence of the Plaintiff; nor above one Plaint for one Cauſe, on Pain of 40 *s.* the Defendant in the *County-Court* is to have lawful Summons; and two Juſtices of Peace are to view the Eſtreats of Sheriffs, before they iſſue them out of the *County-Court*, &c. by Stat. 11 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 15. Cauſes are removed out of the *County-Court*, by *Recordare*, *Pone*, and Writ of *Falſe Judgment*, into *B. R.* &c.

Counting-Houſe of the King's Houſhold, (*Domus Computus Hoſpitii Regis*) Is uſually called the *Green-Cloth*; where ſit the Lord Steward, and Treaſurer of the King's Houſe, the Comptroller, Maſter of the *Houſhold*, Cofferer, and two Clerks of the *Green-Cloth*, &c. for daily taking the Accounts of all Expences of the *Houſhold*, making Proviſions, and ordering Payment for the ſame; and for the good Government *of the King's Houſhold* Servants, and paying the Wages of thoſe below Stairs. *Stat.* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 7.

Courracier, A *French* Word ſignifying a Horſe-Courſer. 2 *Inſt.* 719.

Court, (*Curia*) Signifies the King's Palace, or Manſion; and is more eſpecially the Place where Juſtice is judicially adminiſtred. Of *Courts ſome are of Record*, and ſome not, which are accounted *Baſe Courts*, in Compariſon of the Reſt: The *Courts Superior* are thoſe at *Weſtminſter*; then there are the *Court* of *Admiralty*, Courts *Martial*, *Eccleſiaſtical*, &c. A *Court* of Record is that *Court* which hath Power to hold Plea, according to

the Courſe of the Common Law, of real, perſonal, and mixed Actions, where the Debt or Damage is 40 *s.* or above; as the *King's Bench*, *Common Pleas*, &c. A *Court* not of Record is where it cannot hold Plea of Debt or Damages amounting to 40 *s.* but of Pleas under that Sum; or where the Proceedings are not according to the Courſe of the Common Law, nor inrolled; as the *County-Court*, *Hundred-Court*, *Court-Baron*, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 117, 260. 4 *Rep.* 52. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 574. Every *Court* of Record is the King's *Court*: And the Leet and Tourn are the King's *Courts*, and of Record. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 259. The Rolls of the ſuperior *Courts* of Record are of ſuch Authority, as no Proof will be admitted againſt them; and they are only triable by themſelves. 3 *Inſt.* 71. But the County-*Court*, *Court*-Baron, &c. as they are no *Courts* of Record, the Proceedings therein may be denied, and tried by a Jury: And upon their Judgments, a Writ of Error lies not; but Writ of Falſe Judgment. 1 *Inſt.* 117. At the *Courts* at *Weſtminſter*, the Plaintiff need not ſhew at large in his Declaration, that the Cauſe of Action ariſes within their Juriſdiction, it being general: Inferior *Courts* are to ſhew it at large, becauſe they have particular Juriſdictons. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 371. Alſo nothing ſhall be intended to be within the Juriſdiction of an inferior *Court*, but what is expreſly ſo alledged: And if Part of the Cauſe ariſes within the inferior Juriſdiction, and Part thereof without it, the inferior *Court* ought not to hold Plea. 1 *Lev.* 104. 2 *Rep.* 16. An inferior *Court* not of Record cannot impoſe a Fine, or impriſon: But the *Courts* of Record at *Weſtminſter* may fine, impriſon, and amerce. 11 *Rep.* 43. The King being the Supream Magiſtrate of the Kingdom, and intruſted with the executive Power of the Law, all *Courts* Superior and Inferior ought to derive their Authority from the Crown. *Staund.* 54. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 2. Though the King himſelf cannot ſit in Judgment in any *Court* upon an Indictment, becauſe he is one of the Parties to the Suit. *Hawk. Ibid.* The King hath committed all his Power Judicial to one *Court* or other. 4 *Inſt.* 71. And by Statute it is enacted, that all Perſons ſhall receive Juſtice in the King's *Courts*, and none take any Diſtreſs, &c. of his own Authority, without Award of the King's *Courts*. *Stat.* 52 *H.* 3. *c.* 1. The *Court* of *B. R.* regulates all the *Courts* of Law in the Kingdom, ſo that they do not exceed their Juriſdictions, nor alter their Forms, &c. 22 *Car. B. R.* And as the *Court* of King's Bench hath a general Superintendency over all Inferior *Courts*, it may award an Attachment againſt any ſuch *Court*, uſurping a Juriſdiction not belonging to it: But it is ſome times uſual firſt to award a Writ of Prohibition, and afterwards an Attachment, upon its continuing to proceed. 2 *Hawk.* 149, 150. If a *Court* having no Juriſdiction of a Cauſe depending therein, do nevertheleſs proceed, the Judgment in ſuch *Court* is *coram non Judice*, and void; and an Action lies againſt the Judges who give the Judgment, and any Officer that executes the Proceſs under them: Though where they have Authority, and give an ill Judgment, there the Party who executes the Proceſs, &c. upon the Judgment, ſhall be excuſed. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 370. Action on the Caſe lies againſt the Plaintiff in an Action for ſuing one in an Inferior *Court*, where the Cauſe of Action is out of its Juriſdiction. 1 *Vent.* 369. Striking in the *Courts* at *Weſtminſter*, is puniſhed by cutting off the right Hand, and Forfeiture of Goods, &c. How *Contempts* to *Courts* are puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment, &c. *Vide Attachment*: See more of *Courts*, under *Judges*.

Court of Admiralty, (*Curia Admiralitatis*) Was erected, as generally held, by King *Ed.* 3. for deciding Maritime Cauſes; and the Title of its Judge is, *Supremæ Curiæ* Admiralitatis *Angliæ Locum-tenens*, *Judex ſive Præſidens*. The *Admiralty Court* is not allowed to be a *Court* of Record, becauſe it proceeds by the *Civil Law*; and the Judge has no Power to take ſuch a Recognizance, as a *Court* of Record may. The Proceſs and Proceedings are in the Name of the Lord *Admiral*, and by Libel; and the Plaintiff and Defendant enter into a Stipulation, or Bail, for Appearance, and to abide the Sentence. 4 *Inſt.* 134, 135. this *Court* hath Juriſdiction to determine all Maritime Cauſes, or Cauſes ariſing wholly upon the Sea; out of the Juriſdiction of a County. And a Judgment of a Thing done upon Land, is void. 1 *Inſt.* 260. By the Cuſtom of the *Admiralty*, Goods may be attached in the Hands of a third Perſon *in Cauſa civili & maritima*. March. 204.

Court-Baron, (*Curia Baronis*) Is a *Court* which every Lord of a Manor, (who in ancient Times were called *Barons*) hath within his own Precinct. A *Court-Baron* is an inſeparable Incident to a Manor: And it muſt be held by Preſcription; for it cannot be created at this Day. 1 *Inſt.* 58. 4 *Inſt.* 268. A *Court-Baron* muſt be kept on ſome Part of the Manor: And is of two Natures. 1. By *Common* Law, which is the *Barons* or *Freeholders Court*, of which the Freeholders being Suitors are the Judges; and this cannot be a *Court-Baron*, without two Suitors at leaſt. 2. By *Cuſtom*, which is called the *Cuſtomary Court*: And concerns the Cuſtomary Tenants and Copyholders, whereof the Lord, or his Steward is Judge. The *Court-Baron* may be of this double Nature, or one may be without the other: But there can be no *Court-Baron* at Common Law without Freeholders; ſo there cannot be a Cuſtomary *Court*, without Copyholders or Cuſtomary Tenants. 4 *Rep.* 26. 6 *Rep.* 11, 12. 2 *Inſt.* 119. The Freeholders *Court*, which hath Juriſdiction for trying of Actions of Debt, Treſpaſſes, &c. under 40 *s.* may be held every three Weeks; and is ſomething like a *County-Court*, and the Proceedings much the ſame: But on Recovery of Debt, they have not Power to make Execution, but are to diſtrain the Defendant's Goods, and retain them till Satisfaction is made. The other *Court-Baron*, for taking and paſſing of Eſtates, Surrenders, Admittances, &c. is held but once or twice in a Year, (uſually with the *Court*-Leet) unleſs it be on purpoſe to grant an Eſtate; and then it is holden as often as requiſite. In this *Court*, the *Homage Jury* are to inquire that their Lords do not loſe their Services, Duties, or Cuſtoms; but that the Tenants make their Suits of *Court*; pay their Rents, Heriots, &c. and keep their Lands and Tenements in Repair, &c. they are to preſent all common and private Nuſances, which may prejudice the Lord's Manor; and every publick Treſpaſs muſt be puniſhed in this *Court*, by Amercement, on preſenting the ſame. See my *Compleat Court-Keeper*. 3d Edit.

Court of Chivalry, (*Curia Militaris*) Otherwiſe called the *Marſhal Court*; the Judges of it are the Lord *Conſtable of England*, and the *Earl Marſhal*: This *Court* is ſaid to be the Fountain of the *Marſhal Law*, and the Earl Marſhal hath both a judicial and miniſterial Power; for he is not

not only one of the Judges, but to ſee Execution done. 4 *Inſt.* 123. See *Conſtable.*

Court Chriſtian, (*Curia Chriſtianitatis*) Is an Eccleſiaſtical Judicature, oppoſed to the Civil *Court*, or Lay Tribunal: And as in ſecular *Courts*, Human Laws are maintained, ſo in the *Court Chriſtian*, the Laws of *Chriſt* ſhould be the Rule. And therefore the Judges are Divines; as Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Archdeacons, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 488. *Courts Chriſtian* are ſo called, becauſe they handle Matters eſpecially appertaining to *Chriſtianity*; and were held heretofore by our Biſhops from the *Pope*, as he challenged the Superiority in all Cauſes Spiritual: But ſince his Ejection, they hold them by the King's Authority, *Virtute Magiſtratus ſui*, &c. and as the Appeal from theſe *Courts* did lie to *Rome*, now by the Statute 25 *H.* 8. *cap.* 19. it lies to the King in his Chancery. 4 *Inſt.* Theſe *Courts* were complained againſt long before the Reformation, the Biſhops having extended their Juriſdiction ſo far, that they had left very little Buſineſs for the ſecular Judges; for they aſſumed an Authority over the Clergy, even in criminal Caſes, though they had no legal Power, but only in the Execution of the Sentence of Degradation, &c. and took upon them to Judge in a great many other Things, that did not belong to them.

Court of Conſcience, (*Curia Conſcientiæ*) In the 9th Year of King *Hen.* 8. the *Court of Conſcience in London* was erected; there was then made an Act of Common Council, that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen ſhould aſſign monthly two Aldermen, and four diſcreet Commoners, to be Commiſſioners to ſit in this *Court* twice a Week, to hear and determine all Matters brought before them between Party and Party, being Citizens and Freemen of *London*, in all Caſes where the Debt or Damage was under 40 *s.* And this Act of Common Council is confirmed by the Stat. 1 *Jac.* 1. which impowers the Commiſſioners of this *Court*, to make ſuch Orders between the Parties touching ſuch Debts, as they ſhall find ſtand to Equity and good *Conſcience.* Alſo the Stat. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 15. further eſtabliſhes this *Court*; the Courſe and Practice whereof is by Summons, to which the Parties appear; the Commiſſioners proceed ſummarily; examining the Witneſſes of both Parties on Oath, and as they ſee Cauſe give Judgment. And if the Party ſummoned appear not, the Commiſſioners may commit him to the Compter Priſon till he does; alſo the Commiſſioners have Power to commit a Perſon refuſing to obey their Orders, &c. *Vide* Stat. 3 *Jac.* 1.

Court of Delegates, (*Curia Delegatorum*) Is ſo called, becauſe the Judges are *delegated*, and ſit by Force of the King's Commiſſion, under the Great Seal, upon Appeals to the King, in three Caſes. 1. When a Decree or Sentence is given in an Eccleſiaſtical Cauſe, by the Archbiſhop, or any of his Officials. 2. When any Decree or Sentence is given in any Eccleſiaſtical Cauſe in Places exempt, or Peculiars, belonging to the King, or an Archbiſhop. 3. When a Sentence is given in the *Court* of Admiralty in a civil and marine Cauſe, according to the Civil Law. 4 *Inſt.* 339. Stat. 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 19. If the *Delegates* in Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes are Spiritual Perſons, they may proceed to Excommunication, &c. this is the higheſt Court for civil Affairs that concern the Church. See *Appeal of Rome.*

Courts Eccleſiaſtical, (*Curiæ Eccleſiaſtici*) Are thoſe *Courts* which are held by the King's Authority as ſupream Governor of the Church, for Matters which chiefly concern Religion. 4 *Inſt.* 321. And the *Laws and Conſtitutions* whereby the *Church* of *England* is governed, are, 1. Divers immemorial *Cuſtoms.* 2. Our own *Provincial Conſtitutions*; and the *Canons* made in Convocations, eſpecially thoſe in the Year 1603. 3. Statutes or *Acts of Parliament* concerning the Affairs of Religion, or Cauſes of *Eccleſiaſtical* Cognizance; particularly the *Rubricks* in our Common Prayer-Book, founded upon the Statutes of Uniformity. 4. The *Articles of Religion*, drawn up in the Year 1562. and eſtabliſhed by 13 *Eliz. cap.* 12. 5. And 'tis ſaid, by the General *Canon Law*, where all others fail. See the 25 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 28. The Proceedings in the *Eccleſiaſtical Courts* are according to the *Civil* and *Canon Laws*; by *Citation*, *Libel*, *Anſwer* upon *Oath*, Proof by *Witneſſes*, and *Preſumptions*, &c. and after *Sentence*, for Contempt, by *Excommunication*: And if the Sentence is diſliked, by *Appeal.* The Juriſdiction of theſe *Courts*, is *voluntary*; or *contentious*: And the Puniſhments inflicted by them, are Cenſures and Puniſhments *pro ſalute Animæ*, by way of Penance, &c. they are not *Courts* of Record. *Vide Conſultation* and *Prohibition.*

Court of Huſtings, (*Curiæ Huſtingi*) Is the higheſt Court of Record, holden at *Guildhall*, for the *City of London*, before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and Recorder. 4 *Inſt.* 247. This *Court* determines all Pleas real, perſonal, and mixt: And here all Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, Rents and Services, within the City of *London*, and *Suburbs* of the ſame, are pleadable in two *Huſtings*; one called *Huſtings of Plea of Lands*, and the other *Huſtings of Common Pleas.* In the *Huſtings* of Plea of Lands, are brought *Writs of right Patent* directed to the Sheriffs of *London*, on which Writs the Tenant ſhall have three Summons at the three *Huſtings* next following; and after the three Summons, there ſhall be three Eſſoins at three other *Huſtings* next enſuing; and at the next *Huſtings* after the third Eſſoin, if the Tenant makes Default, Proceſs ſhall be had againſt him by *Grand Cape*, or *Petit Cape*, &c. and if the Tenant appears, the Demandant is to declare in the Nature of what Writ he will; without making Proteſtation to ſue in Nature of any Writ: Then the Tenant ſhall have the View, &c. and if the Parties plead to Judgment, the Judgment ſhall be given by the Recorder: But no Damages, by the Cuſtom of the City, are recoverable in any ſuch Writ of right Patent. *Practiſ. Solic.* 416, 417. In the *Huſtings* of Common Pleas, are pleadable Writs *Ex gravi Querela*, Writs of *Gavelet*, of *Dower*, *Waſte*, &c. alſo Writs of *Exigent* are taken out in the *Huſtings*; and at the fifth *Huſtings* the Outlawries are awarded, and Judgment pronounced by the Recorder. If an erroneous Judgment is given in the *Huſtings*, the Party grieved may ſue a Commiſſion out of Chancery directed to certain Perſons to examine the Record, and thereupon to do Kight. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 745.

Court Leet, (*Leta*, *Viſus franci plegii*) Is a *Court* of Record, ordained for puniſhing Offences againſt the Crown; and is ſaid to be the moſt ancient *Court* of the Land. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 289. It inquires of all Offences under High Treaſon; but thoſe which are to be puniſhed with Loſs of Life or Member, are only inquirable and preſentable here, and to be certified over to the Juſtices of Aſſiſe. *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 3. And this *Court* is called

the *View of Frank-Pledge*, becauſe the King is to be there certified by the View of the Steward, how many People are within every Leet, and have an Account of their good Manners and Government; and every Perſon of the Age of twelve Years, which hath remained there for a Year and a Day, may be ſworn to be faithful to the King, and the People are to be kept in Peace, &c. Alſo every one, from the Age of twelve to ſixty Years, that dwells within the Leet, is obliged to do Suit in this Court; except Peers, Clergymen, &c. unleſs they are under the *Sheriff's Turn*. 4 *Inſt.* 261, 263, &c. A Leet is incident to a Hundred, as a Court-Baron to a Manor; for by Grant of a Hundred, a Leet paſſeth, and a Hundred cannot be without a Leet. *Kitch.* 70. Leets may be held by Charter or Preſcription; but are commonly claimed by Preſcription; and are to be kept twice in every Year, one Time within a Month after *Eaſter*, and the other within a Month after *Michaelmas*, at a certain Place within the Precinct: Theſe are the uſual Times of holding the Leet; but if it hath been a Cuſtom to keep this Court at any other Time in the Year, it is good if due Warning be given. 1 *Inſt.* 115. 2 *Inſt.* 72. The Steward is the Judge of this Court, as the Sheriff is in the Turn: And he hath Power to elect Officers, as Conſtables, Tithingmen, &c. as well as puniſh Offenders. 6 *Rep.* 12. 2 *Inſt.* 199. A Preſentment in a *Court-Leet*, or Sheriff's Turn, after the Day of Preſentment, ſubjects the Party to a Fine or Amerciament; and is not traverſable, except it toucheth the Party's Freehold; as that one ought to cleanſe the Highways &c. by Reaſon of his Tenure: Though ſuch Preſentment may be removed into *B. R.* by *Certiorari*, where it may be traverſed. *Dyer* 13. 2 *Inſt.* 52. *Kitch.* 86, 91, &c. A *Court-Leet* may fine, but not impriſon: A Steward may impoſe a reaſonable Fine, for a Contempt in Court; or commit thoſe who make an Affray before him, in the Execution of his Office, or bind them to the Peace or Good Behaviour: But he may not grant Surety of the Peace, unleſs by Preſcription. 8 *Rep.* 38. 1 *Saund.* 135. The uſual Method of Puniſhment in the *Court-Leet*, is by Fine and Amercement; the former aſſeſſed by the Steward, and the latter by the Jury: For both of which, the Lord may have an Action of Debt, or take a Diſtreſs, &c. Twelve Freeholders or Reſiants, are to be of the Jury: And the particular *Articles* to be enquired into, by Statute, are, if all that owe Suit of Court are preſent; of Cuſtoms withdrawn; Purpreſtures in Lands, Woods, &c. of Houſes ſet up, or beat down; Cottages erected contrary to Law, and other Annoyances; of Bounds taken away; Ways or Waters turn'd or ſtopp'd; of Thieves, and Hues and Cries not purſued; of Bloodſhed, Eſcapes, Perſons outlaw'd, Money Coiners, Treaſure found; Aſſiſe of Bread and Ale, Perſons keeping Ale-houſes without Licence; Falſe Weights and Meaſures, Unlawful Games, Offences relating to the Game; Offences of Tanners in ſelling inſufficient Leather, of Foreſtallers, &c. of Markets, Victuallers and Labourers, unlawful Fiſhing, idle Perſons, &c. *Stat.* 18 *Ed.* 2. 14 & 15 *H.* 8. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. 31 *Eliz.* 1 *Jac.* &c. All theſe Articles are drawn up in Form, and given in *Charge* by the Steward. The Lord of the Leet ought to have a Pillory and Tumbrel, &c. to puniſh Offenders by Statute; and for Want thereof, the Lord may be fined, or the Liberty ſeiſed. 2 *Danv.* 289. And all Towns in the Leet are to have Stocks in Repair; and the Town that hath none ſhall forfeit 5 *l. Ibid.* Stewards of Leets, &c. are not to receive Profits to their own Uſe, belonging to the Lord, on Pain of 40 *l. Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 5. Vide my *Compleat Court-Keeper.*

Court of Marſhalſea, (*Curia Palatii*) Is a Court of Record to hear and determine Cauſes between the Servants of the King's Houſhold and others within the Verge; and hath Juriſdiction of all Matters within the Verge of the Court, and of Pleas of Treſpaſs, where either Party is of the King's Family; and of all other Actions perſonal, wherein both Parties are the King's Servants; and this is the original Juriſdiction of the *Court of Marſhalſea:* But the *Curia Palatii*, erected by K. *Charles* I. by Letters Patent, in the 6th Year of his Reign, and made a Court of Record, hath Power to try all Perſonal Actions, as Debt, Treſpaſs, Slander, Trover, Actions on the Caſe, &c. between Party and Party, the Liberty whereof extends twelve Miles about *Whitehall*; which Juriſdiction hath ſince been confirmed by King *Charles* the Second. And the Judges of this Court, are the Steward of the King's Houſhold, and Knight-Marſhal for the Time being, and the Steward of the Court, or his Deputy, being always a Lawyer. *Crompt. Juriſd.* 102. *Kitch.* 199, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 548. This Court is kept once a Week, in *Southwark:* And the Proceedings here are either by *Capias* or Attachment; which is to be ſerved on the Defendant, by one of the Knight Marſhal's Men, who takes Bond with Sureties for his Appearance at the next Court; upon which Appearance, he muſt give Bail, to anſwer the Condemnation of the Court; and the next Court after the Bail is taken, the Plaintiff is to declare, and ſet forth the Cauſe of his Action, and afterwards proceed to Iſſue and Trial by a Jury, according to the Cuſtom of the Common Law Courts. If a Cauſe is conſiderable, it is uſually removed into *B. R.* or *C. B.* by an *Habeas Corpus cum cauſa:* Otherwiſe Cauſes are here brought to Trial in four or five Court-Days. *Practiſ. Solic.* 409, 410. This Marſhalſea is that of the Houſhold; not the *King's Marſhalſea*, which belongs to the King's Bench.

Court Martial, (*Curia Martialis*) Is a Court for Puniſhing the Offences of Officers and *Soldiers* in Time of War. And it appears by our Books, that if any Perſon in Commiſſion, in Time of Peace, put to Death any Man by Martial Law, it is againſt *Magna Charta*, and Murder. 3 *Inſt.* 52. Tho' temporary Acts of Parliament have of late enabled our Kings to hold *Courts Martial* in Time of Peace, &c. By 4 & 5 *W.* & *M. c.* 13. Deſertion and Mutiny is puniſhable by a *Court Martial:* And the King, or the General of the Army, may grant Commiſſions to any Field-Officer, &c. to call a *Court Martial*, of thirteen at leaſt Commiſſion Officers, who are to take an Oath for trying truly; and Sentence of Death is not to be given unleſs Nine concur: And a Field-Officer is not to be tried by any under the Degree of a Captain. By a ſubſequent Act, *Court Martials* may be called within the Realm, for trying Offenders againſt the Laws of War out of the Realm; or a Deſerter abroad may be ſent back to his Regiment to be proceeded againſt. And an Acquittal or Conviction in a *Court Martial*, is a good Bar to an Indictment. *Stat.* 7 *Ann. c.* 4. See 1 *Geo. c.* 9. 7 *Geo. c.* 6. *Court Martial at Sea*, ſee *Navy.*

Court of Pipowders, (*Curia Pedis pulveriſati*) Is a Court held in Fairs, to do Juſtice to Buyers and Sellers, and for Redreſs of Diſorders committed in them: So called, becauſe they are moſt uſual in Summer, when the Suitors to the Court have duſty Feet; and from the Expedition in hearing Cauſes proper thereunto, before the Duſt goes off the Feet of the Plaintiffs and Defendants. 4 *Inſt.* 272. It is a Court of Record incident to every Fair and Market; and to be held only during the Time that the Fair is kept. *Doct. & Stud. c.* 5. As to the Juriſdiction, the Cauſe of Action for Contract, Slander, *&c.* muſt ariſe in the Fair or Market; and not before at any former Fair, nor after the Fair: It is to be for ſome Matter concerning the ſame Fair or Market; and be done, complained of, heard and determined the ſame Day. Alſo the Plaintiff muſt make Oath that the Contract, *&c.* was within the Juriſdiction and Time of the Fair. *Stat.* 17 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 2. 2 *Inſt.* 220. The Steward before whom the Court is held, is the Judge: And the Trial is by Merchants and Traders in the Fair; and the Judgment againſt the Defendant ſhall be *Quod Amercietur.* If the Steward proceeds contrary to the Statute 17 *Ed.* 4. he ſhall forfeit 5 *l.*

Court of Requeſts, (*Curia Requiſitionum*) Was a Court of Equity, of the ſame Nature with the Court of Chancery, but inferior to it; principally inſtituted for the Relief of ſuch Petitioners, as in conſcionable Caſes addreſſed themſelves by Supplication to his Majeſty. Of this Court, the *Lord Privy Seal* was Chief Judge, aſſiſted by the *Maſters of Requeſts*; and it had Beginning about the 9 *Hen.* 7. according to Sir *Julius Cæſar*'s Tractate on this Subject: Tho' Mr. *Gwyn*, in his *Preface to his Readings*, ſaith it began from a Commiſſion firſt granted by King *Hen.* 8. This Court having aſſum'd great Power to it ſelf, ſo that it became burdenſome, *Mich. Anno* 40 & 41 *Eliz.* in the Court of Common Pleas, it was adjudged upon ſolemn Argument, that the *Court of Requeſts* was no Court of Judicature, *&c.* And by Stat. 16 & 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 10. it was taken away. 4 *Inſt.* 97.

Court of the Lord Steward of the King's Houſe. The Lord Steward, or in his Abſence, the Treaſurer and Controller of the King's Houſe, and Steward of the Marſhalſea, may enquire of, hear and determine in this Court, all Treaſons, Murders, Manſlaughters, Bloodſheds, and other malicious Strikings, whereby Blood may be ſhed, in any of the Palaces and Houſes of the King, or in any other Houſe where his Royal Perſon ſhall abide. And this Juriſdiction was given by Stat. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 12. 3 *Inſt.* 140. But this Court was at firſt intended only to inquire of and puniſh Felonies, *&c.* by the King's Servants, againſt any Lord or other Perſon of the King's Council, *&c.* 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 14.

Court of Star-Chamber, (*Curia Cameræ Stellatæ*) A Court erected by 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 1. which ordained, That the Lord Chancellor, Treaſurer, and Lord Privy Seal, calling a Biſhop, and Lord of the King's Council, and the Two Chief Juſtices to their Aſſiſtance, on Bill or Information might make Proceſs againſt Maintainors, Rioters, Perſons unlawfully Aſſembling, and for other Miſdemeanors, which through the Power and Countenance of ſuch as did commit them lifted up their Heads above their Faults, and puniſh them as if the Offenders had been convicted at Law, by a Jury, *&c.* But this Act was repealed, and the Court diſſolved, by Statute 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 10.

Courts of the Univerſities. The *Courts of the Univerſities* of *Oxford* and *Cambridge* are of a particular Nature: They were granted by Charters, and confirmed by Authority of Parliament. See Stat. 13 *Eliz.* 4 *Inſt.* 227. Theſe Courts are called the *Chancellor's Courts*, and are kept by the Vice-Chancellors of the Univerſities: Their Juriſdiction extends to all Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical and Civil, (except for Maihem, Felony, and relating to Freehold) where a Scholar, Servant, or Miniſter of the Univerſities is one of the Parties to the Suit. The Cauſes are managed by Advocates and Proctors: And they proceed in a ſummary Way, according to the Practice of the Civil Law; and the Judges in their Sentences follow the Juſtice and Equity of the Civil Law, or the Laws, Statutes and Cuſtoms of the Univerſities, or the Laws of the Land, at their Diſcretion. 3 *Cro.* 73. If any erroneous Judgment be given in theſe Courts, Appeal lies to the *Congregation*; thence to the *Convocation*; and thence to the *King* in Chancery, by his Delegates. *Wood*'s *Inſt.* 526.

Courts of Wales, (*Curiæ Principalitatis Walliæ*) The Courts of the Principality of *Wales*, and their Juriſdiction, are ſettled by Acts of Parliament: And beſides County-Courts, Hundred Courts, Courts-Leet, *&c.* by 34 & 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 26. it is enacted, that there ſhall be a *Court of Grand Seſſions*, kept twice in every Year in every of the twelve Counties of *Wales*; and the Juſtices of thoſe Courts may hold Pleas for the Crown in as large a Manner as the King's Bench, *&c.* And alſo Pleas of Aſſiſes, and all other Pleas and Actions Real, Perſonal, *&c.* in as large a Manner as the Common Pleas, *&c.* And Errors in Judgments before any of the Juſtices in the Great Seſſions, ſhall be redreſſed by Writ of Error out of the Chancery of *England* returnable in *B. R.* The Proceedings in theſe Courts are according to the Laws of *England*: And the King's Writs ought not to go into *Wales*; tho' a *Quo Minus* out of the Exchequer is often ſent thither.

Court-Lands, (*Terræ Curtiles*) Demains, or Lands kept in the Lord's Hands, to ſerve his Family. See *Curtiles Terræ.*

Couthutlaugh, (from the Sax. *Couth*, i. e. *Siens*, and *Utlaugh*, exlex) Is a Perſon that willingly and knowingly receives a Man *outlawed*, and cheriſhes or conceals him: For which Offence he was, in antient Time, to undergo the ſame Puniſhment as the Outlaw himſelf. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 13.

Cows, One Milch *Cow* is to be kept to every ten Beaſts, and ſixty Sheep, by Farmers, *&c.* on Pain of 20 *s.* *Stat.* 2 & 3 *P. & M. c.* 3.

Craiera, *Crayer*, A Veſſel of Lading or Burden; a Hoy or Smack. *Pat.* 2 *R.* 2. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 27.

Crail, An Engine made uſe of to catch Fiſh. *Blount.*

Cranage, (*Cranagium*) Is a Liberty to uſe a *Crane* for drawing up of Goods and Wares of Burden from Ships and Veſſels, at any Creek of the Sea or Wharf, unto the Land, and to make Profit of it: It alſo ſignifies the Money paid and taken for the ſame. *Stat.* 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11.

Crannok, or **Crennoc,** An antient Meaſure of Corn. —— *Quilibet debet flagellare dimid um*

Cranneck

Crannock *frumenti ad ſemen, & duos Buſſellos frumenti, &c. in firma ſua.* Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. M.S. f. 39.

Craſpicis, Is a Word ſignifying a Whale, viz. *Piſcis craſſus.*

Craſt o Sancti Vincenti, The Morrow after the Feaſt of St. *Vincent* the Martyr, *i. e.* the 22d of *January*; which is the Date of the *Statutes* made at *Merton*, *Anno* 20 *Hen.* 3. There are likewiſe certain *Return Days* of *Writs* in Terms, in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, beginning with *Craſtino*, *&c.* as *Craſtino Animarum*, in *Michaelmas*-Term; *Craſtino Purificationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis*, in *Hillary*-Term; *Craſtino Aſcenſionis Domini*, in *Eaſter*-Term; and *Craſtino Sanctæ Trinitatis*, in *Trinity*-Term. *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. 16 & 17 *Car.* 1.

Crabare, To impeach. *Si Homicida divadietur ibi vel* Cravetur, *&c.* Leg. H. 1. c. 30.

Cravent, or Craven, Was a Word of Obloquy, where in the antient Trial by Battel, the Victory ſhould be proclaimed, and the Vanquiſhed acknowledge his Fault, or pronounce the Word *Cravent*, in the Name of *Recreantiſſe*, *&c.* and thereupon Judgment was given forthwith; after which the *Recreant* ſhould become infamous, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 248: If the Appellant join'd Battel, and cry'd *Cravent*, he ſhould loſe *Liberam Legem*; but if the Appellee cry'd out *Cravent*, he was to be hanged. 3 *Inſt.* 221.

Creamer, A Foreign Merchant; but generally taken for one who hath a Stall in a Fair or Market, *&c.*

Creanſor, *Creditor*, (of the Fr. *Croyance*) Signifies him that truſts another with any Debt, Money, or Wares: In which Senſe it is uſed in *Old Nat. Br.* 66. and 38 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 5. See *Fraud.*

Creaſt, or Creſt, (*Criſta*) Any Imagery, or carved Work, to adorn the Head of Wainſcot, *&c.* like our modern *Cornice:* But this Word is now apply'd by the *Heralds* to their Devices ſet over a Coat of Arms. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 573.

Creation-Money. This is mentioned in Stat. *Car.* 2. *c.* 1.

Creek, (*Creca*, *Crecca*) Is a Part of a Haven, where any Thing is landed from the Sea: So that it is obſerved, if when you are out of the main Sea within the Haven, you look round and ſee how many landing Places there are, ſo many *Creeks* may be ſaid to belong to that Haven. It may be alſo ſaid to be a Shore or Bank whereon the Water beats, running in a ſmall Channel from any Part of the Sea; from the Lat. *Crepido.* This Word is uſed in the Stat. 4 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 20. and 5 *Eliz. c.* 5.

Crementum Comitatus. The Sheriffs of Counties antiently anſwered in their Accounts for the *Improvement* of the King's Rents above the antient *Vicontiel* Rents, under the Title of *Crementum Comitatus*, or *Firma de* Cremento Comitatus. *Hale's Sher. Acco. p.* 36.

Crepare Oculum, To put out an Eye; which had a pecuniary Puniſhment annexed to it. —— *Si quis alii* crepat Oculum *ſolvat ei ſexaginta ſolid.* Leg. H. 1. c. 78.

Cretinus, *Cretena*, A ſudden Stream or Torrent. *Hiſtor. Croyland contin.* 485, 617.

Crocards, A Sort of old baſe Money. See *Pollards.*

Croſia, The *Croſier* or Paſtoral Staff, ſo called *à ſimilitudine* Crucis, which Biſhops, *&c.* had the Privilege to carry, as the common Enſign of their Religious Office; and being inveſted in their Prelacies, by the Delivery of ſuch a *Croſier:* Hence the Word *Crocia* did ſometimes denote the Collation to, or Diſpoſal of Biſhopricks and Abbies, by the Donation of ſuch Paſtoral Staff: So as when the King granted large Juriſdictions, *Exceptis Crociis*, it is meant, except the Collation or Inveſtiture of Epiſcopal Sees, *&c. Addit. to Cowel.*

Crociarus, The *Crociary* or Croſs-bearer, who, like our Virger, went before the Prelate, and bore his Croſs. —— Robertus de Wycombe, *Clericus Epiſcopi* Dunelm. *quem vulgo* Crociarium *ejus vocant.* Liber de Miraculis Tho. Epiſc. Heref. M.S. Anno 1290.

Crocium. A Mulct or Compenſation for a Fault: *Pretium Hominis occiſi.* Chart. K. *Hen.* 2. Du Cange.

Croft, (Sax. *Croftum*, and *Crofta*) A little Cloſe adjoining to a Dwelling-houſe; and encloſed for Paſture or Arable, or any particular Uſe. In ſome antient Deeds *Crufta* occurs, as the *Latin* Word for a *Croft*; but *cum* Toftis & Croftis is moſt frequent. *Ingulph.* It ſeems to be derived from the old *Engliſh* Word *Creaft*, ſignifying *Handy-Craft*; becauſe ſuch Grounds are uſually manured and extraordinarily dreſt by the Hand and Skill of the Owner.

Crok, (*Crocus*) Turning up the Hair into Curls or *Croks*; whence comes *Crook*, *crooked*, *&c.* —— *Sciatis quod Poteſtatem vobis Dedimus ſcindendi Capillos Clericorum noſtrorum, longos crines habentium, & ad* Crocos capillorum *ſuorum deponendos, &c.* Pat. 21 H. 3.

Crop, *Crappa*, The Seeds or Products of the Harveſt in Corn, *&c. Fleta, lib.* 2. *c.* 82.

Croſſes. By Stat. 13 *Eliz. c.* 2. *Croſſes*, Beads, *&c.* uſed by the Roman Catholicks, are prohibited to be brought into this Kingdom, on Pain of a *Præmunire*, *&c.* And it was uſual in former Times, for Men to erect *Croſſes* on their Houſes, by which they would claim the Privileges of the *Templars*, to defend themſelves againſt their rightful Lords; but this was condemned by the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 37. It was likewiſe cuſtomary in thoſe Days, to ſet up *Croſſes* in Places where the *Corps* of any of the Nobility reſted, as it was carried to be buried, that *à Tranſeuntibus pro ejus animo deprecetur. Walſingh. Anno* 1291. There were ſeveral of theſe *Croſſes* erected over *England*, eſpecially in Honour to the Reſting-places of our Kings, on their Bodies being tranſmitted to any diſtant Place for Burial: But theſe Superſtitions ſunk in this Kingdom with the *Romiſh Religion.*

Croyſes, or *Croiſes*, (*Cruce Signati*) Is uſed by *Briton* for *Pilgrims*, becauſe they wear the Sign of the Croſs upon their Garments. Of theſe and their Privileges, *Bracton* hath treated, *lib.* 5. *par.* 2. *cap.* 2. and *par.* 5. *cap.* 9. Under this Word are alſo ſignified the *Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem*, created for the Defence of Pilgrims; and thoſe Perſons of the Nobility and Gentry of *England*, who in the Reigns of K. *Hen.* 2. *Rich.* 1. *Hen.* 3. and *Edw.* 1. *Cruce Signati* took upon them the *Croiſado*, dedicating and liſting themſelves to the Wars, for the Recovery of *Jeruſalem* and the *Holy Land.* Greg. Syntag. Lib. 15. cap. 13, 14.

Croy, Signifieth Marſh Land. —— *Et quia paluſtris hujus* Croyland *ipſum nomen Indicat, nam crudam terram & cœnoſam ſignificat.* Ingulphus, p. 853.

Crown, (*Corona*) Signifies the Poſſeſſions and Dignity of a King of any Kingdom. The *Crown of England* has from the Beginning been ſucceſſive, by Right of Inheritance; but ſometimes our Kings, for political Reaſons, have conferred their

their Principalities on whom they pleas'd, eſteeming it lawful to appoint their Succeſſors after them. For *Edward* the *Confeſſor* appointed the *Crown*, after his Deceaſe, at ſeveral Times, to *William* called the *Conqueror*, and *Edgar* and *Harold*; and *Harold*, after the Deceaſe of his Father, upon the Title left him, was *crown'd* by the Archbiſhop of *York*; but *William of Normandy* having ſlain *Harold* at the Battle of *Haſtings*, he claimed the Kingdom as well by the Nomination of *Edward the Confeſſor*, as by Right of Conqueſt, and he was *crown'd* and enjoyed the Kingdom for his Time. *Bac. Coron.* 4, 27. And to come further down, we find that the Parliament, (which had the beſt Right) have aſſerted their Authority in theſe Caſes: The *Crowns* of *England* and *France* were entailed on King *Henry* the *Fourth*, and his four Sons by Act of Parliament. *Stat.* 7 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 2. And the Parliament entailed the *Crown* on *Henry* the *Sixth*, and his Iſſue; alſo *Richard* the *Third* was recognized by Parliament. But the moſt extraordinary Inſtance of this Nature was, the Nomination and Appointment of King *Henry* the *Eighth*, to whom the Parliament granted Power by his Laſt Will and Teſtament to make Conditions and Limitations at his Pleaſure, for ſettling the Inheritance of the *Crown*; and he by his Will ordained, that his Son *Edward* ſhould ſucceed him, and he dying without Iſſue, his Daughter *Mary*, and for her Want of Iſſue, his Daughter *Elizabeth* to enjoy the *Crown* in Succeſſion; with Remainders to ſuch as the King by his Letters Patent, *&c.* ſhould appoint. *Stat.* 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 1. After the Death of King *Hen.* 8. his Son *Edward* the *Sixth* ſucceeded; and he was prevailed upon to appoint the Lady *Jane*, Daughter to the *Duke of Suffolk*, (who married K. *Henry*'s Siſter) a Proteſtant Lady, by his Letters Patent to ſucceed him: But this Appointment, ſoon after the Death of King *Edward*, was vacated by Queen *Mary*; the Lady *Jane* beheaded, and the Proteſtant Reform'd Religion eclipſed during her Reign; but it revived again and received Perfection, by her Succeſſor the glorious Queen *Elizabeth*. By the Stat. 1 *Eliz. c.* 1. the Parliament acknowledged the Queen to be right Heir to the *Crown*; and by this Act the Limitation of the *Crown* contained in 35 *H.* 8. is declared to ſtand and remain Law for ever. And when K. *James* the *Firſt* came to the *Crown*, the Parliament made a Recognition, that upon Queen *Elizabeth*'s Death, the *Crown* of *England*, and all the Kingdoms, Dominions, and Rights belonging to the ſame, did by lawful Birth-right and Succeſſion deſcend to King *James*. *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 1. After this, I do not find that the Parliament intermeddled in ſettling the Succeſſion of the *Crown* 'till the *Abdication* of King *James* the *Second*; when the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, lawfully repreſenting all the Eſtates of the People of the Realm, invited over *William*, *Prince of Orange*, and the Princeſs *Mary*, (eldeſt Daughter of King *James* II.) to take Care of their Rights and Liberties; whom they declared to be King and Queen of *England*. And by Stat. 1 *W.* & *M. c.* 2. reciting the *Declaration* of the Lords and Commons for ſecuring the *Liberties of the Kingdom*, upon which the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* accepted the *Crown*, the ſaid Prince and Princeſs were recogniz'd King and Queen of *England*, *&c.* for their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them; and after their Deaths, the *Crown* was ſettled on the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid Princeſs; and for Want of ſuch Iſſue to the *Princeſs Anne* of *Denmark*, Siſter to the Queen, and the Heirs of her Body. Alſo by 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 2. (after the Deceaſe of Q. *Mary* without Iſſue) the *Princeſs Sophia of Hanover*, (Daughter of *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter of King *James* the Firſt) was declared next in Succeſſion after King *William*, and the *Princeſs Anne*, and their Iſſue; and the *Crown* to remain to the *Princeſs Sophia*, and the Heirs of her Body being Proteſtants. By Virtue of which laſt Statute, his Majeſty King *George*, eldeſt Son of the *Princeſs Sophia*, on the Death of her Majeſty Queen *Anne* without Iſſue, the ſaid *Princeſs Sophia* being likewiſe dead, came to the Poſſeſſion of the *Crown* of theſe Realms: By theſe laſt Acts, Papiſts are rendered incapable to inherit the *Crown* of *England*; and ſubjects are abſolved of their Allegiance to ſuch; Perſons coming to the *Crown*, are to join in the Communion of the Church of *England*. And this Nation is not to be engaged in a War for Defence of Dominions not belonging to the *Crown*. Perſons endeavouring to deprive the next in Succeſſion to the *Crown* from ſucceeding, and who attempt it by any Overt-act, are guilty of High Treaſon. *Stat.* 1 *Ann. c.* 2. And if any affirm by Writing, *&c.* that the King or Queen of *England* cannot make Laws by the Authority of Parliament to bind the *Crown*, they are guilty of Treaſon: And Preaching or Speaking it incur a *Præmunire*. 4 *Ann. c.* 3. Affirming by Writing or Printing, that any other Perſon hath Right to the *Crown*, otherwiſe than according to the Stat. 1 *W.* & *M. &c.* is declared High Treaſon. *Stat. Ibid.* There is no *Inter-regnum* in this Kingdom; for when the *Crown* deſcends to the right Heir, he is *Rex* before Coronation, as there muſt always be a King in whoſe Name Laws are to be maintained and executed. *Hill.* 1 *Jac.* See *Deſcent of the Crown* and *King*.

Crown-Office. This is an Office under the King's Bench, of which the King's Coroner or Attorney there is commonly Maſter. The Attorney General, and Clerk of the Crown, exhibit Informations in this Office, for Crimes and Miſdemeanors; the one *Ex Officio*, and the other uſually by Order of Court: And Information may be laid for Offences and Miſdemeanors at Common Law, as for *Batteries*, *Conſpiracies*, *Libelling*, *Nuſances*, *Contempts*, *Seditious Words*, *&c.* wherein the Offender is liable to pay a Fine to the King. *Finch.* 340. *Show.* 109. By Stat. 4 & 5 *W.* & *M. c.* 18. The Clerk of the Crown in *B. R.* is not to receive or file any Information for *Treſpaſs*, *Battery*, *&c.* without expreſs Order of Court; nor to iſſue any Proceſs, without taking a Recognizance in 20*l.* Penalty to proſecute with Effect, *&c.* And if the Party appear, and the Plaintiff do not procure a Trial in a Year, or if Verdict paſs for the Defendant, *&c.* the Court ſhall award the Defendant Coſts: But this Act doth not extend to Informations in the Name of the King's Coroner or Attorney, *&c.* Where a *Battery* is committed privately, ſo that the Perſon receiving it can make no Proof thereof by Witneſſes at Law; it is uſual to bring an Information in this Office, where the Party may be a Witneſs for the King, it being his Suit. Informations in the Nature of *Quo Warranto's* brought by the Attorney General, againſt Corporations, *&c.* See *Quo Warranto*.

Cruſtum, Was a Garment of Purple, mixed with many Colours. —— *Duas Patenas argenteas auro*

auro ornatas, cum duobus Urceolis & Cruſto aureo. Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 210.

Crypta, A Chapel or Oratory under Ground: *Egreſſo toto Conventu, accepta abſconſa ſi nox eſt vadit per* Cryptam. *Du Cange.*

Cuckingſtool, (*Tumbrellum*) Is an Engine invented for the Puniſhment of *Scolds*, and unquiet Women, by Ducking them in the Water, called in antient Time a *Tumbrel*; and ſometimes a *Trebuchet. Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 1. *cap.* 12. And *Bracton* writes this Word *Tymborella.* In *Domeſday* it is called *Cathedra Stercoris:* And it was in Uſe even in our *Saxons* Time, by whom it was deſcribed to be *Cathedra, in qua rixoſæ Mulieres ſedentes aquis demergebantur.* It was antiently alſo a Puniſhment inflicted upon *Brewers* and *Bakers*, tranſgreſſing the Laws; who were thereupon in ſuch a Stool immerged over Head and Ears *in Stercore*, ſome ſtinking Water. Some think it is a Corruption from *Duckingſtool*; others from *Choakingſtool*; *quia hoc modo demerſæ aquis ferè ſuffocantur.* Blount.

Cude. A *Cude Cloth* is a Chryſom or Face-Cloth for a Child baptized. *Vide* Chriſmale.

Cudzeach, A Word ſignifying a Pledge or Surety.

Cui ante Divortium, Is a Writ that a Woman divorced from her Husband hath to recover her Lands and Tenements which ſhe had in Fee-ſimple, or in Tail, or for Life, from him to whom her Husband did alienate them during the Marriage, when ſhe could not gainſay it. *Reg. Orig.* 233. *F. N. B.* 240. And the Heir ſhall have a *Sur cui ante Divortium*, where the Wife dieth before the Action brought; as well as ſhe ſhall have a *Sur cui in Vita:* But of an Eſtate-tail, the Heir ſhall not have *Sur cui in Vita ante Divortium*, but ſhall be put to his *Formedon* in the Deſcender. *New Nat. Br.* 454.

Cui in Vita, Is a Writ of Entry, which a Widow hath againſt him to whom her Husband alienated her Lands or Tenements in his Life-time; which muſt contain in it, that during his Life ſhe could not withſtand it. *Reg. Orig.* 232. *F. N. B.* 193. If Husband and Wife be Jointenants before the Coverture, and the Husband alieneth all the Land, and dieth, ſhe ſhall have a *Cui in Vita* for a Moiety, and no more: But if they are joint Purchaſers, during the Coverture, and he alien all the Land, and dieth, his Wife ſhall have a *Cui in Vita* of the whole Land; becauſe that during the Coverture, as to Purchaſe, they are but one Perſon in Law. *F. N. B.* 187. And from this Reaſon, if Husband and Wife, and a third Perſon, purchaſe jointly, and the Husband alieneth all in Fee, and dieth, the Wife ſhall have a *Cui in Vita* of a Moiety. *Ibid.* Where the Husband and Wife exchange the Lands of the Wife for other Lands, if the Wife agree unto the Exchange after the Husband's Death, ſhe ſhall not have a *Cui in Vita.* Alſo if the Wife do accept of Parcel of the Land in Dower, of which ſhe hath a *Cui in Vita*, by that Acceptance ſhe ſhall be barred of the Reſidue. *New Nat. Br.* 430. If the Husband and Wife loſe by Default the Wife's Lands, after the Death of her Husband, ſhe ſhall have a *Cui in Vita* to recover thoſe Lands ſo loſt by Default. *F. N. B.* 187. By Stat. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 3. *Cui in Vita* is given to the Wife where the deceaſed Huſband loſt her Lands by Default, in his Life-time: And ſhe ſhall be admitted to defend her Right during his Life, if ſhe come in before Judgment. Likewiſe if Tenant in Dower, by the Curteſy, or for Life, do make Default, &c. the Heirs and they to whom the Reverſion belongeth, ſhall be admitted to their Anſwer, if they come before Judgment: And if on Default Judgment happen to be given, ſuch Heirs, &c. ſhall have a Writ of *Entry* for Recovery of the ſame, after the Death of ſuch Tenants. The Form of the Writ *Cui in Vita* runs thus:

REX Vic. &c. Præcipe A. B. *quod Juſte, &c. reddat* C. D. *quæ fuit Uxor* T. D. *unum Meſſuagiu. cum pertin. in, &c. qd' clamat eſſe jus & hæred. ſuam. Et quod idem* A. B. *non habet ingreſſum niſi per præd.* T. D. *quondam virum ipſius* C. *qui illud ei Dimiſit, Cui ipſa in Vita ſua contradicere non potuit, &c.*

Culagium, Is when a Ship is laid up in the Dock to be repaired. *M.S. Arth. Trevor Arm. de Plac. Edw.* 3.

Culprit, Is a Reply of a proper Officer in Behalf of the King, affirming a Criminal to be *Guilty*, after he hath pleaded Not guilty, without which the Iſſue to be tried is not joined: It is compounded of two Words, *viz. Cul*, and *Prit*; the one an Abbreviation of *Culpabilis*, and the other derived from the *French* Word *Preſt*, *i. e.* Ready; and 'tis as much as to ſay, That he is ready to prove the Offender guilty.

Cultura, This Word often occurs in old Writings, and ſignifies a Parcel of arable Land. *Blount.*

Culvertage, (*Culvertagium*) Is ſaid by ſome Perſons to be derived from *Culum* and *Vertere*, to turn Tail: And in this Senſe, *ſub nomine* Culvertagii, was taken to be on Pain of Cowardiſe, or being accounted Cowards. But, in the Opinion of others, it rather ſignifies ſome baſe Slavery, or the Confiſcation of an Eſtate; being a *Feudal* Term for the Lands of the Vaſſal forfeited and eſcheating to the Lord: And *ſub nomine* Culvertagii, in this Signification, was under Pain of Confiſcation. *Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1212. It ſeems to be the ſame with *Couvrir le feu*, for when a Lord ſeiſes his Vaſſal's Eſtate as forfeited, he is ſaid *Couvrir le feu*, to cover or put out his Fire. *Du Cange.*

Culward, and **Culverd,** Words uſed for a Coward, or Cowardiſe. *Chart. Temp. Ed.* 1.

Cuna Cervisiæ, A Tub of Ale. *Domeſday.* But this Word is truly *Cuva*, Fr. *Cuve*, Angl. *Keeve*, whence comes *Keever*, a Tub or Fat for Brewing. *Cowel.*

Cuneus, A Mint or Place to coin Money: *Cuneum monetum* ſignifies the King's Stamp for Coinage; and from the Word *Cune*, is derived Coin. See *Coin.*

Cuntey-Cuntey, Is a Kind of Trial, as appears by *Bracton*, in theſe Words; *In Brevi de Recto, negotium terminabitur per* Cuntey-Cuntey, *&c.* which is taken to be the *Ordinary Jury.* Bract. lib. 4. tract. 3. c. 18.

Curagulus, One who taketh Care of a Thing. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2.

Cura Monaſterii, An Officer ſo called, who had the Charge of a Monaſtery.

Curate, (*Curatus*) Is he who repreſents the Incumbent of a Church, Parſon or Vicar, and officiates Divine Service in his Stead: And in Caſe of Pluralities of Livings, or where a Clergyman is old and infirm, it is requiſite there ſhould be a *Curate* to perform the Cure of the Church. He is to be licenſed and admitted by the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, or by an Ordinary, having Epiſcopal Juriſdiction: And when a *Curate* hath the Approbation

bation of the Biſhop, he uſually appoints the Salary too, and in ſuch Caſe, if it be not paid, the *Curate* hath a proper Remedy in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, by a Sequeſtration of the Profits of the Benefice; but if he hath no Licenſe from the Biſhop, he is put to his Remedy at Common Law, where he muſt prove the Agreement, &c. *Right Clerg.* 127. By Statute, where *Curates* are licenſed by the Biſhop, they are to be appointed by him a Stipend not exceeding 50*l. per Ann.* nor leſs than 20*l.* a Year, according to the Value of the Livings, to be paid by the Rector or Vicar: And the ſame may be done on any Complaint made. *Stat.* 12 *Ann. c.* 2. One Perſon cannot be *Curate* in two Churches, unleſs ſuch may ſatisfy the Law, by Reading both Morning and Evening Prayers at each Place: Nor can he ſerve one Cure on one Sunday, and another Cure on the next; for he muſt not neglect to read Morning and Evening Prayer in his Church every Lord's Day; if he doth he is liable to Puniſhment. *Comp. Incumb.* 572. But it is otherwiſe where a Church or Chapel is a Member of the Pariſh-Church; and where one Church is not able to maintain a *Curate. Can.* 48. A *Curate* having no fixed Eſtate in his Curacy, not being inſtituted and inducted, may be removed at Pleaſure by the Biſhop or Incumbent. *Noy.* But there are *Perpetual Curates*, as well as temporary, who are appointed where all the Tithes are impropriate, and no Vicarage endow'd: Theſe are not removable; and the Impropriators are obliged to find them, ſome whereof have certain Portions of Tithes ſettled on them. *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. Every Clergyman that officiates in a Church, (whether Incumbent or Subſtitute) is in our Liturgy called a *Curate: Curates* muſt ſubſcribe the Declaration, according to the Act of Uniformity, or are liable to Impriſonment, &c.

Curfeu, (of the Fr. *Couvrir*, i. e. *Tegere*, and *Feu*, Ignis) Signifies the Ringing of a Bell, or Evening Peal, by which *William* the Firſt, called the *Conqueror*, commanded every Perſon to rake up or cover over his Fire, and put out his Light: And in many Places of *England* at this Day, where a Bell is cuſtomarily rung towards Bedtime, it is ſaid to Ring *Curfeu*. Stow's Annals.

Curia. The Word was ſometimes taken for the Perſons, as feudatory and other cuſtomary Tenants, who did their Suit and Service at the Court of the Lord. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 139. And it was uſual for the Kings of *England*, in antient Times, to aſſemble the Biſhops, Peers, and great Men of the Kingdom to ſome particular Place, at the chief Feſtivals in the Year; and this Aſſembly is called by our Hiſtorians *Curia*; becauſe there they conſulted about the weighty Affairs of the Nation. And it was therefore called *Solemnis Curia, Auguſtalis Curia, Curia Publica*, &c. See *Court.*

Curia adviſare vult, Is a Deliberation which a Court of Judicature ſometimes takes, where there is any Point of Difficulty, before they give Judgment in a Cauſe. *New Book of Entries.*

Curia claudenda, Is a Writ to compel another to make a Fence or Wall, which he ought to make between his Land and the Plaintiff's, on his refuſing or deferring to do the ſame. *Reg. Orig.* 155. This Writ doth not lie but againſt him who hath a Cloſe adjoining to the Plaintiff's Land, who is obliged to encloſe it; and it lieth not but for him who hath a Freehold, &c. It may be ſued before the Sheriff in the County-Court, or in the Common Pleas: And the Judgment is to recover the Incloſure and Damages. *New Nat. Br.* 282, 283.

Curia Domini, The Lord's Houſe, Hall or Court, where all the Tenants attend at the Time of keeping Courts.

Curia Penticiarum, Is a Court held by the Sheriff of *Cheſter*, in the Place there called the *Pendice* or *Pentice*: And 'tis probable its being originally kept under a *Pent-houſe*, or open Shed cover'd with Boards, gave it its Denomination.

Curnock, A Meaſure containing four Buſhels, or Half a Quarter of Corn. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *cap.* 12.

Curriculus, The Year, or Courſe of a Year: *Actum eſt hoc annorum Dominicæ incarnationis quatuor quinquagenis & quinquies, quinis Luſtris, & tribus* Curriculis. This is the Year 1028; for four Times 50 makes 200, and five Times 200 makes 1000. Then five *Luſtra* are twenty-five Years, and three *Curriculi*, three Years, making in all the very Year.

Curſitors, (*Clerici de Curſu*) Clerks belonging to the *Chancery*, who make out original Writs; and are called *Clerks of Courſe*, in their Oath appointed 18 *Ed.* 3. There are of theſe Clerks twenty-four in Number, which make a Corporation of themſelves; and to each Clerk is allotted a Diviſion of certain Counties, in which they exerciſe their Functions. 2 *Inſt.* 670.

Curſones terræ, Is taken for Ridges of Land. 14 *Ed.* 2.

Curſor, A Courier; an expreſs Meſſenger of Haſte. *Chart. H.* 3.

Curſoriæ, A Sort of light Ships, or ſwift Sailers: This Word is mentioned in *Hoveden* R. 1. *Applicuerunt ibi Naves & Buſciæ* 500. *exceptis Galeis* & Curſoriis, &c.

Curteſy of England, (*Jus Curialitatis Angliæ*) Is where a Man taketh a Wife ſeiſed in Feeſimple, or Fee-tail general, or as Heireſs in ſpecial Tail, and hath Iſſue by her, Male or Female, born alive, which by any Poſſibility may inherit, and the Wife dies; the Husband holds the Lands during his Life, and is called *Tenens per Legem Angliæ*, or *Tenant by the Curteſy of England*; becauſe this Privilege is not allowed in any other Country, except *Scotland*, now belonging to *England.* And four Things are requiſite to give an Eſtate by the Curteſy, *viz.* Marriage, Seiſin of the Wife, Iſſue, and Death of the Wife. 1 *Inſt.* 30. If Land deſcend to the Wife, after the Huſband hath Iſſue by her; or if the Iſſue be dead at the Time of her Death, being born alive; the Husband ſhall be Tenant by the Curteſy. Alſo if a Child is born alive, 'tis not material whether 'tis baptiſed, or ever heard to cry, to make the Husband Tenant by the Curteſy; for if 'tis born alive, 'tis enough. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 578. But the Child muſt be ſuch as by Poſſibility may inherit; and therefore if Land be given to a Woman, and the Heirs Male of her Body, and ſhe takes Husband and hath Iſſue a Daughter, and dies; as this Iſſue cannot poſſibly inherit, the Husband ſhall not be Tenant by the Curteſy. *Terms de Ley* 206. If the Child is rip'd forth of the Mother's Belly, after her Death, tho' it be alive, it will not entitle Tenancy by the *Curteſy*; for this ought to begin by the Iſſue, and be conſummate by the Death of the Wife, and the Eſtate of Tenant by the *Curteſy* ſhould avoid the immediate Deſcent. *Ibid.* A Man ſhall not be Tenant by the *Curteſy* of a bare Right, Title, Uſe, Reverſion, &c. expectant upon an Eſtate of

Freehold, unleſs the particular Eſtate is determined during the Coverture; nor of a Seiſin in Law: But if a Wife dies before a Rent becomes due; or in the Caſe of an Advowſon, before the Church becomes void; the Husband ſhall be Tenant by the *Curteſy*, though the Wife had only a Seiſin in Law; for in this Caſe no other Seiſin could be attained. *F. N. B.* 149. 1 *Inſt.* 29, 30, 40. There is no Tenancy by the *Curteſy* of *Copyhold* Lands, except there be a ſpecial Cuſtom for it.

Curteyn, (*Curtana*) Was the Name of King *Edward* the *Confeſſor*'s Sword, which is the firſt Sword carried before the King's of *England* at their Coronation: And it is ſaid the Point of it is broken, as an Emblem of Mercy. *Mat. Pariſ. in Hen.* 3.

Curtilage, (*Curtilagium*, from the Fr. *Cour*, *Court*, and Sax. *Leagh*, locus) Is a Yard, Backſide, or Piece of Ground lying near and belonging to a Dwelling-houſe. 4 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 1. 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 4. 39 *Eliz. c.* 10. 6 *Rep.* 64. —— *Mihi dici videtur* Curtilagium *à* Curtillum & ago, *ſcil. locus ubi* Curtis *vel* Curtilli *negotium* agitur. *Spelm.* And tho' it is ſaid to be a Yard, or a Garden, belonging to a Houſe; it ſeems to differ from a Garden, for we find, *Cum quodam* Gardino, & Curtilagio. 15 *Ed.* 1. *n.* 34.

Curtiles Terræ, Court-Lands. It is recorded, that among our *Saxon* Anceſtors, the *Thanes* or Nobles who poſſeſs'd *Bockland*, or hereditary Lands, divided them into *Inland* and *Outland*: The *Inland* was that which lay moſt convenient for the Lord's Manſion-houſe; and therefore the Lords kept that Part in their own Hands, for Support of their Families, and for Hoſpitality: Afterwards the *Normans* called theſe Lands *Terras Dominicales*, the Demains, or Lord's Lands: The *Germans* term'd them *Terras Indominicatas*, Lands in the Lord's own Uſe: And the *Feudiſts*, *Terras Curtiles*, Lands appropriate to the Court or Houſe of the Lord. *Spelm. of Feuds*, *c.* 5.

Cuſtantia, The ſame with *Cuſtagium*, which ſignifies Coſts.

Cuſtode admittendo, and **Cuſtode amovendo,** Writs for the Admitting or Removing of Guardians. *Reg. Orig.*

Cuſtodes Libertatis Angliæ Authoritate Parliamenti. Was the Style in which Writs and all judicial Proceſs did run during the Grand Rebellion, from the Murder of King *Charles* I. 'till the Uſurper *Oliver* was declared Protector, *&c.* mentioned and declared traiterous, by Statute 12 *Car. c.* 3.

Cuſtodiam dare, Was taken for a Gift or Grant for Life. *Du Cange.*

Cuſtom, (*Conſuetudo*) Is a Law not written, eſtabliſhed by long Uſage, and the Conſent of our Anceſtors. No Law can oblige a People without their Conſent; ſo where-ever they conſent and uſe a certain Rule or Method as a Law, ſuch Rule, *&c.* gives it the Power of a Law; and if 'tis univerſal, then 'tis Common Law; if particular to this or that Place, then 'tis Cuſtom. 3 *Salk.* 112. And as to the Riſe of Cuſtoms, when a reaſonable Act once done was found to be good and beneficial to the People, then did they uſe it often, and by frequent Repetition of the Act, it became a Cuſtom; which being continued without Interruption Time out of Mind, it obtained the Force of a Law, to bind the particular Places, Perſons, and Things concern'd therein. Thus a *Cuſtom* had Beginning, and grew to Perfection: And a good *Cuſtom* muſt be grounded on Antiquity, Continuance, Certainty, and Reaſon; *Antiquity*, for that it hath been Time out of Memory, or threeſcore Years, as limited by Statute; and Time out of Mind is where no Man then living hath heard or known any Proof to the contrary: If Two or more Witneſſes can depoſe that they heard their Fathers ſay it was a *Cuſtom* all their Time, and that their Fathers heard their Grandfathers ſay it was ſo alſo in their Time; it is enough for the Proof of a *Cuſtom. Blount. Davis Rep.* 32. *Continuance* of a *Cuſtom* ought to be without any Interruption Time out of Memory, for if it be diſcontinued within Time of Memory, the *Cuſtom* is gone. *Certainty*, a *Cuſtom* muſt be certain, becauſe an uncertain Thing may not be continued Time out of Mind: And *Cuſtom* muſt be *reaſonable*, for unreaſonable Things are unlawful. *Cuſtoms* have four inſeparable Incidents: They are to have a reaſonable Commencement; to be certain, and not ambiguous; to have uninterrupted Continuance; and not be againſt the King's Prerogative. And the two Pillars of *Cuſtoms*, are common Uſage, and that they be Time out of Mind. *Davis* 32. 4 *Leon.* 384. A *Cuſtom* contrary to the publick Good; or injurious to a Multitude, and beneficial only to ſome particular Perſons, ſuch *Cuſtom* is repugnant to the Law of Reaſon, and conſequently void. *Dav.* 1. *Cuſtoms* ought to be beneficial to all, but may be good where againſt the Intereſt of a particular Perſon, if for the publick Good. *Dyer* 60. A *Cuſtom* is not unreaſonable for being injurious to private Perſons or Intereſts, ſo as it tends to the general Advantage of the People. 3 *Salk. Cuſtoms* muſt be conſtrued according to vulgar Apprehenſion: And are to be taken ſtrictly, being in Derogation of the Common Law. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 270. They are not good which are meerly in the Negative; but if mix'd with an Affirmative, they may be good. 1 *Roll.* 565. A *Cuſtom* which may be intended to have had lawful Beginning, is a good *Cuſtom*; otherwiſe not: Nor will Continuance of Time make *Malum in ſe* good. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 375. *Cuſtoms* againſt common Right, and the Rule of Law, are held good. 8 *Rep.* 126. The Law takes Notice of *Cuſtoms* of *Gavelkind*, *&c.* which alter Deſcents from the Common Law, in Favour of all the Sons, *&c.* And *Cuſtom* for an eldeſt Daughter to inherit, or a youngeſt Son, may be good: For theſe, though contrary to a particular Rule of Law, may have a reaſonable Beginning. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 579. And by *Cuſtom* a Woman may be endowed of a Moiety of the Husband's Lands, *&c.* Alſo by *Cuſtom*, an Infant may make a Feoffment at the Age of Fifteen. And Infants may bind themſelves Apprentices, *&c.* 2 *Danv. Abr.* 438. Regularly a Man cannot alledge a *Cuſtom* againſt a Statute, becauſe that is the higheſt Matter of Record in Law: But a *Cuſtom* may be alledged againſt a negative Statute, which is made in Affirmance of the Common Law. 1 *Inſt.* 115. And Acts of Parliament do not always take away the Force of *Cuſtoms*. *Cuſtom* pleaded againſt *Cuſtom* is not good. 2 *Danv.* 436. A *Cuſtom* is to be poſitively alledged, by Uſage in Fact. *Lutw.* 1319. *General Cuſtoms* which are uſed throughout *England*, and are the Common Law, are to be determined by the Judges: But *Particular Cuſtoms*, ſuch as are uſed in ſome certain Town, Borough, City, *&c.* ſhall be determined by Jury. *Doct. & Stud. c.* 7, 10. 1 *Inſt.* 110. *Conſuetudo pro Lege ſervatur*, *&c.* ſaith *Bracton*, *lib.* 3. *c.* 3. And *Cuſtom* is ſaid to be *altera Lex*.

Cuſtom of London. The City of *London* hath divers particular Cuſtoms, different from any other Place. By the *Cuſtom of London*, when a Citizen and Freeman dies, his Goods and Chattels ſhall be divided into three Parts; the Wife to have one Part; the Executors another, to diſcharge Legacies, *&c.* and the Children unprovided for the other third Part. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 311, 312. If a Freeman of *London* hath no Wife, but Children, the Half of his Perſonal Eſtate goes to them, and he may diſpoſe of the other Moiety; ſo if he have a Wife and no Children, the Half belongs to her; but if he have both Wife and Children, then one third Part belongs to the Wife, another Third to the Children, and he may diſpoſe of the other Third; and if he die Inteſtate, the remaining Third is to be diſtributed according to the Statute. 1 *Nelſ.* 1139. But ſee Stat. 11 *Geo.* And where a Freeman dies, and leaves Orphan-Children under Age, unmarried, the Court of Orphans hath the Cuſtody of their Bodies and Goods, by the *Cuſtom of London*: It is alſo the ſame, tho' he dies, or the Children were born out of *London*. 1 *Mod.* 80. By the City Cuſtom, Action on the Caſe lies for calling a married Woman Whore; for in *London* ſuch Woman may be carted: And this reaches to all the Inhabitants within *London*. 2 *Danv.* 310. 1 *Lill.* 378. A Woman that uſeth a Trade in *London*, without her Husband, is chargeable without him as a *Feme Sole* Merchant: She ſhall plead as ſole, and if condemned, be put in Priſon 'till ſhe pay the Debt; alſo the Bail for her are liable, if ſhe abſent her ſelf; and the Husband ſhall not be charged. *Privil. Londini.* And if Action of Treſpaſs be brought againſt a Man and his Wife, and the Wife only arreſted, *&c.* by the *Cuſtom of London*, the Plaintiff may proceed againſt the Wife. It is the Cuſtom of the City of *London*, that where a Perſon is educated in one Trade, he may ſet up another. 1 *Saund.* 312. Where two Perſons are bound as Sureties for another, and Recovery is had againſt one of them, he may have Contribution againſt the other, by the City Laws. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 310. By the *Cuſtom of London* and *Briſtol*, Action is maintainable upon a bare Promiſe to pay Money; this is in Regard to the ready Way in Bargaining and Commerce. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 378. There is a Foreign Attachment, by the *Cuſtom of London*, of Money, *&c.* in the Hands of a third Perſon, where one Man owes another any Debt, *&c.* See *Attachment.* Trial of a *Cuſtom in London*, muſt be by Certificate from the Mouth of the Recorder. 1 *Lill.* 375.

Cuſtom of Merchants. Merchants giving Characters of Strangers to thoſe who ſell them Goods, are liable to the Debts of ſuch Strangers for the Goods ſold; by the *Cuſtom of Merchants. Lex Mercat. c.* 10. *fol.* 69. If two Perſons be found in arrear, upon an Account grounded on the *Cuſtom of Merchants*, any one of them may be charged to pay the whole Sum, that both were found in arrear. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 376. And if Two joint Merchants occupy their Stock and Merchandize in Common, one of them naming himſelf a Merchant, ſhall have an Account againſt the other, and charge him as Receiver. *Co. Lit.* 172. By the *Cuſtom of Merchants*, where a Merchant orders his Factor to buy Goods of a particular Perſon, there the Merchant is Debtor, and not the Factor: But 'tis otherwiſe where the Merchant orders his Factor to buy Goods generally, without ſaying of whom; here the Factor is Debtor, tho' the Goods come to the Uſe of the Merchant. 1 *Lill.* 376. The *Cuſtom of Merchants* as to Bills of Exchange, that the Indorſee ſhall charge the firſt Drawer before the Indorſor, *&c.* See *Bill of Exchange.*

Cuſtoms, (*Cuſtuma*) Are uſed for the Tribute or Toll that Merchants pay to the King, for carrying out and bringing in Merchandize. *Stat.* 14 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 21. They are Duties payable to the Crown for Goods exported and imported, and are due to the King of common Right; firſt, becauſe the Subject hath Leave to depart the Kingdom, and to export the Commodities thereof; ſecondly, For the Intereſt which the King hath in the Sea, and as he is Guardian of, and maintains all the Ports, wherein the Commodities are exported or imported; and laſtly, for that the King protects Merchants from Enemies and Pirates. *Dyer* 43. The Word *Cuſtoms* comprehends *Magna & Antiqua Cuſtuma*, which is payable out of our own native Commodities, as for Wool, Woolfells, and Leather; and *Parva Cuſtuma*, which are *Cuſtoms* payable by Merchants, Strangers and Denizens; and theſe began in the Reign of *Edward* I. when the Parliament granted him 3 *d.* in the Pound for all Merchandizes exported and imported. *Ibid.* 165. But that which is granted by Parliament, is properly called a *Subſidy*; and ſometimes granted to the King for Life; and there are ſeveral Sorts of theſe Subſidies, as *Tonnage*, a Duty granted out of every Ton of Wine imported, which was firſt granted by Parliament to King *Edward* III. And *Poundage*, a Subſidy granted for all Goods exported and imported, except Wines, *&c.* and is uſually the twentieth Part of the Value of the Goods, or 12 *d.* in the Pound, and this was firſt given to *Hen.* 6. for Life. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 583, 584. In the Reign of *Edw.* 3. the Great Charter for free Traffick was confirmed: And *Anno* 6 *E.* 3. it was enacted, that no new *Cuſtoms* could be levied, nor antient increaſed, but by Authority of Parliament. 2 *Inſt.* 60. But tho' the King cannot lay any Impoſition on Merchandize without Conſent of Parliament; yet by his Prerogative he may reſtrain Merchants from Trading without his Royal Licenſe. In the 14th Year of *Ed.* 3. it was enacted in Parliament, that a Mark ſhould be paid as *Cuſtom* for a Sack of Wool. *Anno* 4 *H.* 8. Collectors were appointed of the Subſidy of Cloth of Gold, Silver, Velvet, *&c.* And 1 *Eliz.* Duties were granted on Sweets, Wines, *&c.* And *An.* 12 *Car.* 2. The Subſidies of Tonnage and Poundage, *&c.* were granted to King *Charles* during his Life; as they have been ſince to his Royal Succeſſors, down to his Majeſty King *Geo.* And many and various are the Duties of *Cuſtoms* granted on foreign Goods and Merchandize, in the Reigns of King *James* 2. K. *William*, Queen *Anne*, and his preſent Majeſty. Ships and Veſſels outward-bound are not to take in any Goods, 'till the Veſſel, *&c.* is entered with the Collector of the *Cuſtoms*; and before Departure, the Contents of the Lading is to be brought in under the Hands of the Laders, *&c.* Alſo when Ships arrive from beyond Sea, the Maſters are to make a true Entry upon Oath, of the Lading, Goods, Ship, *&c.* under the Penalty of 100 *l.* And if any concealed Goods are found after Clearing, for which the Duties have not been paid, the Maſter of the Veſſel ſhall likewiſe forfeit 100 *l.* *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. Keepers of Wharfs, Keys, *&c.* landing or ſhipping Goods, without the Preſence of ſome

Officer of the *Customs*, shall forfeit 100 *l.* And resisting Officers of the *Customs* in the Execution of their Office, is liable to a Fine not exceeding 100 *l. Stat. Ibid.* But by 6 *Geo.* Where Officers of the *Customs* are hindered in the Execution of their Duty, by Persons armed to the Number of Eight, the Offenders are to be transported for seven Years. If any Goods are put into any Vessel to be carried beyond Sea; or be brought from beyond Sea, and unshipped to be landed, the Duties not being paid nor agreed for at the Custom-House; the same shall be forfeited, one Moiety to the King, the other to the Seisor, &c. And by late Statutes, Foreign Goods taken in at Sea, by any Coasting Vessel, &c. shall be forfeited, and treble Value. There is a *Drawback* allowed Merchants for some Goods and Merchandize; and they have Allowances of so much *per Cent.* &c. out of the *Customs*, where Goods are defective, or receive Damage, &c.

Customs and Services, Belonging to Tenure of Lands, are such as Tenants owe unto their Lord; which being with-held from the Lord, he may have a Writ of *Customs and Services*. See *Consuetudinibus & Serviciis*.

Custos Brevium, Is the Principal Clerk belonging to the Court of *Common Pleas*, whose Office is to receive and keep all the Writs returnable in that Court, and put them upon Files, every Return by it self; and to receive of the *Prothonotaries* all the Records of *Nisi prius*, called the *Postea's*; for they are first brought in by the Clerks of Assise of every Circuit to the Prothonotary, who entered the Issue in the Causes, to enter the Judgment: And four Days after the Return thereof, the Prothonotary enters the Verdict and Judgment thereupon, into the Rolls of the Court; whereupon he afterwards delivers them over to the *Custos Brevium*, who binds them into a Bundle. He makes Entry likewise of all Writs of Covenant, and the Concord upon every Fine; and maketh forth Exemplifications, and Copies of all Writs and Records in his Office, and of all Fines levied. The *Fines* after they are engrossed, are divided between the *Custos Brevium* and the *Chirographer*; the Chirographer always keeps the Writ of Covenant and the Note, and the *Custos Brevium*, the Concord and Foot of the Fine; upon which Foot of the Fine, the Chirographer causeth the Proclamations to be indorsed, when they are proclaimed. This Officer is made by the King's Letters Patent: And in the Court of *King's Bench*, there is also a *Custos Brevium & Rotulorum*, who fileth such Writs as are in that Court filed, and all Warrants of Attorney, &c. and whose Business it is to make out the Records of *Nisi prius*, &c.

Custos Placitorum Coronæ, An Officer which seems to be the same with him we now call *Custos Rotulorum*. Bract. lib. 2. c. 5.

Custos Rotulorum, Is he who hath the Custody of the Rolls or Records of the Sessions of the Peace, and also of the Commission of the Peace it self. He is always a Justice of the Peace of the *Quorum* in the County where appointed; and is usually some Person of Quality: But he is rather termed an Officer or Minister, than a Judge. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 4. *cap.* 3. *p.* 373. The *Custos Rotulorum* in every County is appointed by a Writing signed by the King's Hand, which shall be a Warrant to the Lord Chancellor to put him in Commission: And he may execute his Office by Deputy; and hath Power to appoint the Clerk of the Peace, &c. *Stat.* 37 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 1. By Stat. 1 *W. & M. c.* 21. The *Custos Rotulorum* is to nominate and appoint the Clerk of the Peace; but not to sell the Place, on Pain of forfeiting the Office of *Custos Rotulorum*, and other Penalties, &c.

Custos of the Spiritualities, (*Custos Spiritualitatis*) Is he that exerciseth the Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of a Diocese, during the Vacancy of any See; who with us in *England*, is the Archbishop by Prescription: But (according to *Gwin*) some Deans and Chapters challenge this Right by ancient Charters from the Kings of this Land. *Cowel.*

Custos of the Temporalities, (*Custos Temporalium*) The Person to whose Custody a vacant See or Abbey was committed by the King, as supreme Lord; who, as a Steward of the Goods and Profits, was to give an Account to the *Escheator*, and he into the *Exchequer*. His Trust continued till the Vacancy was supplied, and the Successor obtained the King's Writ *De Restitutione Temporalium*, which was usually after Consecration.

Cut-purse. If any Person *clam & secrete* and without the Knowledge of another, cut his Purse, or pick his Pocket, and steal from thence to the Value of 12 *d.* it is Felony excluded Clergy. 8 *Eliz.* 3 *Inst.* 68. See *Felony*.

Cuts, Flat-bottomed Boats, built low and commodiously, used in the Channel for transporting of Horses. *Stow. Annal. p.* 412.

Cutter of the Tallies, Is an Officer of the Exchequer, to whom it belongs to provide Wood for the *Tallies*, and to cut the Sum paid upon them, &c.

Cyclas, A long Garment, close upwards, and open or large below. *Matt. Paris. Anno* 1236. speaking of the Citizens of *London*, tells us, they were *Sericis vestimentis ornati*, Cycladibus *auri textis circundati*.

Cynebote. This Word signifies the same with *Cenegild.* Blount.

Cyricbryce, (Sax.) *Irruptio in Ecclesiam.* Leg. Eccl. Canuti Regis.

D.

Dagus or Deis, The chief or upper Table in a Monastery; from a Cloth called *Dais*, with which the Tables of Kings were covered.

Dakir. The Stat. 51 H. 3. *De Compositione Ponderum & Mensurarum* ascertains a *Last* of Hides to consist of twenty *Dakirs*, and every *Dakir* of ten Hides. See *Dicker*.

Dalmatica, A Garment with large open Sleeves, at first worn only by *Bishops*, tho' since made a Distinction of Degrees; so called, because it came originally from *Dalmatia*.

Dalus, Dailus, Daila, A certain Measure of Land. —— *Et totam* Dailam *Marisci tam de rossa quam de prato, &c. Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *p.* 211. In some Places it is taken for a Ditch or *Vale*, whence comes *Dale:* The *Dali prati* have been esteemed such narrow Slips of Pasture, left between the ploughed Furrows in arable Land, which in some Parts of *England* are still called *Doles:* The old Brit. *Dol*, was a *Vale*; and the present *Welch* use this Word for a low Meadow by the River Side. And this seems to be the original Name and Nature of *Deal* in *Kent*, where *Cæsar* landed, and fought the *Britains:* Cæsar *ad* Dole *Bellum pugnavit.* Nennius.

Damage, (*Damnum*) Signifies generally any Hurt or Hinderance that a Man receives in his Eſtate: But particularly, a Part of what the Jurors are to inquire of and bring in, when an Action paſſeth for the Plaintiff: For after Verdict given of the principal Cauſe, the Jury are asked touching *Coſts* and *Damages*, which comprehend a Recompence for what the Plaintiff hath ſuffered, by Means of the Wrong done him by the Defendant. *Co. Litt.* 257. This Word *Damage* is taken in the Law, in two ſeveral Significations, the one *Properly* and *Generally*, the other *Relatively*: *Properly*, as it is in Caſes wherein *Damages* are founded upon the Statute of 2 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 1. and 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 9. where *Coſts* are included within the Word *Damages*, and taken as *Damages*: But when the Plaintiff declares for the Wrong done to him, to the *Damage* of ſuch a Sum, this is to be taken *relatively* for the Wrong which paſſed before the Writ brought, and is aſſeſſed by Reaſon of the foregoing Treſpaſs, and cannot extend to Coſts of Suit, which are future and of another Nature. 10 *Rep.* 116, 117. Greater Coſts may be given in ſome Caſes, than the *Damages* laid in the Plaintiff's Declaration; for the Plaintiff's Declaration is only for the *Damage* done him by the Defendant: But the Coſts are given in Reſpect of the Plaintiff's Suit to recover his *Damages*, which may be ſometimes greater than the *Damage*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 384. Where the Plaintiff ſhall have no more Coſts than *Damages*, unleſs the Jury finds more than 40 *s.* in Actions of Treſpaſs, on the Caſe, &c. See Stat. 43 *Eliz. c.* 6. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 16. In Action upon the Caſe, the Jury may find leſs *Damages* than the Plaintiff lays in his Declaration; though they cannot find more than is laid therein; if they do, it is Error: But Coſts may be encreaſed beyond the Sum mentioned in the Declaration for *Damages*: Alſo the Plaintiff may releaſe Part of the *Damages*, upon entring up his Judgment. 10 *Rep.* 115. In Actions upon any Bond or penal Sum for Nonperformance of Covenants, the Jury ſhall aſſeſs *Damages* for thoſe the Plaintiff ſhould prove broken; and the Plaintiff may aſſign as many Breaches as he thinks fit. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 11. *Damages* are not to be given for that which is not contained in the Plaintiff's Declaration; and only for what is materially alledged. 1 *Lill.* 381. In perſonal and mix'd Actions, *Damages* were recovered at Common Law: But in real Actions, no *Damages* were recoverable, becauſe none were demanded by the Court or Writ; whereas in Actions Perſonal, the Plaintiff counts *Ad Dampnum* for the Injury; and if he recovers no *Damages*, he hath no Coſts. 10 *Rep.* 111, 117. In a perſonal Action, the Plaintiff ſhall recover *Damages* only for the Tort done before the Action brought; and therein the Plaintiff counts for his *Damage*: In a real Action, he recovers his *Damages* pending the Writ; and therefore never counts for his *Damage*. 10 *Rep.* 117. By the Stat. of *Glouc.* 6 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 1. *Damages* are given in real Actions, Aſſiſes of *Novel Diſſeiſin*, *Mort d'Anceſtor*, &c. and ſhall be recovered againſt the Alienee of a Diſſeiſor, as well as againſt the Diſſeiſor himſelf: And the Demandant ſhall have of the Tenant likewiſe Coſts of Suit; but not Expences of Trouble and Loſs of Time. 2 *Inſt.* 288. If the Diſſeiſor make a Feoffment in Fee, and the Diſſeiſee dieth, the Heir of the Diſſeiſee ſhall not recover *Damages* againſt the Alienee, becauſe that Branch of the Stat. 6 *Ed.* 1. only provides for the Diſſeiſee's Remedy againſt the Alienee, and not for his Heirs; though if a Perſon be diſſeiſed, and the Diſſeiſee dies, his Heirs ſhall recover *Damages* againſt the Diſſeiſor, from the Death of his Anceſtor. 2 *Inſt.* 286. And it is a Rule upon this Statute, that in none of the Writs or Actions therein mentioned, the Demandant ſhall recover *Damages* but from the Death of his next immediate Anceſtor. *Ibid.* 288. For the Inſufficiency of the Diſſeiſor, the Tenant ſhall anſwer the *Damages* by this Act: And if the Diſſeiſor be able to yield Part, and not the whole *Damages*, both the Diſſeiſor and Tenant ſhall be charged; and Judgment is given againſt the Diſſeiſor, and againſt the Tenant generally. 2 *Inſt.* 284. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 448. When *Damages* double or treble are given in an Action newly created by Statute; if no Damages were formerly recoverable, there the Demandant or Tenant ſhall recover thoſe *Damages* only, and ſhall not have Coſts, being a new Creation in Recompence where there was none before: As upon the Stat. 1 & 2 *P.* & *M.* for driving of Diſtreſſes out of the Hundred, &c. whereby *Damages* are given, the Plaintiff ſhall recover no Coſts, only his *Damages*, becauſe this Action is newly given. But in an Action upon the Stat. 8 *H.* 6. of Forcible Entry, which giveth treble *Damages*, the Plaintiff ſhall recover his *Damages* and his Coſts to the Treble, by Reaſon he was entitled to ſingle *Damages* before by the Common Law; and the Statute, as Part of the *Damages*, encreaſes the Coſts to treble; and when a Statute increaſes *Damages*, Coſts ſhall likewiſe be increaſed. 2 *Inſt.* 289. 10 *Rep.* 116. In ſome Caſes, double, treble *Damages*, &c. are allowed: For not ſetting forth Tithes; Diſtreſſes wrongfully taken; Reſcous, &c. Treble *Damages* are incurred by Statute. But if it be not found by the Jury that the Plaintiff hath ſuſtained ſome *Damage* in Caſes where treble *Damages*, &c. are inflicted by Law, no *Damages* can be awarded. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 449. No *Damages* could be recovered at the Common Law, but againſt the wrong Doer, and by him to whom the Wrong was done. 2 *Inſt.* 284. *Damages* ſhall be recovered in Writ of Admeaſurement of Dower; but not in Writ of Admeaſurement of Paſture. 2 *Danv.* 457. In Writ of Partition, by one Coparcener againſt another, 'tis ſaid no *Damages* ſhall be had: In a Formedon, no *Damages* ſhall be recovered; ſo in a *Nuper Obiit*, Writ of Account, Writ of Execution, &c. *Ibid.* 455, 456. Where *Damages* are awarded for Delay of Execution, and being kept out of the Money, they are uſually aſſeſſed by allowing the Party what lawful Intereſt he might have. 1 *Salk.* 208. In real Actions, *Damages* are aſſeſſed by Writ of Enquiry: When the Jury find the Iſſue for the Plaintiff, they are to aſſeſs the *Damages*. And in Actions upon the Caſe, &c. where *Damages* are uncertain, it is left to the Jury to enquire of and tax them: In Debt, which appears certain to the Court what it is, the *Damages* aſſeſſed by the Jury are ſmall, and the Maſter in *B. R.* taxeth the Coſts; which is added thereto, and called *Damages*. 1 *Lill.* 390. When Judgment is given by Default, in Action of Debt, the Court is to aſſeſs the *Damages*, and not the Jury: So if Judgment by *Nil dicit*, in Action of Debt. And if on Demurrer for taking Goods, &c. it is adjudged for the Plaintiff, though *Damages* are found by Writ of Enquiry, the Court may increaſe or mitigate the *Damages*; becauſe the

the Court might have awarded them without ſuch Writ. 2 *Danv.* 452. In Batteries and Wounding, the Court may increaſe *Damages* given by the Jury, on View of the Wound, or upon Affidavits made thereof, *&c.* But it is ſaid, the Courts at *Weſtminſter* only can increaſe *Damages* in Action of Aſſault and Wounding on View, *&c.* and not Juſtices of *Niſi Prius*; though they may endorſe the Evidence on the *Poſtea*, and on ſuch Evidence the *Damages* may be increaſed in the Courts above. 3 *Salk.* 115. If *Damages* are too ſmall, the Court hath Power to increaſe them: Or if the Jury aſſeſs no *Damages*, where Verdict is found for the Plaintiff in Action of Debt on Bond, *&c.* the Court may tax the *Damages*; though 'tis otherwiſe in Action on the Caſe, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 200. 2 *Danv.* 449. It has been holden that the Judges may increaſe, but not decreaſe *Damages*; and this is, becauſe the Party may have an Attaint. 2 *Danv.* 452. But where exceſſive *Damages* have been given, or there hath been any Miſdemeanor in executing a Writ of Enquiry; the Court hath ſometimes relieved the Defendant by a new Writ of Enquiry. 2 *Danv.* 464. And where *Damages* are exceſſive, on Motion the Defendant may have a new Trial. *Style* 465. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 587. In Battery, Impriſonment, and taking of Goods, againſt three Perſons; one commits the Battery, another the Impriſonment, the Third takes the Goods, all at one Time, all are Guilty and to be charged in *Damages*. 3 *Lev.* 324. But if ſeveral *Damages* are given, the Plaintiff ſhall have *Damages* but of one of them, *&c.* 10 *Rep.* 66, 69. In Treſpaſs againſt two, one comes and pleads Not guilty, and it is found againſt him; and afterwards another comes and pleads the like, and is found guilty by another Inqueſt; in this Caſe, the firſt Jury ſhall aſſeſs all the *Damages* for the Treſpaſs. *New Nat. Br.* 236. Treſpaſs againſt divers Defendants, they plead not Guilty ſeverally, and the Jury finds them all Guilty: The Jury muſt aſſeſs the *Damages* jointly, for it is but one entire Treſpaſs, and made joint by the Declaration: But if in Treſpaſs againſt two, the Jury finds one Guilty of the Treſpaſs at one Time, and the other guilty thereof at another Time, there ſeveral *Damages* may be aſſeſſed. Tho' if the Plaintiff himſelf confeſſes that they committed the Treſpaſs ſeverally, then the Writ ſhall abate. 11 *Rep.* 5. *Damages* may be ſeveral, where one Action of Treſpaſs is brought for two ſeveral Treſpaſſes: And in Action on the Caſe, *Damages* are diviſible, and may be apportioned according to the Wrong. 1 *Saund.* 268. Alſo in Action on the Caſe upon two Promiſes, entire *Damages* may be given; tho' it be inſiſted that *Damages* ſhould be ſeveral upon each Promiſe. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 423. But if Action is brought for two ſeveral Cauſes of Action, one of which is not actionable, if entire *Damages* are given, the Verdict is void: *Contra* if the *Damages* are ſevered. And where *Damages* are entirely aſſeſſed, and they ought not to be given for ſome Part; no Judgment can be given on the Verdict. 10 *Rep.* 130.

Damage-cleer, (*Damna Clericorum*) Was a Fee aſſeſſed by the tenth Part in the *Common Pleas*, and of the twentieth Part in the *King's Bench* and *Exchequer*, out of all *Damages*, exceeding five Marks, recovered in thoſe Courts, in Actions upon the Caſe, Covenant, Treſpaſs, Battery, *&c.* wherein the *Damages* were uncertain; which the Plaintiff was obliged to pay to the *Prothonotary*, or the Chief Officer of the Court wherein recovered, before he could have Execution for the *Damages*: This was originally a Gratuity given to the *Prothonotaries* and their Clerks, for drawing ſpecial Writs and Pleadings; it is taken away by Stat. 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6.

Damage-feſant, or *Faiſant*, Is when a Stranger's Beaſts are found in another Perſon's Ground without his Leave or Licence, and there doing *Damage*, by Feeding or otherwiſe, to the Graſs, Corn, Woods, *&c.* In which Caſe, the Tenant whom they damage, may diſtrain and impound them, as well by Night as in the Day, leaſt the Beaſts eſcape before taken; which may not be done for Rent, Services, *&c.* only in the Day-time. *Stat.* 51 *Hen.* 3. 1 *Inſt.* 142. If a Man takes my Cattle, and puts them into the Land of another, the Tenant of the Land may take theſe Cattle *Damage-feſant*, tho' I who was the Owner, was not privy to the Cattle's being there *Damage-feſant*; and he may keep them againſt me till Satisfaction of the *Damages*. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 634. But if one comes to diſtrain *Damage-feſant*, and to ſeiſe the Cattle, and the Owner drives them out before they are taken, he cannot diſtrain them *Damage-feſant*, but is put to his Action of Treſpaſs; for the Cattle ought to be actually upon the Land *Damage-feſant*, at the Time of the Diſtreſs. 1 *Inſt.* 161. 9 *Rep.* 22. Beaſts belonging to the Plough, or Beaſts of Husbandry, Sheep, Horſes joined to a Cart, and 'tis ſaid a Horſe with a Rider on it, may be diſtrained *Damage-feſant*, though not for Rent, *&c.* 1 *Sid.* 422, 440. But the Owner may tender Amends, before the Cattle are impounded; and then the Detainer is unlawful: Alſo if when impounded the Pound-Door is open, the Owner may take them out. 5 *Rep.* 76. A Greyhound may be taken *Damage-feſant*, running after Conies in a Warren: So a Man may take a Ferret that another hath brought into his Warren, and taken Conies with. If a Perſon brings Nets and Gins through my Warren, I cannot take them out of his Hands. 2 *Danv.* 633. But if Men are rowing upon my Water, and endeavouring with Nets to catch Fiſh in my ſeveral Piſcary, I may take their Oars and Nets, and detain them as *Damage-feſant*, to ſtop their further Fiſhing; tho' I cannot cut their Nets. *Cro. Car.* 228.

Dam, A Boundary, or Confinement; as to *dam* up, or *dam* out: *Infra Damnum ſuum*, within the Bounds or Limits of his own Property or Juriſdiction. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 37.

Damſella, A light Damoſel or Miſs. *Stat.* 12 *Ed.* 1. See *Pimp Tenure.*

Damnum abſque injuria. If one Man keeps a School in ſuch a Place, another may do ſo likewiſe in the ſame Place, though he draw away the Scholars from the other School; and this is *Damnum abſque injuria*; but he muſt not do any Thing to diſturb the other School. 3 *Salk.* 10.

Dan. Anciently the better Sort of Men in this Kingdom had the Title of *Dan*; as the Spaniards *Don*, from the Lat. *Dominus.*

Danegelt or **Dane-geld**, (*Danegildum*) Is compounded of the Words *Dane* and *Gelt*, the latter in *Dutch* ſignifying Money; and was a Tax or Tribute of 1 *s.* and after of 2 *s.* upon every Hide of Land through the Realm, laid upon our Anceſtors the *Saxons* by the *Danes*, when they lorded it here. *Cambd. Brit.* 83, 142. According to ſome Accounts, this Tax was levied for clearing the Seas of *Daniſh* Pirates; which heretofore greatly annoyed our Coaſts: But King *Etheldred* being much

much diſtreſſed by the continual Invaſions of the *Danes*, to procure his Peace, was compelled to charge his People with very heavy Payments, called *Danegelt*, which he paid to the *Danes* at ſeveral Times. *Hoveden par. poſt. Annal.* 344. *Ingulph.* 510. *Selden's Mare Clauſ.* 190. This *Danegelt* was releaſed by St. *Edward the Confeſſor*; but levied again by *William* the Firſt and Second: Then it was releaſed again by King *Henry* the Firſt, and finally by King *Stephen*. *Blount.* It is probable that this ancient Tax might be a Precedent for our *Land-Tax* of 3 *s.* and 4 *s.* in the Pound, when firſt granted.

Danelage, Was the Law of the *Danes* when they governed a third Part of this Kingdom. See *Merchenlage.*

Dapifer, (*à Dapes ferendo*) Was at firſt a Domeſtick Officer, like unto our *Steward of the Houſhold*; or rather *Clerk of the Kitchen*: But by Degrees it was uſed for any fiduciary Servant, eſpecially the Chief Steward or Head Bailiff of an Honour or Manor. There is Mention made in our ancient Records of *Dapifer Regis*; which is taken for Steward of the King's Houſhold. *Cowel.*

Dardus, i. e. A Dart: In *Wales* an Oak is called a *Dar.*

Dare ad Remanentiam, To give away in Fee, or for ever. *Glanv. lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. This ſeems to be only of a *Remainder.*

Darrein, Is a Corruption from the Fr. *Dernier*, *viz. Ultimus*; in which Senſe we uſe it: As *Darrein Continuance*, &c.

Darrein Preſentment, (*Ultima Præſentatio*) See *Aſſiſe of Darrein Preſentment.*

Date of a Deed, Is the Deſcription of the Time, *viz.* the Day, Month, Year of our Lord, Year of the Reign, &c. in which the Deed was made. 1 *Inſt.* 6. But the *ancient* Deeds had no *Dates*, only of the Month and the Year; to ſignify that they were not made in Haſte, or in the Space of a Day, but upon longer and more mature Deliberation. *Blount.* If in the *Date* of a Deed, the Year of the Lord is right, tho' the Year of the King's Reign be miſtaken, it ſhall not hurt it. *Cro. Jac.* 261. A Deed was *dated* 30th *March*, 1701. without *Anno Domini* and *Anno Regni*; and it was adjudged that both the Year of the Lord and of the King, were implicitly in the Deed. 2 *Salk.* 658. A Deed is good, tho' it hath no *Date* of the Day or Place, or if the *Date* be miſtaken, or though it hath an impoſſible *Date*, as the 30th of *February*, &c. But he that doth plead ſuch a Deed, without any *Date*, or with an impoſſible *Date*, muſt ſet forth the Time when it was delivered. 2 *Rep.* 5. 1 *Inſt.* 46. If no *Date* of a Deed be ſet forth, it ſhall be intended that it had none; and in ſuch Caſe 'tis good from the Delivery; for every Deed or Writing hath a *Date* in Law, and that is the Day on which it is delivered: And a Deed is no Deed till the Delivery, and that is the *Date* of it. *Mod. Ca.* 244. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 595. An impoſſible *Date* of a Bond, &c. is no *Date* at all; but the Plaintiff muſt declare on the Bond as made at a certain Time: And if the expreſs *Date* be inſenſible, the real *Date* is the Delivery. 2 *Salk.* 463. Where there is none, or an impoſſible *Date*, the Plaintiff may count of any *Date.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 393. If there be a miſtaken *Date* as to the King's Reign, &c. or a *Date* be impoſſible, &c. the Plaintiff may ſurmiſe a legal *Date* in the Declaration, whereupon the Defendant is to anſwer to the Deed, and not the *Date.* *Yelv.* 194. If a Deed bears *Date* at a Place out of the Realm, it may be averred that the Place mentioned in the Deed, is in ſome County in *England*; and here the Place is not traverſable; without this the Deed cannot be tried. 1 *Inſt.* 261. A Deed may be *dated* at one Time, and ſealed and delivered at another: But every Deed ſhall be intended to be delivered on the ſame Day it bears *Date*, unleſs the contrary is proved. 2 *Inſt.* 674. Tho' there can be no Delivery of a Deed before the Day of the *Date*; yet after there may. *Yelv.* 138. So that a Deed may be *dated* back on a Time paſt, but not at a Day to come. See *Deed.*

Dative or **Datif**, (*Dativus*) Signifies that may be given or diſpoſed of at Will and Pleaſure. *Stat.* 9 *R.* 2. *c.* 4.

Davata terræ, **Davach**, A Portion of Land ſo called in *Scotland.* Skene.

Day, (*Dies*) Is a certain Space of Time, containing twenty-four Hours; and if a Fact be done in the Night, you muſt ſay in Law Proceedings *in Nocte ejuſdem Diei. Dierum alii ſunt* Naturales, *alii* Artificiales: *Dies Naturalis, conſtat de* 24 *horis, & continet Diem Solarem & Noctem, & eſt ſpacium in quo ſol progreditur ab Oriente in Occidentem, & ab occidente iterum in Orientem: Dies Artificialis, ſive ſolaris, incipit in ortu ſolis & deſinit in occaſu.* 1 *Inſt.* 135. By this Deſcription, the *natural Day* conſiſts of twenty-four Hours, and contains the ſolar *Day* and the Night: And the *artificial Day* begins from the Riſing of the Sun, and ends when it ſets. *Day* in legal Underſtanding, is the *Day of Appearance* of the Parties, or Continuance of the Suit where a *Day* is given, &c. And there is a *Day* of Appearance in Court by the Writ, and by the Roll; by Writ, when the Sheriff returns the Writ; by the Roll, when he hath a Day by the Roll, and the Sheriff returns not the Writ, there the Defendant to ſave his Freehold, prevent Loſs of Iſſues, Impriſonment, &c. may appear by the *Day* he hath by the Roll. 1 *Inſt.* 135. In real Actions there are *Dies communes*, common *Days*; and in all Summons there muſt be fifteen *Days* after the Summons before the Appearance: Alſo before the Statute of *Articuli ſuper Chartas*, in all Summons and Attachment in Plea of Land, there ſhould be contained fifteen *Days.* 1 *Inſt.* 134. As to Offences in B. R. if the Offence be committed in another County than where the Court ſits, and the Indictment be removed by *Certiorari*, there muſt be fifteen *Days* between every Proceſs and the Return thereof; but if it be committed in the ſame County where the Bench ſits, they may ſit *de Die in Diem*; but this they will very rarely do. *Ibid.* There is a *Day* called *Dies ſpeciales*, as in an Aſſiſe in the King's Bench or Common Pleas, the Attachment need not be fifteen *Days* before the Appearance; otherwiſe it is before Juſtices aſſigned: But generally in Aſſiſes the Judges may give a ſpecial *Day* at their Pleaſure, and are not bound to the common *Days*; and theſe *Days* they may give as well out of Term as within. There is alſo a *Day* of Grace, *Dies Gratiæ*, and generally this is granted by the Court at the Prayer of the Demandant or Plaintiff, in whoſe Delay it is: But it is never granted where the King is Party by *Aid Prier* of the Tenant or Defendant; nor where any Lord of Parliament or Peer of the Realm is Tenant or Defendant. And ſometimes the *Day* that is *quarto die poſt*, is called *Dies Gratiæ*; for the very *Day* of Return is the *Day* in Law, and to that *Day* the Judgment hath Relation, but no

Default ſhall be recorded till the fourth *Day* be paſt; unleſs it be in a Writ of Right, where the Law alloweth no *Day* but the *Day* of the Return. 1 *Inſt.* 135. There are ſeveral *Return-Days* in the Terms; and if either of them happen upon a *Sunday*, the *Day* following is taken inſtead of it: For *Sunday* is *Dies non Juridicus*; and ſo is *Aſcenſion-Day* in *Eaſter* Term, St. *John Baptiſt* in *Trinity* Term, *All-Saints* and *All-Souls* in *Michaelmas* Term, and the *Purification* of the Virgin *Mary* in *Hillary* Term. 2 *Inſt.* 264. *Days in Bank* are *Days* ſet down by Statute, or Order of the Court, when Writs ſhall be returned, or when the Party ſhall appear upon the Writ ſerved. *Stat.* 51 *Hen.* 3. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 21. And by the Statute *de Anno Biſſextili* 21 *H.* 3. the *Day* increaſing in the Leap-Year, and the *Day* next going before, are to be accounted but one *Day*. It is ſaid commonly that the *Day* of *Niſi prius*, and the *Day in Bank*, is all one *Day*; but this is to be underſtood as to Pleading, not to other Purpoſes. 1 *Inſt.* 135. If a Defendant appears, and the Court gives a *Day* to another Term; at which *Day* he makes Default, no Judgment ſhall be given, but Proceſs ſhall be awarded in this Caſe. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 476. But if after Iſſue found for the Plaintiff at the *Niſi prius*, if a *Day* be given *in Banco*, and the Defendant makes Default, Judgment ſhall be given againſt him. *Ibid.* 477. To be diſmiſſed *without Day*, is to be finally diſmiſſed the Court: And when the Juſtices before whom Cauſes were depending, do not come on the *Day* to which they were continued, whether ſuch Abſence be occaſioned by Death or otherwiſe, they are ſaid to be *put without Day*: But may be revived or re-continued by Re-ſummons, Re-attachment, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 300. Alſo by the Common Law, all Proceedings upon any Indictment, &c. whereon no Judgment had been given, were determined by the Demiſe of the King, and nothing remained but the Indictment, Original Writ, &c. which were put *without Day*, till recontinued by Re-attachment to bring in the Defendants to plead *de novo*: But this is remedied by Stat. 4 & 5 *W.* 3. *c.* 18. and 1 *Ann. c.* 8. by which ſuch Proceſs, &c. are to continue in the ſame Force after the King s Demiſe, as they would have done if he had lived.

Day-light. In Reſpect to *Day-light*, before *Sun-riſing* and after *Sun ſetting*, is accounted Part of the Day by the Common Law; as to *Robberies* committed in the Day-time, when the Hundred is liable. 7 *Rep.* 6. The Law regularly rejects all Fractions and Diviſions of a *Day*, for the Incertainty. 5 *Rep.* 1. 1 *Inſt.* 135. See *Computation.*

Days-man. In the *North* of *England*, an Arbitrator or elected Judge is uſually termed a *Dies-man* or *Days-man*: And Dr. *Hammond* ſaith, that the Word *Day* in all Idioms ſignifies Judgment.

Dayeria, *Dairy*, from *Day*, *Deie*, Sax. *Dag*, was at firſt the *Daily* Yield of Milch-Cows, or Profit made of them. In *Lorrain* and *Champaign* they uſe the Word *Dayer*, for the Meeting of the *Day* labouring Women to give an Account of their daily Work, and receive the Wages of it. A *Dairy* in the *North* is called *Milkneſs*; as the *Dairy-maid* is in all Parts a *Milk-maid*: She is termed *Androchia* by *Fleta*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 87. —— *Compotus* Henrici D. & Johannæ *uxoris ſuæ de omnibus Exitibus & Proventibus de* Dayri *Domini Prioris de* Burnceſtre. *Paroch. Antiq.* 548.

Daywere of Land. As much arable Land as could be ploughed up in one Day's Work; or one *Journey*, as the Farmers ſtill call it. Hence any young Artificer who aſſiſts a Maſter Workman in *Daily* Labour, is called a *Journey-man*. —— *Confirmavi Abbati & Conventui de* Rading, *tres Acras & ſexdecim* Daywere, *de terra Arabili.* Cartular. Rading. M.S. f. 90.

Deadly Feud, Is a Profeſſion of an irreconcileable Hatred, till a Perſon is revenged even by the Death of his Enemy. It is mentioned in Stat. 43 *Eliz. c.* 13. And ſuch Enmity and Revenge were allowed by the old *Saxon* Laws; for where any Man was killed, if a pecuniary Satisfaction was not made to the Kindred of the Slain, it was lawful for them to take up Arms againſt the Murderer, and revenge themſelves on him: And this is called *Deadly Feud*; which 'tis conjectured was the Original of an *Appeal. Blount.* Vide *Feud.*

Dead Pledge, (*Mortuum vadium*) A Pledge of Lands or Goods. See *Mortgage.*

Deafforeſted. This Word ſignifies *Diſcharged* from being *Foreſt*; or that is freed and exempted from the Foreſt Laws. 17 *Car.* 1. *cap.* 16. —— Johannes *Dei Gratia*, &c. *Volumus & firmiter præcipimus quod* Foreſta *de* Brerewood & *homines in illa manentes & hæredes eorum ſint* Deafforeſtati *imperpetuum*, &c. *Dat.* 13 Martii *Anno Regni noſtri* 5. — There is likewiſe uſed the Word *Deawarrenata*, as well as *Deafforeſtata*; which is when a *Warren* is *diſwarrened*, or broke up and laid in Common. King *Henry* the Third, in a Charter to the Citizens of *London*, grants to them, —— *Quod tota Warrena de* Stanes *cum pertin. ſuis ſit* Dewarrenata & Deafforeſtata *in perpetuum.* Placit. temp. Ed. 1. *and* Ed. 2. M.S. fol. 144.

Dean, (*Decanus*, from the *Greek* Δέκα, *Decem*) Is an Eccleſiaſtical Governor or Dignitary, ſo called as he preſides over ten Canons or Prebendaries at the leaſt. And we call him a *Dean*, that is next under the Biſhop, and Chief of the Chapter, ordinarily in a Cathedral Church; the Reſt of the Society being called *Capitulum*, the Chapter. As there are two Foundations of Cathedral Churches in *England*, the Old and the New, the New erected by King *Hen.* 8. ſo there are two Means of creating theſe *Deans*: For thoſe of the old Foundation, as the *Dean of St. Pauls*, *York*, &c. are exalted to their Dignity much like Biſhops; the King firſt ſending out his *Conge d' Eſlire* to the Chapter, and the Chapter then chuſing, the King afterwards yielding his Royal Aſſent, and the Biſhop confirming him, and giving his Mandate to inſtal him: Thoſe of the new Foundation, whoſe Deaneries were tranſlated from Priories and Convents, to *Dean* and Chapter, as the *Deans* of *Canterbury*, *Durham*, *Ely*, *Norwich*, *Wincheſter*, &c. are donative, and inſtalled by a ſhorter Courſe, by Virtue of the King's Letters Patent, without either Election or Confirmation; and are viſitable only by the Lord Chancellor, or by ſpecial Commiſſion from the King: But the Letters Patent are preſented to the Biſhop for Inſtitution, and a Mandate for Inſtalment goes forth. 1 *Inſt.* 95. *Davis* 46, 47. There are ſome Cathedral Churches which never had a *Dean*; as that of St. *David* and *Landaff*, where the Biſhop is Head of the Chapter, and in his Abſence the Archdeacon: And there is alſo a *Dean* without a Chapter, ſuch as the *Dean* of *Battel* in *Suſſex*: Then there is

is a *Dean* without a Juriſdiction, as the *Dean* of the *Chapel Royal*, &c. In which Senſe this Word is applied to the Chief of certain *peculiar* Churches or Chapels. *Nec Collegio alicui præfecti, nec Juriſdictione ulla Donati, nomine tamen velut honoris gratiâ inſignes. Spelm.* There are four Sorts of *Deans*; a *Dean* who hath a Chapter, ſuch as the *Dean* of *Canterbury*, &c. a *Dean* without a Chapter, as the *Dean* of *Bocking*, who hath a Court and Juriſdiction to hold Plea of all Eccleſiaſtical Matters ariſing in ſeveral Pariſhes within his Peculiar; and who is conſtituted by Commiſſion from the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, like to the *Dean of the Arches*. The *Dean* of *Battel*, which was founded by *William* the Firſt, ſtiled the Conqueror, hath Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction within the Liberty of *Battel*, and is preſentable by the Duke of *Montague*, and inſtituted and inducted by the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*; but not ſubject to his Viſitation. And *Rural Deans*, who had firſt Juriſdiction over Deaneries, as every Dioceſe is divided into Archdeaconries and Deaneries; but afterwards their Power was diminiſhed, and they were only the Biſhops Subſtitutes to grant Letters of Adminiſtration, Probate of Wills, &c. And now their Office is wholly extinguiſhed, for the Archdeacons and Chancellors of Biſhops, execute the Authority which rural *Deans* had thro' all the Dioceſes of *England*. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 596, 597. There are likewiſe *Deputy Deans*; and *Commendatory Deans*, who cannot confirm any Grants, &c. But a Commendatory *Dean* may with the Chapter chuſe a Biſhop. And if a *Dean* be elected Biſhop, and before Conſecration doth obtain Diſpenſation to hold his Deanery *in Commendam*, ſuch *Dean* may well confirm, &c. for his old Title remains, and therefore Confirmations and other Acts done by him as *Dean*, are good in Law. *Latch.* 237, 250. *Palm. Rep.* 460. A *Dean* and Chapter are the Biſhop's Council, to aſſiſt him in the Affairs of Religion, &c. to conſult in deciding difficult Controverſies, and conſent to every Grant which the Biſhop ſhall make to bind his Succeſſors, &c. Though they have nothing to do with what he doth as Ordinary. *Dyer* 233. A *Dean* that is ſolely ſeiſed of a diſtinct Poſſeſſion, hath an abſolute Fee in him as well as a Biſhop. 1 *Inſt.* 325. As a Deanery is a ſpiritual Dignity, a Man cannot be *Dean* and Prebendary in the ſame Church. *Dyer* 273. See *Chapter*.

Death of Perſons. There is a *natural* Death of a Man, and a *civil* Death: Natural, where Nature it ſelf expires and extinguiſhes; and Civil is where a Man is not actually dead, but is adjudged ſo by Law; as where he enters into Religion, &c. If any Perſon for whoſe Life any Eſtate hath been granted, remain beyond Sea, or be otherwiſe abſent ſeven Years, and no Proof made of his being Living, ſuch Perſon ſhall be accounted naturally dead; though if the Party be after proved living at the Time of Eviction of any Perſon, then the Tenant, &c. may reenter, and recover the Profits. *Stat.* 19 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6. And Perſons in Reverſion, or Remainder, &c. after the Death of another, upon Affidavit that they have Cauſe to believe ſuch other dead, may move the Lord Chancellor to order the Perſon to be produced; and if he be not produced, he ſhall be taken as dead; and thoſe Claiming may enter, &c. 6 *Ann. c.* 18. In Law Proceedings, the Death of either Party, between the Verdict and Judgment, ſhall not be Error; ſo as Judgment be entered in two Terms. 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 8. Where on the Death of Parties to a Suit, the Writ, &c. ſhall abate, ſee 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 10. and *Abatement*: Death of Judges, &c. Vide *Day*.

De bene eſſe. To take or to do any Thing *de bene eſſe*, is in Law Signification to accept or allow it as *well* done for the Preſent; but when it comes to be more fully examined or tried, to ſtand or fall according to the Merit of the Thing in its Nature. As in *Chancery*, upon Motion to have one of the leſs principal Defendants in a Cauſe examined as a Witneſs, the Court (not then thoroughly examining the Juſtice of it, or not hearing what may be objected on the other Side) will often order ſuch a Defendant to be examined *de bene eſſe*, *viz.* That his Depoſitions ſhall be taken, and allowed or ſuppreſſed at the Hearing of the Cauſe, upon the full Debate of the Matter, as the Court ſhall think fit; but in the Interim, they have a *Well-being*, or conditional Allowance. 3 *Cro.* 68. Where a Complainant's Witneſſes are aged, or ſick, or going beyond Sea, whereby the Plaintiff thinks he is in Danger of loſing their Teſtimony, the Court of Chancery will order them to be examined *de bene eſſe*; ſo as to be valid, if the Plaintiff hath not an Opportunity of examining them afterwards; as if they die before Anſwer, or do not return, &c. In either of which Caſes, the Depoſitions taken may be made Uſe of in the Court of Chancery, or at Law: But if the Parties be alive and well, or do return, &c. after Anſwer, theſe Depoſitions are not to be of Force, for the Witneſſes muſt be re-examined. *Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *pag.* 232.

Debenture, A Soldier's *Debenture* (*Stipendia Debita*) is in the Nature of a Bond or Bill, to charge the Government to pay the *Soldier-Creditor*, or his Aſſigns, the Sum due upon the auditing the Account of his Arrears: It was firſt ordained by an Act made during *Oliver's* Uſurpation, *Anno* 1649. and is mentioned in the Act of Oblivion, 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 8. They uſe *Debentures* likewiſe in the *Exchequer*; and *Debentures* are uſually given to the *King's Servants*, for the Payment of their Wages, Board-Wages, &c. Alſo there are *Cuſtom-houſe Debentures*, &c.

Debet & Detinet, Are *Latin* Words uſed in the Bringing of Writs and Actions: And an Action ſhall be always in the *Debet & Detinet*, when he who makes a Bargain or Contract, or lends Money to another, or he to whom the Bond is made, bringeth the Action againſt him who is bounden, or Party to the Contract or Bargain, or unto the Lending of the Money, &c. But if a Man ſells to another a Horſe, &c. if he brings Debt for the Horſe, the Writ muſt be in the *Detinet* only. *New Nat. Br.* 265. In Debt againſt Husband and Wife, for a Debt due from the Wife before Coverture, the Writ ſhall be in the *Debet & Detinet*: So in Debt againſt or for the Succeſſors, in Reſpect of Obligations made to the Predeceſſor, &c. *Ibid.* If an Heir be to bring Debt, it ſhall be in the *Detinet*: And if a Man be bound to another, and makes his Executor and dies, if the Money due in the Time of the Teſtator be refuſed to be paid by the Executor, the Action muſt be brought againſt him only in the *Detinet*; and ſo in all Actions brought by Executors as Executors, though the Duty accrued in their own Time. But *Debet & Detinet* lies by an Executor on his own Contract: Alſo if Leſſee for Years makes his Executor and dies,

for Rent due after the Teſtator's Death, there the Action ſhall be in the *Debet & Detinet*. It is the like Law in Caſes of Adminiſtrators, as it is not certain what ſhall be recovered, only according to the Aſſets. 5 *Rep.* 31. An Executor upon a *Devaſtavit* ſhall be charged in the *Debet & Detinet*, the Action being upon a Judgment. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 399. Debt againſt an Heir is to be in the *Debet & Detinet*, or it will be naught. In Action grounded on Privity of Contract, or Action of Eſcape, it muſt be brought in the *Detinet*. Cro. Jac. 545, 685. See *Executor*.

Debet & ſolet, Are alſo formal Words made Uſe of in Writs: And ſome Writs have theſe Words in them, which ought not to be omitted. Likewiſe according to the Diverſity of the Caſe, both *Debet* and *ſolet* are uſed, or *Debet* alone: As a *Quod permittat* may be in the *Debet & ſolet*, or in the *Debet* only, as the Demandant claims. And if a Perſon ſues to recover any Right, whereof his Anceſtor was diſſeiſed by the Tenant or his Anceſtor, then he uſeth the Word *Debet* alone in his Writ, becauſe his Anceſtor only was diſſeiſed, and the Cuſtom diſcontinued: But if he ſue for any Thing that is now firſt of all denied him, then he uſeth *Debet & ſolet*, by Reaſon his Anceſtor before him, and he himſelf uſually enjoyed the Thing ſued for, until the preſent Refuſal of the Tenant. *Reg. Orig.* 140. The Writ of *Secta Molendini* is a Writ of Right, in the *Debet & ſolet*, &c. *F. N. B.* 98.

Debt, (*Debitum*) Is an Action which lieth where a Man oweth another a certain Sum of Money, by Obligation, or Bargain for a Thing ſold, or by Contract, &c. and the Debtor will not pay the *Debt*, at the Day agreed; then the Creditor ſhall have Action of *Debt* againſt him for the ſame. And if Money be due upon any Specialty, Action of *Debt* only lies; for no other Action may be brought for it: If a Man contract to pay Money for a Thing which he hath bought; and the Seller takes Bond for the Money, the Contract is diſcharged, ſo that he ſhall not have Action of *Debt* upon the Contract, but on the Bond. *New Nat. Br.* 268. If a Man be bound by Bond to pay 20 *l.* in Manner following, *viz.* 10 *l.* at one Day, and 10 *l.* at another Day, Action of *Debt* will not lie till after the laſt Day, it being an entire Duty: But if one binds himſelf to pay *A. B.* 10 *l.* at one Day, and 10 *l.* at another, after the firſt Day Action of *Debt* lies for 10 *l.* being a ſeveral Duty. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 501. On a Bond, *Debt* lies againſt the Heir of an Obligor, who has Lands by Deſcent, if the Executors have not Sufficient; and the Obligee may bring his Action againſt the Heir or Executor, although the Executor have Aſſets. *Anderſ.* 7. Action of *Debt* lies not againſt Executors, upon a ſimple Contract made by the Teſtator. 9 *Rep.* 87. But *Debt* lies for the Arrearages of an Account againſt Executors, of Receipts by the Teſtator. 2 *Danv.* 497. Before the Statute 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 37. the Heirs, or Executors, &c. of a Man ſeiſed of a Rent-ſervice, Rent-charge, &c. in Fee-ſimple, or Fee-tail, had no Remedy for the Arrearages incurred in the Life-time of the Owner of ſuch Rents: But by that Statute, the Executors and Adminiſtrators of Tenants in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, or for Life, of any Rent, ſhall have Action of *Debt* for all Arrearages of Rent due in the Life of the Teſtator. 1 *Inſt.* 162. 2 *Danv.* 492. A Feme Sole ſeiſed of a Rent in Fee, &c. which is behind and unpaid, takes Husband, and the Rent is behind again, and then the Wife dieth; the Husband by the Common Law ſhould not have the Arrearages before the Marriage, but for the Arrears becoming due during the Coverture, he might have Action of *Debt*. Now by the Stat. 32 *Hen.* 8. the Husband ſhall have the Arrears due before Marriage, and he hath a double Remedy for the ſame. 1 *Inſt.* 162. At the Common Law, *Debt* lieth not for Rent upon a Leaſe for Life, (though it doth on a Leaſe for Years) but the Remedy is Aſſiſe, if the Plaintiff have Seiſin, or by Diſtreſs. 3 *Rep.* 65. But by Stat. 8 *Ann. cap.* 17. any Perſon having Rent in Arrear upon any Leaſe for Life or Lives, may bring Action of Debt for ſuch Rent, as where Rent is due on a Leaſe for Years. Action of *Debt* will lie againſt a Leſſee, for Rent due after the Aſſignment of the Leaſe; for the perſonal Privity of Contract remains, notwithſtanding the Privity of Eſtate is gone. 3 *Rep.* 22. But after the Death of the Leſſee, it is then a real Contract, and runs with the Land. *Cro. Eliz.* 555. When a Leaſe is ended, the Duty in Reſpect of the Rent remains, and *Debt* lieth by Reaſon of Privity of Contract between Leſſor and Leſſee. 2 *Cro.* 227. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 604. In ſome Caſes, Action of *Debt* will lie, although there be no Contract betwixt the Party that brings the Action, and him againſt whom brought; for there may be a Duty created by Law, for which Action will lie. 2 *Saund.* 343, 366. Action of *Debt* lies againſt a Gaoler for permitting a Priſoner committed in Execution to eſcape; becauſe thereupon the Law makes the Gaoler Debtor: But where the Party is not in Execution, there Action on the Caſe only lies for Damages ſuffered by the Eſcape. 1 *Saund.* 218. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 402. *Debt* lies againſt a Sheriff, for Money levied in Execution. 1 *Lill.* 403. If I agree with a Taylor for a certain Price to make me a Suit of Clothes, the Taylor may have a general Action of *Debt* againſt me for the Money; but if the Price is not agreed on, there lies Action of the Caſe only, or ſpecial Action of *Debt* upon the ſpecial Contract, which the Law may imply on a *Quantum Meruit*. *Wood's Inſt.* 544. And *Debt* may be made Action on the Caſe, by proving Money lent, or Goods delivered, &c. whereupon Promiſe of Payment is implied in Law. A Man owes another a Sum of Money, and hath his Note under Hand, without Seal, Action of *Debt* on a *Mutuatus* lies; but the Defendant may wage his Law: An Action of the Caſe brought upon Promiſe of Payment, the Defendant cannot wage his Law. 4 *Rep.* 93. An *Indebitatus* generally is not good in *Debt*, without ſhewing for what indebted. Action of *Debt* lies upon a parol Contract, and ſo doth Action on the Caſe. 1 *Lill.* 403. If Goods or Money are delivered to a third Perſon for my Uſe, I may have Action of *Debt* or Account for them. 2 *Danv.* 404. Where Money is delivered to a Perſon, to be redelivered again, the Property is altered, and *Debt* lies: But where a Horſe, or any Goods are thus delivered, there Detinue lies, becauſe the Property is not altered; and the Thing is known, whereas Money is not. *Owen* 86. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 603. Action of *Debt* lies againſt the Husband, for Goods which were delivered or ſold to the Wife, if they come to the Uſe of the Husband. 1 *Lill.* 400. If one delivers Meat, Drink, or Clothes, to an Infant, and he promiſes to pay for them, Action of *Debt* or on the Caſe, will lie againſt the Infant.

Tho' Debt may not be brought on an Account ſtated with an Infant. And what is deliver'd, muſt be averr'd to be for the neceſſary Uſe of the Infant. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 401. An Attorney ſhall have Action of *Debt* againſt his Client, for Money, which he hath paid to any Perſon for the Client, for Coſts of Suit, or unto his Counſel, *&c.* A Perſon may have *Debt* upon an Arbitrament; but not for *Debt* referr'd to Arbitration, which muſt be Action on the Caſe: Alſo *Debt* lies for Money recover'd upon a Judgment, *&c. New Nat. Br.* 267, 268, *&c.* If a Man recovers *Debt* or Damages in *London*, an Action brought there by the Cuſtom of the City, which lies not at Common Law; when it is become a *Debt* by the Judgment, Action of *Debt* lies in the Courts at *Weſtminſter* upon this Judgment. 2 *Danv.* 499. Action of *Debt* will lie for Breach of a By-Law; or for Amercement in a Court-Leet, *&c.* 1 *Lill.* 400. And Action of *Debt* is ſometimes grounded on an Act of Parliament; as upon the 2 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 13. for not ſetting out Tithes; the 27 *Eliz. cap.* 13. againſt the Hundred for a Robbery, *&c.* For *Debt* to a Biſhop, Parſon, *&c.* after his Death, his Executors ſhall have the Action: But of a Dean and Chapter, Mayor and Commonalty, *&c.* the Succeſſors are intitled to the Action of *Debt. F. N. B.* 120. Action of *Debt* lieth on a Recogniſance; ſo upon a Statute-Merchant, it being in the Nature of a Bond or Obligation: But it is otherwiſe in Caſe of a Statute-Staple. 2 *Danv.* 497. In *Debt* on ſingle Bill, *&c.* the Defendant may plead Payment (before the Action brought) in Bar: And pending an Action, on Bond, *&c.* the Defendant may bring in Principal Intereſt and Coſts; and the Court ſhall give Judgment to diſcharge the Defendant. *Stat.* 4 *&* 5 *Ann. c.* 16.

Debt to the King. Under this Word *Debitum*, all Things due to the King are comprehended; as all Rents, Fines, Iſſues, Amerciaments, and other Duties received or levied by the Sheriff; for *Debt* in the larger Senſe, ſignifies whatever any Man owes. 2 *Inſt.* 198. The *King's Debt* is to be ſatisfied before that of a Subject; and until his *Debt* be paid, he may protect the *Debtor* from the Arreſt of others. 1 *Inſt.* 130. But by Statute, notwithſtanding the *King*'s Protection, Creditors may proceed to Judgment againſt his *Debtor*, with a *ceſſet Executio* 'till the *King's Debt* be paid 25 *Ed.* 3. Lands, *&c.* of the *King's Debtor* and Accountant, may be ſold as well after his Death, as in his Life-time: But if the Accountant or *Debtor to the King* had a *Quietus* during his Life, his Heir ſhall be diſcharged of the *Debt.* 27 *Eliz. cap.* 3. By the Common Law, the *King* for his *Debt* had Execution of the Body, Lands, and Goods of the *Debtor*: But by *Magna Charta ca.* 8. the *King's Debt* ſhall not be levied on Lands, where the Goods and Chattles of the *Debtor* are ſufficient to levy the *Debt*; for in ſuch Caſe, the Sheriff ought not to extend the Lands and Tenements of the *King's Debtor*, or of his Heir, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 19. Alſo Pledges ſhall not be diſtrained, when the Principal is ſufficient: Though in both Caſes, it muſt be made appear to the Sheriff; in the one, that there are Goods and Chattles enough, and in the other, that the Sheriff may levy the *King's Debt* on the Principal. *Ibid.* Sheriffs having receiv'd the *King's Debts*, upon their next Account are to diſcharge the *Debtors*, on Pain to forfeit treble Value; and the Sheriffs are to give Tallies to the *King's Debtors* on Payment. *Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 1.

Debtors. By Statute 8 *&* 9 *W.* 3. *ca.* 18. Two Thirds in Number and Value of Creditors might make Compoſitions with *Debtors*, and bind all the reſt; making Oath how their *Debts* became due, *&c.* But this Act was repealed by 9 *&* 10 *W.* 3. And there have been ſeveral Statutes for diſcharging poor *Inſolvent Debtors* out of Priſon, where they have had no Eſtate or Effects to pay their Creditors, *&c.* See *Priſoners.*

Deceit, (*Deceptio*) Is a ſubtle Trick or Device, whereunto may be drawn all manner of Craft and Colluſion, uſed to deceive and defraud another, by any Means whatſoever, which hath no other or more proper Name than *Deceit* to diſtinguiſh the Offence. *Weſt. Symb. Sect.* 68. And there is a Writ called *Breve Deceptione*, that lies for one that receives Injury or Damage from him that doth any Thing *deceitfully* in the Name of another Perſon: Which Writ is either original, or judicial. *Reg. Orig.* 112. *Old Nat. Br.* 50. *Deceit* is an Offence at Common Law, and by Statute: And all Practices of defrauding or endeavouring to defraud another of his Right, are puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment; and if for Cheating, Pillory, *&c.* Serjeants, Counſellors, Attornies and others, doing any Manner of *Deceit*, are to be impriſoned a Year and a Day, *&c.* Stat. 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 29. If a Fine be levied by *Deceit*; or if one recover Land by *Deceit*, the Fine, and the Recovery, ſhall be void. 3 *Rep.* 77. And if a Man be Attorney for another in a real Action againſt the Demandant, and afterwards by Covin between the Attorney and the Demandant, the Attorney makes Default, by which the Land is loſt, the Tenant who loſt the Land ſhall have a Writ of *Deceit* againſt the Attorney. *F. N. B.* 96. In a *Præcipe quod reddat*, if the Sheriff return the Tenant ſummoned, where he was not ſummoned, by which the Defendant loſeth his Land by Default at the Grand *Cape* returned; the Tenant ſhall have a Writ of *Deceit* againſt him who recover'd, and againſt the Sheriff for his Falſe Return; and by that Writ the Tenant ſhall be reſtored unto his Land again: Alſo the Sheriff ſhall be puniſhed for his Falſity. *Ibid.* 97. If any one forge a Statute, *&c.* in my Name, and ſuch a *Capias* thereupon, for which I am arreſted; I ſhall have a Writ of *Deceit* againſt him that forged it, and againſt him who ſued forth the Writ of *Capias*, *&c. Ibid.* And if a Perſon procure another to ſue an Action againſt me to trouble me, I ſhall have a Writ of *Deceit.* There are many Frauds and *Deceits* provided againſt by Statute, relating to Artificers, Bakers, Brewers, Victuallers, falſe Weights and Meaſures, *&c.* which are liable to Penalties and Puniſhment in Proportion to the Offence committed. And Writ of *Deceit* lies in various Caſes for not performing a Bargain; or not ſelling good Commodities, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 357. See *Action on the Caſe.*

Decem Tales, Is when a full *Jury* doth not appear at a Trial at Bar; then a Writ goes to the Sheriff *Apponere Decem Tales*, *&c.* whereby a ſupply is made of Jurymen to proceed in the Trial.

Decies tantum, Is a Writ that lies againſt a *Juror*, who hath taken Money of either Party for giving his Verdict; ſo called, becauſe it is to recover ten Times as much as he took: And every Perſon that will may bring this Writ and recover the ſame, one Half whereof ſhall be to the Proſecutor, and the other to the King. This Writ al

ſo lies againſt *Embraceors* that procure ſuch an Inqueſt; who ſhall be further puniſhed by Impriſonment for a Year. *Reg. Orig.* 188. *F. N. B.* 171. Stat. 38 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 13. But *Decies tantum* doth not lie againſt the Embraceor, if he embrace and take no Money; for he ought to take Money, and alſo Embrace. Yet it lies againſt the Jurors, although they do not give a Verdict, if they take Money; and ſo, 'tis ſaid, if they give a true Verdict, *Decies tantum* lieth, if they take Money. *Dyer* 95. *New Nat. Br.* 380.

Decimation, (*Decimatio*) The puniſhing every *tenth Soldier* by Lot, was termed *Decimatio Legionis:* It alſo ſignifies Tithing, or Paying a tenth Part. There was a *Decimation* during the Time of the *Uſurper* 1655. which will not eaſily be forgotten.

Deciners, Decenniers, or Doziners, (*Decennarii*) Derived from the Fr. *Dizeine, i. e. Decas, Ten*; ſignify in our ancient Law, ſuch as were wont to have the Overſight of the *Friburghs*, or Views of *Frank-Pledge*, for the Maintenance of the King's Peace; and the Limits or Compaſs of their Juriſdiction, being the Circuit of the *Frank-Pledge*, was called *Decenna*, becauſe it commonly conſiſted of ten Houſholds; as every Perſon bound for himſelf and his Neighbours to keep the Peace, was ſtiled *Decennier. Bract. lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *ca.* 15. Theſe ſeemed to have large Authority in the Time of the *Saxons*, taking Knowledge of Cauſes within their Circuits, and redreſſing Wrongs by way of Judgment, and compelling Men thereunto, as appears in the Laws of K. *Edw. the Confeſſor*, publiſhed by *Lambard*, *Numb.* 32. But of late Times, *Decennier* is not uſed for the chief Man of a *Dozein*; but he that is ſworn to the King's Peace, and by Oath of Loyalty to his Prince, is ſettled in the Society of a *Dozein*. A *Dozein* ſeemed to extend ſo far as a Leet extendeth; becauſe in Leets the Oath of Loyalty is adminiſtred by the Steward, and taken by all ſuch as are twelve Years old, and upwards, dwelling within the Precinct of the Leet where they are ſworn. *F. N. B.* 161. There are now no other *Dozeins* but *Leets*; and there is a great Diverſity between the ancient and theſe modern Times, in this Point of Law and Government. 2 *Inſt.* 73.

Declaration, (*Declaratio, Narratio*) Is a Shewing in Writing the Cauſe of Complaint of the Plaintiff in an Action againſt the Defendant, wherein the Party is ſuppoſed to have received ſome Wrong. And this ought to be plain and certain, becauſe it impeacheth the Defendant, and compels him to anſwert hereunto: It muſt ſet forth the Plaintiff's and Defendant's Names, the Nature and Cauſe of the Action, the Manner thereof Time and Place, and the Damage received. 1 *Inſt.* 17. A Count or *Declaration* ought to contain *Demonſtration, Declaration*, and *Concluſion:* In Demonſtration are included three Things; *Quis queritur, contra quem, & pro qua Cauſa:* In *Declaration* there ought to be compriſed, *Quomodo inter partes Actio accrevit, quando & qua die, anno & loco, & cui dabitur:* And in the Concluſion ſhould be averred and offered to prove the Suit and Damage, &c. ſuſtained. *Terms de Ley* 222. A *Declaration* is an Expoſition of the Writ, with the Addition of Time, Circumſtances, &c. and muſt be true and clear, for the Court is not to take Things in it by Implication: But it is not neceſſary to ſet forth Matters of Fact, as in a Bill in Chancery, &c. becauſe they are to be tried by a Jury. *Wood's Inſt.* 582. A *Declaration* in *Engliſh* is not good: For it is required to be in *Latin*; and falſe *Latin* will not hurt a *Declaration*. Alſo where Words are ſignificant, and have the Countenance of *Latin*, by adding an *Anglice* to them, they will be good. 10 *Rep.* 133. In Action of Debt, upon a Bond, the Plaintiff in his *Declaration* muſt alledge a Place where the Bond was made, becauſe the Jury ſhould come from that Place; and if this be omitted, the *Declaration* is ill. *Dyer* 15, 39. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 619. In Action of Covenant, no more of the Deed need be mentioned in the *Declaration*, than the Covenant where the Breach is aſſigned: And if a Defendant pleads *Non eſt factum* to a Deed, he allows a Covenant therein to be broken, as laid in the *Declaration*, and makes the *Declaration* good, though the Breach be too generally aſſigned. 2 *Cro.* 369. In Slander there ſhould be no more Inducement than is neceſſary: The like is to be obſerved in Actions upon general Statutes, concluding *contra formam Statuti, &c.* but in *Declarations* for Words, the Words ſpoke are to be laid expreſly and poſitively; not with an *hæc verba vel conſimilia*, nor with a *Quorum tenor ſequitur, &c. Cro. Eliz.* 645, 857. 5 *Mod.* 72. And where the Plaintiff declares on, and recites a Statute, he muſt recite it truly, and 'tis erroneous to miſrecite it; though as to the Subſtance of the *Declaration*, the Plaintiff might have omitted to recite it all. 1 *Nelſ.* 616. In Action on the Caſe upon *Aſſumpſit*, the Plaintiff is to declare upon the whole Promiſe made, and not on a Part of it; or on Trial he will be nonſuited. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 266, &c. If one declare upon an Obligation, with a *hæc in Curia Prolat.* he muſt on *Oyer* pray'd of it, ſhew the Obligation, or the *Declaration* will not be good. And a Plaintiff declaring as Executor or Adminiſtrator, ought to ſet forth the Probate of the Will, and Letters of Adminiſtration granted, with a *Profert in Curia*; or the *Declaration* will be naught. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 412. Where there are two Counts in a *Declaration*, for Things of the ſame Kind, and not averred to be different, it is not good; for the Defendant is twice charged, for the ſame Thing: But on Arreſt of Judgment in ſuch a Caſe, it was adjudged good after Verdict, and the Court will intend them to be the ſame. 1 *Salk.* 213. If a *Declaration* is bad, and the Defendant demurs, the Plaintiff may ſet it right in a ſecond Action; but if the Defendant do not take Advantage of it, but pleads in Bar, and the Plaintiff proceeds to Iſſue thereon, if the Right is found for the Deſendant, the Plaintiff is eſtopp'd by the Verdict from bringing a new Action: And ſo it is if he had demurred to the Plea in Bar. 1 *Mod.* 20, 207. Where a *Declaration* is defective, it is ſometimes aided by the Statutes of *Jeofails*, &c. but they help only Matters of Form, not Matters of Subſtance; for Uncertainty in a *Declaration*, which is Matter of Subſtance, is not aided by Statute after Verdict, as in Caſe of Treſpaſs for taking Fiſh, where their Number or Nature are not ſet forth. 5 *Rep.* 35. The Plaintiff after the Return of the Writ, hath two Terms to exhibit his *Declaration* againſt the Defendant, that Term being reckoned one wherein the Writ was returnable: And if no *Declaration* comes in before the Riſing of the Court, the laſt Day of the ſecond Term, on a Rule of Court given, the Plaintiff ſhall be nonſuited, and the Defendant ſign a *Non Pros.* whereupon he ſhall have Coſts. If the Defendant appears in Perſon, the Plaintiff is to de-

clare in three Days after Appearance in *B. R.* And in other Courts which ſit not *De Die in Diem*, at the next Court, by Stat. 8 *Eliz. cap.* 2. The Plaintiff's Attorney is to file his Warrant the Term wherein he declares. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann.* If one be in Cuſtody of the Marſhal of the Court, any Plaintiff may file a *Declaration* againſt him, and he is obliged to plead thereto; it is the ſame when he is out upon Bail, any other may declare againſt him: For when a Man is in Cuſtody of the Law, he is bound to anſwer every one's Suit; and on *Hab. Corp.* a Stranger to the Writ by which the Priſoner is arreſted, may take Notice of the Priſoner when he is turned over to the Marſhal, though at the Suit of another, and declare againſt him, without taking out Proceſs. 1 *Lill.* 413. By Statute, when a Defendant is taken or charged in Cuſtody, upon any Writ out of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or impriſoned for Want of Sureties for Appearance, the Plaintiff muſt declare againſt him before the End of the next Term, and cauſe a Copy to be deliver'd to the Priſoner or Gaoler; to which *Declaration*, the Priſoner is to plead, or the Plaintiff ſhall have Judgment. 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 21. But if the *Declaration* be not enter'd, or left in the Office, before the End of the next Term; and *Affidavit* made thereof, and filed, before the End of twenty Days after, &c. the Priſoner, on entring his Appearance, ſhall be diſcharged by *Superſedeas.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. If a Perſon is in Cuſtody of the Marſhal, &c. and a Plaintiff would charge him either with an Action, or Execution, (if in Term-time) he muſt file a Bill againſt him, and deliver a *Declaration* to the Turnkey, &c. and he ſhall lie in Cuſtody two Terms, &c. but if in Vacation, the Plaintiff is to go to the Marſhal's Book in the Office, and make an Entry *quod Defenden. remaneat in Cuſtodia ad ſectam* A. B. &c. 1 *Salk.* 213. All *Declarations* are to be filed; for before filed, they are not of Record to warrant a Judgment: And if the Plaintiff's Attorney, cannot find the Defendant's Attorney to deliver him the *Declaration*, filing it in the Office, will be a good Delivery; and if the Defendant do not plead, Judgment ſhall be had againſt him. *Paſch.* 13 *Car. B. R.* On filing *Declarations*, Copies thereof are ſerved on the Defendants, or their Attornies, &c. And by an Order of all the Judges, *Anno* 12 *W.* 3. the Plaintiff's Attorney is not obliged to deliver the Defendant's Attorney the original *Declaration*; but inſtead of it, is to deliver, a true Copy of the *Declaration*; upon Delivery or Tender whereof, the Defendant's Attorney ſhall pay for ſuch Copy after the Rate of 4*d. per* Sheet, &c. and if any Perſon refuſe to pay for the Copy tender'd, the ſaid Copy is to be left in the Office, with the Clerk that keeps the Files of *Declarations*, and thereupon the Plaintiff's Attorney giving Rules to plead, may for Want of a Plea ſign Judgment; and before any Plea ſhall be received, the Defendant's Attorney is to pay for the Copy of the *Declaration.* 1 *Lill.* 417. A Plaintiff's Attorney, may amend his *Declaration* in *B. R.* in Matter of Form, after the general Iſſue pleaded, before Entry thereof, without paying Coſts, or giving Imparlance: But if he amend in Subſtance, he is to pay Coſts, or give Imparlance: And if he amend in Subſtance, after a ſpecial Plea pleaded, though he would give Imparlance, he muſt pay Coſts. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 409. A Miſtake in a *Declaration* the Plaintiff may amend in *C. B.* on Notice before the Eſſoin-Day, and the Defendant ſhall have no Advantage of it: Alſo before Demurrer, or Iſſue joined, the Plaintiff may amend paying 13*s.* 4*d.* Coſts; and force the Defendant to plead preſently, or give him a further Imparlance without paying Coſts: But after Demurrer, or Iſſue joined, and when the Pleadings are entered on the Roll, the Plaintiff cannot amend his *Declaration*; but is to enter a Diſcontinuance, and proceed *de novo. Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 147. On a *Latitat* in *B. R.* you may declare againſt the Defendant in as many Actions as you think fit; but you muſt have one Original, for every Action in *C. B.* The *Declaration* is grounded upon the Writ in the Common Pleas, and Bill of *Middleſex* in the King's Bench: And in *C. B.* it is uſual to declare in Actions on *Quare Clauſum fregit*, as is practiſed on a *Latitat* in *B. R.* 2 *Ventr.* 259. One may not regularly declare in *B. R.* againſt a Perſon that is not *in Cuſtodia Mareſchalli*, or hath not filed Bail; unleſs he be a privileged Perſon. 21 *Car. B. R.* If a *Declaration* begins, *Queritur de Placito Tranſgr. pro eo quod*, &c. it may be a *Declaration* in Caſe, or it will ſerve for either Treſpaſs, or Caſe. *Cro. Car.* 325. The Plaintiff's Attorney is not obliged to ſet his Hand to his *Declaration*; for the Defendant's Attorney muſt receive it without, if he knows him to be the Attorney in the Cauſe.

Form of a *Declaration* in Debt in *B. R.*

London. ff. WIllielmus B. *Queritur de* Georgio C. *alias dict.* Georgio C. *de* London. *Mercat. in Cuſtod. Mar. Mareſc. Dom. Reg. coram ipſo Rege exiſten. de Placito quod Reddat ei Quinquagint. Libr. legalis Monet.* Magnæ Britan. *quas ei debet & injuſte detinet pro eo videlt. quod cum præd.* Georgius *die*, &c. *Anno Regn. Dom.* Georgii *nunc Regis* Magnæ Britan. &c. *Septimo apud* London. *præd. in Parochia Beatæ* Mariæ *de Arcubus in Ward. de* Cheape *per quoddam ſcriptum ſuum Obligator. ſigillo ipſius* Georgii *ſigillat. Cur' que dict. Dom. Regis nunc hic oſtenſ. cujus Dat. eſt eiſdem Die & Anno cogn. ſe teneri & firmiter obligari præfat.* Willielmo *in præd. Quinquagint. libr. ſolvend. eidem* Willielmo *cum inde poſtea requiſit. eſſet, præd. tamen* Georg. *licet ſæpius requiſit. &c. præd. Quinquagint. libr. præfat.* Willielmo *nondum ſolvit ſed ill. ei ſolver. hucuſque omnino contradixit & adhuc contradicit ad Dampnum ipſius* Willielmi *Viginti Librar. Et inde produc. ſectam*, &c.

Decretals, (*Decretales*) Are a Volume or Books of the *Canon Law*, ſo called, containing the *Decrees* of ſundry *Popes*; or a Digeſt of the Canons of all the Councils that pertained to one Matter under one Head. See *Canon Law.*

Dedbana, *Ded-bane, Sax.* An actual Homicide, or Manſlaughter. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 85.

Dedi, Is a Warranty in Law; as if it be ſaid in a *Deed* or Conveyance, Hath *Given*, &c. to *A. B.* it is a Warranty to him and his Heirs. *Co. Lit.* 304.

Dedication Day, (*Feſtum Dedicationis*) The Feaſt of *Dedication* of *Churches*, or rather the Feaſt *Day* of the Saint and Patron of a Church; which was celebrated not only by the Inhabitants of the Place, but by thoſe of all the neighbouring Villages, who uſually came thither; and ſuch Aſſemblies were allowed as lawful: It was uſual for the People to feaſt and drink on thoſe *Days*; and in many Parts of *England*, they ſtill meet every Year

Year in Villages for this Purpoſe, which *Days* are called *Feaſts* or *Wakes*.

Dedimus Poteſtatem, Is a Writ or Commiſſion given to one or more private Perſons, for the ſpeeding ſome Act appertaining to a Judge, or ſome Court: And it is granted moſt commonly upon Suggeſtion, that the Party who is to do ſomething before a Judge, or in Court, is ſo weak that he cannot travel; as where a Perſon lives in the Country, to take an Anſwer in *Chancery*; to examine Witneſſes in a Cauſe depending in that Court; to levy a Fine in the *Common Pleas*, &c. *F. N. B.*

Dedimus Poteſtatem de Attornato faciendo. As the Words of Writs do command the Defendant to appear, &c. anciently the Judges would not ſuffer the Parties to make Attornies in any Action or Suit, without the King's Writ of *Dedimus Poteſtatem*, to receive their Attornies: But now by Statutes, the Plaintiff or Defendant may make Attornies in Suits without ſuch Writs. *New Nat. Br.* 55, 56.

Deed, (*Factum*) Is an Inſtrument in Parchment or Paper, but chiefly in Parchment, comprehending a Contract or Bargain, between Party and Party; or an Agreement of the Parties thereto, for the Matters therein contained: And it conſiſts of three principal Points, *Writing*, *Sealing*, and *Delivery*; Writing, to expreſs the Contents; Sealing, to teſtify the Conſent of the Parties; and Delivery, to make it binding and perfect. *Terms de Ley.* Of *Deeds* there are two Sorts, *Deeds indented*, and *Deeds Poll*; which Names principally ariſe from the Form of them, the one being cut in and out at Top dentwiſe, and the other plain: And a *Deed indented* is defined to be a *Deed* conſiſting of two Parts, or more, for there are *Deeds Tripartite*, *Quadripartite*, *Sextipartite*, &c. in which it is expreſſed, that the Parties have to every Part thereof interchangeably ſet their ſeveral Seals; and for that it contains more Parts than one, each Part is *indented*, or cut one of them into the other, that thereby it may appear they belong to one Buſineſs or Contract. *Weſt. Symb. Sect.* 47. *A Deed Poll* is a *Deed* teſtifying that only one of the Parties to the Agreement hath put his Seal to the ſame, where ſuch Party is the Principal or only Perſon, whoſe Conſent or Act is neceſſary to the *Deed*: And it is therefore a plain *Deed*, without indenting; and is uſed when the Vendor, for Example, only ſeals, and there is no need of the Vendee's Sealing a Counterpart, becauſe the Nature of the Contract is ſuch, as it requires no Covenant from the Vendee, &c. *Co. Lit.* 55. All *Deeds* are either indented, or Poll: The ſeveral Parts of *Deeds* by Indenture, are belonging to the Feoffor, Grantor, or Leſſor, who have one; the Feoffee, Grantee, or Leſſee, who have another; and ſome other Perſons, as Truſtees, &c. a Third, &c. and the *Deed* Poll, which is ſingle, and of but one Part, is deliver'd to the Feoffee, or Grantee, &c. There are ſeveral Kinds of *Deeds*, by which Lands paſs from one Man to another; as *Deeds of Bargain and Sale*, *Feoffment*, *Leaſe and Releaſe*, *Indentures to lead the Uſes of Fines and Recoveries*, *Settlements*, *Leaſes*, *Aſſignments*, *Exchanges*, *Mortgages*, &c. and *Deeds* have ſeveral formal Parts, *viz. The Premiſſes*, Habendum, Reddendum, *Condition*, *Covenants*, *Warranty*, *Date*, *Sealing*, &c. the *Premiſſes* ſet forth the proper Names of the Parties, with their Additions of Place and Quality, and comprehends the Certainty of the Lands or Tenements to be convey'd, with the Conſideration of the *Deed*, as Money, natural Love, &c. the Premiſſes alſo contain the *Exceptions*, if there be any out of the Land granted; as of Timber, Mines, &c. and in many *Deeds* there may be an Occaſion of a *Recital* of former *Deeds* in the Premiſſes, particularly in Aſſignments of Leaſes, Mortgages, &c. the *Habendum* names the Certainty of the Eſtate granted, as for what Time the Grantee is to have it, and to what Uſe: And it ſometimes qualifies the Eſtate, ſo that the general Implication of it, which by Conſtruction of Law paſſes in the Premiſſes, by the *Habendum* may be controlled; but not if the Eſtate is expreſs'd in the Premiſſes. Likewiſe an *Habendum* may ſometimes explain the Premiſſes, to prevent Wrong; and ſometimes the Premiſſes are thereby inlarged. A Freehold cannot be granted by *Deed* with *Habendum* at a Day to come: And a *Deed* or Leaſe, *Habendum* from henceforth, includes the Day on which it was dated: But *Habendum a Die Datus* excludes it. The *Reddendum* is that Clauſe in the *Deed*, which reſerveth ſome new Thing to the Grantor; as Rent, Suit, Service, &c. and is uſually made by the Words *Yielding*, *Paying*, *Doing*, &c. A Leſſor cannot reſerve to any but himſelf, his Heirs, &c. nor can he reſerve to himſelf Parcel of the annual Profits, as the Herbage of the Land, &c. for that would be repugnant to the Grant, it being a Part thereof. *Conditions* and *Covenants* in *Deeds*, are for the Holding, or not holding of the Eſtate granted on Performance of ſome Act: And a Condition relating to a real Eſtate, is a Quality annexed by him that hath the Eſtate, Intereſt or Right in the ſame, whereby the Eſtate granted may be defeated, inlarged, or created, upon an uncertain Event. Conditions are expreſs'd by theſe Words, *viz.* upon *Condition*, *provided*, *ſo that*, &c. And *provided* always, and it is *covenanted*, &c. is a Condition, by Force of the *Proviſo*, and a Covenant by Virtue of the other Words; tho' ſometimes a Proviſo ſhall amount to a *Covenant*, and ſometimes be taken for a *Limitation*, *Exception*, *Reſervation*, *Explanation*, &c. The *Warranty* in *Deeds* is to ſecure the Eſtate to the Grantee and his Heirs, &c. and is a Covenant real, annexed to the Lands granted, by which the Grantor and his Heirs are bound to warrant the ſame to the Grantee and his Heirs, and that they ſhall quietly hold and enjoy it; or upon Voucher, &c. the Grantor ſhall yield other Lands, to the Value of what ſhall be evicted, &c. Where a Feoffor grants away all his Eſtate in the Land, and is not bound to warrant the Title, but the Feoffee is to defend it at his Peril; the Feoffee ſhall have all the *Deeds*, as Incidents to the Land, although not granted in expreſs Words: But where the Feoffor warrants the Land, it is otherwiſe, the Feoffor ſhall have them to defend the Title; and the Feoffee muſt truſt to his Warranty, and have only ſuch *Deeds* as concern the Poſſeſſion, &c. It hath been adjudged, that what is written in a *Deed* after *In Witneſs whereof*, &c. is as well Part of the *Deed*, as what is written before. 1 *Inſt.* 6, 47, 201, 365. *Plowd.* 152. *Wood's Inſt.* 224, 225. &c. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 624, &c. *Deeds* of Bargain and Sale are to be *inrolled* by Stat. 27 *Hen.* 8. And all *Deeds* are to be *regiſtred* in the Counties of *York*, and *Middleſex*. *Stat.* 2 & 6 & 7 *Ann.* A *Deed* may be good without all the orderly and formal Parts; but without *Delivery* by the Party himſelf, or his Attorney lawfully au-

authorized, to the Party to whom made, or ſome other to his Uſe, it is no *Deed:* And the Delivery may be either abſolute, or on Condition. 1 *Inſt.* 35. 2 *Rep.* 5. If a *Deed* ſealed lieth on the Table, and the Grantor ſaith to the Grantee, *Take that as my Deed,* or *this will ſerve, &c.* it is a good Delivery: But if it be thus left when ſealed, *&c.* and the Party to whom made takes it up, this is no Delivery, without ſome Words. Tho' where Parties have come for that Purpoſe, and done every Thing but Delivery, it has been adjudged a good Delivery in Law. *Cro. El.* 7. 1 *Leon.* 140. A *Deed ſealed and delivered,* 'tis ſaid may be good without ſigning; for the Seal is the eſſential Part of the *Deed:* But 'tis uſual to have *Deeds* ſigned; and there muſt be Witneſſes to the Sealing and Delivery, who are to indorſe or underwrite their Names thereon. 1 *Inſt.* 7. 10 *Rep.* 93. If a Writing is not ſealed, it cannot be a *Deed:* And if the Print of the Seal be utterly defaced, the *Deed* is inſufficient, ſo that it cannot be pleaded; but it may be given in Evidence. 3 *Inſt.* 169. 5 *Rep.* 23. If a *Deed* be read falſe to an illiterate Perſon, tho' he ſign, ſeal, and deliver it, it ſhall not be his *Deed,* to bind him: But if he does not require the *Deed* to be read, and ſeal and deliver it, he is bound by the ſame. 2 *Rep.* 3. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 28. In *Deeds* the *Conſideration* is a principal Thing to give them Effect: And the Foundation of *Deeds* ought always to be honeſt. *Falſe Latin,* or falſe *Engliſh,* will not make a *Deed* void: But *Raſure* or *Interlineation* in a material Part, will render a *Deed* void, unleſs ſome *Memorandum* be made thereof on the Back of the *Deed,* teſtifying its being done before Sealing. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 40. If Words are blotted out in a *Deed,* by a Grantee or Leſſee himſelf, although it be not in a Place material, it will make the *Deed* void. *Dyer* 261. And where an Eſtate cannot have its Eſſence without a *Deed,* there if the *Deed* is raſed in any material Part, after the Delivery, it makes the Eſtate void: But if the Eſtate may have Eſſence without a *Deed,* then notwithſtanding it is created by *Deed,* and that *Deed* is raſed, it ſhall not deſtroy the Eſtate, but the *Deed.* 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 625. Where a Choſe in Action is created by *Deed,* the Deſtruction of ſuch *Deed* is the Deſtruction of the Duty it ſelf; as in Caſe of a Bond, Bill, *&c.* but it is not ſo, where an Eſtate or Intereſt is created by a *Deed.* 3 Salk. 120. *Deeds,* if *fraudulently* made; when got by the *Corrupt Agreement,* as on uſurious Contract; and when made by *Force or Dureſs, &c.* are void: So they are for Uncertainty; and by Reaſon of Infancy, Coverture, or other Diſability in the Makers, *&c.* 2 *Roll. Abr.* 28. 1 *Inſt.* 253. 11 *Rep.* 27. If all the Parts of a *Deed* may by Law ſtand together, no one Part of the ſame ſhall make the whole void. And if a *Deed* by any *Conſtruction* of Law, can be conſtrued to have legal Operation, the Law will not make it utterly void, though it may not operate according to the Purport of the *Deed:* Alſo the Law will tranſpoſe and marſhal Clauſes in *Deeds,* to come at their true Meaning; but not to confound them. Where the Words of a *Deed* may have a double Intendment, one ſtanding with Law, and the other contrary to it; the Intendment that ſtandeth with Law ſhall be taken. 1 *Lill. Abr,* 421. 1 *Inſt.* 42. 217. There are four Grounds for the *Expoſition of Deeds.* 1. That they may be beneficial to the Taker. 2. That where the Words may be imploy'd to ſome Intent, they ſhall never be void. 3. That the Words be conſtrued according to the Intention of the Parties, and not otherwiſe; and the Intent of the Parties ſhall take Effect, if it may poſſibly ſtand with Law. 4. That they are to be conſonant to the Rules of the Law. And *Deeds* are to have a reaſonable Expoſition, without Injury againſt the Grantor, to the greateſt Advantage of the Grantee. They are to be expounded upon the Whole, ſo that all the Parts ſhall ſtand; And if the ſecond Part contradicts the firſt, ſuch ſecond Part ſhall be void; but if the latter Part expounds or explains the former, which it may do, both of them ſhall ſtand together. *Plowd.* 160. *Raym.* 142. 6 *Rep.* 36. 1 *Inſt.* 313. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 375. The firſt *Deed* of a Perſon, and laſt Will, ſtand in Force. In *Deeds* indented, all Parties are eſtopped, or concluded, ſo ſay any Thing againſt what is contained in the *Deed.* 1 *Inſt.* 45. And where a *Deed* is by Indenture between Parties, none can have an Action upon that *Deed,* but he who is a Party to it; but where 'tis a *Deed* Poll, one may covenant with another who is not a Party to it, to do certain Acts, for the Non-performance whereof he may bring an Action. 2 *Lev.* 74. Where a Man juſtifies Title under a *Deed,* he muſt produce the *Deed.* 10 *Rep.* 88. If a *Deed* is alledged in Pleading, it muſt be ſhewed to the Court, that the Court may judge whether there are ſufficient Words to make a good Contract: And when it is ſhewn to the Court, the *Deed* ſhall remain in Court all the Term, in the Hands of the *Cuſtos Brevium*; but at the End of the Term, it ſhall be delivered to the Party. If the *Deed* is denied, it muſt remain in Court till the Plea is determined. *Wood* 235. A *Deed* ſet forth with a *Profert hic in Curia,* remains in Court in Judgment of Law all that Term; and any Perſon may during that Time have Benefit by it, though he hath it not ready to ſhew. 5 *Rep.* 74. 1 *Nelſ.* 625. *Deeds* ſealed and delivered cannot be pleaded, *&c.* if not ſtamp'd according to Law. 5 *&* 6 *W. & M. cap.* 21. Every *Deed* that is pleaded, ſhall be intended to be a *Deed* Poll; except it be alledged to be indented: And if it begins, *This Indenture made, &c.* though it be not indented, it may be a good *Deed* Poll. 5 *Rep.* 20. A *Deed* Poll commonly begins thus: *To all People to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, &c.* Or *Know all Men by theſe Preſents, &c.* See *Accompliſh'd Conveyance.* Vol. 1. Edit. 2.

Deemſters, From the Sax. *Dema,* a Judge or Umpire, are a Kind of Judges in the *Iſle of Man,* who without Proceſs, or any Charge to the Parties decide all Controverſies in that Iſland; and they are choſen from among themſelves. *Camd. Brit.*

Deer-fold, A Park or *Deer-fold*; Sax. *Deor, Fera, Fald,* and Stabulum. *Cowel.*

Deer-Nayes, Are Engines, or great Nets made of Cords, to catch Deer; and no Perſon not having a Park, *&c.* of his own, ſhall keep any of theſe Nets, under the Penalty of 40 *s.* a Month. *Stat.* 19 *H.* 7. *cap.* 11.

Deer-Stealers. There are ſeveral Laws, for the Puniſhment of *Deer-ſtealers*; as by 3 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 13. None ſhall kill or chaſe any *Deer, &c.* in any Park, or incloſ'd Ground, on Pain of ſuffering three Months Impriſonment, and to pay treble Damages; And Perſons not having 40 *l. per ann.* in Lands, or worth 200 *l.* in Goods, *&c.* are not to uſe any Gun, Bow, Dog, *&c.* to kill *Deer*; and their Guns, *&c.* may be taken from them. By the 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 10. It is ordained that

that whoever ſhall courſe, kill, hunt, or take away any Red or Fallow *Deer*, from any Park, &c. ſhall be liable to a Penalty of 20 *l.* and the Stat. 3 & 4 *M.* & *M. c.* 10. inflicts a Penalty of 20 *l.* for unlawful Hunting and Courſing of any *Deer*; and 30 *l.* for Taking, Wounding, or Killing, to be levied by Diſtreſs; which is to be divided into three Parts; one whereof to go to the Informer, another to the Poor, and the other to the Owner of the *Deer*; and if no Diſtreſs can be had, the Offenders ſhall be impriſon'd a Year, and ſet on the Pillory, &c. Pulling down Pales or Walls of Parks, &c. where *Deer* are incloſed, by this Act is puniſhed within three Months Impriſonment: And the Offences are determined by Juſtices of Peace of the County where committed: Alſo by 5 *Geo. c.* 14 & 28. Perſons guilty of *Deer-ſtealing*, may be indicted thereof before a Judge of Gaol-Delivery, and in that Caſe, be tranſported to the Plantations for ſeven Years: And Perſons otherwiſe convicted before they are diſcharged, are to enter into Bond of 50 *l.* Penalty to the Perſon injured for future good Behaviour. Keepers of Parks, &c. killing *Deer* without Conſent of the Owners, incur a Forfeiture of 50 *l.* and others pulling down Walls and Fences of Parks, are liable to the Penalties inflicted by 3 & 4 *W.* & *M.* for killing of *Deer*. Thus ſtood our Laws till the great Inſolencies of the *Waltham Blacks* made a further Proviſion neceſſary; when by Statute 9 *Geo. ca.* 22. it was enacted, That if any Perſons armed with Swords, Fire-Arms, or other Weapons, and having their Faces *black'd*, or being otherwiſe diſguiſed, ſhall appear in any Foreſt, Park, &c. and unlawfully hunt or kill any *Deer*; rob any Warren, &c. or ſhall ſet Fire to any Houſe, or ſhoot at any Perſon in any Dwelling Houſe, or other Place; or ſend any Letter, without a Name ſubſcribed, or with a fictitious Name, demanding Money of any Perſon, &c. they ſhall be guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy: And 50 *l.* Reward is given by this Statute, for the Apprehenſion of the Offenders. Before the *Charta de Foreſta* 9 *Hen.* 3. to hunt the King's *Deer*, in any Foreſt or Park was Felony; but that Charter ordained that none ſhould loſe either Life or Member, for killing the King's *Deer*. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 120. So that we may obſerve there is ſome Agreement between our ancient Laws and modern Statutes. A Perſon was convicted upon the Statute of *Deer-ſtealing*, and it appearing by the Conviction, that the *Deer* were not in a Park incloſed, &c. upon Motion in B. *R.* the Conviction was quaſh'd. *Mich.* 9 *W.* 3. *Mod. Inſt.* 161. A Conviction of *Deer-ſtealing* may be removed by *Certiorari* into B. *R.* but the Party doing it, is to give Bond of 60 *l.* Penalty to the Juſtice of Peace before whom convicted, to pay the Forfeiture due by the Conviction, or render his Perſon in a Month after the Conviction confirmed. 5 *Geo.*

Form of an *Indictment* for Hunting and Taking *Deer*.

Midd. ſſ. JUR. &c. *qd'* A. B. *de*, &c. *in Com. prædict.* Yeoman, *die & Anno*, &c. *circa horam duodecimam in nocte ejuſdem diei aggregatis ſibi diverſis aliis malefactoribus & pacis Dom. Regis perturbatoribus ignotis Vi & Armis videlt. Baculis ferro munitis pugionibus & Cultellis & aliis Armis Clauſum & Parcum cujuſdam* T. D. *Armig. apud*, &c. *in Com. prad. illicite fregerunt & intravérunt & Damas ipſius* T. D. *adtunc & ibidem Depaſcentes & cubantes in Parco prad. cum duobus Canibus Leporariis* (Anglice Greyhounds) *venatus eſt & cum reti vocat.* a Buckſtal *quod prad.* A. B. *in Parco prad. adtunc habuit & Canibus prad. duas Damas adtunc & ibid. cepit occid. & o aſprtavit contra pacem*, &c. *ad grave Damnum ipſius* T. D. *Et contra formam Statuti*, &c.

De eſſendo quietum de Tolonio, Is a Writ that lies for thoſe who are by Privilege free from the Payment of *Toll*; on their being moleſted therein. *F. N. B.* 226.

De Expenſis militum, A Writ commanding the Sheriff to levy the Expences of a *Knight of the Shire*, being 4 *s. per Diem*, by Statute: And there is a like Writ *De Expenſis Civium & Burgenſium*, to levy 2 *s. per Diem*, for the Expences of every *Citizen* and *Burgeſs* of *Parliament*. Stat. 23 H. 6. c. 11. 4 Inſt. 46.

De facto, Signifies a Thing actually done; that is done indeed. A King *de facto* is one that is in actual Poſſeſſion of a Crown, and hath no lawful Right to the ſame; in which Senſe, it is oppoſed to a King *de Jure*, who hath Right to a Crown, but is out of Poſſeſſion. 3 *Inſt.* 7.

Default, (Fr. *Defaut*) Is commonly taken for *Non-Appearance* in Court, at a Day aſſigned; tho' it extends to any Omiſſion of that which we ought to do. *Bract. lib.* 5. *Tract.* 3. *Co. Lit.* 259. If a Plaintiff makes *Default* in Appearance in a Trial at Law, he will be nonſuited; and where a Defendant makes *Default*, Judgment ſhall be had againſt him by *Default*. In Action of Debt upon Bond, if the Defendant pleads a Releaſe, and Iſſue is thereupon joined, if at the Trial the Defendant makes *Default*, the Plaintiff may pray Judgment by *Default*; becauſe by the Plea the Duty is confeſſed, and therefore no Inqueſt need be taken by *Default*: But if the Defendant plead *Non eſt factum*, by that Plea the Duty is denied, and therefore if he make *Default*, Inqueſt muſt be taken by *Default*. In Treſpaſs, if the Defendant plead a Releaſe, and then make *Default*, the Plaintiff cannot pray Judgment by *Default*; but an Inqueſt is to be taken, becauſe Damages are incertain. 1 *Salk.* 216. Where Tenant in Tail, Tenant in Dower, by the Curteſy, or for Life, loſe their Lands by *Default*, in a *Præcipe quod Reddat* brought againſt them; they are to have Remedy by the Writ *Quod ei deforceat*, &c. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 4. And in a *Quod ei deforceat*, where the Tenant joined Iſſue upon the meer Right, and the Jury appearing, the Demandant made *Default*; it was adjudged, that in ſuch Caſe final Judgment ſhall be given: But if the Tenant had made *Default*, it would be otherwiſe, for then a *Petit Cape* muſt iſſue againſt him, becauſe it may ſo happen that he may ſave his *Default*. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 627. By *Default* of a Defendant, he is ſaid to be generally out of Court to all Purpoſes, but only that Judgment may be given againſt him: And no Judgment can be afterwards given for the Defendant. *Ibid.* 628. When two are to recover a perſonal Thing, the *Default* of one is the *Default* of the other: *Contra*, where they are to diſcharge themſelves of a Perſonality; there the *Default* of the one is not the *Default* of the other. 6 *Rep.* 25. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 425. In an Action againſt two, if the Proceſs be determined againſt one, and the other appears; he ſhall be put to anſwer, notwithſtanding the *Default* of his Companion. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 480. Where the

the Baron is to have a Corporal Puniſhment for a *Default*, there the *Default* of the Wife ſhall not be the *Default* of the Husband: But otherwiſe it is where the Husband is not to have any Corporal Puniſhment by the *Default*. *Ibid.* 472, 473. If a Defendant imparl to another Day in the ſame Term, and make *Default* at the Day, this is a Departure in Deſpite of the Court: And when the Defendant after Appearance, and being preſent in Court, upon Demand makes Departure, it is in Deſpite of the Court, and the Entry is, *Et præd. Tenens, licet ſolemniter exactus, non revenit, ſed in contemptum Curiæ receſſit, &* Defaltum *fecit, &c. Co. Lit.* 139. Before a Verdict is taken by *Default*, the Cryer of the Court calls the Defendant three Times, and if he doth not appear, the Plaintiff's Counſel prays, that the Inqueſt may be taken by *Default*: He is called three Times, to ſhew if he hath any Challenge to the Jurors; and if he doth not appear upon the Cryer's Calling, then the *Capiatur per Default* is indorſed on the Back of the Panel. 1 *Lill.* 425. *Default*, and Saver of *Default*, made a large Title in the old Books of Law.

Default of Jurors. If *Jurors* made *Default* in their Appearance for trying of Cauſes, they ſhall loſe and forfeit *Iſſues*, unleſs they have any reaſonable Excuſe proved by Witneſſes, in which Caſe the Juſtices may diſcharge the Iſſues for *Default*. Stat. 35 H. 8. c. 6.

Defamation, (*Defamatio*) Is when a Perſon ſpeaks ſcandalous Words of another, or of a Magiſtrate, *&c.* whereby they are injur'd in their Reputation; for which the Party offending, ſhall be puniſh'd according to the Nature and Quality of his Offence; ſometimes by Action on the Caſe at Common Law, ſometimes by Statute, and ſometimes by the Eccleſiaſtical Laws. But *Defamation* is properly puniſhable by the Spiritual Courts; in which Courts, it ought to have three Incidents, *viz. Firſt*, It is to concern Matter Spiritual, and determinable in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts; as for calling a Man Heretick, Schiſmatick, Adulterer, Fornicator, *&c. Secondly*, That it be a Matter Spiritual only; for if the *Defamation* concern any Thing determinable at the Common Law, the Eccleſiaſtical Judges ſhall not have Conuſance thereof. And *Thirdly*, Although ſuch *Defamation* be meerly Spiritual, yet he that is defamed cannot ſue for Damages in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts; but the Suit ought to be only for Puniſhment of the Fault, by way of Penance. *Terms de Ley* 224, 225. See *Action of the Caſe for Words*, alſo *Prohibition*.

Defeaſance, (from the Fr. *Defaire*, to defeat) Signifies a Condition relating to a Deed, which being perform'd, the Deed is *defeated*, and render'd void, as if it never had been made. The Difference between a common *Condition* and a *Defeaſance* is, that the Condition is annex'd to, or inſerted in the Deed; and a *Defeaſance* is uſually a Deed by it ſelf concluded and agreed on between the Parties, and having Relation to another Deed. To make a good *Defeaſance*, it muſt be 1. by Deed, for there cannot be a *Defeaſance* of a Deed without Deed; and a Writing under Hand doth not imply it to be a Deed. 2. It muſt recite the Deed it relates to, or at leaſt the moſt material Part thereof. 3. It is to be made between the ſame Perſons that were Parties to the firſt Deed. 4. It muſt be made at the Time, or after the firſt Deed, and not before. 5. It ought to be made of a Thing *defeaſible*. 1 *Inſt.* 236. 3 *Lev.* 234. Inheritances executed by Livery, ſuch as Eſtates in Fee, for Life, *&c.* cannot be ſubject to *Defeaſance* afterwards, but at the Time of making the Feoffment, *&c.* only: But executory Inheritances, ſuch as Leaſes for Years, Rents, Annuities, Conditions, Covenants, *&c.* may be defeated by *Defeaſance* made after the Things granted: And it is the ſame of Obligations, Recognizances, Statutes, Judgments, *&c.* which are moſt commonly the Subject of *Defeaſance*, and uſually made after the Deed whereto they have Relation. *Plowd.* 137. 1 *Rep.* 113. If a Man acknowledge a Statute to another, and enters into a *Defeaſance*, that if his Lands in the County of, *&c.* ſhould be extended, the Statute ſhould be void; the *Defeaſance* will be good, and not repugnant, becauſe it is by another Deed: But the Condition of a Bond not to ſue the Obligation, is void for Repugnancy, being in the ſame Deed. *Moor* 1035. A Statute, *&c.* may be *defeaſanced* on Condition of performing a Will, and paying Legacies, *&c.* to other Perſons. 1 *Cro.* 837. If a *Defeaſance* of a Statute be made, and after another *Defeaſance* is made by the *ſame Parties*, the firſt *Defeaſance* becomes void thereby, and the ſecond only is in Force, as in a Will. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 481. Where a Stature is acknowledged to two Perſons, and one of them makes a *Defeaſance*, it is ſaid to be a good Diſcharge. *Ibid.* 480. If Execution be ſued out before the Time in a *Defeaſance* is paſt, it ſhall be ſet aſide in *B. R.* 1 *Lill.* 426. In a *Defeaſance* of a *Deed of Lands*, the Perſon to whom made, *covenants* that on Payment of ſuch a Sum, on ſuch a Day, he will transfer and reconvey the Eſtate back again; and that the Maker ſhall enjoy till Default, *&c.* If of a *Judgment*, he covenants that on Payment of the Money, he will enter Satisfaction on Record: If of a *Statute* or *Bond*, that on Payment it ſhall be void, *&c. Law of Securities* 144, 146, 148, *&c.* Vide *Mortgage*.

Defence, In a legal Signification is applicable to a Plea, and is that which the Defendant ought to make immediately after the Count or Declaration, *viz.* That he defends all the *Wrong*, *Force*, and *Damages*, where and when he ought, *&c.* and by defending the Force and Wrong, he excuſes himſelf of the Wrong ſurmiſed againſt him, and makes himſelf Party to the Plea; and by defending the Damage, he affirms the Plaintiff able to be anſwer'd unto: So that if he will ſhew any Diſability in the Plaintiff, then he ought to omit the *Defence* of the Damage, and demand Judgment if the Party ſhall be anſwered unto: For the Reſidue of the *Defence*, the Defendant accepts the Power of the Court to hear and determine their Pleas. *Terms de Ley* 227. *Defence* is ſometimes a full *Defence*, and that is where the Plea begins with theſe Words, *Venit &* Defendit *vim & Injuriam quando, &c.* and this is uſual in perſonal Actions: But there is another *Defence* in real Actions, where the Plea begins, *Venit & Dicit, &c.* In every *Præcipe*, where Land is demanded, there the *Defence* muſt be *Venit &* Defendit *jus ſuum, &c.* As in a *Writ of Intruſion*, *Writ of Formedon*, *&c.* 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 629. A Defendant cannot plead any Plea, before he hath made a *Defence*; but this muſt not be intended abſolutely, for in a *Scire facias* a *Defence* is never made. 3 *Lev.* 182.

Defend, (*Defendere*) In our ancient Laws and Statutes ſignifies to forbid: And there is a Statute intitled, *Statutum de* Defenſione *portandi Arma*,

ma, &c. 7 *Ed.* 1. In divers Parts of *England*, we commonly ſay *God defend*, inſtead of *God forbid*. Blount.

Defendant, (*Defendens*) Is the Party that is ſued in a *Perſonal Action*; as *Tenant* is he that is ſued in an *Action Real*.

Defendemus, Is an ordinary Word uſed in Grants and Donations; and hath this Force, that it binds the Donor and his Heirs to *Defend* the Donee, if any one go about to lay any Incumbrance on the Thing given, other than what is contain'd in the Deed of Donation. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 16. See *Warranty*.

Defender of the Faith, (*Fidei Defenſor*) Is a peculiar Title belonging to the *King of England*; as *Catholicus*, to the *King* of *Spain*; and *Chriſtianiſſimus*, to the *King* of *France*, &c. Theſe Titles were given by the *Popes* of *Rome*, and that of *Defenſor fidei* was firſt conferred by *Pope Leo* the Tenth, on King *Henry* the Eighth, for Writing againſt *Martin Luther*, and the Bull for it bears Date *Quinto Idus Octob.* 1521. Lord *Herbert's Hiſt. Hen.* 8. 105. But the *Pope*, on King *Henry*'s Suppreſſing the Houſes of Religion, at the Time of the *Reformation*, not only depos'd him of his Title, but his Crown alſo; though in the 35 Year of his Reign, his Title, &c. was confirmed by *Parliament*; which hath continued to be uſed by all ſucceeding Kings to this Day. *Lex Conſtitutionis* 47, 48.

Defendere unica manu, Words ſignifying to Wage Law, and a Denial of the Accuſation upon Oath. See *Manus*.

Defenſa, A Park or Place fenced in for Deer, and *defended* as a Property for that Uſe and Service. ——— *Idem Dux facit inſtaurare prædictum Parcum de feris* Defenſæ *Leiceſtrenſis*. H. Knyghton, ſub ann. 1352.

Defenſiva. The Lords or *Earls* of the *Marches*, who were the Wardens or *Defenders* of their Country, had the Title of *Defenſiva*. Cowel.

Defenſo. That Part of any open Field or Place that was allotted for Corn and Hay, and upon which there was no Common or Feeding, was anciently ſaid to be *in Defenſo*: So of any Meadow Ground that was laid in for Hay only. It was likewiſe the ſame of a Wood, where Part was incloſed and fenced up, to ſecure the Growth of the Underwood from the Injury of Cattle. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *p.* 306.

Defenſum, An Incloſure of Land, or any fenced Ground. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *p.* 114.

Definitor, A Word uſed in ancient Times for a Viſitor.

Deforcement, (*Deforciamentum*) Is where any one is caſt out of his Lands or Poſſeſſions by Force: Or it is a With-holding Lands or Tenements by Force from the right Owner. *Co. Lit.* 331. A *Deforceor* is one that overcomes and caſts forth by Force and Violence, and differs from *Diſſeiſor*; firſt, becauſe a Man may diſſeiſe another without Force; and next, for that a Perſon may *deforce* another, who never was in Poſſeſſion; as if ſeveral have Right to Lands as common Heirs, and one entering keeps out the reſt, the Law ſaith he *deforceth* and diſſeiſeth them: And (according to *Littleton*) he who is enfeoffed by Tenant in Tail, and put in Poſſeſſion, by keeping out the Heir of him in Reverſion who hath Right to the Land, the Tenant in Tail being dead, doth only *deforce* the Heir, becauſe he entered during the Life of Tenant in Tail, when the Heir had no preſent Right. Alſo a *Deforceor* differs from an *Intruder*, by Reaſon a Man is made an Intruder by a wrongful Entry only into Land void of a Poſſeſſor: And a *Deforceor* is he that holds out againſt the right Heir. *Bract. lib.* 4. *cap.* 1. *Britt. cap.* 33. *Litt.* 138. *F. N. B.* 118. As *Force* and Violence are oppoſite to the Peace and Juſtice of the Kingdom; and it is a Diſgrace to the Law, that any Perſon ſhould preſume of his own Authority by *Force* and ſtrong Hand to enter into the Poſſeſſion of another, before the Law hath decided his Title therein; therefore divers Statutes have been made for Reformation of theſe Abuſes, as among others the Stat. 5 *R.* 2. *cap.* 7. where the King defends any Entry into Lands or Tenemants, but in Caſe where Entry is given by Law, &c. *Poult. de Pace Reg.* 34, 35. See *Forcible Entry*.

Deforciant, Mention'd in the Stat. 23 *El. c.* 3. is the ſame with a *Deforceor*.

Deforciatio, Is us'd for a Diſtreſs, or Holding of Goods for Satisfaction of a Debt. *Paroch. Antiq.* 293.

Degradation, (*Degradatio*) Is an Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure, whereby a Clergyman is deveſted of his Holy Orders. And there are two Sorts of *degrading*, by the *Canon Law*; one *Summary*, by Word only; the other *Solemn*, by ſtripping the Party *degraded* of thoſe Ornaments and Rights, which are the Enſigns of his Order or Degree. *Selden's Titles of Hon.* 787. *Degradation* is otherwiſe called *Depoſition*; and in former Times, the *Degrading* a Clerk was no more than a Diſplacing or Suſpenſion from his Office: But the *Canoniſts* have ſince diſtinguiſh'd between a Depoſition and a *Degradation*; the one being now uſed as a greater Puniſhment than the other, becauſe the Biſhop takes from the Criminal all the Badges of his Order, and afterwards delivers him to the ſecular Judge, where he cannot purge himſelf of the Offence, whereof he is convicted, &c. *Du Cange*. There is likewiſe a *Degradation* of a *Lord*, or a *Knight*, &c. at *Common Law*; when they are attainted of Treaſon; as *Hill.* 18 *Ed.* 2. *Andrew Harcla, Earl of Carliſle*, who was alſo a Knight, was *degraded*, and when Judgment of Treaſon was pronounced againſt him, his Sword was broken over his Head, and his Spurs hewn off his Heels, &c. And there is a *Degrading* by *Act of Parliament*; for by Stat. 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 15. *William Lord Monſon*, Sir *Henry Mildmay*, and others, were *degraded* from all Titles of Honour, Dignities, and Preheminencies, and none of them to bear or uſe the Title of Lord, Knight, Eſquire, or Gentleman, or any Coat of Arms for ever after, &c.

De Injuria ſua propria, *Abſque tali cauſa*, Are Words us'd in Replications, in Actions of Treſpaſs, or on the Caſe for Words, &c. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 427. *De Injuria ſua propria* is a good Plea in Treſpaſs, &c. where it comes in Excuſe of an *Injury* alledg'd to be done to the Perſon of the Plaintiff, or where a Defendant juſtifies in Defence of his Poſſeſſion, if the Title doth not come in Queſtiſtion. 8 *Rep.* 86. When one juſtifies by Command or Authority deriv'd from another; or if a Defendant juſtifies by Authority at Common Law, as a Conſtable by Arreſt for Breach of the Peace; or if he juſtifies by Act of Parliament, &c. *De Injuria ſua propria* is a good Replication. *Cr. Eliz.* 539. 2 *Salk.* 628. See *De ſon Tort Demeſne*.

Dei Judicium. The old *Saxon* Trial by *Ordeal* was ſo call'd; becauſe they thought it an *Appeal to God*, for the Juſtice of a Cauſe, and verily believ'd that the Deciſion was according to

the Will and Pleaſure of Divine Providence. *Domeſ.*

Deis, The high Table of a Monaſtery. See *Dagus.*

Delatura, A *Saxon* Word ſignifying an Accuſation: And ſometimes it hath been taken for the Reward of an Informer. *Leges H.* 1. *c.* 64. *Leges Inæ* 20 *apud Brompton.*

Delegates, Are Commiſſioners of Appeal, appointed by the King under the Great Seal; in Caſes of Appeals from the Eccleſiaſtical Court, *&c.* by Stat. 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 19. See *Court of Delegates.*

Delf, (from the Sax. *Delpan*, to dig, or delve) Is a Quarry or Mine, where Stone, or Coal, *&c.* are dug. *Stat.* 31 *Eliz. cap.* 7. We ſtill retain the Word *Delve* for dig, in ſome Parts of this Kingdom.

Deliverance. When a *Criminal* is brought to Trial, and the Clerk in Court asks him whether he is *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*, to which he replies Not guilty, and puts himſelf on God and his Country, the Clerk wiſhes him a *Good Deliverance.*

Delivery of Deeds, On executing them, to give them Perfection, *&c.* See *Deed.*

Demand, (Fr. *Demande*, Lat. *Poſtulatum*) Signifies a Calling upon a Man for any Thing due. And there are two Manner of *Demands*, the one in *Deed*, the other in *Law:* In Deed, as in a *Præcipe quod Reddat*, there is an expreſs *Demand:* In Law, every Entry on Land, Diſtreſs for Rent, Taking of Goods, *&c.* which may be done without Words, is a *Demand* in Law. 8 *Rep.* 153. Mr. *Nelſon*, in his *Abridgment of the Law*, *Vol.* 1. *pag.* 630. ſays, there are three Sorts of *Demands*; one in Writing, without ſpeaking, and that is in every *Præcipe*; one without Writing, being a verbal *Demand* of the Perſon, who is to do or perform the Thing; and another made without either Word or Writing, which is a *Demand* in Law, in Caſes of Entries on Lands, *&c.* And as Entry on Land, and Taking a Diſtreſs, are a *Demand* in Law of the Land and Rent; ſo the Bringing an Action of Debt for Money due on an Obligation, is a *Demand* in Law of the Debt. 1 *Lill.* 432. Debts, Claims, *&c.* are to be *demanded* and made in Time, by the Statute of Limitations. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 16. and other Statutes; or they will be loſt by Law. Where there is a Duty, which the Law makes payable on *Demand*, no *Demand* need be made; but if there is no Duty till *Demand*, in ſuch Caſe there muſt be a *Demand* to make the Duty. *Trin.* 3 *Ann.* 1 *Lill.* 432. Debt upon Bond, to be paid preſently upon *Demand*, is a Duty preſently, and requires no *Demand. Cro. El.* 548. And upon a Penalty, the Party need not make a *Demand*, as he muſt in the Caſe of a *Nomine Pœnæ*; for if a Man be bound to pay 20 *l.* on ſuch a Day, and in Default thereof to pay 40 *l.* the 40 *l.* muſt be paid without *Demand.* 1 *Mod.* 89. If a Man leaſes Land by Indenture for Years, reſerving a Rent payable at certain Days, and the Leſſee covenants to pay the ſaid Rent at the Days limited; the Leſſor is intitled to his Rent, without *Demand*, for the Leſſee is obliged to pay it at the Days, by Force of his Covenant. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 101. But if a Leſſor makes a Leaſe rendring Rent, and the Leſſee covenants to pay the Rent, being lawfully *demanded*, the Leſſee is not bound to pay the Rent, without a *Demand. Ibid.* 102. A Perſon makes a Leaſe for Life, or Years, reſerving a Rent upon Condition, that if the Leſſee doth not pay the Rent at the Day, that then without any *Demand* of the Leſſor, it ſhall be lawful for the Leſſor to re-enter; by this ſpecial Agreement of the Parties, the Leſſor may enter on Non-payment of the Rent, without any *Demand. Ibid.* 100. A Leaſe for Years, with Condition to be void, on Non-payment of the Rent, is not void unleſs the Rent be *demanded*, and an Entry made: And an Intereſt ſhall not be determined, without an actual *Demand. Hob.* 67, 331. 2 *Mod.* 264. A *Demand* is to be legal, and made in ſuch Manner as the Law requires: If it be for Rent of a Meſſuage and Lands, it ought to be made at the Meſſuage, at the fore Door of the Houſe, the moſt notorious Place: Where Lands and Wood are let together, the Rent is to be *demanded* on the Land, as the moſt worthy Thing, and on the moſt publick Part thereof: If Wood only be leaſed, the *Demand* muſt be at the Gate of the Wood, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 201. *Poph.* 58. For Re-entry, the *Demand* is to be on the Day of Payment of the Rent, and it muſt be exactly obſerved: But a *Demand* at any Time after due, is ſufficient to warrant a Diſtreſs. *Dyer* 51. If a Leſſor in a *Demand* of Rent for Re-entry, *demand* one Penny more or leſs than due, or doth not ſhew the Certainty of the Rent, and the Day of Payment, and when due, the *Demand* will not be good: If the *Demand* be of all the Rent due generally, it is not good, without ſhewing what Rent, and for what Time, *&c.* 1 *Leon.* 425. *Cro. Eliz.* 209. In order to Re-entry for Non-payment of Rent on a Leaſe, the Leſſor or ſome other Perſon by his Direction, is to go on the laſt Day of Payment, a little before Sun-ſet, and make the *Demand* thus: *I do here* Demand *the Sum of* 10 *l. for Half a Year's Rent for this Meſſuage due and ending at*, &c. *and yet unpaid*, &c. And after the *Demand*, continue at the Place till it be dark. He that would *enter* for a Condition broken, which tends to the Deſtruction of an Eſtate, muſt 1. *demand* the Rent. 2. Upon the Land, if there is no Houſe. 3. If there is a Houſe, at the fore Door; though it is not material whether any Perſon be in the Houſe or no. 4. If the Appointment is at any other Place off from the Land, the *Demand* muſt be at that Place. 5. The Time of the *Demand* is to be certain, that the Tenant may be there, if he will, to pay the Rent: And the laſt Time of *Demand* of the Rent, muſt be ſuch a convenient Time before the Sun-ſetting of the laſt Day of Payment, as the Money may be number'd. Alſo the Leſſor or his ſufficient Attorney is to remain upon the Land, the laſt Day on which the Rent due ought to be paid, until it be ſo dark that he cannot ſee to tell the Money: And if the Money thus *demanded* is not paid, this is a Denial in Law, tho' there are no Words of Denial; upon which a Re-entry may be made, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 201, 202. 4 *Rep.* 73. A *Demand* ought to be in the Preſence of Witneſſes: And *Demands* are releaſed by a Releaſe of all *Demands*; which Diſcharges all Freeholds, Rights of Entry, Actions, *&c.* 8 *Rep.* 153.

Demandant, (*Petens*) All civil Actions are proſecuted either by *Demands* or *Plaints*, and the Purſuer is called *Demandant*, in Actions Real; and *Plaintiff*, in Perſonal Actions: In a Real Action, Lands, *&c.* are *demanded.* Co. Lit. 127.

Demeſne, or **Demain**, (*Dominicum*, *Domanium*) Is a *French* Word otherwiſe written *Domaine*, and ſignifieth *Patrimonium Domini. Demains*, according to common Speech, are the Lord's chief

Manor-Place, with the Lands thereto belonging; which he and his Anceſtors have from Time to Time kept in their own manual Occupation, for the Maintenance of themſelves and their Families: And all the Parts of a Manor, except what is in the Hands of Freeholders, are ſaid to be *Demains*. Copyhold Lands are accounted *Demains*, becauſe they that are the Tenants thereof are judged in Law to have no other Eſtate but at the Will of the Lord; ſo that it is ſtill reputed to be in a Manner in the Lord's Hands: But this Word is oftentimes uſed for a Diſtinction between thoſe Lands that the Lord of the Manor hath in his own Hands, or in the Hands of his Leſſee demiſed at a Rack-Rent, and ſuch other Land appertaining to the Manor which belongeth to Free or Copyholders. *Bract. lib.* 4. *tract.* 3. *cap.* 9. *Fleta, lib.* 5. *cap.* 5. As *Demains* are Lands in the Lord's Hands manually occupied, ſome have thought this Word derived from *De manu*; but it is from the Fr. *Demaine*, which is uſed for an Inheritance, and that comes from *Dominium*, becauſe a Man has a more abſolute Dominion over that which he keeps in his Hands, than of that which he lets to his Tenants. *Blount. Domanium* properly ſignifies the King's Lands in *France*, appertaining to him in Property: And in like Manner do we in ſome Sort uſe it here in *England*; for all Lands 'tis ſaid are either mediately or immediately from the Crown; and when a Man in Pleading would ſignify his Land to be his Own, he ſaith, that he is ſeiſed thereof in his *Demain, as of Fee*; whereby is meant, that altho' his Land be to him and his Heirs, it depends upon a ſuperior Lord, and is held by Rent or Service, *&c. Litt. lib.* 1. *c.* 1. From this it hath been obſerved, that Lands in the Hands of a common Perſon, cannot be *true Demains*: And certain it is, that Lands in the Poſſeſſion of a Subject are called *Demains* in a different Senſe from the *Demain* Lands of the Crown. For *Demains* or *Domains* in the Hands of a Subject, have their Derivation *à Domo*, becauſe they are Lands in his Poſſeſſion for the Maintaining of his Houſe: But the *Domains* of the Crown are held of the King, who is abſolute Lord, having proper *Dominion*; and not by any feudal Tenure of a ſuperior Lord, as of Fee. *Wood's Inſt.* 139. *Demain* is ſometimes taken in a *ſpecial* Signification, as oppoſite to Frank-Fee: For Example; thoſe Lands which were in the Poſſeſſion of *King Edward the Confeſſor*, are called *Ancient Demains*, and all others *Frank-Fee*; and the Tenants which hold any of thoſe Lands are called *Tenants in Ancient Demain*, and the others *Tenants in Frank-Fee, &c.* Kitch. 98. See *Ancient Demeſne.*

Demiſe, (*Demiſſio*) Is applied to an Eſtate either in Fee, for Term of Life, or Years, but commonly the latter: It is uſed in Writs for any Eſtate. 2 *Inſt.* 483. The King's Death is in Law termed the *Demiſe of the King*, to his Royal Succeſſor of his Crown and Dignity, *&c.*

Demiſe and Redemiſe. The Conveyance by *Demiſe* and *Redemiſe* is where there are mutual *Leaſes* made from one to another on each Side of the ſame Land, or ſome Thing out of it; and is proper upon the Grant of a Rent-charge, *&c.*

Demurrer, (In Latin *Demorare*, from the Fr. *Demeurer*) Is a Kind of Pauſe or Stop, put to any Action, upon a Point of Difficulty, which muſt be determined by the Court, before any farther Proceedings can be had therein: For in every Action the Controverſy conſiſts either in Fact or in Law; if in Fact, that is try'd by the Jury; but if in Law, the Judge with his Aſſociates proceeds to Judgment; and whatever they conclude ſtands firm, without any Appeal. *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 13. This *Demurrer* is in our Records expreſſed in *Latin* by *Moratur in Lege*: And when any Action is brought, and the Defendant ſaith that the Plaintiff's Declaration is not ſufficient for him to anſwer unto; or when the Defendant pleads, and the Plaintiff ſays, that it is not a ſufficient Plea in Law, and the Defendant ſays, that it is a good Plea; and thereupon both Parties ſubmit to the Judgment of the Court: This is a *Moratur in Lege.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 435. So that a *Demurrer* is an Iſſue join'd upon Matter of Law, to be determined by the Judges; and is an Abiding in Point of Law, and a Referring to the Judgment of the Court, whether the Declaration or Plea of the adverſe Party is ſufficient in Law to be maintained. *Finch. lib.* 4. *cap.* 40. 1 *Inſt.* 71. And a *Demurrer* may be to the Writ, Count, or Declaration, or to any Part of the Pleadings: Alſo a *Demurrer* may be to a *Demurrer*; as where the *Demurrer* is double, and he that demurs aſſigns one Error in Fact and another in Law, which is ill, and may be demurr'd unto on the other Side. 1 *Lill.* 438. *Demurrers* to Pleas, *&c.* are *General*, without ſhewing any particular Cauſe; or *Special*, where the Cauſes of *Demurrer* are particularly ſet down: And the Judgment of the Court is not to be pray'd upon an inſufficient Declaration or Plea, otherwiſe than by *Demurrer*; when the Matter comes judicially before the Court. If in Pleadings, *&c.* a Matter is inſufficiently alledged, that the Court cannot give certain Judgment upon it, a General *Demurrer* will ſuffice; and for Want of Subſtance, a General *Demurrer* is good: But for Want of Form, there muſt be a Special *Demurrer*, and the Cauſes ſpecially aſſign'd. *Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 84. And as he that *demurs* generally, confeſſeth all Matters of Fact that are well and ſufficiently pleaded; ſo he that makes a Special *Demurrer*, can take no Advantage of any other Matter of Form, but what is expreſſed in his *Demurrer*; tho' he may take Advantage of Matter of Subſtance, if the *Demurrer* be Special, and the Cauſes not ſet down. 10 *Rep.* 88. By Statute, Judges are to proceed to give Judgment in Actions, according to the Right of the Cauſe, after *Demurrer* join'd, without Regard to Defects of Proceedings, except ſuch as are expreſſed with the *Demurrer*; but this not to extend to Indictments, *&c.* in criminal Proſecutions. *Stat.* 27 *Eliz. c.* 5. And by 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16. the Cauſes of *Demurrer* are to be ſpecially ſet down, or the Judges ſhall give Judgment without regarding any Imperfections in Writs, Declarations, Pleadings, *&c.* A Defendant is to *demur* where he may do it; for if the Defendant pleads in any Caſe, where he can *demur*, he ſhall not afterwards take Advantage in Arreſt of Judgment, Writ of Error, *&c. Plowd.* 182. If any Special Matter is pleaded, which hath the Colour of a Plea, but amounts to the General Iſſue; 'tis no Cauſe of *Demurrer.* 5 *Mod.* 18. There cannot be a *Demurrer* in Abatement; and where a Defendant *demurs* in Abatement, the Court may give final Judgment: But it may be to a Plea in Abatement. 1 *Salk.* 220. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 634. After the Plaintiff and Defendant have join'd Iſſue, which goes to the Whole, neither of them can *demur*, without Conſent of the other: But one may *demur* to one Part of a Declaration, and

plead to the other Part thereof, with a *Quoad*, &c. And where there is an Iſſue to Part of the Defendant's Plea, and a *Demurrer* to other Part of it, the Plaintiff before or after Judgment given on the *Demurrer*, may try the Iſſue; though 'tis uſual to give Judgment on the *Demurrer* firſt. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 437. 1 *Inſt.* 71. 1 *Saund.* 80. If a Defendant pleads to Part and *demurs* to Part; the *Demurrer* ſhall firſt be determined, and the Iſſue laſt; becauſe upon the Trial of the Iſſue, the Jury may aſſeſs Damages as to both. *Palm.* 517. Where there is a *Demurrer* to Part, and Iſſue is joined to the other Part, and the Plaintiff hath Judgment on the *Demurrer*, he muſt enter a *Non Proſ.* as to the Iſſue, otherwiſe he cannot proceed to a Writ of Enquiry upon the *Demurrer*. 1 *Salk.* 219. A *Demurrer* is to be ſigned, and argued on both Sides by Counſel; and if a Party be delay'd in his Proceedings by *Demurrer*, he may move the Court to appoint a ſhort Day after to hear Counſel on the *Demurrer*, and the Court will grant it. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* After a *Demurrer* is join'd, the Plaintiff having enter'd it in the Roll, delivers the Roll to the Secondary, and makes a Motion for a *Conſilium* or Day to argue it, which the Court grants of Courſe, on the Secondary's Reading the Record; then the *Demurrer* muſt be entered by the Plaintiff in the Court-Book with the Secondary, who on his Rule ſets down the Day appointed for Argument, at leaſt four Days before the *Demurrer* is argued: And Paper-Books are made and delivered to the Judges. The *Demurrant* argues firſt, and the Court will hear but two Counſel on a Day, *viz.* one of a Side, and ſeldom give Judgment the ſame Day; and if deſired on either Side, (unleſs the Caſe be very plain) the Court will hear further Arguments the next Term. The whole Record is not be read, on opening the *Demurrer*; except the ſame be to the Declaration only: But where it appears to be for Delay, the whole Record will be heard by the Court, tho' there be a Plea, &c. And if it be found meerly for Delay, Judgment ſhall be given preſently. If the major Part of the Judges of the Court can't determine the Matter on the *Demurrer*, it is to be ſent into the Exchequer-Chamber to be determined by all the Judges of *England*. 1 *Inſt.* 71. *Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 154. Where the Court gives Judgment on the *Demurrer* in Debt for the Plaintiff in the Action, the Judgment is for the Plaintiff to recover his Debt, Coſts and Damages: But if it be in Action of the Caſe, a Writ of Inquiry of Damages muſt be awarded, before Judgment on the *Demurrer*. If Judgment on the *Demurrer* is for the Defendant in the Action, the Judgment is, that the Plaintiff *Nihil Capiat per Breve*, or *per Billam*, and that the Defendant *eat ſine die*. *Wood's Inſt.* 603. The general Words of a *Demurrer* are, *Quod Breve vel Nar. vel Placitum*, &c. *Materiaque in eodem content. minus ſufficiens in Lege exiſt'*, &c. If a *Demurrer* be enter'd, it cannot be afterwards waved. 1 *Lill.* 435.

Demurrer to Evidence, Is where a Queſtion of Law doth ariſe thereupon: As if the Plaintiff produces in Evidence, any Records, Deeds, Writings, &c. upon which a Queſtion of Law ariſes, and the Demandant offers to *demur* upon it; and then the Plaintiff muſt join in *Demurrer*, or waive his Evidence. So if the Plaintiff brings Witneſſes to prove a Fact, and a Matter of Law ariſeth upon it; if the Defendant admits their Teſtimony to be true, there alſo the Defendant may *demur* in Law: And ſo may the Plaintiff *demur* upon the Defendant's Evidence. And in theſe Caſes, the Counſel for the Plaintiff and Defendant agree the Matter of Fact in Diſpute, and the Jury are diſcharg'd; and the Matter of Law is referred to the Judges to determine. But where Evidence is given for the King, in an Information or other Suit, and the Defendant offers to *demur* upon it, the King's Counſel are not obliged to join therein; but the Court ought to direct the Jury to find the Special Matter. And indeed becauſe Juries of late uſually find a doubtful Matter ſpecially, *Demurrers upon Evidence* are now ſeldom uſed. 5 *Rep.* 104. 1 *Inſt.* 72. 2 *Inſt.* 426. If the Court doth not agree to a *Demurrer on the Inſufficiency of Evidence* in a Civil Cauſe; they ought to ſeal a *Bill of Exceptions*, &c. 9 Rep. 13.

Demurrer to Indictments. When a Criminal joins Iſſue upon a Point of Law in an Indictment, allowing the Fact to be true, as laid in the Indictment or Appeal, this is a Demurrer in Law: And if the Indictment or Appeal proves good in Law, in the Opinion of the Judges, they proceed to Judgment and Execution, as if the Party had been convicted by Confeſſion, or Verdict. And tho' by the Criminal's Demurrer he refuſeth to put himſelf upon Trial by the Inqueſt, yet he ſhall not, as in other Caſes, be put under the *Pain fort & dure*; for a Demurrer is allowed to be try'd by the Judges, and not by the Inqueſt. And he that is condemn'd on Demurrer, is ſaid to be convict; for whoever is adjudged, is convicted by Law. 2 *Inſt.* 178. *H. P. C.* 243. *S. P. C.* 150. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 14. But ſee 2 *Hawkins* 334.

Demy Sangue, Is the Half-Blood: Where a Man marries a Woman, and hath Iſſue by her a Son, and the Wife dying he marries another Woman, by whom he hath alſo a Son; now theſe two Sons, tho' they are called *Brothers*, are but *Brothers of the Half-Blood*, becauſe they had not both one Father and Mother: And therefore by Law they cannot be Heirs to one another; for he that claims as Heir to another by Diſcent, muſt be of the Whole-Blood to him from whom he claimeth. *Terms de Ley* 234.

Den: The Names of Places ending in *Den*, as *Biddenden*, &c. ſignify the Situation to be in a Valley, or near Woods; from the Sax. *Den*, i. e. *Vallis*; *Locus Sylveſtris*. Blount.

Den and Strond, Is a Liberty for Ships or Veſſels to run or come a-ſhore: And K. *Edw.* 1. by Charter granted this Privilege to the Barons of the *Cinque Ports*. Placit. temp. Ed. 1.

Dena terræ, A hollow Place between two Hills; and the Word *Dena* is uſed for a little Portion of woody Ground, commonly called a Coppice. —— *Et una parva* Dena *Sylvæ*. Domeſd.

Dena ii, A general Term for any Sort of *Pecunia numerata*, or ready Money. *Paroch. Antiq.* 320.

Denarii de Caritate, Cuſtomary Oblations made to *Cathedral Churches* about the Time of *Pentecoſt*, when the Pariſh-Prieſts and many of their People went in Proceſſion to viſit their Mother-Church: This Cuſtom was afterwards changed into a ſettled Due, and uſually charged upon the Pariſh-Prieſt; tho' at firſt it was but a Gift of *Charity*, or Preſent, to help maintain and adorn the Biſhop's See. *Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. M.S. f.* 15.

Denarius, An *Engliſh* Penny: It is mentioned in the Stat. *Edw.* 1. *De compoſitione menſurarum*, &c.

Denarius Dei, God's Penny, or Earneſt Money. —— *Ita quod neuter Mercatorum ab illo contractu poſſit diſcedere vel reſilire poſtquam* Denarius Dei *inter Principales Perſonas contrahentes datus fuerit & receptus. Cart. Ed.* 1. This Earneſt Money is call'd *Denarius Dei*, or *God's Penny*, becauſe in former Times, the Piece of Money ſo given to bind the Contract, was given to God, *i. e.* To the Church, or the Poor.

Denarius S. Petri, An annual Payment of one Penny from every Family to the *Pope*, during the Time that the *Roman* Catholick Religion prevail'd in this Kingdom, paid on the Feaſt of St. *Peter*. Stat. 25 H. 8. c. 25. See *Peter-Pence.*

Denarius tertius Comitatus. Of the *Fines* and other Profits of the *County-Courts*, originally when thoſe Courts had Superior Juriſdiction before other Courts were erected, two Parts were reſerved to the King, and a *Third Part* or *Penny* to the *Earl of the County*; who either received it in Specie at the Aſſizes and Trials, or had an equivalent Compoſition for it out of the *Exchequer*. Paroch. Antiq. 418.

Denbera, A low Place for the Running and Feeding of Hogs, wherein they are penn'd; by ſome called a *Swinecumb*. Cowel.

Denizen, (Fr. *Donaiſon*) Is an alien enfranchiſed, and made a Subject by the King's Letters Patent; and is called *Donaiſon*, becauſe his Legitimation proceeds *ex donatione Regis*, from the King's Gift. Such a one is enabled in many Reſpects, to do as the King's native Subjects do, to purchaſe and poſſeſs Lands, enjoy any Office or Dignity; and when he is thus enfranchiſed, he is ſaid to be under the King's Protection, or *Eſſe ad fidem Regis Angliæ*; before which Time he can poſſeſs nothing in *England*. But notwithſtanding this, it is ſhort of *Naturalization*; for a Stranger naturalized may inherit Lands by Diſcent, which a *Denizen* cannot: And in the Charter, whereby a Perſon is made a *Denizen*, there is commonly contained ſome Clauſe that expreſly abridges him of that full Benefit which natural Subjects enjoy. *Bract. lib.* 5. *tract.* 5. *cap.* 25. 2 *Inſt.* 741. When the King makes a *Denizen* by Letters Patent, he may purchaſe Lands, and his Iſſue born afterwards may inherit them; but thoſe he had before ſhall not inherit them: And tho' a *Denizen* is enabled to purchaſe, he cannot inherit the Lands of his Anceſtors; but as a Purchaſor he may enjoy them; and he may take Lands by Deviſe. 1 *Inſt.* 8. 11 *Rep.* 67. 5 *Rep.* 52. Aliens made *Denizens* are incapable of Offices in the Government, to be Members of Parliament, *&c.* by Stat. 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 2. 1 *Geo. c.* 4. It is ſo high a Prerogative, to make Aliens Subjects and *Denizens*, that the King cannot grant this Power over to any other. 7 *Rep. Wood's Inſt.* 22.

Denſhiring of Land, Is the Caſting Parings of Earth, Turf, and Stubble into Heaps, which when dried are burnt into Aſhes, for a Compoſt on poor barren Land. This Method of Improvement is uſed on taking in and incloſing Common and Waſte Ground; and in many Parts of *England* is called *Burn-beating*, but in *Staffordſhire* and other Counties, they term it *Denſhering of Land.*

De non Decimando, To be diſcharg'd of Tithes. See *Modus Decimandi.*

De non Reſidentia Clerici Regis, Is an antient Writ where a Parſon is employ'd in the King's Service, *&c.* to excuſe and diſcharge him of *Non-reſidence.* 2 Inſt. 624.

Dentrix, A Fiſh with many Teeth. *Chart. H.* 6. *Monaſt. Ramſey.*

Deodand, (*Deo-dandum*) Is a Thing given as it were to God, to appeaſe his Wrath, where a Perſon comes to a violent Death by Miſchance, not by any reaſonable Creature; and is forfeited to the King, or Grantee of the Crown; and if to the King, his Almoner diſpoſes of it by Sale, and the Money ariſing thereby he diſtributes to the Poor: Alſo if forfeited to the Lord of a Liberty, it ought to be thus diſtributed. 3 *Inſt.* 57. 5 *Rep.* 110. 1 *Nelſ.* 636. The Original of *Deodands* is ſaid to come from the Notion of *Purgatory*; for when a Perſon came to a ſudden and untimely Death, without having Time to be *ſhrieved* by a Prieſt, and to have the Extream Unction adminiſtred to him, the Thing which had been the Occaſion of his Death, became *Deodand*; that is was given to the Church, to be diſtributed in Charity, and to pray for the Soul of ſuch deceaſed Perſon out of Purgatory. 1 *Lill.* 443. There are ſeveral Examples of Forfeitures in Caſes of *Deodands*; as if a Man in Driving a Cart, falls ſo as the Cart-wheel runs over him, and preſſeth him to Death; the Cart-wheel, Cart, and Horſes are forfeited to the Lord of the Liberty: For *Omnia quæ movent ad mortem ſunt* Deodanda. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 5. But it hath been obſerv'd, that at this Day, if a Man be killed by the Wheel of a Cart drawn with Horſes, the Jury find that only *Deodand* which was the immediate Cauſe of his Death, *viz.* the Wheel; which is then ſeiſed by the Lord of the Manor, and converted to his own Uſe. 1 *Nelſ.* 636. If a Man riding over a River, is thrown off his Horſe by the Violence of the Water, and drown'd, his Horſe is not *Deodand*; for the Death was cauſed *per Curſum Aquæ.* 2 *Cro.* 483. Where one under fourteen Years of Age, falls from a Cart, Horſe, *&c.* they are not *Deodand*; but if a Horſe ſtrikes and kills ſuch a Perſon, it is *Deodand.* 3 *Inſt.* 57. And if a Perſon wounded by any Accident, as of a Cart, Horſe, *&c.* die within a Year and a Day after, what did it is *Deodand:* So that if a Horſe ſtrikes a Man, and afterwards the Owner ſells the Horſe, and then the Party that was ſtricken dies of the Stroke; the Horſe, notwithſtanding the Sale, ſhall be forfeited as *Deodand. Plowd.* 260. 5 *Rep.* 110. If one falls out of a Veſſel in Salt Water, the Veſſel is not *Deodand*, and Accidents at Sea are frequently happening; but if one falls out of a Veſſel in Freſh Water, it is ſaid to be otherwiſe. *Wood's Inſt.* 212. Things fix'd to the Freehold; as a Bell hanging in a Steeple, a Wheel of a Mill, *&c.* unleſs ſevered from the Freehold, cannot be *Deodands.* 2 *Inſt.* 281. There is no Forfeiture of a *Deodand*, 'till the Matter is found of Record, by the Jury that finds the Death; who ought alſo to find and appraiſe the *Deodand.* 5 *Rep.* 110. 1 *Inſt.* 114. After the Coroner's Inquiſition, the Sheriff is anſwerable for the Value, where the *Deodand* belongs to the King; and he may levy the ſame on the Town, *&c.* wherefore the Inqueſt ought to find the Value of it. 1 *Hawk.* 67. *Deodands* were likewiſe the Goods and Chattels of *Felo de ſe*, *&c.* 1 Lill. 443.

Deonerando pro rata Portionis, Is a Writ that lies where a Perſon is diſtrained for Rent, that ought to be paid by others proportionably with him. *F. N. B.* 234.

Departure, Is a Word in our Law properly applied to a Defendant, who firſt Pleading one

Thing in Bar of an Action, and being replied unto in his Rejoinder, he quits that and ſhews another Matter, contrary to, or not purſuing his firſt Plea, which is called a *Departure from his Plea:* Alſo where a Plaintiff in his Declaration ſets forth one Thing, and after the Defendant hath pleaded, the Plaintiff in his Replication ſhews new Matter from his Declaration, this is a *Departure*; as in *Coke's Inſtitutes, The Defendant demurred, becauſe it was a* Departure *from the Declaration. Plowd.* 7, 8. 2 *Inſt.* 147. But if a Plaintiff in his Replication *depart* from his Count, and the Defendant takes Iſſue upon it; if it be found for the Plaintiff, the Defendant ſhall take no Advantage of that *Departure:* Tho' it would have been otherwiſe, if he had demurred upon it. *Raym.* 86. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 444. If a Man plead a general Agreement in Bar, and in his Rejoinder alledge a ſpecial One, this is a *Departure* in Pleading: And if an Action is brought at Common Law, and the Plaintiff by his Replication would maintain it by Virtue of a Cuſtom, *&c.* it hath been held a *Departure.* 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 638. Where Matter is omitted at firſt, it is a *Departure* to plead it afterwards. *Ibid.* If in Covenant, the Defendant pleads Performance; and after rejoins that the Plaintiff ouſted him, it is a *Departure* from his Plea. *Raym.* 22. In Debt upon Bond for Performance of Covenants in a Leaſe, the Defendant pleaded Performance; and afterwards in his Rejoinder ſet forth that ſo much was paid in Money, and ſo much in Taxes, *&c.* upon Demurrer it was adjudged a *Departure* from the Plea; becauſe he had pleaded Performance, and afterwards ſets forth other Matter of Excuſe, *&c.* 1 *Salk.* 221. Debt upon Bond for Performance of an Award, made for Payment of Money; if the Defendant plead Performance, and the Plaintiff having replied and aſſign'd a Breach in Non-payment, *&c.* the Defendant rejoins that he is ready to pay the Money at the Day, *&c.* this is a *Departure* from his Plea; for Performance is Payment of the Money, and Payment and ready to pay are different Iſſues. *Sid.* 10. 4 *Leon.* 79. In Debt upon Bond for Non-performance of an Award; the Defendant pleads that the Award was, that he ſhould releaſe all Suits to the Plaintiff, which he had done; the Plaintiff replies that ſuch an Award was made, but that the Award was further, that the Defendant ſhould pay to the Plaintiff ſuch a Sum, *&c.* the Defendant rejoins that true it is, that by the Award he was to pay the Plaintiff, the ſaid Sum, but that the Award was alſo, that the Plaintiff ſhould releaſe to the Defendant all Actions, *&c.* which he had not done; on Demurrer this was held a *Departure* from the Plea, being all new Matter. 2 *Bulſtr.* 39. *Godb.* 155. 1 *Nelſ.* 637. After *Nullum fecerunt Arbitrium*, the Defendant cannot plead that the Award is void; without being a *Departure* from the former Plea: And if where *Nul tiel* Award is pleaded; then the Award is ſet forth, and a Joinder that it was not tendered, it is a *Departure.* 1 *Lev.* 133. *Lutw.* 385. A *Departure* muſt be always from ſomething which is material; or it will not be allowed: If in Treſpaſs for taking Goods, the Plaintiff reply, that after the Taking, the Defendant converted them to his own Uſe, this being an Abuſe makes a Treſpaſs; and the Converſion is either Trover or Treſpaſs at the Plaintiff's Election, ſo that by his Replication he may make it Treſpaſs, and be no *Departure.* 1 *Salk.* 221, 222. In Circumſtances of Time, *&c.* laid as to Promiſes, the Plaintiff is not tied to a preciſe Day; for if the Defendant by his Plea force the Plaintiff to vary, it is no *Departure* from his Declaration. 1 *Nelſ.* 640, 641. And if another Place be mentioned in the Replication, in Action of Debt; as this is a perſonal Thing, 'tis no *Departure*, becauſe he who is indebted to another in one Place, is ſo in every Place. *Sid.* 228. A *Departure* being a Denial of what is before admitted, is a Saying and Unſaying, and for that one Iſſue cannot be joined upon it, 'tis naught for the Uncertainty. 1 *Lill.* 444.

Departure in Deſpight of the Court, and Entry of it. See *Default.*

Darters of Gold and Silver, The *Parters* or Dividers of thoſe *Metals*, from others that are coarſer. *Stat.* 4 *Hen.* 7.

Depopulation, (*Depopulatio*) Is a Waſting or Deſtruction; a Deſolation or Unpeopling of any Place, by Fire, Sword, Peſtilence, *&c.* 12 *Rep.* 30.

Depopulatores Agrorum. Theſe were great Offenders, by the antient Common Law; ſo called becauſe by Proſtrating and Ruining of Houſes of Habitation of the King's People, they as it were *depopulated* Towns and Villages, leaving them without Inhabitants. *Stat.* 4 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 2. 3 *Inſt.* 204.

Depoſition, (*Depoſitio*) Is the Teſtimony of a Witneſs, otherwiſe called a *Deponent*, put down in Writing by Way of Anſwer to Interrogatories exhibited for that Purpoſe, in *Chancery*, *&c.* Proof in the High Court of Chancery is by *Depoſitions* of Witneſſes; and the Copies of ſuch regularly taken and publiſhed, are read as Evidence at the Hearing: And *Depoſitions* taken in one Cauſe, may be uſed at the Hearing of another Cauſe, when they are between the ſame Parties, *&c.* without Motion; but in a Cauſe between other Parties, tho' touching the ſame Matters, this will not be allowed, without ſpecial Order of Court; neither will *Depoſitions* in other Courts be permitted to be read, without ſuch Order. *Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 233, 234. *Depoſitions* in the Chancery, after a Cauſe is determined, may be given in Evidence in a Trial at Bar in *B. R.* in a Suit for the ſame Matter, between the ſame Parties, if the Party that *depoſed* be dead; but not otherwiſe, for if he be living, he muſt appear in Perſon in Court to be examined, *&c.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 445. And where Witneſſes in a Cauſe are going to Sea, or long Journies, the Court of *B. R.* will give Leave to examine them on Interrogatories, at a Judge's Chamber, in the Preſence of the Attornies on both Sides; which *Depoſitions* in ſuch Caſe, ſhall be admitted to be good Evidence. *Ibid. Depoſitions* of Informers, *&c.* taken upon Oath before a Coroner, upon an Inquiſition of Death, or before Juſtices of Peace on a Commitment or Bailment of Felony, may be given in Evidence at a Trial for the ſame Felony, if it be proved on Oath that the Informer is dead, or unable to travel, or kept away by the Procurement of the Priſoner; and Oath muſt be made that the *Depoſitions* are the ſame that were ſworn before the Coroner or Juſtice, without any Alteration. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 429. But *Depoſitions* taken before a Coroner, cannot be given in Evidence upon an Appeal for the ſame Death; becauſe it is a different Proſecution from that wherein they were taken: And it has been adjudged, That the Evidence given by a Witneſs at one Trial, could not in the ordinary Courſe of Juſtice be made uſe of

againſt a Criminal, on the Death of ſuch Witneſs, at another Trial. *Ibid.* 430. It was adjudged in the Earl of *Strafford*'s Trial, that where Witneſſes could not be produced, by Reaſon of Sickneſs, &c. their *Depoſitions* might be read, for or againſt the Priſoner on a Trial of High Treaſon; but not where they could be produced in Perſon: And that *Depoſitions* taken by a Witneſs before a Juſtice of Peace, might, at the Priſoner's Deſire, be read at the Trial; in order to take off the Credit of the Witneſs, by ſhewing a Variance between ſuch *Depoſitions* and the Evidence given in Court. *Ibid.* *Depoſition* is uſed in the Law in another Senſe, *viz.* To ſignify the *Depriving* a Perſon of ſome Dignity: And *Depoſition* is alſo taken for *Death*; and *Dies Depoſitionis*, the Day of one's Death. *Littleton*'s *Dict.*

Deprivation, (*Deprivatio*) Is a Depriving or Taking away; as when a Biſhop, Parſon, Vicar, &c. is depoſed from his Preferment. And of *Deprivations* there are two Sorts, *Deprivatio a Beneficio*, and *ab Officio*; the Deprivation *a Beneficio* is when for ſome great Crime, &c. a Miniſter is wholly *deprived* of his Living: And *Deprivation ab Officio* is where a Miniſter is for ever *deprived* of his Orders, which is alſo called *Depoſition* or *Degradation*; and is commonly for ſome heinous Offence meriting Death, and perform'd by the Biſhop in a ſolemn Manner. *Blount.* *Deprivation a Beneficio* is an Act of the Spiritual Court, grounded upon ſome Crime or Defect in the Perſon *depriv'd*, by which he is diſcharged from his Spiritual Promotion or Benefice, upon ſufficient Cauſe proved againſt him. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 641. *Deprivation* may alſo be by a particular Clauſe in ſome Act of Parliament: The *Deprivation* of Biſhops, &c. is declared lawful by Statute 39 *Eliz. c.* 8. And by the King's Commiſſion, as he hath the Supremacy lodged in him, a Biſhop may be *deprived*; for ſince a Biſhop is veſted with that Dignity by Commiſſion from the King, 'tis reaſonable he ſhould be *deprived*, where there is juſt Cauſe, by the ſame Authority: But the Canons direct, that a Biſhop ſhall be *deprived* in a Synod of the Province; or if that cannot be aſſembled, by the Archbiſhop, and twelve Biſhops at leaſt, not as his Aſſiſtants, but as Judges: Tho' I think this Canon was never received in *England*. *Young Clergyman's Lawyer* 105. It has been adjudg'd, that an Archbiſhop may deprive a Biſhop, for Simony, &c. for he hath Power over his Suffragans, who may be puniſh'd in the Archbiſhop's Court for any Offence againſt their Duty. 1 *Salk. Rep.* 134. The Cauſes of *Deprivation* are many: If a Clerk obtain any Preferment in the Church, by ſimoniacal Contract; if he be an Excommunicate, a Drunkard, Fornicator, Adulterer, Infidel, Schiſmatick, or Hetetick; or is guilty of Murder, Manſlaughter, Perjury, Forgery, &c. If a Clerk be an Illiterate, and not able to perform the Duty of his Church; if he is a ſcandalous Perſon in his Life and Converſation; or Baſtardy is objected againſt him; if one be a meer Layman, and not in Holy Orders; or is under Age, *viz.* the Age of twenty-three Years; be diſobedient and incorrigible to his Ordinary; or a Nonconformiſt to the Canons; if a Parſon refuſe to uſe the Common Prayer, or preach in Derogation of it; do not adminiſter the Sacraments, or read the Articles of Religion, &c. If any Parſon, Vicar, &c. have one Benefice with Cure of Souls, and take Plurality, without a Faculty or Diſpenſation: Or if he commit Waſte in the Houſes and Lands of the Church, called Dilapidations; all theſe have been held good Cauſes for *Deprivations* of Prieſts. *Degg*'s *Parſon*'s *Counſellor* 98, 99, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 204. And refuſing to uſe the Common Prayers of the Church; Plurality of Livings, &c. are Cauſes of *Deprivation, ipſo facto*, in which Caſe the Church ſhall be void, without any Sentence declaratory; and Avoidances by Act of Parliament need no declaratory Sentence: But in other Caſes there muſt be a declaratory Sentence. *Dyer* 275. Where a Benefice is only voidable, but not void before Sentence of *Deprivation*, the Party muſt be cited to appear, there is to be a Libel againſt him, and a Time aſſign'd to anſwer it, and alſo Liberty for Advocates to plead, and after all a ſolemn Sentence pronounced: Tho' none of theſe Formalities are required, where the Living is made *ipſo facto* void. *Can.* 122. If a *Deprivation* be for a Thing meerly of Eccleſiaſtical Cognizance, no Appeal lies; but the Party hath his Remedy by a Commiſſion of Review, which is granted by the King of meer Grace. 26 *H.* 8. *Moor* 781.

Deputy, (*Deputatus*) Is he that exerciſes an Office, &c. in another Man's Right; whoſe Forfeiture or Miſdemeanor, ſhall cauſe him, whoſe *Deputy* he is, to loſe his Office. The Common Law takes Notice of *Deputies* in many Caſes, but it never takes Notice of Under-Deputies; for a *Deputy* is generally but a Perſon authoriſed, who cannot authoriſe another. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 446. A Man cannot make his *Deputy* in all Caſes; except the Grant of the Office juſtify him in it; as where it is to one, to execute by *Deputy*, &c. *Litt.* 379. Judges cannot Act by *Deputy*, but are to hold their Courts in Perſon; for they may not transfer their Power to others, as the Judges of the Eccleſiaſtical Courts may. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 3. But it has been adjudged, that Recorders may hold their Courts by *Deputy*. 1 *Lev.* 76. 1 *Nelſ.* 643. A Steward of a Court may make a *Deputy*; and Acts of an Under-Steward's *Deputy* have been held good in ſome Caſes. *Cro. El.* 534. A Sheriff may make a *Deputy*; it is incident to his Office, though no expreſs Power is given by his Patent; and he hath equal Power with the High Sheriff. 9 *Rep.* 49. A Coroner ought not to execute his Office by *Deputy*, it being a judicial Office of Truſt, and judicial Offices are annexed to the Perſon. 1 *Lill.* 446. The Office of *Cuſtos Brevium* and Chirographer in *C. B.* cannot be executed by *Deputy*. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 664. If the Office of Parkerſhip be granted to one, he may not grant this to another; becauſe it is an Office of Truſt and Confidence. *Terms de Ley* 239. A Bailiff of a Liberty may make a *Deputy*. *Cro. Jac.* 240. And a Conſtable may make a *Deputy*, who may execute the Warrants directed to the Conſtable, &c. 2 *Danv.* 482. But according to *Hawkins*, it ought to be where by Reaſon of Sickneſs, Abſence, &c. the Conſtable cannot ſerve himſelf. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 62. When an Office deſcends to an Infant, Ideot, &c. ſuch may make a *Deputy* of Courſe. 9 *Rep.* 47. Where an Office is granted to a Man and his Heirs, he may make an Aſſignee of that Office; and by Conſequence a *Deputy*. 9 *Rep.* A *Deputy* of an Office, hath no Intereſt therein, but doth all Things in his Maſter's Name, and his Maſter ſhall be anſwerable; but an Aſſignee hath an Intereſt in the Office, and doth all Things in his own Name, for whom his Grantor ſhall not anſwer, unleſs in Special Caſes. *Terms de Ley* 239, 240. A ſuperior Officer muſt

muſt anſwer for his *Deputy* in Civil Actions, if he is not ſufficient: But in criminal Caſes it is otherwiſe, wherein *Deputies* are to anſwer for themſelves. 2 *Inſt.* 191, 466. *Doct. & Stud. c.* 42.

De quibus ſur Diſſeiſin, Is a Writ of *Entry*, mentioned in our Books treating of Writs. *Fitzh. N. B.* 191.

Deraign or Dereyn, (*Diſrationare*) Seems to be deriv'd literally from the Fr. *Deſrayer*, i. e. To confound and diſorder, or *Deſranger*, to turn out of Courſe or diſplace; as *Deraignment* or Departure out of Religion. *Stat.* 31 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. And *Deraignment* and Diſcharge of their Profeſſion. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 29. Which is ſpoken of thoſe religious Men that forſook their Orders or Profeſſion; and ſo doth *Kitchen* uſe it, where he ſays the Leſſee entered into Religion, and afterwards was *deraigned*, *p.* 152. In our *Common Law* this Word is uſed diverſly; but generally to *prove* any Thing; *viz.* to *deraign* that Right, *Deraign* the Warranty, *&c. Glanvil, lib.* 2. *cap.* 6. *F. N. B.* 146. If a Man hath an Eſtate in Fee with Warranty, and enfeoffs a Stranger with Warranty, and dies; and the Feoffee vouches the Heir, the Heir ſhall *deraign* the firſt Warranty, *&c. Plowd.* 7. And Jointenants and Tenants in Common ſhall have Aid, to the Intent to *deraign* the Warranty paramount. 31 *H.* 8. *c.* 1. Some have aſſerted this Word to ſignify nothing but the Proof or making good of the Denial of a Fact. *Bracton, lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 28. *Britton* applieth it to a Summons that may be challenged as defective, or not lawfully made, *cap.* 21. And *Skene* confounds it with our Waging and Making of Law. See *Lex Deraiſnia.*

Derelict, (*Derelictus*) Is any Thing forſaken or left; or wilfully caſt away. *Derelict* Lands left by the Sea belong to the King. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 903.

Deſcent of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* See *Diſcent.*

Deſcription, (*Deſcriptio*) In Deeds and Grants there muſt be a *certain Deſcription* of the *Lands* granted, the *Places* where the Lands lie, and of the *Perſons* to whom granted, *&c.* to make them good: But Wills are more favoured than Grants as to thoſe *Deſcriptions*; and a wrong *Deſcription* of the Perſon will not make a Deviſe void, if there be otherwiſe a ſufficient Certainty what Perſon was intended by the Teſtator. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 647. If there are *ſeveral Deſcriptions* of one Perſon in a Will, they muſt all agree at the Time of the Will executed, in Name, Circumſtances, *&c.* or the Deviſe to ſuch is void. *Ibid.*

De ſon tort Demeſne, Are certain Words of Form uſed in Actions of Treſpaſs, *&c.* by Way of Replication to the Defendant's Plea: For Example, *A.* ſues *B.* in Action of Treſpaſs. *B.* anſwers for himſelf, that he did that which is alledged againſt him by the Command of *C.* his Maſter; to which *A.* replies, that *B.* did it *De ſon tort Demeſne, ſans ceo que C. luy command, modo & forma, viz.* That *B.* did it of his own Wrong, without that, that *C.* commanded him, in ſuch Form, *&c.* When the Defendant *in jure proprio*, or as a Servant to another, claims any Intereſt in a Common, or to a Way, *&c. De ſon tort* generally is not good: But if the Defendant juſtifies as Servant, there it may be good, with a Traverſe of the Commandment, it being material; for the general Replication *De ſon Tort* is properly when the Defendant's Plea conſiſts meerly of Matter of Excuſe, and no Matter of Intereſt. 8 *Rep.* 67. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 428. There ought to be a Concluſion to the Country in a Replication of *De ſon Tort*; becauſe the Replication ſhould make an Iſſue of it. 3 *Lev.* 65. But there cannot be Variety of Matter put in Iſſue; as Matter of Record and Matter of Fact, *&c.* 3 *Lev.* 65. 2 *Leon.* 108.

Deſpitus, Signifies in our antient Law-Books a contemptible Perſon. *Fleta, lib.* 4. *cap.* 5. *par.* 4.

Deſubito, To weary a Perſon with continual Barkings, and then to bite; which is provided againſt by old Laws. ——— *Si Canis hominem* Deſubiter, *aut mordeat tacitus, in prima culpa reddantur ſex ſol.* Leg. Alured. 26.

Detachiare, To ſeize or take into Cuſtody another Perſon's Goods, *&c.* by *Attachment* or other Courſe of Law. *Cowel.*

Detinet, A Word uſed in Writs, *&c.* See *Debet* and *Detinet.*

Detinue, (*Detinendo*) In the Common Law is like *Actio Depoſiti* in the Civil Law, and is a Writ which lies againſt him, who having Goods or Chattels delivered to keep, refuſeth to redeliver them. In this Action the Thing detained is to be recovered; but if one cannot recover the Thing it ſelf, he ſhall recover Damages for the Thing, and alſo for the *Detainer. Wood's Inſt.* 542. *Detinue* lies for any Thing certain and valuable wherein one may have a Property or Right; as for a Horſe, Cow, Sheep, Hens, Dogs, Beds, Jewels, Plate, Cloth, Bags of Money, Sacks of Corn, *&c.* It muſt be laid ſo certain, as the Thing *detained* may be known and recovered; and therefore for Money out of a Bag, or Corn out of a Sack, *&c.* it lies not, for the Money or Corn cannot in this Caſe be known from other Money or Corn; ſo that the Party muſt have an Action on the Caſe, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 286. *F. N. B.* 138. Yet *Detinue* may be brought for a Piece of Gold, of the Price of 22 *s.* tho' not for 22 *s.* in Money; for here is a Demand of a certain particular Piece. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 510. A Man lends a Sum of Money to another, *Detinue* lies not for it, but Debt: But if *A.* bargains and ſells Goods to *B.* upon Condition to be void if *A.* pays *B.* a certain Sum of Money at a Day; now if *A.* pays the Money, he may have *Detinue* againſt *B.* for the Goods, tho' they come not to the Hands of *B.* by Bailment, but by Bargain and Sale. *Cro. Eliz.* 867. 2 *Danv.* 510. If a Man delivers Goods to *A.* to deliver to *B. B.* may have *Detinue*, for the Property is in him: And where he delivers them to *B.* and after grants them to *D.* he ſhall not have *Detinue* after the Grant, but the Grantee ſhall have it. *Yelv.* 241. 1 *Bulſt.* 69. When Goods are deliver'd to one, and he delivers them over to another, Action of *Detinue* may be had againſt the ſecond Perſon; and if he delivers them to one that has a Right thereto, yet 'tis ſaid he is chargeable: Alſo if a Perſon to whom a Thing is delivered dieth, *Detinue* lieth againſt his Executors, *&c.* or againſt any Perſon to whom the Thing comes. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 511. A Man may have a general *Detinue* againſt another that finds his Goods: Tho' if I deliver any Thing to *A.* to redeliver, and he loſes it, if *B.* finds it and delivers it to *C.* who has Right to the ſame, he is not chargeable to me in *Detinue*, becauſe he is not privy to my Delivery. 7 *H.* 6. 22. 9 *H.* 6. 58. In Actions of *Detinue*, the Thing muſt be once in the Poſſeſſion of the Defendant; which Poſſeſſion is not to be altered by Act of Law, as Seizure, *&c.* And the Nature of the Thing muſt continue, without Alteration, to entitle this Action. *F. N. B.* 138. To bring *Detinue*, the Plaintiff muſt ſet

forth the Time and Thing delivered, to what Uſe the ſame was delivered, and the Time appointed for the Redelivery thereof. *Practiſ. Solic.* But Actions of *Detinue* are not ſo frequently brought as formerly; for Actions of *Trover and Converſion* are had in their Stead, where the Converſion changes the *Detinue* to *Action of the Caſe*; and thereby the tedious Proceedings as to Garniſhment, *&c.* are now out of Uſe. 10 *Rep.* 57. 1 *Inſt.* 286. *Detinet* is a neceſſary Word in the Writ of *Detinue.*

Detinue of Charters. A Man may have Detinue for Deeds and Charters concerning Land; but if they concern the Freehold, it muſt be in *C. B.* and no other Court. Action of Detinue lies for Charters which make the Title of Lands; and the Heir may have a *Detinue of Charters*, altho' he hath not the Land: And if my Father be diſſeiſed, and dieth, I ſhall have Detinue for the Charters, notwithſtanding I have not the Land; but the Executors ſhall not have the Action for them. *New Nat. Br.* 308. Detinue was brought for a Deed, and the Plaintiff had a Verdict, that the Defendant detained the Deed, and the Jury gave 20 *l.* Damages, but did not find the Value of the Deed; and then there iſſued out a *Diſtringas* to deliver the Deed, or the Value, and afterwards a Writ of Inquiry was awarded for the Value; whereupon the Jury found a different Value from what the firſt Verdict found; and it was adjudg'd good. *Raym.* 124. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 649. In *Detinue of Charters*, if the Iſſue be upon the Detinue, and it is found that the Defendant hath burnt the Charters, the Judgment ſhall not be to recover the Charters, which it appears cannot be had; but 'tis ſaid it ſhall be for the Plaintiff to recover the Land in Damages. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 101. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 511. For Detaining of Deeds and Charters concerning the Inheritance of Lands, or an Indenture of Leaſe, the Defendant ſhall not wage his Law. 1 *Inſt.* 295.

Detinue of Goods in Frank-marriage, Is on a Divorce betwixt a Man and his Wife; when, after the Divorce, the Wife ſhall have this Writ of Detinue for the Goods given with her in Marriage. *M.* 35 *E.* 1. *New Nat. Br.* 308.

Detractare, Is a Word ſignifying to be torn in Pieces with Horſes. —— *Apoſtatæ, Sacrilegi, & hujuſmodi*, detractari *debent & comburi.* Fleta, lib. 1. cap. 37.

Detunicare, To diſcover or lay open to the World. *Matt. Weſtm.* 1240.

Devadiatus, Is where an Offender is without Sureties or Pledges. *Si homo in Villa delinquit &* Devadiatus *fuerit, nil inde habet Præpoſitus Regis.* Domeſd. *tit.* Sudrci.

Devaſtavit, or Devaſtaverunt bona Teſtatoris, Is a Writ that lies againſt Executors or Adminiſtrators, for paying Debts upon ſimple Contract, before Debts on Bonds and Specialties, *&c.* for in this Caſe they are as liable to Action as if they had ſquandered away the Goods of the Deceaſed, or converted them to their own Uſe; and are compellable to pay ſuch Debts by Specialty out of their own Goods, to the Value of what they ſo paid illegally. *Dyer* 232. But if an Executor pays Debts upon ſimple Contract, before he hath any Notice of Bonds, it is no *Devaſtavit*; and regularly this Notice is by an Action commenced againſt him, for the Law doth not oblige him to take Notice of it himſelf, nor of a Judgment againſt his Teſtator, becauſe he is not privy to Acts done either by or againſt him. 1 *Mod.* 175. 3 *Lev.* 115. Where an Executor, *&c.* payeth Legacies before Debts, and hath not ſufficient to pay both, 'tis a *Devaſtavit.* Alſo where an Executor ſells the Teſtator's Goods at an Undervalue, it is a *Devaſtavit*; but this is underſtood where the Sale is fraudulent, for if more Money could not be had, it is otherwiſe. *Kelw.* 59. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 649. Executors keeping the Goods of the Deceaſed in their Hands, and not paying the Teſtator's Debts; or ſelling of them, and not paying of Debts, *&c.* or not obſerving the Law which directs them in the Management thereof; or doing any Thing by Negligence or Fraud, whereby the Eſtate of the Deceaſed is miſemployed, are a *Devaſtavit* or Waſte; and they ſhall be charged for ſo much *De bonis propriis*, as if for their own Debt. 8 *Rep.* 133. But the Fraud or Negligence of one Executor is not chargeable on the Reſt, where there are ſeveral Executors. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 929. There are ſome Caſes in the old Books, that where an Executor waſtes the Goods of the Teſtator, and afterwards makes his Executor, and dies, leaving Aſſets, that an Action of Debt will not lie againſt the Executor of the waſting Executor, upon a Suggeſtion of a *Devaſtavit* or Waſte by the firſt Executor; becauſe 'tis a perſonal Wrong which died with him. 3 *Leon.* 241. But in this Caſe there is a Difference between a lawful Executor and an *Executor de ſon Tort*; for as an Executor *de ſon Tort* poſſeſſes himſelf of the Goods wrongfully, if he afterwards waſtes them, and dies, leaving Aſſets, his Executor ſhall be charged upon the Suggeſtion of a *Devaſtavit* in his Teſtator, becauſe he came wrongfully by the Goods, and therefore the Wrong ſhall not die with his Perſon. 2 *Lev.* 133. And before the Statute 30 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. it has been decreed in Equity againſt the Executor of a lawful Executor, who had waſted the Goods, and died, that ſuch Executor ſhould be liable to make good to the Creditors of the Teſtator, ſo much as the firſt Executor had waſted, and ſo far as he had Aſſets of the ſaid firſt Executor. 1 *Ch. Rep.* 257. By that Statute 'tis enacted, that if an Executor *de ſon Tort* waſtes the Goods, and dies, his Executors ſhall be liable in the ſame Manner as their Teſtator would have been if he had been living. And it has been ſince adjudged, that a rightful Executor who waſtes the Goods of the Teſtator, is in Effect an Executor *de ſon Tort* for abuſing his Truſt; and therefore his Executor or Adminiſtrator may be liable to a *Devaſtavit.* 3 *Mod.* 113. Debt lies againſt an Executor in the *Debet* and *Detinet*, where there is a Judgment againſt his Teſtator, upon a Suggeſtion only, that he had waſted the Goods; and this is a more expeditious Way than the old Method of *Scire fac. Inquiry*, which was iſſued to ſhew Cauſe why the Plaintiff ſhould not have Execution againſt the Executor *de Bonis propriis*, and thereupon the Sheriff return'd a *Devaſtavit*, *&c.* 1 *Lev.* 147. 1 *Nelſ.* 650. A Husband is to be charged for Waſte done by his Wife *Dum ſola:* But the Husband is not chargeable after the Death of a Wife Executrix, on Suggeſtion of a *Devaſtavit* in a Declaration againſt him. *Cro. Car.* 603. *Lutw.* 672. And it has been adjudged, that a Feme Covert Executor cannot do any Waſte during the Coverture; tho' for Waſte done by the Husband ſhe ſhall be charged, if ſhe ſurvives him; but then it muſt be on a Judgment obtained againſt him, and not on a bare Suggeſtion of a *Devaſtavit*, *&c.* 2 Lev. 145. See *Debet & Detinet.*

Devenerunt,

Devenerunt, A Writ heretofore directed to the Eſcheator on the Death of the Heir of the King's Tenant, under Age and in Cuſtody, commanding the Eſcheator that by the Oaths of good and lawful Men, he enquire what Lands and Tenements by the Death of the Tenant *came to the King. Dyer* 360. This Writ is now diſuſed: But ſee Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11. for preventing Frauds and Abuſes in his Majeſty's *Cuſtoms.*

Deveſt, (*Deveſtire*) Is oppoſite to *inveſt*; for as *Inveſt* ſignifies to deliver the Poſſeſſion of any Thing to another; ſo *Deveſt* ſignifieth the Taking it away. *Feud. lib.* 1. *cap.* 7.

Deviſe, (from the Fr. *Deviſer*, to divide or ſort into Parcels) Is properly where a Man gives away any Lands or Tenements by Will in Writing. And he that gives away his Lands in this Manner, is called the *Deviſor*; and he to whom the Lands are given, the *Deviſee.* A *Deviſe* in Writing is, in Law Conſtruction, no Deed; but an Inſtrument by which Lands are conveyed. And anciently where Lands were deviſable, it was by Cuſtom only; for at Common Law, in Favour of Heirs, no Lands or Tenements in Fee-ſimple were deviſable by Will; nor could they be transferred from one to another but by ſolemn Livery and Seiſin; Matter of Record, or ſufficient Deed or Writing. 1 *Inſt.* 111. 2 *Inſt.* 386, &c. But now it is otherwiſe by Statute 32 *Hen.* 8. See *Will.*

Devoires of Calais, Were the Cuſtoms due to the King, for Merchandize brought into or carried out of *Calais*, when our Staple remained there. 2 *R.* 2. *Stat.* 1. *c.* 3. *Devoir* in *French* ſignifies a Duty, *paying their Cuſtoms and* Devoires *to the King.* Stat. 34 Ed. 1. c. 18.

Dextrarius. The Word *Dextrarios*, has been uſed for light Horſes, or Horſes for the great Saddle; from the Fr. *Deſtrier*, a Horſe for Service. —— Willielmus *de* B. *dedit Regi tres* Dextrarios, *quinque Chacuros*, &c. *pro habenda ſeiſina Caſtr. de* Groſmunt, &c. *Rot. Chart. in Tur.* London, *Anno* 7. Joh. *n.* 38. In another Senſe, *Dextrarius* is underſtood to take the *Right Hand* of another. *Blount.*

Dextras dare, Shaking of Hands in Token of Friendſhip; or a Man's giving up himſelf to the Power of another Perſon. *Walſingh. p.* 332.

Diarium, Is taken for daily Food; or as much as will ſuffice for the Day. *Du Cange.*

Dica, A Tally for Accounts, by Number of *Taillees*, Cuts or Notches. —— *Et præter hoc debet Magiſter Mariſcalſiæ habere* Dicas *de donis & Liberationibus quæ fuerint in Theſauro Regis*, &c. *Lib. Rub. Scaccar. fol.* 30. And in an ancient Record, —— *Inſtitutum eſt ut diligenter per* Dicam *notetur quantum ex omni genere Bladi vel Leguminis expendetur in ſemine.* —— *Et* Dica *illa dividatur in duo, & una pars deputabitur Cuſtodiæ Hoſpitalis Fratris*, &c. *altera Grangiario.* Statut. Ord. de Semplingham, pag. 748.

Dickar or Dicker of Leather, Is a certain Quantity conſiſting of ten Hides, by which Leather is bought and ſold: There are alſo *Dickers* of *Iron*, containing ten Bars to the *Dicker.* This Word is thought to come from the *Greek* δεκὰς, which ſignifies Ten. *Domeſd.*

Dictores and Dictum: The one ſignifies an Arbitrator, and the other the Arbitrament. —— *Protulit* Dictum *ſuum & ſententiam pro Rege Angliæ.* Malmſ. p. 384.

Dictum de Kenelworth, Was an Edict or Award, between King *Henry* the Third and his Barons and others, who had been in Arms againſt him; ſo called, becauſe it was made at *Kenelworth Caſtle* in *Warwickſhire*, *Anno* 51. *Hen.* 3. It contained a Compoſition of thoſe who had forfeited their Eſtates in that Rebellion, which Compoſition was five Years Rent of the Lands and Eſtates forfeited.

Diem clauſit extremum, Was a Writ iſſued out of the Court of *Chancery* to the Eſcheator of the County, upon the Death of any of the King's Tenants *in Capite*, to enquire by a Jury of what Lands he died ſeiſed, and of what Value, and who was the next Heir to him: And the ſame ought to be granted at the Suit of the next Heir, &c. for upon that, when the Heir came of Age, he was to ſue Livery of his Lands out of the King's Hands. *F. N. B.* 251.

Dies. There are ſeveral Sorts of Days, *i. e.* Days *natural*, *artificial* and *legal*; and *Sunday* is not only *Dies non Juridicus* as to *legal* Proceedings, but alſo as to Contracts. 2 *Inſt.* 264. See *Day.*

Dies datus, Is a Day or Time of Reſpite given to the Defendant in a Suit by the Court. *Broke.*

Dies Marchiæ, Was the Day of Congreſs or Meeting of the *Engliſh* and *Scotch*, appointed annually to be held on the *Marches* or Borders, to adjuſt all Differences between them, and preſerve the Articles of Peace. —— *Convenerunt ad* Diem Marchiæ, *& conventum fuit inter eos pro commodo pacis*, &c. Tho. Walſingham, in Ric. 2. p. 307.

Dieta, A Journey, or Day's Journey. —— *Omnis rationabilis* Dieta *conſtat ex viginti Miliaribus. Fleta, lib.* 4. *cap.* 28. And in this Senſe it is uſed by *Bracton, lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *c.* 16. But this Word hath divers other Significations in the *Civil Law.*

Diet, (*Conventus*) An Aſſembly; as the *Diet* of the *Empire* of *Ratisbon*, &c.

Dieu & mon Droit, God and my Right, the *Motto* of the *Royal Arms*, intimating that the King of *England* holds his Empire of none but God; firſt given by K. *Rich.* 1.

Dieu Son Act, Are Words often uſed in our old Law: And it is a *Maxim* in Law, That the *Act of God* ſhall prejudice no Man. Therefore, if a Houſe be blown down by Tempeſt, Thunder or Lightning, the Leſſee or Tenant for Life or Years, ſhall be excuſed in Waſte: Likewiſe he hath by the Law a ſpecial Intereſt to take Timber, to build the Houſe again for his Habitation. 4 *Rep.* 63. 11 *Rep.* 82. So when the Condition of a Bond conſiſts of two Parts in the Diſjunctive, and both are poſſible at the Time of the Obligation made, and afterwards one of them becomes impoſſible by the Act of God, the Obligor is not bound to perform the other Part. 5 *Rep.* 22. And where a Perſon is bound to appear in Court, at a certain Day; if before the Day he dieth, the Obligation is ſaved, &c. See *Bond.*

Diffacere, To deſtroy: And *Diffactio* is a Maiming any one. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 64, 92.

Diffortiare Rectum, To take away, or deny Juſtice. *Mat. Pariſ. Anno* 1164.

Digeſt, The Book of Pandects of the Civil Law; which hath its Name from its containing *Legalia præcepta excellenter* Digeſta. *Du Cange.*

Dignity, (*Dignitas*) Signifies Honour and Authority; Gravity, Reputation, &c. And *Dignity*

may be divided into Superior and Inferior: As the Titles of Duke, Earl, Baron, &c. are the higheſt Names of *Dignity*; and thoſe of Baronet, Knight, Serjeant at Law, &c. the loweſt. Nobility only can give ſo high a Name of *Dignity*, as to ſupply the Want of a Surname in legal Proceedings: And as the Omiſſion of a Name of *Dignity*, may be pleaded in Abatement of a Writ, &c. ſo it may be where a Peer who has more than one Name of *Dignity*, is not named by the moſt Noble. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 185, 230. No Temporal *Dignity* of any Foreign Nation can give a Man a higher Title here than that of Eſquire. 2 *Inſt.* 667. See *Addition* and *Diſcent.*

Dignity Eccleſiaſtical, (*Dignitas Eccleſiaſticalis*) Is defined by the Canoniſts to be *Adminiſtratio cum Juriſdictione & Poteſtate aliqua conjuncta*; of which there are ſeveral Examples in *Duarenus, de Sacris Eccleſ. &c. lib.* 2. *c.* 6. *Dignities Eccleſiaſtical* are mentioned in the Stat. 26 *H.* 8. *cap.* 31 & 32. And of Church *Dignities*, *Camden* in his *Britania*, *p.* 161. reckons in *England* 544.

Dignitaries, (*Dignitarii*) Are thoſe who are advanced to any Dignity Eccleſiaſtical; as a Biſhop, Dean, Archdeacon, Prebendary, &c. But there are ſimple Prebendaries, without Cure or Juriſdiction, which are not *Dignitaries*. 3 Inſt. 155.

Dilapidation, (*Dilapidatio*) Is where an Incumbent on a Church Living, ſuffers the Parſonage Houſe or Outhouſes to fall down, or be in Decay. for Want of neceſſary Reparation: Or it is the Pulling down or Deſtroying any of the Houſes or Buildings, belonging to a Spiritual Living, or deſtroying of the Woods, Trees, &c. appertaining to the ſame; for it is ſaid to extend to the Committing or Suffering any wilful Waſte, in or upon the Inheritance of the Church. *Degg's Parſ. Counſ.* 89. 'Tis the Intereſt of the Church in general to preſerve what belongs to it for the Benefit of the Succeſſors; and the old Canons, and our own provincial Conſtitutions, require the Clergy ſufficiently to repair the Houſes belonging to their Benefices; which if they neglect or refuſe to do, the Biſhop may ſequeſter the Profits of the Benefice for that Purpoſe, &c. *Right's Clerg.* 143. And by the Canon Law, *Dilapidations* are made a Debt, which is to be ſatisfied out of the Profits of the Church; but the Common Law prefers Debt on Contract, &c. before Debt for *Dilapidations*. *Hern.* 136. The Proſecution in theſe Caſes, may be brought either againſt the Incumbent himſelf, or againſt his Executors or Adminiſtrators; for the Executor or Adminiſtrator of him in whoſe Time it was done or ſuffered, muſt make Amends to the Succeſſor: And if you proceed againſt the Incumbent, then it is proper in the Spiritual Court: Likewiſe you may proceed in the Spiritual Court againſt an Executor, or the Succeſſor may have an Action of the Caſe or Debt at the Common Law, in which Action he ſhall recover Damages in Proportion to the *Dilapidations*. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 656. By Statute, if any Parſon, &c. ſhall make a Gift of his Goods and perſonal Eſtate, to defraud his Succeſſor, as to *Dilapidations*, ſuch Succeſſor may have the ſame Remedy in the Spiritual Court againſt the Perſon to whom ſuch Gift is made, as he might have againſt the Executors of the deceaſed Parſon. 13 *Eliz. cap.* 10. And Money recovered for *Dilapidations*, is to be employed in the Reparations of the ſame Houſes ſuffered to be in Decay; or the Party recovering ſhall forfeit double the Value of what he receives, to the King, by Stat. 14 *Eliz. cap.* 11. Where in our Books 'tis ſaid, that *Dilapidations* are ſuable for only in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, that is to be intended where the Suit is grounded upon the Canon Law; for an Action of the Caſe might have been brought at the Common Law by the Succeſſor againſt the Executors of the Dilapidator. *Parſ. Counſ.* 97, 98. If a Parſon ſuffers *Dilapidations*, and afterwards takes another Benefice, whereby his former Benefice becomes void; his Succeſſor may have an Action againſt him, and declare, that by the Cuſtom of the Kingdom he ought to pay him *Tantas Denariorum ſummas quantas ſufficient ad Reparandum*, &c. 3 *Lev.* 268. In caſe a Parſon comes to a Living, the Buildings whereof are in Decay by *Dilapidations*, and his Predeceſſor did not leave a ſufficient perſonal Eſtate to repair them, ſo that he is without Remedy; he is to have the Defects ſurveyed by Workmen, and atteſted under their Hands in the Preſence of Witneſſes, which may be a Means to ſecure him from the Incumbrance brought upon him by the Fault of his Predeceſſor. *Country Parſ. Compan.* 60.

Diligiatus, Outlawed, *i. e. De Lege ejectus.* Leg. Hen. 1. c. 45.

Dilligrout, Pottage formerly made for the *King's Table*, on his *Coronation* Day: And there was a Tenure in Serjeanty, by which Lands were held of the King, by the Service of finding this Pottage, at that great Solemnity. 39 *H.* 3.

Dimidietas, Is uſed in our Records for a Moiety, or one Half. —— *Sciant quod Ego Matilda Filia* Willielmi le F. *dedi* Waltero *de* S. Dimidietatem *illius Burgarii*, &c. —— *Sine dat.* Ex Libro Chart. Priorat. de Leominſtr.

Diminution, (*Diminutio*) Is where the Plaintiff or Defendant in a Writ of Error alledges to the Court that Part of the Record is omitted and remains in the inferior Court not certified; whereupon he prays that it may be certified by *Certiorari*. *Co. Ent.* 232, 242. Of courſe *Diminution* is to be certified on a Writ of Error; tho' if Iſſue be joined upon the Errors aſſigned, and the Matter is entered upon Record, which is made a *Conſilium*, in this Caſe there muſt be a Rule of Court granted for a *Certiorari* to certify *Diminution*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 255. *Diminution* cannot be alledged of a Thing which is fully certified; but in ſomething that is wanting, as Want of an Original, or a Warrant of Attorney, &c. 2 *Lev.* 206. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 658. And if on *Diminution* alledged, the Plaintiff in Errors certify one Original, &c. which is wrong; and the Defendant in Errors certifies another that is true; the true one ſhall ſtand. *Cro. Jac.* 597. *Cro. Car.* 91. After a Writ of Error brought, and the Defendant hath pleaded *In nullo eſt Erratum*, he cannot afterwards alledge *Diminution*; becauſe by that Plea he affirmeth or alloweth the Record to be ſuch as is certified upon the Writ of Error. *Godb.* 266. But in ſome Caſes, *Diminution* hath been alledged, after *In nullo eſt erratum* pleaded, *ex gratia Curiæ*; though not *ex rigore juris*. *Palm.* 85. And there is an Inſtance that the Court in ſuch a Caſe hath awarded a *Certiorari*, to inform their Conſcience of the Truth of the Record in *C. B.* where the Defendant in Error had not joined *In nullo eſt Erratum*. 1 Nelſ. 658.

Dimiſſory Letters, (*Literæ Dimiſſoriæ*) Are ſuch as are uſed where a Candidate for Holy Orders has a Title in one Dioceſe, and is to be ordained in another: The proper Dioceſan ſends his

Letters Dimiſſory directed to ſome other ordaining Biſhop, giving Leave that the Bearer may be ordained, and have ſuch a Cure within his Diſtrict. *Cowel.*

Dioceſe, (*Diœceſis*) Signifies the Circuit of every Biſhop's Juriſdiction: For this Realm hath two Sorts of Diviſions; one into Shires or Counties, in Reſpect to the *Temporal State*; and another into *Dioceſes*, in Regard to the *Eccleſiaſtical State*, of which we reckon twenty-two in *England*, and four in *Wales*. 1 *Inſt.* 94. Alſo the Kingdom is ſaid to be divided in its Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction into two *Provinces*, of *Canterbury* and *York*; each of which Provinces is divided into *Dioceſes*, and every *Dioceſe* into Archdeaconries, and Archdeaconries into Pariſhes, &c. *Wood's Inſt.* 2.

Diſability, (*Diſabilitas*) Is when a Man is diſabled, or made incapable to inherit any Lands, or take that Benefit, which otherwiſe he might have done: Which may happen four Ways; by the Act of an Anceſtor, or of the Party himſelf, by the Act of God, or of the Law. 1. *Diſability* by the Act of the Anceſtor, is where the Anceſtor is attainted of Treaſon, &c. which corrupts the Blood of his Children; ſo that they may not inherit his Eſtate. 2. *Diſability* by the Act of the Party, is where a Man binds himſelf by Obligation, that upon Surrender of a Leaſe, he will grant a new Eſtate to the Leſſee; and afterwards he grants over the Reverſion to another, which puts it out of his Power to perform it. 3. *Diſability* by the Act of God, is where a Perſon is *Non ſanæ Memoriæ*, whereby he is incapable to make any Grant, &c. So that in all Caſes where he paſſeth any Eſtate out of him, it may after his Death be made void; but it is a Maxim in Law, *That a Man of full Age ſhall never be received to diſable his own Perſon.* 4. *Diſability* by the Act of the Law, is where a Man by the ſole Act of the Law, without any Thing by him done, is rendered incapable of the Benefit of the Law; as an Alien born, &c. *Terms de Ley*, 256. 5 *Rep.* 21. 4 *Rep.* 123, 124. 8 *Rep.* 43. There are alſo other *Diſabilities*, by the Common Law, and Statute Law; by the Common Law, Ideocy, Infancy and Coverture, as to Grants, &c. And by Statute in many Caſes; as Papiſts are diſabled to make any Preſentation to a Church, &c. Officers not taking the Oaths, are incapable to hold Offices; Foreigners, though naturalized, to bear Offices in the Government, &c. 11 *Rep.* 77. *Stat.* 11 & 12 *W.* 3. 1 & 3 *Geo.* See *Capacity.*

Diſadvocare, Signifies to deny, or not to acknowledge a Thing: It is mentioned in *Hengham Magna, cap.* 4.

Diſalt, According to *Littleton*, is to diſable a Perſon. *Litt.* Tit. *Diſcontinuance.*

Diſboſcatio, A Turning Wood Ground into Arable or Paſture.

Diſcarcare, (from *Dis* and *Cargo*) Is to unlade a Ship or Veſſel by taking out the Cargo or Goods. —— *Et prædictus*, &c. Carcare & Diſcarcare *fecit ibidem Merchandiſas & Denariatas quaſcunque.* Placit. Parl. 18 Ed. 1.

Diſceit, A Writ or Action for Fraud and Deceit. See *Deceit.*

Diſcent, (Lat. *Deſcenſus*, Fr. *Deſcent*) Is an Order or Means whereby Lands or Tenements are derived unto any Man from his Anceſtors. And is either by *Common Law*, *Cuſtom* or *Statute*: By *Common Law*, as where one hath Land of Inheritance in Fee-ſimple, and dieth without diſpoſing thereof in his Life-time, and the Land goes to the eldeſt Son and Heir of Courſe, being caſt upon him by Law. 1 *Inſt.* 13, 237. *Diſcent* of Fee-ſimple by *Cuſtom*, is ſometimes to all the Sons, or to all the Brothers, where one Brother dieth without Iſſue; as in *Gavelkind*: Sometimes to the youngeſt Son, as in *Borough Engliſh*; and ſometimes to the eldeſt Daughter, or the Youngeſt, &c. according to the Cuſtoms of particular Places. 1 *Inſt.* 110, 140, 175. *Litt.* 210, 211. And *Diſcent* by *Statute* of Fee-tail, is as directed by the Manner of the Settlement or Limitation, purſuant to the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 1. *Diſcent* at Common Law, is *Lineal*, or *Collateral*: *Lineal* is a *Diſcent* downwards in a right Line, from the Grandfather to the Father, the Father to the Son, Son to Grandſon, &c. and the lineal Heirs ſhall firſt inherit. *Collateral* is a *Diſcent* which ſpringeth out of the Side of the whole Blood, as another Branch thereof; ſuch as the Grandfather's Brother, Father's Brother, and ſo downward. 1 *Inſt.* 10, 11. Therefore if a Man purchaſeth Lands in Fee-ſimple, and dies without Iſſue, for Default of the right Line, he which is next of Kin in the collateral Line of the whole Blood, though never ſo remote, comes in by *Diſcent* as Heir to him; for there is a next of Kin by Right of *Repreſentation*, and by Right of *Propinquity* or Nearneſs of Blood. *Litt.* 2. 1 *Ventr.* 415. 3 *Rep.* 40. To have Land in Fee-ſimple by *Diſcent*, a Perſon muſt be Heir of the *whole Blood*; he is to be the *next*, and *moſt worthy* of Blood, to the Anceſtor; and he ought to be Heir to him that was laſt *actually ſeiſed.* Where Lands deſcend to the Son from the Father, and he enters on the Lands, and dies ſeiſed thereof, without having any Iſſue, this Land will deſcend to the Heirs of the Part of the Father, who are of the whole Blood; and if there are none ſuch, the Land ſhall eſcheat: So where Lands deſcend on the Part of the Mother. *Litt. Sect.* 4. 1 *Inſt.* 13. And there is a Maxim in Law, that where Lands deſcend on the Part of the Father, the Heirs of the Mother ſhall never inherit; and where Lands deſcend on the Part of the Mother, the Heirs of the Father ſhall never inherit. 1 *Inſt.* 14. But there is a Difference between *Diſcents* from Father and Mother to their Children, and *Diſcents* between Brothers and Siſters; for a Son or a Daughter need be only of the Blood of either the Father or Mother, which hath the Inheritance to inherit them: Though the Brothers and Siſters muſt be of the ſame Father and Mother, to inherit one another. *Noy* 68. The next and *moſt worthy of Blood* are the Male, and all Deſcendants from him, before the Females; and the Female on the Part of the Father, before the Male or Female of the Part of the Mother: And the elder Brother, and his Poſterity, ſhall have Lands in Fee-ſimple, before any younger Brother: Alſo a Siſter of the whole Blood ſhall be preferred and take before the younger Brother which is of the half Blood; but ſuch a younger Brother, though he may not be Heir to a Brother, for Want of the whole Blood, yet he may be Heir to his Father, or his Uncle. 1 *Inſt.* 14. 3 *Rep.* 41. As to being Heir to him laſt *actually ſeiſed*: If Tenant in Fee-ſimple hath a Son and a Daughter by one Woman or Venter, and a Son by another Venter, and dies ſeiſed, and the elder Son dies without Iſſue, before actual Seiſin, the younger Brother as Heir to the Father ſhall have the Eſtate; but if the elder Brother had entered on the Lands, the Siſter would

would have it as Heir to him. 1 *Inſt.* 11, 15. *Lit.* 8. None can inherit any Lands as Heir, but only the Blood of the *firſt Purchaſor*; as if the Father make a Purchaſe, the Blood of the Mother ſhall not have the Eſtate: But if a Son purchaſes, and there is no Heir on the Side of the Father, the Land ſhall go to the Heirs on the Side of the Mother; for they are of the Blood of the Son the firſt Purchaſer, and he had the Blood of both Father and Mother. *Litt.* 4. 1 *Inſt.* 12. So that there is a Difference where the Son purchaſeth Lands in Fee-ſimple, and where he cometh to them by *Diſcent*. If a Man hath Iſſue two Sons by divers Venters, the younger Brother of the half Blood ſhall not have Land purchaſed by the elder Brother, on his Dying without Iſſue; but the elder Brother's Uncle, or next Couſin ſhall have it. 1 *Inſt.* 14. The *elder Brother* of the whole Blood ſhall have Land by *Diſcent*, purchaſed by a middle or younger Brother, if ſuch die without Iſſue; (for as to *Diſcents* between Brethren, the Eldeſt is the moſt worthy of Blood to inherit to them as well as to the Father). And if there be no Brother or Siſter, the Uncle ſhall have it as Heir, and not the Father: And yet it may afterwards come to the Father, as Heir to the Uncle; likewiſe if the Father hath Iſſue another Son or Daughter, after the *Diſcent* to the Uncle, that Iſſue may enter upon the Uncle, and hold the Eſtate. *Lit.* 3. 3 *Rep.* 40. The Law takes no Notice of the *Diſability* of the Father in caſe of *Diſcent*, but only of the immediate Relation of Brothers and Siſters, as to their Eſtates; ſo that the Inability of the Father doth not hinder the *Diſcent* between them: For Example; A Man had Iſſue a Son and a Daughter, and was attainted of Treaſon, and died; the Son purchaſed Lands, and died without Iſſue; and it was adjudged that notwithſtanding the Attainder of the Father, the Daughter ſhall take by *Diſcent* from her Brother, becauſe the *Diſcent* between them was immediate, and the Law doth not regard the Diſability of the Father. 4 *Leon.* 5. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 645. Inheritances may *diſcend*, but not aſcend: And in the right Line, Children inherit their Anceſtors without Limitation; but the Anceſtors may not take from their Children, for the Father can never come to the Lands which his Son hath purchaſed by lineal Aſſent; tho' he may by collateral Aſcent, where the Son's Lands come to his Uncle, and then to the Father. In the collateral Line, the Uncle inherits the Nephew, and the Nephew the Uncle. *Litt.* 3. 3 *Rep.* 40. *Vaugh.* 244. Lands and Tenements in Fee-ſimple *deſcend*, firſt, to the eldeſt Son as Heir, and to his Iſſue; the Sons firſt, in Order of Birth; and for Want of Sons, to the Daughters equally, who inherit as one Heir; if the eldeſt Son hath no Iſſue, then to his next eldeſt Brother of the whole Blood, and his Heirs; and for Want of a Brother, to his Siſter or Siſters of the whole Blood, and their Iſſue; if there be no Brother or Siſter, to the Uncle and his Iſſue; and for Want of an Uncle, to an Aunt or Aunts, and their Iſſue; and if there be none ſuch, then to Couſins, in the neareſt Degree of Conſanguinity. *Bacon's Elem.* And in caſe of Lands purchaſed by Brethren; after Uncles and Aunts, the Land ſhall deſcend to the Father, and the half Blood, and their Iſſue; (who come in after the Father, being of the whole Blood to him, tho' not to one another) and for Want of Uncle, Father, and half Blood, to the next of Kin in the collateral Line. *Wood's Inſt.* 218. In *Diſcent* of Eſtates-tail, half Blood is no Hinderance; becauſe the Iſſue are in *per formam Doni*, and always of the whole Blood to the Donee. 3 *Rep.* 41. If one die ſeiſed of Land, in which another has Right to enter, and it deſcends to his Heir; ſuch *Diſcent* ſhall take away the other's Right of Entry, and put him to his Action for Recovery thereof. *Stat.* 32 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 33. *Co. Lit.* 237. But a *Diſcent* of ſuch Things as lie in Grant; as Advowſons, Rents, Commons in groſs, *&c.* puts not him that hath Right to his Action. 1 *Inſt.* 237. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 561. And a *Diſcent* ſhall not take away the Entry of an Infant; nor of a Feme Covert, where the Wrong was done to her during the Coverture. 2 *Danv.* 563. See *Kindred.*

Diſcent being created *by Law*, and the moſt ancient Title, an Heir is in by that, before a Grant, or Deviſe, *&c.* 'Tis a Rule in Law, that a Man cannot raiſe a Fee-ſimple to his own right Heirs, by the Name of Heirs, as a *Purchaſe*, either by Conveyance or Deviſe; for if he deviſe Lands to one who is Heir at Law, the Deviſe is void, and he ſhall take by *Diſcent*. *Dyer* 54, 126. And 'tis the ſame where the Lands will come to the Heir, either in a direct or collateral Line; or where the Heir comes to an Eſtate by Way of Limitation, when the Word *Heirs* is not a Word of *Purchaſe*. *Ibid.* A Father hath two Sons by ſeveral Venters, and deviſes his Land to his Wife for Life, and after her Deceaſe to his eldeſt Son; though the Son doth not take the Eſtate preſently on the Death of his Father, he ſhall be in by *Diſcent*, and not by Purchaſe, and the Deviſe ſhall be void as to him. *Style* 148. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 645. A Man being ſeiſed of Lands which he had by the Mother's Side, deviſed them to his Heirs on the Part of his Mother; and it was adjudged that the Deviſee ſhall take by *Diſcent*. 3 *Lev.* 127. And when the Heir takes that which his *Anceſtor* would have taken if living, he ſhall take it by *Diſcent*, and not by Purchaſe. 2 *Danv.* 557. But generally where an Eſtate is deviſed to the Heir at Law, attended with a *Charge*, as to pay Money, Debts, *&c.* in ſuch Caſe, he takes by Purchaſe, and not by *Diſcent*. Though Conditions to pay Money have been conſtrued only a Charge in Equity; and that they do not alter the *Diſcent* at Common Law. 1 *Lutw.* 593. 1 *Salk.* 241. A Man can have Lands no other Way than by *Diſcent* or Purchaſe. And *Diſcent* is the worthieſt Means whereby Land can be acquired.

Diſcent of Crown-Lands. All the Lands whereof the King is ſeiſed *in Jure Coronæ*, ſhall *ſecundum jus Coronæ* attend upon and follow the Crown; ſo that to whomſoever the Crown deſcends, thoſe Lands and Poſſeſſions deſcend alſo. And if the Heir to the Crown be attainted of Treaſon; yet ſhall the Crown deſcend to him, and without any Reverſal the Attainder is avoided. *Plowd.* 247. *Co. Lit.* 15. The Dignity of the Crown of *England*, for Want of Heirs Male, is deſcendible immediately to the eldeſt Daughter, and her Poſterity; and ſo it has been declared by Act of Parliament: And by Stat. 25 *Hen.* 2. *cap.* 22. *Regnum non eſt Diviſibile.* The eldeſt Siſter of a King, as well as the eldeſt Daughter, ſhall inherit all his Fee-ſimple Lands by *Diſcent*: And half Blood is no Impediment to the *Diſcent* of the Lands of the Crown. *Co. Litt.* 15, 165. But a Daughter of the whole Blood, ſhall not inherit where there is a Son of the

half Blood; as where the King hath Iſſue a Son and a Daughter by one Venter, and a Son by another Venter, and purchaſes Lands, and dies; afterwards the eldeſt Son enters and dies alſo without Iſſue, the Daughter ſhall not have theſe Lands, or any other Fee-ſimple Lands of the Crown, but they ſhall deſcend to the younger Brother. *Plowd.* 245. 34 *H.* 6. A Perſon coming to be King by *Diſcent* of the Part of his Mother, makes a Purchaſe to him and his Heirs, and dies without Iſſue, this Land ſhall deſcend to the Heir on the Part of the Mother; contrary to the Caſe of a Subject, where the Heir on the Father's Side ſhall enjoy it. *Ibid. Co. Litt.* 16. As the whole Kingdom hath an Intereſt in the *Diſcent of the Crown*, the King cannot ſurrender or alien it, &c. See *Crown.*

Diſcent of Dignities. A Dignity alſo differs from common Inheritances, and goes not according to the Rules of the Common Law; for it deſcends to the half Blood, and there is no Coparcenerſhip in it, but the Eldeſt takes the Whole. *Co. Lit.* 27. The Dignity of Peerage is perſonal, annexed to the Blood, and ſo inſeparable that it cannot be transferred to any Perſon, or ſurrendered even to the Crown; it can move neither forward nor backward, but only downward to Poſterity; and nothing but Corruption of Blood, as if the Anceſtor be attainted of Treaſon or Felony, can hinder the *Diſcent* to the right Heir. *Lex Conſtitutionis, pag.* 85.

Diſcharge, Is where a Man confined by ſome legal Writ or Authority, doth that which by Law he is required to do, whereupon he is releaſed from the Matter for which he was confined. And if one be arreſted by a *Latitat* out of *B. R.* and the Plaintiff do not file a Declaration againſt the Defendant in Priſon in two Terms, he ſhall be *diſcharged* on common Bail. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 470. Alſo where a Defendant on Arreſt is admitted to *Bail*, if the Bail bring in the Principal before the Return of the ſecond *Scire facias* iſſued out againſt them, they ſhall be *diſcharged. Mich.* 24 *Car. B. R.* If an *Obligee* by his own Act, diſcharges one joint Obligor, where ſeveral are jointly bound; it *diſcharges* the others. *March* 129. And a Man may *diſcharge* a *Promiſe* made to himſelf, but not by himſelf. *Cro. Jac.* 483. See *Acquittal*, and vide *Habeas Corpus.*

Diſclaimer, (*Diſclamium*, from the Fr. *Clamer*, with the Privative *Dis*) Is a Plea containing an expreſs Denial, or Renouncing of a Thing; as if a Tenant ſue a *Replevin*, upon the Diſtreſs of the Lord, and the Lord avows the Taking, ſaying the Tenant holds of him as of his Lord, and that he diſtrained for the Rent not paid, or Service not performed: Now if the Tenant ſay he doth not hold of him, this is called a *Diſclaimer*, and the Lord proving the Tenant to hold of him, on a Writ of Right brought, the Tenant ſhall loſe his Land. *Terms de Ley* 263. And if a Writ of *Præcipe* be brought againſt two Perſons for Land, and one of them the Tenant, ſaith that he is not Tenant, nor claims any Thing in the Lands; this is a *Diſclaimer* as to him, and the other ſhall have the whole Land. *Ibid.* Alſo when a Tenant hath *diſclaimed*, upon Action brought againſt him, he ſhall not have Reſtitution on Writ of Error, &c. againſt his own Act; but is barred of his Right to the Land *diſclaimed.* 8 *Rep.* 62. But a verbal *Diſclaimer*, ſhall not take Place againſt a Deed of Lands: Nor ſhall the *Diſclaimer* of a Wife, during the Coverture, bar her Entry on his Lands. 3 *Rep.* 26. Baron and Feme may diſclaim for the Wife; though if the Husband hath nothing but in Right of his Wife, he cannot *diſclaim.* 2 *Danv. Abr.* 569. Such Perſon as cannot loſe the Thing perpetually in which he *diſclaims*, ſhall not be permitted to *diſclaim:* As a Biſhop, &c. may not *diſclaim*, for he cannot deveſt the Right out of the Church. Though in a *Quo Warranto*, at the Suit of the King, againſt a Biſhop or others for Franchiſes and Liberties, if the Biſhop, &c. *diſclaims* them, this ſhall bind their Succeſſors. *Co. Lit.* 102, 103. If a Man be vouched becauſe of a Reverſion upon a Leaſe made by himſelf, he cannot *diſclaim:* But an Heir may *diſclaim*, being vouched upon a Leaſe made by his Anceſtor. 2 *Danv.* 569. A Perſon may not *diſclaim* in the Principal, and not in the Incident; as he that is vouched becauſe of a Reverſion, cannot *diſclaim* in the Reverſion, ſaving the Siegniory. 40 *Ed.* 3. 27. If the Lord *diſclaims* his Seigniory, in a Court of Record, it is extinct; and the Tenant ſhall hold of the Lord next paramount to the Lord *diſclaiming. Lit. Sect.* 146. It is ſaid not to be neceſſary, that the *Writ of Right ſur Diſclaimer* ſhould be brought againſt the Perſon that *diſclaims*; for if it be only againſt him that is found Tenant of the Land, though he be a Stranger, it is not material. 2 *Danv.* 570. By Plea of *Non-tenure*, nothing is diſowned but the Freehold, which may be good where the Tenant hath the Reverſion in Fee, and not the Freehold; but when ſuch Tenant *diſclaims*, or pleads Non-tenure and *diſclaims*, the Demandant ſhall have the Whole, as the Whole is *diſclaimed. Ibid.* Beſide theſe *Diſclaimers* by Tenants of Lands, there are *Diſclaimers* in divers other Caſes: For there is a *Diſclaimer of Blood*, where a Perſon denies himſelf to be of the Blood or Kindred of another in his *Plea. F. N. B.* 102. And there is a *Diſclaimer of Goods*, as well as Lands; as if a Man *diſclaimeth* Goods, on Arraignment of Felony, when he ſhall loſe them, though he be cleared. *Staundf. P. C.* 186. In the *Chancery*, if a Defendant by his Anſwer renounces the having any Intereſt in the Thing in Queſtion, this is likewiſe a *Diſclaimer.* And there is a *Deed* of *Diſclaimer* of *Executorſhip* of a Will, &c. where an Executor refuſes, and throws up the ſame.

Form of a *Diſclaimer* of Executorſhip.

THIS Indenture tripartite, *made the Day*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *of the firſt Part*, C. D. *of*, &c. *of the ſecond Part, and* L. B. *of*, &c. *of the third Part:* Whereas T. B. *late of*, &c. *duly made and publiſhed his laſt Will and Teſtament in Writing, bearing Date*, &c. *And thereby deviſed* (*amongſt other Things*) *all that Meſſuage*, &c. *to the ſaid* L. B. *and alſo gave and bequeathed*, &c. *and made the ſaid* A. B. *and* C. D. *Executors and Truſtees of his ſaid Will, as in and by the ſaid Will may more fully appear.* And whereas *the ſaid* T. B. *ſoon after the Making and Publiſhing of the ſaid Will, died: And the ſaid* A. B. *hath refuſed to accept the ſaid Executorſhip and Truſt, and never acted therein, nor ever received any of the Rents and Profits of the ſaid Meſſuage, or of the Goods and Chattels of the Teſtator* T. B. *But the ſaid* C. D. *alone proved the ſaid Will, and took upon him the Execution thereof.* Now this Indenture witneſſeth, *That the ſaid* A. B. *as a farther Declaration of his not acting in the Executorſhip aforeſaid, and to free himſelf from the ſame, doth*

doth by theſe Preſents renounce and diſclaim the ſaid Executorſhip, and all the Truſts repoſed in him by the ſaid recited Will: And doth alſo by theſe Preſents remiſe and releaſe unto the ſaid C. D. *his Executors and Adminiſtrators, all the Eſtate, Right, Title and Intereſt of him the ſaid* A. B. *in and to the ſaid Premiſſes, by Virtue of the ſaid recited Will, or otherwiſe howſoever.* In Witneſs, &c.

Diſcontinuance, (*Diſcontinuatio*, Derived from the Fr. *Diſcontinuer*, i. e. *Ceſſare*) Signifies an Interruption or Breaking off; and is twofold, *Diſcontinuance of Poſſeſſion*, and *Diſcontinuance of Proceſs*: The Effect of *Diſcontinuance of Poſſeſſion* is, that a Man may not enter upon his own Lands or Tenements alienated, whatever his Right be to it, of his own Authority, but muſt bring his Writ, and ſeek to recover Poſſeſſion by Law. *Co. Lit.* 325. *F. N. B.* 191. Where a Tenant in Tail, or a Man ſeiſed in Right of his Wife, &c. by Feoffment, Gift in Tail, or Leaſe for Life, by Fine or Livery, not warranted by the Stat. 32 *Hen.* 8. aliens the Eſtate; ſuch Alienations are called *Diſcontinuances*: Whereby the Wife after her Husband's Death, and the Iſſue in Tail after the Death of Tenant in Tail, and thoſe in Remainder and Reverſion are driven to their Action, and cannot enter. 1 *Inſt.* 325. But a *Diſcontinuance* taketh away an Entry only: And to every *Diſcontinuance* it is neceſſary there ſhould be a Deveſting or Diſplacing of the Eſtate, and turning the ſame to a Right; for if it be not turned to a Right, they that have the Eſtate cannot be driven to an Action. *Co. Lit.* 327. And an Eſtate-tail cannot be *diſcontinued*, but where he that makes the *Diſcontinuance*, was once ſeiſed by Force of the Intail, where the Eſtate-tail is executed; unleſs by Reaſon of a Warranty. *Lit. Sect.* 637, 641. Alſo if Tenant in Tail levies a Fine, &c. this is no *Diſcontinuance*, till the Fine is executed; becauſe if he dies before Execution, the Iſſue may enter. *Co. Lit.* 33. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 572. A *Diſcontinuance* may be five Ways, *viz.* by Feoffment, Fine, Recovery, Releaſe, and Confirmation with Warranty. 1 *Rep.* 44. A Grant without Livery; or a Grant in Fee without Warranty, are no *Diſcontinuances*: An Exchange will not make a *Diſcontinuance*; as if Tenant in Tail exchanges Land with another, that is not any *Diſcontinuance*, by Reaſon no Livery is requiſite thereon. 2 *Danv.* 57. It is the ſame of a Bargain and Sale, &c. And an Alienation of ſuch Things as lie in Grant, and not in Livery, works no *Diſcontinuance*; for ſuch Grant does no Wrong either to the Iſſue in Tail, or him in Reverſion or Remainder, becauſe nothing paſſeth but during the Life of Tenant in Tail, which is lawful; and every *Diſcontinuance* worketh a Wrong. *Co. Lit.* 332. If Tenant in Tail of a Copyhold Eſtate, ſurrenders to another in Fee, this makes not any *Diſcontinuance*, (except there be a Cuſtom for it) but the Heir in Tail may enter; though this hath been a great Queſtion. 1 *Leon.* 95. 2 *Danv.* 571. If there be Tenant for Life Remainder in Tail, and Remainder in Tail, &c. And Tenant for Life, and he in the firſt Remainder in Tail levy a Fine, this is no *Diſcontinuance* of either of the Remainders. 1 *Rep.* 76. But if there be Tenant in Tail, Remainder in Tail, &c. And Tenant in Tail, enfeoffs him in Reverſion in Fee: Or where there is Tenant for Life, Remainder in Tail, Reverſion in Fee, and Tenant for Life enfeoffs the Reverſioner; theſe are *Diſcontinuances*, becauſe there is a mean or immediate Eſtate. 1 *Rep.* 140. *Co. Lit.* 335. 2 *Danv.* 575. If there be Tenant in Tail, Remainder to his right Heirs, and he makes a Feoffment in Fee, this is a *Diſcontinuance*; though ſuch Tenant that made the Feoffment, hath the Fee in him. 2 *Danv.* 572. Where a Tenant in Tail of a Manor makes a Leaſe for Life, not warranted by Stat. 32 *Hen.* 8. of Part of the Demeſnes, this is a *Diſcontinuance* of this Parcel; and 'tis ſaid makes it no Parcel of the Manor. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 58. By Statute, a Husband is reſtrained from Alienation, and diſcontinuing of the Wife's Land, 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 28. and a Wife Tenant in Tail with the Husband; or having an Eſtate in Dower, &c. from making any *Diſcontinuance* of the Lands of the Husband, after his Death. 11 *H.* 1. *cap.* 20. Likewiſe Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, as Biſhops, Deans, &c. from aliening or diſcontinuing their Eſtates. 13 *Eliz. cap.* 10. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 3. And ſome *Diſcontinuances* at Common Law, are now made Bars as to the Iſſue in Tail; though ſtill *Diſcontinuances* in ſome Caſes, to him in Remainder, &c. ſuch as Fines, with Proclamations by Statute. 4 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 24. 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 36. If the Husband levy a Fine with Proclamations, and dieth, the Wife muſt enter, or avoid the Eſtate of the Conuſee within five Years, or ſhe is barred for ever, by the Stat. 4 *Hen.* 7. For the Stat. 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 28. doth help the *Diſcontinuance*, but not the Bar. 1 *Inſt.* 326. Husband and Wife Tenants in ſpecial Tail, the Husband alone levied a Fine to his own Uſe, and afterwards he deviſed the Land to his Wife for Life, the Remainder over, rendring Rent, &c. The Husband dies, the Wife enters and pays the Rent, and dies: In this Caſe it was adjudged, that the Fine had barred the Iſſue in Tail, but not the Wife. *Dyer* 351. The Entry of the Wife in this Caſe, was a Diſagreement to the Eſtate of Inheritance, and an Agreement to the Eſtate for Life: But if the Wife had not waved the Inheritance, the Eſtate-tail as to the Wife had remained. 9 *Rep.* 135. If Lands be given to the Husband and Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies, and the Huſband maketh a Feoffment in Fee, and dieth; the Wife is helped by the Statute 32 *H.* 8. and ſo is the Iſſue of both their Bodies. 1 *Inſt.* 326. The Husband is Tenant in Tail, the Remainder to the Wife in Tail, the Husband makes a Feoffment in Fee; by this the Husband by the Common Law did not only diſcontinue his own Eſtate-tail, but his Wife's Remainder: But by the Statute 32 *Hen.* 8. after the Death of the Husband without Iſſue, the Wife may enter by the ſaid Act. Though if the Husband hath Iſſue, and maketh a Feoffment in Fee of his Wife's Land, and his Wife dieth; the Heir of the Wife ſhall not enter during the Husband's Life, neither by the Common Law, nor by the Statute. *Ibid.* A *Diſcontinuance* may be defeated, where the Eſtate which worked it is defeated; as if a Husband make a Feoffment in Fee of the Wife's Land upon Condition; and after his Death, his Heir enters on the Feoffee for the Condition broken; now the *Diſcontinuance* is defeated, and the Feme may enter upon the Heir. 1 *Inſt.* 336. The Titles of *Diſcontinuance* of Eſtates and *Remitter*, were formerly large Titles in our Books; but they are abridged by Statute.

As to *Diſcontinuance of Proceſs*, it is when the Opportunity of Proſecution is loſt for that Time,

or the Plaintiff is dismissed the Court, &c. And every Suit, whether Civil or Criminal, and every Process therein, ought to be properly continued from Day to Day, &c. from its Commencement to its Conclusion; and the Suffering any Default or Gap herein, is called a *Discontinuance*: The Continuance of the Suit by improper Process, or by giving the Party an illegal Day, is properly a *Miscontinuance*. 2 *Hawk.* 298. Where an Action is long depending, and continued from one Term to another, the *Continuances* must be all entered, otherwise there will be a *Discontinuance*; whereupon a Writ of Error may be brought, &c. 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 660. If the Plaintiff in a Suit doth nothing, it is a *Discontinuance*, and he must begin his Suit again: And where 'tis too late to amend a Declaration, &c. or the Plaintiff is advised to prosecute in another Court, he is to discontinue his Suit, and proceed *de novo*. *Com. Law Com. Plat.* 171. But a *Discontinuance* of an Action, is not perfect till it is entered on the Roll, when 'tis of Record. *Cro. Car.* 236. The Plaintiff cannot discontinue his Action after a Demurrer joined and entered, or after a Verdict, or a Writ of Enquiry, without Leave of the Court. *Cro. Jac.* 35. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 473. In Actions of Debt or Covenant, after a Demurrer joined, the Court will give Leave to discontinue, if there be an apparent Cause; as if the Plaintiff through his own Negligence, is in Danger of losing his Debt: But if the Demurrer be argued, then he shall not have Leave to discontinue; nor where he brings another Action for the same Cause, and this is pleaded in Abatement of the first Action. *Sid.* 84. It has been ruled, upon a Motion to discontinue, that the Court may give Leave after a special Verdict; which is not compleat and final; but never after a general Verdict. 1 *Salk.* 178. 1 *Nelf.* 663. An Appeal may as well be discontinued by the Defect of the Process or Proceeding in it, as it may be by the Insufficiency of the Original Writ, &c. For by such Defect, the Matter depending is as it were out of Court. 1 *Lill.* 473. *Discontinuance* of Process is helped at Common Law by Appearance. And by Stat. 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 30. all *Discontinuances*, Miscontinuances and Negligences therein, of Plaintiff or Defendant, are cured after Verdict. 2 *Danv.* 352. The Death of the King is not a *Discontinuance* of any Suit; and no Suit bebefore Justices of Assise, or Justices of Peace, &c. will be discontinued by a new Commission. *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 3. 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* &c. On the *Discontinuance* of Suits, it is usual to give the Defendant Costs. See *Continuance.*

Discontinuance of Plea, Is where divers Things should be pleaded to, and some are omitted; this is a *Discontinuance*. 1 *Nelf. Abr.* 660, 661. If a Defendant's Plea begin with an Answer to Part, and answers no more, it is a *Discontinuance*; and the Plaintiff may take Judgment by *Nil dicit*, for what is not answered: But if the Plaintiff plead over, the whole Action is discontinued. 1 *Salk.* 139. Debt upon Bond of 500*l.* the Defendant as to 225*l.* Part of it, pleads Payment, &c. And upon Demurrer to this Plea, it was adjudged that there being no Answer to the Residue, 'tis a *Discontinuance* as to that, for which the Plaintiff ought to take Judgment by *Nil dicit*. 1 *Salk.* 180. Where no Answer is given to one Part, if the Plaintiff pleads thereto, he cannot have Judgment according to his Declaration; for which Reason, it may be a *Discontinuance* of the Whole. 1 *Nelf.* 660. But this is helped after Verdict by 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 30.

Discretion, (*Discretio*) When any Thing is left to any Person to be done according to his *Discretion*, the Law intends it must be done with sound *Discretion*, and according to Law: And the Court of *B. R.* hath a Power to redress Things that are otherwise done, notwithstanding they are left to the *Discretion* of those that do them. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 477. *Discretion* is to discern between Right and Wrong; and therefore whoever hath Power to act at *Discretion*, is bound by the Rule of Reason and Law. 2 *Inst.* 56, 298. The Assessment of Fines on Offenders committing Affrays, &c. And the Binding of Persons to the good Behaviour, are at the *Discretion* of our Judges, and Justices of the Peace. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 132, 138. And in many Cases, for Crimes not capital, the Judges have a discretionary Power in inflict corporal Punishment on the Offenders. 2 *Hawk.* 445. Infants, &c. under the Age of *Discretion*, are not punishable for Crimes; and Want of *Discretion*, is a good Exception against a Witness. *Ibid.* 434.

Disfranchise, Is to take away one's Freedom or Privilege: It is the contrary to *Enfranchise*. And Corporations have Power to *disfranchise* Members, for doing any Thing against their Oaths; but not for Contempts, &c. 11 *Rep.* 98. See *Corporation.*

Disherison, Is an old Word which signifies as much as *Disinheriting*; mentioned in the Stat. 20 *Ed.* 1. and 8 *R.* 2.

Disheritor, One that *disinheriteth*, or puts another out of this Inheritance. *Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 39.

Dismes, (*Decimæ*) Are *Tithes*, or the *Tenth* Part of all the Fruits of the Earth, and of Beasts, or Labour due to the Clergy. It signifies also the *Tenths* of all *Spiritual Livings* given to the Prince, which is called a *Perpetual Dism. Stat.* 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 35. And formerly this Word signified a *Tax* or Tribute levied of the *Temporality. Holinsh. in Hen.* 2. *f.* 111. The Laws of *Dismes* or *Tithes*; see *Tithes.*

Disparagement, In a legal Sense was used for matching an Heir in Marriage under his Degree, or against Decency. *Co. Lit.* 107. *Magna Charta*, *cap.* 6.

Dispauper. When any Person, by Reason of his Poverty, is admitted to sue in *Forma pauperis*; if afterwards, before the Suit is ended, the same Party have any Lands or personal Estate fallen to him, or be guilty of any Thing whereby he is liable to have this Privilege taken from him, then he is put out of the Capacity of suing *in Forma pauperis*, and is said to be *dispaupered.* See *Forma Pauperis.*

Dispensation. By the 25 *H.* 8. *cap.* 21. The *Archbishop of Canterbury* has Power of *Dispensing* in any Case, wherein *Dispensations* (not contrary to the Law of God) were formerly granted by the See of *Rome*; and may grant *Dispensations* to the King, as well as to his Subjects: But such *Dispensations* shall not be granted out of the Realm, &c. And during the Vacancy of the See of *Canterbury*, the Guardian of the Spiritualities may grant *Dispensations.* The Archbishop of *Canterbury* grants *Dispensations*, not only in his own Province, but in the Province of *York*; and the Archbishop of *York*, and other Bishops, dispence as they were wont to do, by the Common Law and Custom of the Realm. *Wood's Inst.* 26. Every Bishop of common Right has the Power of Institution into Benefices, and of Dispensing in

common Caſes, &c. *Ibid.* 505. *Diſpenſations* to hold *Pluralities*; See *Chaplains*.

Diſpenſations of the King. If a *Diſpenſation* by the *Archbiſhop* of *Canterbury*, is to be in extraordinary Matters, or in a Caſe that is new, the *King* and his Council are to be conſulted; and it ought to be confirmed under the Broad Seal. The *King*'s Authority to grant *Diſpenſations* remains as it did at Common Law; notwithſtanding the Stat. 25 *H.* 8. 1 *Cro.* 542, 601. The *Diſpenſation* of the *King*, &c. makes a Thing prohibited, lawful to be done by him who hath it: But *Malum in ſe* will not admit of a *Diſpenſation*. *March* 213. Where the Subject hath an immediate Intereſt in an Act of Parliament, the *King* cannot *Diſpenſe* with it; but where the *King* is intruſted with the Management thereof, and the Subject by way of Conſequence only, he may. *March Rep.* 214, 216. When an Offence wrongs none but the *King*; or if the Suit is only the *King*'s for the Breach of a Penal Law, that is not to the Damage of a third Perſon, the *King* may *diſpenſe*: But in caſe the Suit is the *King*'s, for the Benefit of another, he cannot. *Vaugh.* 344, 334, 339, &c.

Diſpenſation by Non obſtante. If any Statute tends to reſtrain ſome *Prerogative* incident to the Perſon of the *King*, as the Right of Pardoning, or of Commanding the Service of the Subject for the publick Weal, &c. which are inſeparable from the King; by a Clauſe of *Non obſtante*, he may diſpenſe with it. 2 *Hawk.* 390. But as in the Reign of King *James* II. the *diſpenſing* Power was carried ſo high as to render the Execution of our neceſſary Laws in a Manner dependent on the Pleaſure of the Prince; by Stat. 1 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 2. *ca.* 2. It is enacted, That no *Diſpenſation by Non obſtante* of, or to any Statute, or any Part thereof, ſhall be allowed; but that the ſame ſhall be held void, and of none Effect, except a *Diſpenſation* be allowed in ſuch Statute. The *Diſpenſation* by *Non obſtante* was brought into this Kingdom by the *Pope*; and firſt uſed by *Hen.* 3. Pryn's Animadver. on 4 Inſt. fol. 129.

Diſperſonare, Is to ſcandalize or diſparage. *Blount.*

Diſrationare, and **Dirationare**, now called *Traverſare*, &c. See *Deraign*.

Diſſignare, To break open a Seal.——*Sepulto patre Teſtamentum* diſſignatum *eſt.* Neubrigenſis, lib. 2. c. 7.

Diſſeiſin, (from the Fr. *Diſſaiſin*) Signifies an unlawful Diſpoſſeſſing a Man of his Right. As where a Perſon enters into Lands or Tenements, and his Entry is not lawful, and keeps him that hath the Eſtate from the Poſſeſſion thereof. *Bract. lib.* 4. *cap.* 3. And *Diſſeiſin* is of two Sorts; either *Single Diſſeiſin*, committed without Force of Arms; or *Diſſeiſin by Force*, but this latter is more properly *Deforcement*. *Brit. cap.* 42, 43. By *Magna Charta*, 9 *Hen.* 3. *cap.* 29. No Man is to be *diſſeiſed*, or put out of his Freehold, but by lawful Judgment of his Peers, or the Law: And by Statute, the Dying ſeiſed of any *Diſſeiſor* of, or in any Lands, &c. having no Right therein, ſhall not be a Diſcent in Law, to take away an Entry of a Perſon having lawful Title of Entry; except the *Diſſeiſor* hath had peaceable Poſſeſſion five Years, without Entry or Claim by the Perſon having lawful Title. 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 33. But if a *Diſſeiſor* having expelled the right Owner, hath ſuch peaceable Poſſeſſion of the Lands five Years without Claim, and continues in Poſſeſſion ſo as to die ſeiſed, and the Land deſcends to his Heirs, they have a Right to the Poſſeſſion thereof till the Perſon that is Owner recovers at Law; and the Owner ſhall loſe his Eſtate for ever, if he do not proſecute his Suit within the Time limited by the Statute of Limitations. *Bac. Elem.* And if a *Diſſeiſee* levy a Fine of the Land whereof he is *diſſeiſed*, unto a Stranger, the *Diſſeiſor* ſhall keep the Land for ever; for the *Diſſeiſee* againſt his own Fine cannot claim, and the Conuſee cannot enter, and the Right which the *Diſſeiſee* had being extinct by the Fine, the *Diſſeiſor* ſhall take Advantage of it. 2 *Rep.* 56. If a Feme Sole be ſeiſed of Lands in Fee, and is *diſſeiſed*, and then taketh Husband; in this Caſe, the Husband and Wife, as in Right of the Wife, have Right to enter, and yet the Dying ſeiſed of the *Diſſeiſor*, ſhall take away the Entry of the Wife, after the Death of the Husband. 1 *Inſt.* 246. If a Perſon *diſſeiſes* me, and during the *Diſſeiſin*, he or his Servants cut down the Timber growing upon the Land, and afterwards I re-enter into the Lands, I ſhall have Action of Treſpaſs againſt him; for the Law, as to the *Diſſeiſor* and his Servants, ſuppoſes the Freehold to have been always in me: But if the *Diſſeiſor* be *diſſeiſed*, or if he makes a Feoffment, Gift in Tail, Leaſe for Life or Years, I ſhall not have Action againſt the ſecond *Diſſeiſor*, or againſt thoſe who come in by Title: For all the meſne Profits ſhall be recovered againſt the *Diſſeiſor* himſelf. 11 *Rep.* 51. *Keilw.* 1. Where a Man hath a Houſe in Fee, &c. and locks it, and then departs; if another Perſon comes to his Houſe and takes the Key of the Door, and ſays that he claims the Houſe to himſelf in Fee, without any Entry into the Houſe, this is a *Diſſeiſin* of the Houſe. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 624. If a Feoffor enters on the Land of the Feoffee, and makes a Leaſe for Years, &c. It is a *Diſſeiſin*, tho' the Intent of the Parties to the Feoffment was that the Feoffee ſhould make a Leaſe to the Feoffor for Life. 2 *Rep.* 59. But if a Feoffee enters before Livery, he is not a *Diſſeiſor*. 2 *Danv.* 630. If Leſſee for Years is ouſted by his Leſſor; this is ſaid to be no *Diſſeiſin*. *Cro. Jac.* 678. A Man enters on another's Lands, claiming a Leaſe for Years, who hath not, is a *Diſſeiſor*: Though if a Man enters into the Houſe of another by his Sufferance, without claiming any Thing, it will not be a *Diſſeiſin*. 9 *H.* 6. 21, 31. 2 *Danv.* 625. If a Perſon enters on Lands by Virtue of a Grant or Leaſe, that is void in Law; he is a *Diſſeiſor*. 2 *Danv.* 630. A Leſſee at Will makes a Leaſe for Years, it is a *Diſſeiſin*, at the Election of the Leſſor at Will: Though it is the *Diſſeiſin* of the Leſſee at Will, not of the Leſſee for Years. *Hill.* 7 *Car. B. R.* If a Man enters into the Land of an Infant, though by his Aſſent; this is a *Diſſeiſin* to the Infant, at his Election. 11 *Ed.* 3. *Aſſ.* 87. And if a Perſon commands another to enter upon Lands, and make a *Diſſeiſin*, the Commander is a *Diſſeiſor*, as well as ſuch other; unleſs the Command be conditional, when it may be otherwiſe. 22 *Aſſ.* 99. 2 *Danv.* 631. If a Man forces another to ſwear to ſurrender his Eſtate to him, and he doth ſo, it will be a *Diſſeiſin* of the Eſtate. So forcibly hindering a Perſon from tilling his Land, is a *Diſſeiſin* of the Land. 1 *Inſt.* 161. But if one enter wrongfully into the Lands of another, and he accepts Rent from ſuch Perſon, he ſhall not afterwards be taken for a *Diſſeiſor*. *Dyer* 173. Where any Perſon is diſturb'd from entering on Land; it is a *Diſſeiſin*: A Denial of

a Rent, when lawfully demanded, is a *Diſſeiſin* of the Rent. 1 *Inſt.* 153. Alſo hindering a Diſtreſs for Rent, by Force; or making Reſcous of a Diſtreſs, are a *Diſſeiſin* of the Rent. 2 *Danv.* 624, 625. An Infant, or Feme Covert, may be a *Diſſeiſor*, but it muſt be by actual Entry on Lands, *&c.* A Feme Covert ſhall not be a *Diſſeiſoreſs*, by the Act of the Baron: If he *diſſeiſes* another to her Uſe, ſhe is not a *Diſſeiſoreſs*; nor if the Wife agrees to it, during the Coverture: Though if after his Death, ſhe agree to it, ſhe is a *Diſſeiſoreſs*. *Ibid.* 626, 627. Aſſiſes that lie againſt *Diſſeiſors* are called *Writs of Diſſeiſin*; and there are ſeveral Writs of Entry *ſur Diſſeiſin*, of which ſome are in the *Per*, and others in *le Poſt*, *&c.* But Writs of *Aſſiſe* on *Diſſeiſins*, are now diſus'd; and the feigned Action of Ejectment introduc'd in their Place. See *Aſſiſe of Novel Diſſeiſin*, and *Entry*.

Diſſeiſor, Is he that *diſſeiſeth* or puts another out of his Land, without order of Law: And a *Diſſeiſee*, is he that is ſo put out. 4 *H.* 4. As the King in Judgment of Law can do no Wrong, he cannot be a *Diſſeiſor*. 1 *E.* 5, 8. A *Diſſeiſor* is to be fined and impriſoned; and the *Diſſeiſee* reſtored to the Land, *&c.* by Stat. 20 *H.* 3. *ca.* 3. Where a *Diſſeiſor* is *diſſeiſed*, it is called *Diſſeiſin upon Diſſeiſin*.

Diſſenters, Are Separatiſts from the Church, and the Service and Worſhip thereof; relating to whom, and their Qualifications, by ſubſcribing the Oaths, Declaration, *&c.* there are a great many Statutes, beſides the *Toleration* Act: As Stat. 5 *&* 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 1. 23 *Eliz. c.* 1. 3 *Jac.* 1 *c.* 4. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. and 22 *Car.* 2 *c.* 1. 1 *W. & M. c.* 18. 10 *Ann. c.* 2. 1 *Geo. c.* 6, *&c.* See *Church*, *Conventicles*, *&c.*

Diſtreſs, (*Diſtrictio*) Signifies moſt commonly any Thing which is taken and *diſtrained* for Rent behind, or other Duty: And by the Common Law, *Diſtreſſes* for Rent were not to be ſold, but only detained for inforcing Payment of the Rent; but this is altered by Statute. A Man may take a *Diſtreſs* for Homage, Fealty, or any Services; for Fines and Amercements; and for Damage-Feaſant, *&c.* and the Effect of it is to compel the Party either to *replevy* the *Diſtreſs*, and conteſt the Taking in Action of Treſpaſs againſt the Diſtrainer; or, which is more uſual, to compound and pay the Debt or Duty, for which he was diſtrained. There are likewiſe *Diſtreſſes* in Actions, compulſory to cauſe a Man to appear in Court: And of theſe there is a *Diſtreſs Perſonal*, of a Man's moveable Goods, and Profits of his Lands, *&c.* for Contempt in not appearing after ſummoned; and *Diſtreſs Real*, upon immoveable Goods. *Diſtreſs* is alſo divided into *finite* and *infinite*: *Finite* is that which is limited by Law, how often it ſhall be made to bring the Party to Trial of the Action, as once, twice, *&c.* And *infinite* is without Limitation, until the Party appears; which is likewiſe applicable to Jurors not appearing: Then it hath had a further Diviſion into a *Grand Diſtreſs* and *Ordinary Diſtreſs*; the Former whereof extends to all the Goods and Chattels which the Party hath within the County. *F. N. B.* 904. *Old Nat. Br.* 43, 113. *Brit. cap.* 26. *fol.* 52. Of common Right a Perſon may diſtrain for Rents, and all manner of Services; and for Rent reſerved upon a Gift in Tail, Leaſe for Life, Years, *&c.* though there be no Clauſe of *Diſtreſs* in the Deed, ſo as the Reverſion be in himſelf: But on a Feoffment in Fee, a *Diſtreſs* may not be taken, unleſs expreſly reſerved in the Deed. 1 *Inſt.* 57, 205. *Doctor and Student cap.* 9. If a Leſſee for Years grant away all his Term to another, rendring Rent, he cannot diſtrain for this Rent; but Debt will lie for it as a Sum in groſs. 2 *Lev.* 80. A *Diſtreſs* ought to be made of ſuch Things whereof the Sheriff may make Replevin, and deliver again in as good Plight and Condition as they were at the Time of the Taking. 1 *Inſt.* 47. And *Diſtreſſes* for Rent are to be reaſonable, and not exceſſive; and not to be taken in the King's Highway, or the common Street, or in the ancient Fees of the Church. *Stat.* 51 *H.* 3. 52 *H.* 3. *c.* 15. 9 *Ed.* 2. And where a *Diſtreſs* is taken, it may be replevied in five Days; if it be not in that Time after taken, and *Notice* given, it is to be appraiſed and ſold by the Perſon diſtraining, with the Under-Sheriff, Conſtable, *&c.* to ſatisfy the Debt, leaving the Overplus with the Sheriff, *&c.* for the Uſe of the Owner. *Stat.* 2 *W. & M. cap.* 5. All *Diſtreſſes* for Rent ought to be made on the Premiſſes, by the Common Law: But by Statute, if any Tenant fraudulently removes Goods from off the Premiſſes, the Landlord may in five Days ſeiſe ſuch Goods whereſoever found, as a *Diſtreſs* for the Rent in Arrear; unleſs the Goods are ſold for a valuable Conſideration before the Seizure. 8 *Ann. ca.* 17. And whereas before that Statute, for Rent due the laſt Day of the Term, the Leſſor could not diſtrain; becauſe the Term ended before the Rent was due; (and the Leſſee had the whole Day to pay it) and it was the ſame, where the Leſſee held over his Term, for Rent incurred during the Term. *Co. Lit.* 47. Now by the Stat. 8 *Ann.* where Leaſes are expired, a *Diſtreſs* may be taken, provided it be done within ſix Months, and during the Landlord's Title, and Tenant's Poſſeſſion. *Diſtreſſes* for Services are to be on the Land: But for an Amercement in a Leet, the *Diſtreſs* may be taken any where within the Hundred, as well out of the Land, as on it, wherever Cattle are of him that is amerced; for the Amercement charges only the Perſon; and for this a *Diſtreſs* may be taken in the high Street. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 644, 645. For Services a *Diſtreſs* cannot be taken but where the Services are certain; or may be reduced to a Certainty. *Co. Lit.* 96. A *Diſtreſs* for Rent cannot be made in the Night: Nor may Gates, *&c.* be broke open to make a *Diſtreſs*; or the Landlord enter into the Tenant's Houſe for that Purpoſe, unleſs the Doors are open. 1 *Inſt.* 142, 161. *Diſtreſſes* are to be of a Thing valuable, whereof ſome Body hath a Property; ſo that Things *Feræ Naturæ*, as Dogs, Conies, *&c.* may not be diſtrain'd. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 664, 666. Alſo it is the ſame of Cattle of the Plough, Beaſts of Husbandry, Sheep or Horſes joined to a Cart, with a Rider upon it. 1 *Ventr.* 36. But it has been adjudged that Horſes may be taken from a Cart loaded; though it has been a diſputed Caſe, whether they could be ſeparated. *Sid.* 422. *Raym.* 18. A Horſe with a Rider upon his Back; or a Horſe in an Inn, or put into a Common; an Ax in a Man's Hand, cutting down Wood; or any Thing a Perſon carries about him; Utenſils and Inſtruments of a Man's Trade or Profeſſion, or the Books of a Scholar; Corn in a Mill, or Goods in a Market to be ſold for the Uſe of the Publick; Materials in a Weaver's Shop, for making of Cloth; another Perſon's Garment in the Houſe of a Taylor, *&c.* are not diſtrainable: Nor is any Thing

that is fixed to the Freehold of a Houſe, as a Furnace, Doors, Windows, Boards, &c. 1 *Sid.* 422, 440. 1 *Inſt.* 47. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 641. But Goods, Cattle, not of the Plough, &c. Sheaves of Corn; Corn in the Straw, or thraſhed, and Carts with Corn, (but not Victuals) Hay in a Barn, or Ricks of Hay; Money in a Bag ſealed, though not out of a Bag, &c. may be diſtrained for Rent: And ſo may Cattle or Goods driving to Market, if put into Paſture by the Way; and Beaſts of a Stranger, in the Landlord's Ground, being *Levant and Couchant*, and having well reſted themſelves there. 1 *Inſt.* 47. 1 *Lutw.* 214. *Mod.* 385. 2 *W. & M.* If a Driver of Cattle asks Leave of the Leſſor to put his Cattle into Ground for a Night, and he gives Leave, as well as the Leſſee; yet 'tis ſaid he is not concluded from diſtraining them for Rent. 2 *Ventr.* 59. 2 *Danv.* 642. But the Goods of a Carrier are privileged, and cannot be diſtrained for Rent, though the Waggon wherein loaded is put into the Barn of a Houſe, &c. on the Road. 1 *Salk.* 249. If the Fences of another Man's Ground be out of Repair, and the Neighbour's Cattle Eſcape there, and are *Levant and Couchant*, without any freſh Purſuit after them, they may be diſtrained for Rent; for the Land is Debtor for the Rent, and the Landlord muſt reſort thither, and is not to inquire whoſe Cattle they are which he finds therein. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 124. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 667. But if the Owner freſhly purſues the Cattle, they are not diſtrainable; becauſe they are ſuppoſed to be always in his View and Poſſeſſion. If the Owner of the Cattle is to maintain the Fences, in ſuch Caſe, if they eſcape into another's Ground, they may be diſtrained before *Levant* and *Couchant*, and notwithſtanding freſh Purſuit. 1 *Nelſ. Ibid.* Where a Landlord comes to diſtrain Cattle, which he ſees on the Tenant's Ground, if the Tenant or any other to prevent the *Diſtreſs*, drives the Cattle off the Ground, the Landlord may make freſh Purſuit, and diſtrain them: But if before the *Diſtreſs*, the Owner of the Cattle tenders his Rent, and a *Diſtreſs* is taken afterwards, it is wrongful. 1 *Inſt.* 160. 2 *Inſt.* 107. Two *Diſtreſſes* cannot be taken for one Rent, if there were ſufficient Goods when the firſt *Diſtreſs* was made; but if there were not then a ſufficient *Diſtreſs*, there may. *Cro. El.* 13. *Lutw.* 1536. But by Stat. 17 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. When the Value of Cattle diſtrained ſhall be found not to be of the Value of the Arrears of Rent, for which the *Diſtreſs* was taken, the Perſon diſtraining, his Executors, &c. may take further *Diſtreſſes*, for ſuch Arrears. 1 *Nelſ.* 670. A *Diſtreſs* of Cattle muſt be brought to the common *Pound*, or be kept in an open Place; and if they are put into a common Pound, the Owner is to take Notice of it at his Peril; but if in any other open Place, Notice is to be given the Owner, that he may feed them; and then if the Cattle die for Want of Food, the Tenant ſhall bear the Loſs; and the Landlord may diſtrain again for his Rent. 5 *Rep.* 90. 1 *Inſt.* 47, 96. Where one impounds Cattle diſtrained, he cannot juſtify the Tying them in the Pound; if he ties a Beaſt, and it is ſtrangled, he muſt anſwer it in Damages. 1 *Salk.* 248. If the Perſon diſtraining put the *Diſtreſs* in a broken Pound, and the *Diſtreſs* eſcapes, he can have no Action for it: But 'tis otherwiſe if from another Pound, without his Default, when he may have Action of Treſpaſs. *Salk. Ibid.* By Statute, no *Diſtreſs* of Cattle ſhall be driven out of the Hundred where taken to any Pound, except to a Pound overt in the ſame County, and not above three Miles diſtant; nor ſhall any *Diſtreſs* be impounded in ſeveral Places, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* and treble Damages. 1 *P. & M. cap.* 12. Cattle diſtrained may not be uſed, becauſe by Law they are only as a Pledge; unleſs it be for the Owner's Benefit, by milking, &c. 2 *Cro.* 148. When a *Diſtreſs* is taken of Houſhold Goods, or other dead Things, they are to be impounded in a Houſe, or other Pound Covert, &c. And if the *Diſtreſs* is damaged, the Diſtrainer muſt anſwer it. *Wood's Inſt.* 191. And they are to be removed immediately; except Corn or Hay, by Stat. 2 *W. & M. cap.* 5. If a Landlord doth not remove Goods immediately, but quits them till another Day, during which Time they are taken away, it is not a Reſcous for want of Poſſeſſion. *Mod. cap.* 215. 1 *Nelſ.* 672. Where Goods are unlawfully diſtrained, the Owner may reſcue them, before they are impounded; but not afterwards. 1 *Inſt.* 47. If Lands lie in ſeveral Counties, a *Diſtreſs* may be made in one County, for the whole Rent. 1 *Inſt.* 154. And if a Landlord comes into a Houſe, and ſeiſes upon ſome Goods as a *Diſtreſs*, in the Name of all the Goods in the Houſe; this is a good Seiſure of all. 6 *Mod.* 215. But if any Perſon ſhall diſtrain another, on Purpoſe to injure him, or put him to Expence, &c. he ſhall pay treble Damages. *Stat.* 13. And if any *Diſtreſs* and Sale ſhall be made where there is no Rent due, the Owner of the Goods diſtrained ſhall recover double the Value of the Goods, and full Coſts. 2 *W. & M.* Alſo by the Common Law, if a Lord or other Perſon ſhall diſtrain ſeveral Times for his Service or Rent, when none is in Arrear, the Tenant may have an *Aſſiſe de ſovent Diſtreſs*, &c. *F. N. B.* 176. See *Recaption*, *Replevin*, and *Reſcous*.

Diſtreſs of the King. By the Common Law, no Subject can diſtrain out of his Fee or Seigniory; unleſs Cattle are driven to a Place out of the Fee, to hinder the Lord's *Diſtreſs*, &c. But the *King* may diſtrain for Rent-Service, or Fee-Farm, in all the Lands of the Tenant, not only on Lands held of himſelf, but of others; where his Tenant is in actual Poſſeſſion, and the Land manured with his own Beaſts, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 132. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 643.

Diſtreſs of a Town. If a Town be aſſeſſed to a certain Sum, a *Diſtreſs* may be taken in any Part, ſubject to the whole Duty. 2 *Danv.* 643.

Diſtrictione Scaccarii, A *Statute* ſo called. 51 *H.* 3.

Diſtrict, (*Diſtrictus*) A Territory, or Place of Juriſdiction; the Circuit wherein a Man may be compelled to appear, alſo the Place in which one hath the Power of diſtraining: And where we ſay *Hors de ſon fee*, out of the Fee; it has been uſed for *Extra* Diſtrictum *ſuum*. Brit. c. 120.

Diſtringas, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, or other Officer, commanding him to diſtrain a Man for a Debt to the King, &c. Or for his Appearance at a Day. There is great Diverſity of this Writ; which was ſometimes of old called *Conſtringas*. F. N. B. 138.

Diſtringas Juratores, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to diſtrain upon a *Jury* to appear; and return Iſſues on their Lands, &c. for Non-appearance. Where an Iſſue in Fact is joined to be tried by a *Jury*, which is returned by the Sheriff in a Panel upon a *Venire facias* for that Purpoſe; thereupon there goes forth a Writ of

Diſtringas Furator. to the Sheriff, commanding him to have their Bodies in Court, *&c.* at the Return of the Writ. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 483. And the Writ of *Diſtring. Fur.* ought to be delivered to the Sheriff ſo timely, that he may warn the *Jury* to appear four Days before the Writ is returnable, if the *Furors* live within forty Miles of the Place of Trial; and eight Days, if they live farther off. *Ibid.* 484. There may be an *Alias*, or *Pluries Diſtringas Fur.* where the *Jury* do not appear.

Dividend in the Exchequer, Is taken for *one Part* of an *Indenture.* Stat. 10 Ed. 1. c. 11.

Dividend in the Univerſity, Is that Part or Share which every one of the Fellows do juſtly and equally *divide* among themſelves of their annual *Stipend.*

Dividend in Law Proceedings, A *Dividing* of *Fees* and Perquiſites between Officers ariſing from Writs, *&c. Practiſ. Solic.*

Dividend of Merchants, Is where a juſt Share of Profits in *Trade* is aſſigned to any one.

Dividend in Stocks, A *dividable* proportionate Share of the *Intereſt* of *Stocks*, erected on publick Funds; as the *South-Sea*, *India*, *Bank*, and *African* Stocks, *&c.* Payable to the Adventurers Half-yearly.

Diviſa, Hath various Significations: Sometimes it is uſed for a *Device*, Sentence or Decree: Sometimes for a *Deviſe* of a Portion or Parcel of Lands, *&c.* by Will: And ſometimes it is taken for the Bounds or Limits of Diviſion of a Pariſh, or Farm, *&c.* As *Diviſas perambulare*, to walk the Bounds of a Pariſh; in which Senſe, it has been extended to the Diviſion between Countries, and given Name to Towns, as to the *Deviſes*, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, ſituate on the Confines of the Weſt *Saxon*, and *Mercian* Kingdoms. *Leg. H.* 2. *cap.* 9. *Leg. Inæ c.* 44. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 57. Cowel.

Divorce, (*Divortium*, *a Divertendo*) Is a Separation of two, *de facto* married together, made by Law: It is a *Judgment Spiritual*; and therefore if there be Occaſion, it ought to be reverſed in the Spiritual Court. *Co. Lit.* 235. And beſides Sentence of *Divorce*; in the old Law, the Woman *divorced* was to have of her Husband a Writing called a *Bill of Divorce*, which was to this Effect, *viz. I Promiſe that hereafter I will lay no Claim to Thee, &c.* There are many *Divorces* mentioned in our Books; as *Cauſa Præcontractus*; *Cauſa Frigiditatis*; *Cauſa Conſanguinitatis*; *Cauſa Affinitatis*; *Cauſa Profeſſionis*, *&c.* But the uſual *Divorces* are only of two Kinds, *i. e. à Menſa & Thoro*, from Bed and Board; and *à Vinculo Matrimonii*, from the very Bond of Marriage. A *Divorce à Menſa & Thoro*, diſſolveth not the Marriage; for the Cauſe of it is ſubſequent to the Marriage, and ſuppoſes the Marriage to be lawful: This *Divorce* may be by Reaſon of Adultery in either of the Parties, for Cruelty of the Husband, *&c.* And as it doth not diſſolve the Marriage, ſo it doth not debar the Woman of her Dower; or baſtardize the Iſſue; or make void any Eſtate for the Life of Husband and Wife, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 235. 3 *Inſt.* 89. 7 *Rep.* 43. The Woman under Separation by this *Divorce*, muſt ſue by her next Friend; and ſhe may ſue her Husband in her own Name for Alimony. *Wood's Inſt.* 62. A *Divorce à Vinculo Matrimonii*, abſolutely diſſolves the Marriage, and makes it void from the Beginning, the Cauſes of it being precedent to the Marriage; as *Præcontract* with ſome other Perſon, Conſanguinity or Affinity within the *Levitical* Degrees, Impotency, Impuberty, *&c.* On this *Divorce* Dower is gone; and if by Reaſon of *Præcontract*, Conſanguinity, or Affinity, the Children begotten between them are Baſtards. 1 *Inſt.* 235. 2 *Inſt.* 93, 687. But in theſe *Divorces*, the Wife 'tis ſaid ſhall receive all again that ſhe brought with her, becauſe the Nullity of the Marriage ariſes through ſome Impediment; and the Goods of the Wife were given for her Advancement in Marriage, which now ceaſeth: But this is where the Goods are not ſpent; and if the Husband give them away during the Coverture, without any Colluſion, it ſhall bind her: If ſhe knows her Goods unſpent, ſhe may bring Action of Detinue for them; and as for Money, *&c.* which cannot be known, ſhe muſt ſue in the Spiritual Court. *Dyer* 62. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 675. Where Lands were formerly given to Husband and Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies in *Frank-Marriage*; if they had afterwards been *divorced*, the Wife was to have her whole Lands; and by *Divorce* an Eſtate-Tail of Baron and Feme, 'tis ſaid may be extinct. *Godb.* 18. If a Marriage *de facto* be voidable by *Divorce*, yet if the Husband dies before any *Divorce*, the Wife *de facto* ſhall be endowed. 1 *Inſt.* 33. Where a Sentence of *Divorce* is given in the Spiritual Court *Contra Præcontractus*, the Iſſue of that Marriage ſhall be Baſtards, ſo long as the Sentence ſtands unrepealed; and no Proof ſhall be admitted at Common Law to the contrary. 1 *Inſt.* 235. 1 *Nelſ.* 674. And Iſſue of a ſecond Marriage in ſuch Caſe, may inherit until the Sentence is repealed. 2 *Leon.* 207. But it is not ſo where the *Divorce* is *à Menſa & Thoro*, for Adultery, *&c.* in which Caſe the Marriage ſtill continues. *Cro. Car.* 462. And if after a *Divorce à Menſa & Thoro*, either of the Parties marry again, the other being Living, ſuch Marriage is a meer Nullity; and by Sentence to confirm the firſt Contract, ſhe and her firſt Husband become Husband Wife to all Intents, without any formal *Divorce* from the 2d. 2 *Leon.* 173. Alſo on this *Divorce*, as the Marriage continues, Marrying again while either Party is living, hath been held within the Statute 1 *Jac.* 1. of Felony, for having married a ſecond Huſband or Wife, the former being alive; where a Woman was *divorced*, and inhibited by the Sentence not to marry during her Husband's Life. *Cro. Car.* 333. 1 *Nelſ.* 674. But on a *Divorce à Vinculo Matrimonii*, by Reaſon of *Precontract*, *&c.* the Parties may marry again: And in *Divorces* for Adultery, ſeveral Acts of Parliament have allowed the Innocent Party to marry again. Sentence of *Divorce* muſt be given in the Spiritual Court, in the Life of the Parties, and not afterwards: But it may be repealed in the Spiritual Court, after the Death of the Parties. 1 *Inſt.* 33, 244. 7 *Rep.* 44. 5 *Rep.* 98. A *Divorce* ſhall be try'd by the Biſhop's Certificate; and not by a Jury.

Diurnalis, Signifies as much Land as can be ploughed in a Day, with one Ox; in ſome Author, it is Writ *Diuturna.* Blount

Docket, or Dogget, Is a Brief in Writing on a ſmall Piece of Paper or Parchment, containing the Effect of a greater Writing. 2 & 3 *P. & M. cap.* 6. *Weſt Symbol. par.* 2. *Sect.* 106. And when Rolls of *Judgments* are brought into *C. B.* the Judgments are *docketted*, and entered on the *Docket* of that Term; ſo that upon any Occaſion you may ſoon find out a Judgment, by ſearching theſe *Dockets*, if you know the Attorney's Name. Exemplifications of *Decrees in Chancery* are alſo *docketted:* And Attornies keep *Docket-Books*, wherein

in are entered Judgments, &c. *Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 155, 166.

Dogs, The Law takes Notice of a Greyhound, Maſtiff *Dog*, Spaniel and Tumbrel; for Trover will lie for them. 1 *Cro.* 125. 2 *Cro.* 44. A Man hath a Property in a Maſtiff: And where a Maſtiff falls on another *Dog*, the Owner of that *Dog* cannot juſtify the Killing the Maſtiff; unleſs there was no other to ſave his *Dog*, as that he could not take off the Maſtiff, &c. 1 *Saund.* 84. 3 *Salk.* 139. The Owner of a *Dog* is bound to muzzle him if miſchievous; but not otherwiſe. *Ibid.*

Dog-Days, (*Dies caniculares*) Are the hotteſt Time of the Year, by Reaſon the Sun is then in *Leo*: They are reckoned ſixty-four in all, *à tertio Idus Julii uſque in Idus Septembris.*

Dog-draw, Is a manifeſt Deprehenſion of an Offender againſt Veniſon in a *Foreſt*, when he is found *drawing* after a Deer by the Scent of a Hound, led in his Hand: Or where a Perſon hath wounded a Deer, or wild Beaſt, by ſhooting at him, or otherwiſe, and is caught with a *Dog drawing* after him to receive the ſame. *Manwood, par.* 2. *cap.* 18.

Dogger, A little Ship or Veſſel; as a *Dutch Dogger*, &c. Stat. 31 Ed. 3. cap. 1.

Dogger-fiſh, Are *Fiſh* brought in thoſe Ships. *Stat. Ibid.*

Dogger-Men, Fiſhermen that belong to *Dogger-Ships.* 25 H. 8. c. 2.

Doitkin, or *Doit*, Was a baſe Coin of ſmall Value, prohibited by the Stat. 3 *H.* 5. *ca.* 1. We ſtill retain the Phraſe, in the common Saying, when we would undervalue a Man, *That he is not worth a* Doit.

Do Law, (*Facere Legem*) Is the ſame with to make Law. *Stat.* 23 *H.* 6. *c.* 14.

Dole, (*Dola*) A *Saxon* Word ſignifying as much as *Pars* or *Portio* in the *Latin*; and anciently where a Meadow was divided into ſeveral Shares, it was called a *Dole-Meadow.* 4 Jac. cap. 11. See *Dalus.*

Doleſh, Seems to be the Share of *Fiſh*, which the *Fiſhermen*, yearly employ'd in the *North* Seas, do cuſtomarily receive for their Allowance. *Stat.* 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 7.

Dolg-bote, (*Sax.*) A Recompence or Amends, for a Scar or Wound. *Sax. Dict. LL. Aluredi. Reg. c.* 23.

Dollar, A Piece of foreign Coin, going for about 4*s.* 6*d.* *Lex Mercat.*

Dom-bec, (*Sax.*) Signifies *Liber Judicialis*, as appears by the Laws of K. *Ed.* 1. this 'tis conjectured was a Book of *Statutes* of the *Engliſh Saxons*, wherein the Laws of the ancient *Saxon* Kings were contained. *Leg. Inæ, c.* 29.

Dome, or **Doom**, (from the Sax. *Dom*) A Judgment, Sentence, or Decree. And ſeveral Words End in *Dom*; as *Kingdom, Earldom, &c.* from whence they may be applyed to a Juriſdiction of a Lord, or a King. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *fol.* 284. Alſo there is a *Dome of a Church*; ſuch as St. *Paul's*, &c.

Domeſday, (*Liber Judiciarius, vel Cenſualis Angliæ*) Is a moſt ancient Record, made in the Time of *William* I. called the *Conqueror*, and now remaining in the *Exchequer* fair and legible, conſiſting of *two Volumes*, a Greater and a Leſs; the greater containing a *Survey* of all the *Lands in England*, except the Counties of *Northumberland, Cumberland, Weſtmorland, Durham*, and Part of *Lancaſhire*, which 'tis ſaid were never ſurveyed, and excepting *Eſſex, Suffolk*, and *Norfolk*; which three laſt are comprehended in the leſſer Volume. There is alſo a *third Book*, which differs from the others in Form more than Matter, made by the Command of the ſame King. And there's a *fourth Book* kept in the Exchequer which is called *Domeſday*; and though a very large Volume, is only an Abridgment of the others. Likewiſe a *fifth Book* is kept in the *Remembrancer's* Office in the Exchequer, which has the Name of *Domeſday*, and is the very ſame with the Fourth before-mentioned. Our Anceſtors had many *Dome-Books*: K. *Alfred* had a Roll, which he called *Domeſday*; and the *Domeſday* Book made by *Will.* 1. referr'd to the Time of *Edw.* the Confeſſor, as that of K. *Alfred* did to the Time of *Æthelred.* The fourth Book of *Domeſday* having many Pictures, and gilt Letters in the Beginning, relating to the Time of King *Edward* the Confeſſor, this led him who made Notes on *Fitzherbert's Regiſter* into a Miſtake in *pa.* 14. where he tells us, that *Liber* Domeſday *factus fuit tempore Regis Edwardi.* The Book of *Domeſday* was begun by five Juſtices, aſſigned for that Purpoſe in each County, in the Year 1081. and finiſhed *Anno* 1086. And 'tis generally known, that the Queſtion whether Lands are *ancient Demeſne*, or not, is to be decided by the *Domeſday* of *Will.* 1. from whence there is no Appeal: And 'tis a Book of that Authority, that even the Conqueror himſelf ſubmitted ſome Caſes wherein he was concerned to be determined by it. The Addition of *Day* to this *Dome* Book, was not meant with any Alluſion to the *final Day* of *Judgment* as moſt Perſons have conceited; but was to ſtrengthen and confirm it, and ſignifieth the judicial deciſive Record or Book of *dooming* Judgment and Juſtice. *Hammond's Annot. Camden* calls this Book *Gulielmi Librum Cenſualem*, the *Tax-Book* of King *William*; and it was further called *Magna Rolla Winton.* The Dean and Chapter of *York* have a Regiſter ſtiled *Domeſday*; ſo hath the Biſhop of *Worceſter*; and there is an ancient Roll in *Cheſter Caſtle*, called *Domeſday* Roll. *Blount.*

Domes-men, Judges, or Men appointed to doom, and determine Suits and Controverſies: Hence *æg-deme*, I *Deem*, or Judge. Vide *Days-Man.*

Domicellus, Is an old obſolete *Latin* Word, anciently given as an Appellation or Addition to the King's natural Sons in *France*, and ſometimes to the eldeſt Sons of Noblemen there; from whence we borrow theſe Additions: As ſeveral natural Children of *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*, are ſtiled *Domicelli* by the Charter of Legitimation. 20 *R.* 2. But according to *Thorn*, the *Domicelli* were only the better Sort of Servants in Monaſtaries. —— Domicellus *Abbatis*, & Domicelli & *Servientes Monaſterii, p.* 1748, 1990.

Domigerium, Is a Word ſometimes uſed for Danger; but otherwiſe, and perhaps more properly, it is taken for Power over another; *ſub* Domigerio *alicujus vel manu eſſe.* Bract. lib. 4. Tract. 1. cap. 19.

Domina, A Title given to honourable Women, who anciently in their own Right of Inheritance held a Barony. *Paroch. Antiq.* 78.

Dominica in Ramis Palmarum, *Palm-Sunday.* Anno 23 Ed. 1.

Dominium, Signifies Right, or Regal Power. *Paroch. Antiq.* 498.

Dominus. This Word prefixed to a Man's Name, in ancient Times uſually denoted him a

Knight, or a Clergyman; and ſometimes a Gentleman not a Knight, eſpecially a Lord of a Manor.

Domo Reparanda, Is a Writ that lies for one againſt his Neighbour, by the Fall of whoſe Houſe he fears Damage and Injury to his own. *Reg. Orig.* 153.

Domus Converſorum, Was an ancient Houſe built or appointed by K. *H.* 3. for ſuch *Jews* as were *converted* to the Chriſtian Faith: But King *Ed.* 3. who expulſed the Jews from this Kingdom, depured the Place for the Cuſtody of the Rolls and Records of the Chancery. See *Rolls*.

Domus Dei, The *Hoſpital* of Saint *Julian* in *Southampton*, ſo call'd. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. 440.

Donative, (*Donativum*) Is a Benefice meerly given and collated by the Patron to a Man, without either Preſentation to, or Inſtitution by the Ordinary, or Induction by his Order. *F. N. B.* 35. And *Donatives* are ſo term'd, becauſe they began only by the Foundation and Erection of the *Donor. Clergym. Law.* 120. The King might of ancient Time found a Church or Chapel, and exempt it from the Juriſdiction of the Ordinary: So he may by his Letters Patent give Licence to a common Perſon to found ſuch a Church or Chapel, and make it *Donative*, not preſentable; and that the Incumbent or Chaplain ſhall be depriv'd by the Founder and his Heirs, and not by the Biſhop; which ſeems to be the Original of *Donatives* in *England. Gwin's Readings.* When the King founds a Church, &c. *Donative*, it is of Courſe exempted from the Ordinary's Juriſdiction, tho' no particular Exemption is mentioned, and the Lord Chancellor ſhall viſit the ſame: And where the King grants a Licence to a common Perſon to found a Church or Chapel, it may be *Donative*, and exempted from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop, ſo as to be viſited by the Founder, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 134. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 230. The Reſignation of a *Donative* muſt be to the Donor or Patron, and not to the Ordinary; and *Donatives* are not only free from all ordinary Juriſdiction, but the Patron and Incumbent may charge the Glebe to bind the Succeſſor: And if the Clerk is diſturb'd, the Patron may bring *Quare Impedit*, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 344. *Cro. Jac.* 63. If the Patron of a *Donative* will not nominate a Clerk, there can be no Lapſe: But the Biſhop may compel ſuch Patron to nominate a Clerk by Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures; for tho' the Church is exempt from the Power of the Ordinary, the Patron is not exempted: And the Clerk muſt be qualified like unto other Clerks of Churches, no Perſon being capable of a *Donative*, unleſs he be a Prieſt lawfully ordained, &c. *Yelv.* 61. Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. 1 *Lill.* 488. A parochial Church may be *Donative*, and exempt from the Ordinary's Juriſdiction. *Godolph.* 262. the Church of *St. Mary le Bone* in *Middleſex* is *Donative*, and the Incumbent being cited into the Spiritual Court, to take a Licence from the Biſhop to preach, pretending that it was a Chapel, and that the Parſon was a Stipendiary; it was ruled in the King's Bench that it was a *Donative*, and if the Biſhop viſit, the Court of *B. R.* will grant a Prohibition, 1 *Mod.* 90. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 676. If the Patron of a *Donative*, doth once preſent his Clerk to the Ordinary, and the Clerk is admitted, inſtituted and inducted, then the *Donative* ceaſeth; and it becomes a Church preſentative. 1 *Inſt.* 344. But where a *Donative* is created by Letters Patent, by which Lands are ſettled upon the Parſon and his Succeſſors, and he is to come in by the *Donation* of the King, and his Succeſſors; in this Caſe, tho' there may be a Preſentation to the *Donative*, and the Incumbent come in by Inſtitution and Induction, yet that will not deſtroy the *Donative*. 2 *Salk.* 541. All Biſhopricks, being of the Foundation of the King; they were in ancient Time *Donative*. 3 *Rep.* 75. A Parſon is put in Poſſeſſion of a *Donative* by Gift in Writing of the following Form.

Form of a *Donation* of a Church.

TO all *to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, I the Right Honourable* T. *Lord* B. *Baron of*, &c. *ſend Greeting*. Whereas *the Church or free Chapel of*, &c. *in the Dioceſe of*, &c. *is now void, and of Right doth belong and appertain to my Gift*. Know ye therefore, *That I the ſaid* T. *Lord* B. *in Conſideration of the known Abilities, Learning and Honeſty of* T. D. *Clerk of*, &c. Have *given and granted unto him the ſaid* T. D. *the ſaid Church or Chapel of*, &c. *aforeſaid with all Rights, Benefits, Advantages and Appurtenances whatſoever to the ſame belonging; and by theſe preſents I the ſaid* T. *Lord* B. *do induct the ſaid* T. D. *to the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Church or Chapel, with all its Rights and Appurtenances*. In Witneſs, &c.

Donor, and **Donee**. *Donor* is he who gives Lands or Tenements to another in Tail, &c. And the Perſon to whom given is the *Donee*.

Dorture, (*Dormitorium*) Is the common Room or Chamber, where all the *Fryers* or Religious of one *Convent* ſlept and lay all Night. *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 11.

Dote Aſſignanda, Is a Writ that lay for a Widow, where it was found by Office, that the King's Tenant was ſeiſed of Lands in Fee, or Fee-tail, at the Day of his Death, and that he held of the King in chief, &c. In which Caſe, the Widow came into the *Chancery*, and there made Oath, That ſhe would not marry without the King's Leave; whereupon ſhe had this Writ to the Eſcheator, to aſſign her *Dower*, &c. But it was uſual to make the Aſſignment of the Dower in the Chancery, and to award a Writ to the Eſcheator to deliver the Lands aſſigned unto her. *Stat.* 15 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 4. *Reg. Orig.* 297. *F. N. B.* 263. And theſe Widows are called in our Law the *King's Widows*.

Dote unde nihil habet, Is a Writ of *Dower*, that lies for the Widow againſt the Tenant who bought Land of her Husband in his Life-time, whereof he was ſolely ſeiſed in Fee-ſimple, or Fee-tail, and of which ſhe is dowable. *F. N. B.* 147.

Dotis Admenſuratione, *Admeaſurement* of *Dower*, where the Widow holds more than her Share, &c. See *Admeaſurement*.

Double Plea, {*Duplex placitum*} Is where a Defendant alledgeth for himſelf two ſeveral Matters in Bar of the Plaintiff's Action, when one of them is ſufficient, which ſhall not be admitted: As if a Man plead ſeveral Things, the one not depending upon the other, the Plea is accounted *Double*, and will not be allowed; but if they mutually depend on each other, and the Party may not have the laſt Plea without the firſt, then it ſhall be receiv'd. *Kitch.* 223. And where a *Double Plea* that is wrong is pleaded, if the Plaintiff reply thereto, and take Iſſue of one Matter; if that is found againſt him, he cannot afterwards plead in Arreſt of Judgment; for by the Replication it is allowed to be good. 18 *E.* 4. 17. All *Pleas* ought

ought to be ſingle, that the Jury may not be troubled and perplexed with over many Things at once. *Smith's Rep. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 13.

Double Quarel, (*Duplex Querela*) Is a Complaint made by any Clerk, or other, to the Archbiſhop of the Province, againſt an inferior Ordinary, for delaying or refuſing to do Juſtice in ſome Cauſe Eccleſiaſtical; as to give Sentence, inſtitute a Clerk, *&c.* and ſeems to be termed a *Double Quarrel*, becauſe it is moſt commonly made againſt both the Judge and him, at whoſe Suit Juſtice is denied or delayed: The Effect whereof is, That the Archbiſhop taking Notice of the Delay, directs his Letters under his authentical Seal to all Clerks of his Province, commanding them to admoniſh the Ordinary within a certain Number of Days to do the Juſtice required, or otherwiſe to appear before him, or his Official, and there alledge the Cauſe of his Delay: And to ſignify to the Ordinary that if he neither perform the Thing enjoin'd, nor appear and ſhew Cauſe againſt it, he himſelf in his *Court of Audience* will forthwith proceed to do the Juſtice that is due. *Cowel.*

Doubles, (*Fr.* from the Lat. *Diploma*) Signify the ſame with Letters Patent. *Stat.* 14 *H.* 6. *c.* 6.

Douzen Peers, Were *twelve Peers* aſſigned at the Inſtance of the *Barons* in the Reign of King *Hen.* 3. to be Privy Councellors to the King, or rather *Conſervators* of the *Kingdom.*

Dow, To give or *endow*, from the *Latin* Word *Do.*

Dowager, (*Dotata*, *Dotiſſa*) A Widow endowed; applied to the Widows of Princes, Dukes, Earls, and other great Perſonages.

Dower, (*Dotarium*) Is a Portion which a Widow hath of the Lands of her Husband after his Deceaſe, for the Suſtenance of her ſelf, and Education of her Children. 1 *Inſt.* 30. And there were formerly five Kinds of *Dower* in this Kingdom. 1. *Dower of the Common Law*, which is a third Part of ſuch Lands or Tenements whereof the Husband was ſole ſeiſed in Fee-ſimple, or Fee-tail, during the Coverture; and this the Widow is to enjoy during her Life. 2. *Dower of Cuſtom*, which is that Part of the Husband's Eſtate to which the Widow is entitled after the Death of her Husband, by the *Cuſtom* of any Manor or Place, ſo long as ſhe lives Sole and Chaſt; and this is more than one third Part, for in ſome Places ſhe ſhall have Half the Land, as by the Cuſtom of *Gavelkind*; and in divers Manors the Widow ſhall have the Whole during her Life, which is called her *Free-bench*: But as Cuſtom may inlarge; ſo it may abridge *Dower*, to a 4th Part. 1 *Inſt.* 33. 3. *Dower ad Oſtium Eccleſiæ*, made by the Husband himſelf immediately after the Marriage, who named ſuch particular Lands of which his Wife ſhould be endow'd; and in ancient Time it was taken that a Man could not by this *Dower* endow his Wife of more than a third Part, though of leſs he might: And as the Certainty of the Land was openly declared by the Husband, the Wife after his Death might enter into the Land of which ſhe was endow'd without any other Aſſignment. 1 *Inſt.* 34. *Lit. Sect.* 39. 4. *Dower ex aſſenſu Patris*, which likewiſe was of certain Lands named by a Son who was the Huſband, with the Conſent of his Father, and always put in Writing as ſoon as the Son was married: And if a Woman thus endow'd, or *Ad Oſtium Eccleſiæ*, after the Death of her Husband enter'd into the Land allotted her in *Dower*, and agreed thereto, ſhe was concluded to claim any *Dower* by the Common Law. *Lit. Sect.* 41. 5. *Dower de la pluis Belle*, which was where the Wife was endowed with the faireſt Part of her Husband's Eſtate; but of all theſe Writs of *Dower*, the two firſt are now only in Uſe. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 679. By our Law, all the Goods and Chattles of the Wife are the Husband's; and if ſhe be an Inheritrix, the Husband holds her Land during her Life; alſo if he hath Iſſue by her, for his own Life, by the *Curteſy* of *England*: And if he have any Land in Fee, whereof he is poſſeſſed during the Marriage, ſhe is to have a third Part thereof for her Life as her *Dower*; though ſhe bring nothing to the Husband, and whether ſhe have Iſſue by him or not. *Lit.* 36. There are three Things to entitle *Dower*, *viz.* Marriage, Seiſin, and Death of the Husband: And a Wife ſhall be endow'd of a Seiſin in Law, as well as of a Seiſin in Deed; as where Lands and Tenements deſcend to the Husband before Entry, he hath but a Seiſin in Law, and yet the Wife ſhall be endow'd although it be not reduc'd to an actual Poſſeſſion. 1 *Inſt.* 31, 32, *&c.* And it is not neceſſary that Seiſin ſhould continue during the Coverture; for if the Husband aliens the Lands, *&c.* the Wife ſhall be nevertheleſs endow'd. *Ibid.* 32, 35. Where Lands are exchang'd by the Husband for other Lands, the Wife may be endow'd of which Lands ſhe will, as the Husband was ſeis'd of both; though ſhe may not be endow'd of the Lands given and taken in Exchange. 1 *Inſt.* 31. Where the Eſtate which the Husband hath during the Marriage is ended, there the Wife ſhall loſe her *Dower*. *New. Nat. Br.* 333. But of an Eſtate-Tail in Lands determin'd, it is ſaid a Woman ſhall be endow'd. 1 *Inſt.* 31, 32. And if a Wife be endow'd of her third Part, and afterwards evicted by an elder Title; ſhe ſhall have a new Writ of *Dower*, and be endow'd of the other Lands. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 670. Though this is where it is the immediate Eſtate deſcended to the Heir; and not when it is the Eſtate of an Alienee. 9 *Rep.* 17. The Wife is *dowable* where Lands were recover'd againſt the Husband by Default or Covin: And a Woman deforc'd of her *Dower*, ſhall recover Damages, *viz.* the Value of her *Dower* from her Husband's Death. 13 *E.* 1 20 *H.* 3. If Lands be granted to a Husband during the Life of another Perſon, and the Husband dies, his Wife ſhall not be endow'd. 1 *Rep.* 98. If a Man leaſes Land for Life, rendring Rent; his Wife ſhall not be endow'd of this Rent; for this is but an Eſtate for Life in the Rent, though it deſcends to the Heir. 2 *Danv.* 656. But ſhe ſhall be endowed of a Reverſion, expectant on a Term of Years; and of a Rent reſerv'd thereon. *Lutw.* 729. If the Husband hath only an Eſtate for Life, Remainder to another in Tail, though the Remainder over is to his Heirs, the Wife ſhall not be endow'd. 2 *Danv.* 656. But if there be only an intervening Eſtate for Years, it will be no Bar to *Dower*. *Lutw.* 729, *&c.* A Woman ſhall not be endowed of the Goods of her Husband; nor of a Caſtle, or capital Meſſuage: But of all other Lands and Tenements ſhe may. 1 *Inſt.* 35. Where there are three Manors, one of them may be aſſigned to the Wife in *Dower*, in lieu of all three. *Moor* 12. The Sheriff may aſſign a Rent out of the Land in lieu of *Dower*; and her Acceptance of the Rent will bar *Dower* out of the ſame Land, but not out of other Lands. 2 *And.* 51. *Dyer* 91. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 680. If during the Coverture, the

Husband doth extinguiſh Rents by Releaſe, &c. yet ſhe ſhall be endowed of them; for as to her *Dower*, in the Eye of the Law, they have Continuance. 1 *Inſt.* 32. If Land be aſſigned to a Woman for Years, in Recompence of *Dower*, this is no Bar of *Dower*; for this is not ſuch an Eſtate therein as ſhe ſhould have. 2 *Danv.* 668. Where a Jointure is made of Lands after Marriage, the Wife may wave it, and demand her *Dower*: But 'tis otherwiſe if made before Marriage according to the Stat. 27 *H.* 8. And if Lands are given to the Husband and Wife in Tail, and after the Death of the Husband, the Wife diſagrees, ſhe may recover her *Dower*; for by her waiving her Eſtate, her Husband in Judgment of Law was ſole ſeiſed *ab initio*. 3 *Rep.* 27. If Lands are improv'd, the Wife is to have one third according to the improv'd Value. 1 *Inſt.* 32. And if the Ground deliver'd her be ſow'd, ſhe ſhall have the Corn. 2 *Inſt.* 81. A Widow may have Judgment to recover her *Dower*, with a *Ceſſat Executio*, in caſe there be any Thing objected againſt precedent the Title of *Dower*, &c. till that is determin'd. 1 *Nelſ.* 684, 687. 1 *Salk.* 291. Judgment in *Dower* is to recover a third Part of Lands and Tenements *per Metas & Bundas*; but this may not be of a Mill, for if it were, neither of the Parties could uſe their Parts. 1 *Lev.* 182. When no Diviſion can be made of what the Wife is *dowable*, *Dower* is to be aſſign'd in a ſpecial Manner; as of the third Preſentation to a Church, the third Toll-Diſh of a Mill; Common certain, a third Year; the third Part of the Profits of an Office, Fair, Market, &c. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 678. And *Dower* is much favoured in Law, being for the Benefit of Widows: Wherefore the Wife of one *Non Compos Mentis*, of an Ideot, Outlaw, or one attainted of Felony, may be endow'd: But not of a Perſon attainted of Treaſon; nor the Wife of an Alien, Jew, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 33, 37. *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 12. 5 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 11. At Common Law, *Dower* is aſſign'd by the Sheriff, by the King's Writ; or by the Heir, &c. by Agreement among themſelves: And the Wife cannot enter otherwiſe into her *Dower*. 1 *Bulſt.* 35. By the ancient Law of *England*, till *Magna Charta*, a Woman was to continue a whole Year in her Huſband's Houſe, for the Aſſignment of her *Dower*. 2 *Inſt.* 17. By that Statute, a Widow ſhall immediately after her Husband's Death have her Marriage Inheritance; and remain in his chief Houſe forty Days, within which Time *Dower* is to be aſſign'd her of the third Part of all his Lands, &c. 9 *H.* 3. If a Wife accept and enter no leſs Land than the third of the whole, on the Sheriff's Aſſignment, ſhe is barr'd to demand more. *Moor* 679. If the Widow accepts of *Dower* of the Heir, againſt common Right, ſhe ſhall hold it ſubject to the Charges of the Husband; but otherwiſe it is, if ſhe be endow'd againſt common Right by the Sheriff. 2 *Danv.* 672. By Proviſion of Law, the Wife may take a third Part of the Husband's Lands, and hold them diſcharged. *Ibid.* If *Dower* be aſſigned a Woman on Condition, or with an Exception; the Condition and Exception are void. *Cro. Eliz.* 451. Detaining of Charters concerning the ſame Land of which the Widow demands her *Dower*, is a good Plea by the Heir in Delay of her *Dower*: But if ſhe delivers up the Evidences, ſhe ſhall have Judgment; though if ſhe denies the Detainer, and it is found againſt her, ſhe loſes her *Dower*. *Hob.* 199. 9 *Rep.* 19. If a Wife levies a Fine with her Huſband, ſhe debars her ſelf of her *Dower*: And if a common Recovery be had againſt the Husband and Wife, of the Husband's Lands, it ſhall bar the Wife of her *Dower*. 2 *Rep.* 74. *Plowd.* 514. Where a Woman releaſes her Right to him in Reverſion, her *Dower* may be extinguiſh'd. 8 *Rep.* 151. If a Wife commits Treaſon or Felony; or if ſhe elope from her Husband, and live with the Adulterer willingly, without being reconciled to the Husband, ſhe ſhall loſe and forfeit her *Dower*; but if the Husband be reconciled to her, and ſhe lives with him again, ſhe ſhall be endow'd. 2 *Inſt.* 453. *Dyer* 106. And if after Elopement of the Wife, her Husband and ſhe demean themſelves as Husband and Wife, it is Evidence of Reconciliation. *Dyer* 196. If a Man grants his Wife with her Goods to another, and the Wife by Virtue of the Grant lives with the Grantee during the Life of the Husband, this ſhall forfeit her *Dower*; for ſhe lived in Adultery, notwithſtanding the Grant. 2 *Inſt.* 435. 2 *Danv.* 662. If a Woman be of the Age of nine Years, at the Death of her Husband, ſhe ſhall be endowed, of whatſoever Age he is; becauſe after the Death of the Husband, the Marriage is adjudged lawful. 1 *Inſt.* 33. The Wife is, as ſoon ſhe can after the Deceaſe of her Husband, to demand her *Dower*, leaſt ſhe loſe the Value from the Time of his Death: And in Action of *Dower*, the firſt Proceſs is *Summons* to appear, on the Return whereof the Attorney for the Tenant or Defendant may enter with the Filizer that the Tenant appears, and prays *View*, &c. Then a Writ of View goes out, whereby the Sheriff is to ſhew the Tenant the Land in Queſtion, upon the Return of which Writ of View, the Tenant's Attorney takes a Declaration, and puts in a Plea, the moſt general one is, *Ne unques ſeizi*, &c. *viz.* That the Husband was never ſeis'd of any Eſtate whereof the Wife can be endowed; and when Iſſue is join'd, you muſt proceed to Trial as in other Actions: Upon Trial, the Jury are to give Damages for the mean Profits from the Death of the Husband (if he die ſeiſed) for which Execution ſhall be made out; and then you hve a Writ to the Sheriff to give Poſſeſſion of a third Part of the Lands. *Pract. Solic. p.* 335, 336.

Form of a *Summons* in *Dower.*

Præcipe A. *quod juſte*, &c. *reddat* B. *quæ fuit ux.* T. D. *rationabil. Dotem ſuam quæ ei contingit de Libero Tenemento quod fuit præd.* T. *quondam viri ſui in*, &c. *Unde nihil habet, ut dicit*, &c.

Form of a *Count* or *Declaration*, and *Plea* in *Dower.*

Wilts. ſſ. B. D. *vidua quæ fuit ux.* T. D. *Gen. per*, &c. *Attorn. ſuum pet. verſ.* A. B. *Tertiam partem Unius Meſſuagii, unius Gardini, Sex acr. Terræ*, &c. *cum pertin. in*, &c. *ut Dotem ipſius* B. *ex Dotatione præd.* T. *quondam viri ſui per Breve Dom. Regis de Dote unde Nihil habet*, &c. —— *Et præd.* A. *per Attorn. ſuum ven. & petit viſum de Tenement. præd. cum pertin.* &c. *habuit*, &c. *Dies dat. eſt partibus prædict. hic uſque a Die Paſchæ in quindecim dies*, &c. —— *Et præd.* A. *per*, &c. *Attornat. ſuum ven. & dicit quod præd.* B. *Dotem de Tenement. præd. cum pertin. unde* &c. *ex Dotatione præd.* T. *quond. viri ſui habere non debet, quia dic. quod idem* T. *quond. vir die quo ipſe præfat.* B. *deſponſavit nec unquam*

quam poſtea fuit ſeiſit. de Tent. præd. cum pertin. unde, &c. de tal. ſtat. ita quod præd. B. inde dotaſſe potuit & de hoc pon. &c.

As in great Eſtates *Jointures* of Lands are uſually made in Lieu and Satisfaction of *Dower*, theſe *Actions of Dower* are not ſo frequently brought as they were formerly.

Dowry, (*Dos Mulieris*) Was in ancient Time applied to that which the Wife brings her Huſband in Marriage; otherwiſe called *Maritagium*, or Marriage Goods: But theſe are termed more properly, Goods given in Marriage, and the Marriage Portion. 1 *Inſt.* 31. This Word is often confounded with *Dower*; tho' it hath a different Meaning from it.

Dowry Bill. Among the Jews, the Bridegroom at the Time of the Marriage, gave his Wife a *Dowry Bill*. Blount.

Dozein, A Territory or Juriſdiction, mentioned in the Stat. of *View and Frank-pledge*. 18 *E.* 2. See *Deciners*.

Draco Regis, The Standard, *Enſign*, or military Colours, bore in War by our ancient Kings, having the Figure of a *Dragon* painted on them. —— *Rex Angliæ fixiſſet ſignum ſuum in medio, & tradidiſſet* Draconem *ſuum Petro de* P. *ad portandum, &c.*——Rog. Hoved. ſub ann. 1191.

Dragium, *Drag*; A coarſer Sort of Bread-Corn: In *Staffordſhire*, they uſe a Kind of Malt, made of Oats mixed with Barley, which they call *Dreg* or *Drag Malt*; and in *Eſſex*, &c. they have a Grain called *Dreg*. Tuſſer's Husband. p. 32.

Drags, Seem to be floating Pieces of Timber ſo joined together, that by ſwimming on the Water they may bear a Burden or Load of other Things down a River. 6 *H.* 6. *c.* 5.

Draw-gere, Signifies any Harneſs belonging to Cart Horſes, for drawing a Waggon, or other Carriage. *Paroch. Antiq. p.* 549.

Draw-latches, Were Thieves and Robbers: *Lambert* in his *Eiren. lib.* 2. *cap.* 6. calls them *Thieves*, *Waſters*, and *Roberdſmen*; Words grown out of Uſe. They are mentioned in 5 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 14. & 7 *R.* 2. *c.* 5.

Dreit-Dreit, or *Droit*, Are Words ſignifying formerly a double Right. *Bract. lib.* 4. *cap.* 27. *Co. Lit.* 266.

Drenched, An old Word uſed where a Perſon was overcome, from the Germ. *Tringen*, i. e. Cogere.

Drenches, or **Drenges**, (*Drengi*) Were Tenants in *Capite*, ſays an ancient M.S. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *fol.* 598. And according to *Spelman*, they are ſuch as at the Coming of *Will.* 1. called the *Conqueror*, being put out of their Eſtates, were afterwards reſtored thereunto; on their making it appear that they were Owners thereof, and neither *in Auxilio*, or *Conſilio* againſt him. *Spelm.*

Drengage, (*Drengagium*) The Tenure by which the *Drenches* or *Drenges* held their Lands. *Trin.* 21 *Ed.* 3. *Ebor. & Northumb.* Rot. 191.

Drift of the Forest, (*Agitatio Animalium in Foreſta*) Is a View or Examination of what Cattle are in the *Foreſt*, that it may be known whether it be ſurcharged or not; and whoſe the Beaſts are, and whether they are commonable, &c. Theſe *Drifts* are made at certain Times in the Year by the Officers of the *Foreſt*; when all the Cattle of the *Foreſt* are *driven* into ſome Pound or Place encloſed, for the Purpoſes afore-mentioned; and to the End it may be diſcovered whether any Cattle of Strangers be there, which ought not to common. *Manw. par.* 2. *c.* 15. *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. 4 *Inſt.* 309.

Drinklean, (in ſome Records *Potura Drinklean*) Was a Contribution of Tenants, in the Time of the *Saxons*, towards a *Potation* or Ale, provided to entertain the Lord, or his Steward.

Drofdenne, Signified with our *Saxon* Anceſtors a Grove, or woody Place, where Cattle were kept; and the Keeper of them was called *Drofman*. Domeſday.

Drofland or **Dryſland**, Another *Saxon* Word, ſignifying a Tribute or yearly Payment made by ſome Tenants to the King, or their Landlords, for driving their Cattle thro' a Manor to Fairs or Markets. *Cowel.*

Droit, *Right*, Is the higheſt Writ of all other real Writs whatſoever, and hath the greateſt Reſpect, and the moſt aſſured and final Judgment; and therefore called a *Writ of Right*, and in the old Books *Droit. Co. Lit.* 158. There are divers of theſe Writs uſed in our Law, ſuch as the following.

Droit de Advowſon,
Droit de Dower.
Droit de Garde.
Droit Patent.
Droit Rationabili parte.
Droit ſur Diſclaimer.
} All theſe ſeveral *Writs of Right*, and their various Uſes, ſee *Recto*.

Dromones, **Dromos**, **Dromunda**, Signified at firſt high Ships of great Burden, but afterwards thoſe which we now call Men of War. *Walſingh. Anno* 1292. —— *Tres Majores Naves ſubſequentur, quos vulgo* Dromones *appellant*——Mat Pariſ. ſub ann. 1191.

Drunkenneſs, Is an Offence for which a Man may be puniſhed in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, as well as by Juſtices of Peace by Statute: And by 4 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 5. And 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 7. If any Perſon ſhall be convicted of *Drunkenneſs* by the View of a Juſtice, Oath of one Witneſs, &c. he ſhall forfeit five Shillings for the firſt Offence, to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of his Goods; and for want of a Diſtreſs, ſhall ſit in the Stocks ſix Hours: And for the ſecond Offence, he is to be bound with two Sureties in ten Pounds each, to be of the good Behaviour, or be committed. For *Drunkenneſs*, Seamen may be puniſhed by Fine, &c. as a Court Martial ſhall think fit, by Stat. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 9. And he who is guilty of any Crime thro' his own voluntary *Drunkenneſs*, ſhall be puniſhed for it as much as if he had been ſober. *Co. Lit.* 247. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 2.

Dry Exchange, (*Cambium Siccum*) Is a Term invented in former Times for the Diſguiſing and Covering of *Uſury*; in which ſomething was pretended to paſs on both Sides, whereas in Truth nothing paſſed but on one Side, in which Reſpect it was called *Dry*. Stat. 3 H. 7. c. 5.

Dry Rent, A Rent reſerved without Clauſe of Diſtreſs. See *Rent-ſeck*.

Duces tecum, Is a Writ commanding a Perſon to appear at a certain Day in the Court of *Chancery*, and to bring with him ſome Writings, Evidences, or other Things, which the Court would view. *Reg. Orig.*

Duces tecum licet Languidus, A Writ directed to the Sheriff, upon a Return that he cannot bring his Priſoner without Danger of Death, he being *adeo Languidus*; then the Court grants a *Habeas Corpus* in Nature of a *Duces tecum licet Languidus*. Book Entr.

Duel, (*Duellum*) In our antient Law is a Fight between Perſons in a doubtful Caſe, for the Trial of the Truth. *Fleta.* But this Kind of *Duel* is diſus'd; and what we now call a *Duel* is, a Fighting between Two upon ſome Quarrel precedent: Wherein, if a Perſon is killed, both the Principal and his Seconds are guilty of Murder, and whether ſuch Seconds fight, or not. *H. P. C.* 47, 51. And 'tis ſaid by ſome, that the Seconds of the Perſon kill'd are equally guilty, by Reaſon of the Encouragement which they gave by joining with him: But this is contradicted by others. 1 *Hawk.* 82. Wherever two Perſons in cool Blood meet and fight upon a precedent Quarrel, and one of them is killed, the other is guilty of Murder, and cannot excuſe himſelf by alledging that he was firſt ſtruck by the Deceaſed, or that he had declined to meet him, was prevail'd upon to do it by his Importunity, or that it was not his Intent to kill, but only to vindicate his Reputation, *&c.* 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 81. If two Perſons quarrel over Night, and appoint to fight the next Day; or quarrel in the Morning, and agree to fight in the Afternoon; or ſuch a conſiderable Time after, by which it may be preſumed the Blood was cooled; and then they meet and fight a *Duel*, and one kill the other, it is Murder. 3 *Inſt.* 51. *H. P. C.* 48. *Kely.* 56. And whenever it appears that he who kills another in a *Duel* or Fighting on a ſudden Quarrel, was Maſter of his Temper at the Time, he is guilty of Murder; as if after the Quarrel he fall into another Diſcourſe, and talk calmly thereon; or alledge that the Place where the Quarrel happens is not convenient for Fighting; or that his Shoes are too high, if he ſhould fight at preſent, *&c. Kel.* 56. 1 *Lev.* 180. If one *challenge* another, who refuſes to meet him, but tells him that he ſhall go the next Day to ſuch a Place about Buſineſs, and then the Challenger meets him on the Road, and aſſaults the other; if the other in this Caſe kill him, it will be only Manſlaughter; for here is no Acceptance of the Challenge or Agreement to fight: And if the Perſon challenged refuſeth to meet the Challenger, but tells him that he wears a Sword, and is always ready to defend himſelf; if then the Challenger attack him, and is killed by the other, it is neither Murder nor Manſlaughter, if neceſſary in his own Defence. *Kel.* 56. It is a very high Offence to challenge another, either by Word or Letter, to fight a *Duel*; or to be the Meſſenger of ſuch a Challenge; or even barely to endeavour to provoke another to ſend a Challenge, or to fight; as by diſperſing Letters for that Purpoſe, full of Reflections, *&c.* 1 *Sid.* 186. 3 *Inſt.* 158. And Perſons convicted of barely ſending a Challenge, have been adjudged to pay a Fine of 100 *l.* to be impriſoned for a Month, and to make a publick Acknowledgment of their Offence, and to be bound to their Good Behaviour. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 135, 138.

Duke, (Lat. *Dux*, Fr. *Duc*, à *Ducendo*) Signified among the antient Romans, *Ductorem exercitus*, ſuch as led their Armies; ſince which they were called *Duces*, and were Governors of Provinces, *&c.* In ſome Nations, the Sovereigns of the Country are called by this Name; as the *Duke* of *Savoy*, *&c.* In *England*, the Title of *Duke* is the next Dignity to the Prince of *Wales*: And the firſt *Duke* we had in *England* was *Edward* the *Black Prince*, ſo fam'd in our *Engliſh* Hiſtories for Heroick Actions; who was created *Duke of Cornwal* in the 11th Year of King *Edw.* 3. After which there were more made in ſuch Manner as their Titles deſcended to their Poſterity; and during the late Reigns their Number hath been greatly increaſed. They are created with Solemnity, *per Cincturam Gladii, Cappaque & Circuli aurei in Capite impoſitionem.* Camd. Britan. p. 166.

Dum fuit infra ætatem, Is where an Infant maketh a Feoffment of his Lands; when he cometh of full Age, he may have this Writ to recover thoſe Lands or Tenements which were ſo aliened: And within Age, he may enter into the Land and take it back again, and by his Entry he ſhall be remitted to his Anceſtor's Right. *New Nat. Br.* 426. If the Husband and Wife alien the Wife's Land, during the Nonage of both of them, the Wife at her full Age after the Death of the Husband, ſhall have a *Dum fuit infra ætatem.* M. 14 E. 3.

Dum non fuit Compos Mentis, Is a Writ that lieth where a Man who is not of ſound Memory aliens any Lands or Tenements, then he ſhall have this Writ againſt the Alienee. *F. N. B.* 202. And he ſhall alledge that he was not of *Sane memoire* when he made the Feoffment; but being viſited with Infirmity, loſt his Diſcretion for a Time, ſo as not to be capable of Making a Grant, *&c. New Nat. Br.* 449. But ſee *Diſability.*

Dun, *Down*, In which Termination it hath varied into *Don*, ſignifies a Mountain or high open Place; ſo that the Names of thoſe Towns which end in *Dun* or *Don*, as *Aſhdon*, *&c.* were either built on Hills, or near them in open Places. *Domeſd.*

Dunſetts, Thoſe who dwell on Hills or Mountains. *Sax.*

Dunum, and **Duna**, A Down or Hill: And *Dunnarium* is uſed in the ſame Senſe. *Chart. dat.* 29 *Ed.* 3. *Penes Decan. & Cap. Eccl. Cath. Chriſti Oxon.*

Duodena, A Jury of twelve Men. —— *Tunc Juſticiar. convocata ſeorſim alia* Duodena. *Walſingh.* 256.

Duodena manu. Twelve Witneſſes to purge a Criminal of an Offence. See *Jurare Duodecima Manu.*

Duplex Querela, A Proceſs Eccleſiaſtical; *Double Quarrel.*

Duplicate, Is uſed for ſecond Letters Patent, granted by the Lord Chancellor in a Caſe wherein he had before done the ſame; which were therefore thought void. *Cromp. Juriſd. fol.* 215. But it is more commonly a Copy or Tranſcript of any Deed or Writing, Account, *&c.* or a ſecond Letter, written and ſent to the ſame Party and Purpoſe as a former, for Fear of Miſcarriage of the Firſt, or for other Reaſons: This Word is mentioned in the Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 10.

Durden, A Thicket of Wood in a Valley. *Cowel.*

Dureſs, (*Duritia*) Is where one is wrongfully impriſoned or reſtrained of his Liberty contrary to Law, 'till he ſeals a Bond or other Deed to another; or threatned to be killed, wounded, or beaten if he do not do it: And a Bond or Deed ſo obtained is void in Law. *Broke*, in his Abridgment, joins *Dureſs* and *Minas* together, *i. e.* Hardſhip and Threatnings: If one under a juſt Fear of being impriſon'd, killed, *&c.* enters into a Bond to him that threatens him, it is *Dureſs per Minas*; and may be pleaded to avoid the Bond: But it muſt be a Threatning of Life or Member, or of Impriſonment; and not of a Battery only; or

to take away Goods, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 162, 253. 2 *Inſt.* 483. But it has been adjudg'd, that if a Man makes a Deed by *Dureſs* done to him by Taking of his Cattle, tho' there be no *Dureſs* to his Perſon, yet this ſhall avoid the Deed. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 686. If a Perſon threaten another to make a Deed to a third Perſon, it is by *Dureſs*, and void, as if ſuch third Perſon had made the Threatning. 2 *Inſt.* 482. 3 *Inſt.* 92. 4 *Inſt.* 97. And where a Man is impriſoned until he makes a Bond at another Place; if afterwards he doth it when at large, the Bond is by *Dureſs*, and void: But if a Perſon be arreſted upon an Action at the Suit of another, and the Cauſe of Action is not good, if he make a Bond to a Stranger, it is not *Dureſs*; tho' if he make it to the Plaintiff, it is. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 494. If a Man be lawfully in Priſon, and makes an Obligation againſt his Agreement and Will, he may avoid it by *Dureſs*: But it is otherwiſe if he do it of his good Will. 43 *E.* 3. 10. 2 *Danv.* 686. A Man ſhall not avoid a Deed by *Dureſs* to a Stranger: For it hath been held that none ſhall avoid his own Bond for the Impriſonment or Danger of any other than of himſelf only. *Cro. Jac.* 187. And yet a Son ſhall avoid his Deed by *Dureſs* to the Father: And the Husband ſhall avoid a Deed made by *Dureſs* to the Wife; though a Servant ſhall not avoid a Deed made by *Dureſs* to his Maſter, or the Maſter the Deed ſealed by *Dureſs* of his Servant. 2 *Danv.* 686. If a Man is taken by Virtue of a Proceſs iſſuing out of a Court that hath not Power to grant it; or is in Cuſtody on a falſe Charge of Felony, &c. And for his Enlargement and Diſcharge gives Bond, &c. this may be avoided, as taken by *Dureſs*. *Cro. El.* 646. 4 *Inſt.* 97. *Allen* 92. A Statute-Merchant may be avoided by *Audita Querela*, becauſe it was made by *Dureſs* of Impriſonment. A Will ſhall be avoided by *Dureſs* or Menace of Impriſonment. A Feoffment made by *Dureſs* is voidable; but not void. But no Averment ſhall be taken againſt a Deed inrolled that it was made by *Dureſs*. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 862. 2 *Danv.* 685. A Marriage had by *Dureſs* is voidable: And by Statute, Obligations, Statutes, &c. obtained of Women by Force, to marry the Perſons to whom made, or otherwiſe, unleſs for a juſt Debt, are declared void. 31 *H.* 6. *c.* 9. If a Perſon executes a Deed by *Dureſs*, he cannot plead *Non eſt factum*, becauſe it is his Deed; tho' he may avoid it by ſpecial Pleading, and Judgment *Si actio*, &c. 5 Rep. 119.

Durſley, Signifies *Blows* without Wounding or Bloodſhed, vulgo *Dry-blows*. Blount.

Duſty Fatts, *Duſty Foots*, Pedlars or Traders who have no ſettled Habitation, and they have their Name from their Feet being cover'd with *Duſt*, by their continual Travelling. See *Piepowder Court*.

Dutchy Court of Lancaſter, Is a Court of the *Dutchy Chamber of Lancaſter* held at *Weſtminſter* before the Chancellor, for Matters concerning the Lands and Franchiſes of the *Dutchy*: And the Proceedings in this Court are by *Engliſh Bill*, as in Chancery. 4 *Inſt.* 204. The Original of it was in *Henry the Fourth*'s Days, who obtaining the Crown of *England* by depoſing *Rich.* 2. and having the *Dutchy of Lancaſter* by Diſcent, in Right of his Mother, was ſeiſed thereof as *King*, and not as *Duke*: But at length by Authority of Parliament he paſſed a Charter, whereby the Poſſeſſions, Liberties, &c. of the ſaid *Dutchy* were ſevered from the Crown, and ſo left to Poſterity. Of this Court *Gwin* (in his Preface to his *Readings*) ſay thus: The Court of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* grew out of the Grant of King *Edw.* 3. who gave that *Dutchy* to his Son *John of Gaunt*, and endowed it with Royal Rights and Privileges; and for as much as it was afterwards extinct in the Perſon of King *Hen.* 4. by Reaſon of the Union thereof with the Crown, the ſame King (ſuſpecting himſelf to be more rightfully *Duke of Lancaſter*, than *King of England*) determined to ſave his Right in the *Dutchy*, whatever ſhould befal the Kingdom; and therefore he ſeparated the *Dutchy* from the Crown, and ſettled it in the natural Perſons of himſelf and his Heirs, as if he had been no King: In which Eſtate it continued during the Reigns of *Hen.* 5. and *Hen.* 6. But when *Edw.* 4. recovered the Crown, and recontinued the Right of the *Houſe of York*, he appropriated that *Dutchy* to the Crown again, yet ſo that he ſuffered the Court and Officers to remain as he found them; and in this Manner it came together with the Crown to *Hen.* 7. who approving the Policy of *Hen.* 4. and by whoſe Right he obtained the Kingdom, made a like Separation of the *Dutchy*, and ſo left it. It is now only a ſuperior *County Palatine*. Vide *Lancaſter. Officers* of this *Court*, See *Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter*.

Duty. Any Thing that is known to be due by Law, and thereby recoverable, is a *Duty* before it is recovered; becauſe the Party intereſted in the ſame hath a Power to recover it. 1 *Lill.* 495.

Dwined, Signifies any Thing conſumed; from whence comes the Word *Dwindle*.

Dyke-reeve, An Officer that hath the Care and Overſight of the *Dykes* and *Drains* in Fenny Countries; as of *Dieping Fens*, &c. mentioned in the Stat. 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11.

Dyge or **Dirge**, A mournful Ditty or Song over the Dead; from the Teutonick *Dyrke* Laudare, to praiſe and extol, whence it is a laudatory Song. *Cowel.*

Dyteum, A Ditty or Song. —— *Venire cum toto ac pleno* Dyteno, to ſing Harveſt home. *Paroch. Antiq.* 320.

E.

EAhalus, From the Sax. *Eale*, Cerviſia, & *Hus*, Domus) An Ale-houſe: In the Laws of K. *Alfred* we often find this Word.

Ealhoꝛda, The Privilege of Aſſiſing and Selling *Ale and Beer*: It is mentioned in a Charter of King *Hen.* 2. to the Abbot of *Glaſtonbury*.

Ealderman, Among the *Saxons* was as much as *Earl* with the *Danes*. *Camd. Britan.* 107. Alſo an *Elder*, Senator, &c. And at this Day, *Ealdermen* or *Aldermen*, are thoſe who are aſſociated to the Mayor or Chief Officer in the Common Council of a City or Borough Town. *Stat.* 24 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 13. See *Alderman*.

Earl, (Sax. *Eorle*, Lat. *Comes*) This 'tis ſaid was a great Title among the *Saxons*, and is the moſt Antient of the *Engliſh* Peerage, there being no Title of Honour uſed by our preſent Nobility that was likewiſe in Uſe by the *Saxons*, except this of *Earl*; which was uſually applied to the Firſt in the Royal Line. *Verſtegan* deriveth this Word from the Dutch *Ear*, *i. e.* Honor, and *Ethel*, which ſignifies Noble: But whenceſoever it is derived, the Title *Earl* was at length given to thoſe who were Aſſociates to the King in his Councils and Martial Actions; and the Method of Inveſtiture

Inveſtiture into that Dignity was *Per Cincturam Gladii Comitatus*, without any formal Charter of Creation. *Dugdale's Warwickſh.* 302. *William* the Firſt, called the *Conqueror*, gave this Dignity in Fee to his Nobles, annexing it to this or that County or Province; and allotting them for the Maintenance of it a certain Portion of Money ariſing from the Prince's Profits, for the Pleadings and Forfeitures of the Provinces. *Camd.* And formerly one *Earl* had divers Shires under his Government, and had Lieutenants under him in every Shire, ſuch as are now *Sheriffs*; as appears by divers of our old Statutes. *Cowel.* But about the Reign of King *John*, and ever ſince, our Kings have made *Earls* of Counties, *&c.* by Charter; and giving them no Authority over the County, nor any Part of the Profits ariſing out of it; only ſometimes they have had an annual Fee out of the Exchequer, *&c.* An *Earl*, *Comes* was heretofore correlative with *Comitatus*; and antiently there was no *Comes* or *Earl*, but had a Shire or County for his *Earldom*; but of late Times the Number of *Earls* very much encreaſing, ſeveral of them have choſen for their Titles ſome eminent Part of a County, conſiderable Town, Village, or their own Seats, *&c.* Then, beſides theſe local *Earls*, there are ſome perſonal and honorary; and others nominal, who derive their Titles from the Names of their Families. *Lex Conſtitutionis*, *p.* 78. Their Place is next to a Marqueſs, and before a Viſcount: And as in very antient Times thoſe who were created *Counts* or *Earls*, were of the Blood Royal; our *Britiſh* Monarchs to this Day call them in all publick Writings, our moſt dear Couſin: They alſo originally did, and ſtill may uſe the Style of *Nos.* See *Countee.*

Eaſement, (*Aiſiamentum*, from the Fr. *Aiſe*, i. e. Commoditas) Is defined to be a Service or Convenience which one Neighbour hath of another by Charter or Preſcription, without Profit; as a Way through his Land, a Sink, or ſuch like. *Kitch.* 105. A Perſon may preſcribe to an *Eaſement* in the Freehold of another, as belonging to ſome antient Houſe, or to Land, *&c.* a Way over the Land of another; a Gate-way, Water-courſe, or Waſhing-place in another's Ground may be claimed by *Preſcription* as *Eaſements*: But a confus'd Multitude cannot preſcribe; though for an *Eaſement* they may plead Cuſtom or Uſage. *Cro. Jac.* 170. 3 *Leon.* 254. 3 *Mod.* 294. To alledge an *Eaſement* by *Conſuevit* only is the beſt Way: And Things of Neceſſity ſhall not be extinguiſhed by Unity of Poſſeſſion; but a Way of *Eaſe* may be thus extinguiſhed. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 496. See *Preſcription.*

Eaſter, Was the Name of a Goddeſs which the *Saxons* worſhipped in the Month of *April*; and ſo called, becauſe ſhe was the Goddeſs of the *Eaſt*. *Blount.* But in our Church it is the Feaſt of the *Paſſover*, in Commemoration of the Sufferings of our Saviour *Chriſt.*

Eaſtintus, (Sax. *Eaſt-Tyne*) Is an eaſterly Coaſt or Country, and hath been applied to the *Eaſt-ſtreet*, *Eaſt*-ſide of a River, *&c.* —— *Si ſit* Eſtintus, *& ſi ſit* Northtintus *amendet*, *&c.* —— Leg. K. Edw. 1.

Ebdomadarius, An *Ebdomary* or Officer appointed *Weekly* in Cathedral Churches, to ſuperviſe the regular Performance of Divine Service, and preſcribe the particular Duties of each Perſon attending in the Choir, as to Reading, Singing, Praying, *&c.* To which Purpoſe the *Ebdomary* at the Beginning of his Week drew in Form a Bill or Writing of the reſpective Perſons and their ſeveral Offices, called *Tabula*; whereupon the Perſons there entered were ſtiled *Intabulati*: This is manifeſted in the Statutes of the *Cathedral Church of St. Paul's*, digeſted by Dr. *Ralph Baldock*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, *Anno* 1295. *M.S. penes Joh. Epiſc. Norwic.*

Eberemozth or **Eberemozs**, (*Sax.*) Bare, or down-right Murder. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 12.

Eberemurder, (*Apertum Murdrum*) Was one of thoſe Crimes, which by King *Henry* the Firſt's Laws, *cap.* 13. *Emendari non poſſunt*; *hoc ex ſcelerum genere fuit nullo pretio expiabilium*, *&c.* Spelm.

Eccleſia, (*Lat.*) Is commonly uſed for that Place where God is ſerved, which is called a Church: But in *Law Proceedings*, according to *Fitzherbert*, this Word intends a Parſonage; for ſo he expreſſes it in a Queſtion, whether a Benefice was Eccleſia, *ſive* Capella, *&c.* F. N. B. 32. 2 Inſt. 363.

Eccleſiæ Sculptura. The Image or Sculpture of a Church in antient Times, was often cut out or caſt in Plate or other Metal, and preſerved as a religious Treaſure or Relique; and to perpetuate the Memory of ſome famous Churches. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *p.* 309.

Eccleſiaſtical Perſons or **Eccleſiaſticks**, (*Eccleſiaſtici*) Are Church-men, Perſons whoſe Functions conſiſt in performing the Service, and keeping up the Diſcipline of the Church. See *Clergy.*

Eccleſiaſtical Laws, See *Canon*, and *Courts Eccleſiaſtical.*

Eder, A Hedge. *Eder-breche* (Sax. *Eador-bryce*) The Treſpaſs of Hedge-breaking. *Leg. K. Alfred*, *cap.* 45.

Edeſtia, From *Ædes*, uſed for Buildings. —— *Sciant quod Ego* Adam de M. *conceſſi* Johanni de B. *pro ſervicio ſuo totam terram cum* Edeſtiis, *& omnibus pertin. &c.* Ex Regiſt. Priorat. de Wormley.

Edia, Aid or Help: Thus *Du Freſne* interprets it; but *Cowel* ſays it ſignifies *Eaſe.*

Eel-fares, Are a Fry or Brood of Eels. *Stat.* 25 *Hen.* 8.

Efforcialiter, With military Force. —— *Tu ita* Efforcialiter *venis cum Equis & Armis.* Mat. Pariſ. Anno 1213.

Efforciamentum, (*Afforciamentum*) A Diſtreſs or Inquiſition. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 280.

Effractores, (*Lat.*) Breakers, applied to *Burglars*, that break open Houſes to ſteal. —— *Qui furandi cauſa Domos* effringunt, *&c. M.S.*

Effuſio Sanguinis, The Mulct, Fine, or Penalty impos'd by the old *Engliſh* Laws for the Shedding of Blood; which the King granted to many Lords of Manors: And this Privilege, among others, was granted to the Abbot of *Glaſtonbury*. Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. M.S. fol. 87.

Egyptians, (*Egyptiani*) Commonly called *Gipſies*, are by our Laws and Statutes a counterfeit Kind of Rogues, who diſguiſing themſelves in ſtrange Habits, ſmearing their Faces and Bodies, and framing to themſelves a Canting unknown Language, wander up and down; and under Pretence of telling Fortunes, curing Diſeaſes, and ſuch like, abuſe the ignorant common People, by Stealing and Pilfering from them every Thing that is not too heavy for their Carriage, and which they may go off with undiſcover'd. There are ſeveral Statutes for ſuppreſſing theſe Impoſtors; as by Stat. 22 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. *Egyptians* coming into *England* are to depart the Realm in fifteen Days, or be impriſoned. And by 1 *&* 2 *P. & M.*

If

If any Perſon ſhall import any *Egyptians* into this Kingdom, he ſhall forfeit 40 *l.* And if the *Egyptians* remain in *England* above a Month, they ſhall be guilty of Felony. Alſo Conſorting with *Egyptians* is made Felony by 5 *Eliz. c.* 20.

Eia, *Ey*, (from the Saxon *Eig*, Inſula) An Iſland: So that where the Names of Places end in *Ey*, it denotes them an Iſland; as *Ramſey* is the Iſland of *Rams*; *Sheppey* the Iſland of *Sheep*; *Herſey*, the Iſland of *Harts*, &c. Mat. Pariſ. An. 833.

Ejecta, A Woman raviſh'd or deflowered; or caſt forth from the Virtuous: *Ejectus*, a Whoremonger. *Blount.*

Ejectione cuſtodiæ, (*Ejectment de Garde*) Is a Writ which lieth againſt him that caſteth out the *Guardian* from any Land during the Minority of the Heir. *Reg. Orig.* 162. *F. N. B.* 139. There are two other Writs not unlike this; the one termed *Raviſhment de Gard*, and the other *Droit de Gard.*

Ejectione firmæ, or Ejectment, Is a Writ or Action that lies for the Leſſee for Years, who is *ejected* before the Expiration of his Term, either by the Leſſor or a Stranger: Alſo *Ejectment* may be brought by a Leſſor againſt the Leſſee, holding over his Term, &c. *Reg. Orig.* 227. And upon *Ejectment* for Non-payment of Rent, the Court order'd the Proceedings to be ſtayed on Payment of the Rent and Coſts, and a new Leaſe to be made at the Defendant's Charge. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 501. In theſe Caſes *Ejectment* is either an actual *Ejectment*, as when the Leſſee is actually put out of Land let unto him; or it is an *Ejectment* by Implication of Law, *viz.* where ſuch an Act is done by one which doth amount to an *Ejectment*, although he doth not really enter upon the Land let, and ouſt the Leſſee. *Ibid.* 496. But *Ejectment* is now become an Action in the Place of many *Real Actions*, as Writs of Right, *Formedons*, &c. which were very difficult as well as tedious and chargeable: And this is the common Action for trying of Titles, and recovering of Lands, &c. illegally kept from the right Owner; tho' where Entry is taken away by Diſcents, Fines and Recoveries, Diſſeiſins, &c. *Ejectment* may not be brought; ſo that all Titles cannot be tried by this Action. *Wood's Inſt.* 547, 548. And the Action of *Ejectione firmæ* was never known to remove a Poſſeſſion 'till the Reign of King *Hen.* 8. before which Time an Action of Treſpaſs *Quare clauſum fregit*, &c. was made uſe of: Tho' in Action of Treſpaſs, Damages were only to be recovered; whereas in *Ejectione firmæ*, the Thing or Term it ſelf is recovered, as well as Damages. 3 *Leon.* 49. *Ejectment* ought to be brought for a Thing that is certain; as if it be of a Manor, *Manerium de* A. *cum Pertinentiis*; if of a Rectory, *Rectoriam de* B. &c. And ſo many Meſſuages, Cottages, Acres of arable Land, Meadow, &c. *cum pertin. in Paroch.* &c. For Land muſt be diſtinguiſhed, how much of one Sort, and how much of another, &c. *Cro. El.* 339. 3 *Leon.* 13. *Ejectment* lies of a Church, as *De uno Domo*, vocat. *The Pariſh-Church of*, &c. And a Church is a Meſſuage, by which Name it may be recovered; and the Declaration is to be ſerved on the Parſon who officiates Divine Service. 11 *Rep.* 25. 1 *Salk.* 256. It lies not of Tithes only; but may be of a Rectory, Chapel, &c. and the Tithes thereto belonging. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 752. And *Ejectment* will lie of ſo many Loads of Tithe-Corn, ſevered from the nine Parts, or where certainly expreſſed; tho' it will not lie for Tithes generally. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 688. It lies *De uno Meſſuagio ſive Burgagio*; but not *De uno Meſſuagio ſive Tenemento*, unleſs it have a *Vocat* A. &c. to make it good, becauſe of the Uncertainty of the Word Tenement. 1 *Sid.* 295. 2 *Danv.* 753. It lieth *De Domo*, which hath convenient Certainty for the Sheriff to deliver Poſſeſſion, &c. *Cro. Jac.* 654. It lies of a Cottage or Curtilage; of a Coal-mine, &c. but not of a Common, Piſcary, &c. *Cro. Jac.* 150. For Under-wood it lies, tho' a *Præcipe* doth not. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 482, 483. But for *uno Clauſo*, or *una pecia Terræ*, &c. without Certainty of the Acres, Nature, &c. it doth not lie. 11 *Rep.* 55. 4 *Mod.* 1. The Method of Proceeding in *Ejectment* is now made more eaſy than formerly; when a Leaſe was to be ſealed and delivered on the Premiſſes to the Leſſee, &c. In antient Times, the *Ejector* in Law was any Perſon that came upon any Part of the Land, &c. mentioned in the Leaſe of *Ejectment*, tho' he were there without any Intent to diſturb the Leſſee of the Poſſeſſion, after the Sealing of the *Ejectment* Leaſe; and ſuch *Ejector* was a good *Ejector* againſt whom an Action of *Ejectione firmæ* might be brought to try the Title of the Land in Queſtion: But now the Law is altered, for there is no Occaſion for a Leaſe to be made and ſealed upon the Premiſſes to the Leſſee, who hath a Mind to try the Title, and to leave the Leſſee in Poſſeſſion to be ouſted and *ejected* by the Tenants in Poſſeſſion, &c. The uſual Courſe at this Time is to draw a Declaration, and therein feign a Leaſe for Three, Five, or Seven Years, to him that would try the Title, and alſo feign a caſual *Ejector* or Defendant in the Declaration, and then deliver the Declaration to the *Ejector*, who ſerves the ſame by Delivering a Copy thereof on the Tenant in Poſſeſſion, or his Wife, (for a Delivery to a Son, or Servant, &c. is not good), and gives Notice in Writing at the Bottom for him to appear and defend his Title; which muſt be read to the Tenant; and the Perſon ſerving it is to tell him that if he do not procure ſome Attorney to appear for him and defend his Title, in Default thereof, that he (the Defendant) will ſuffer a Judgment to be had againſt him, whereby he (the Tenant) will be turn'd out of Poſſeſſion: The Declaration being thus ſerv'd, the Tenant is to appear the Beginning of the next Term by his Attorney, and conſent to a Rule to be made Defendant inſtead of the caſual *Ejector*, and take upon him the Defence; wherein he may confeſs a *Leaſe, Entry, and Ouſter*, and at the Trial ſtand upon the Title only: But if the Tenant in Poſſeſſion doth not appear and enter into the afore-mentioned Rule in Time, after the Declaration ſerv'd; then on Affidavit made of the Service of the Declaration, with Notice to appear as aforeſaid, the Court will order that Judgment be entered againſt the caſual *Ejector* by Default; and the Tenant in Poſſeſſion will by an *Habere facias Poſſeſſionem* upon ſuch Judgment be turn'd out of Poſſeſſion. 1 *Lill.* 499. If at the Trial the Defendant will not appear and confeſs Leaſe, Entry, and Ouſter, it is uſual to call him or his Attorney, and then call the Plaintiff and nonſuit him; and upon Return of the *Poſtea*, Judgment will be given againſt the caſual *Ejector*. 1 *Salk.* 250. But in this Caſe, tho' the Plaintiff be nonſuit, he ſhall not pay any Coſts; for the Rule for confeſſing Leaſe, Entry, and Ouſter is to be carried to the Secondary, who taxes Coſts upon it to be paid by the Defendant;

dant; and if the ſame are not paid, the Court on Affidavit and Motion will grant an Attachment againſt the Defendant; but this is where the Defendant appears, and not where it goes wholly againſt him by Default. 1 *Lill.* 503, 504. If the Tenant doth appear, having by his Attorney filed common Bail, and entered into the Rule above-mentioned, he is made Defendant in the Declaration, and put into the ſame in the Place of the caſual *Ejector*; and then the Defendant's Attorney muſt plead *Non Cul.* And the Plaintiff's Attorney draws up the Iſſue, a Copy whereof and of the Declaration is to be delivered to the Attorney for the Defendant; whereupon Notice is given of Trial: In Order to which the *Venire*, &c. is to be made out and return'd, and the *Record* made up by the Plaintiff's Attorney, beginning with the Declaration; which being ſealed, the *Breviate* is to be prepared, in which, after a ſhort Recital of the Declaration and Plea, the Plaintiff's Title is to be ſet forth from the Perſon laſt ſeiſed in Fee of the Premiſſes, under whom the Leſſor claims down to the Client, the Plaintiff proving the Deeds, &c. And after Trial the Proceedings are as in other Caſes. And here it is to be obſerv'd, that if the Declaration is delivered the firſt or ſecond Day of *Eaſter* or *Michaelmas* Terms, the Tenant muſt plead the ſame Term, or the Plaintiff will have Judgment; and this is by Reaſon of the Length of thoſe Terms. *Practiſ. Solic.* 328, 329. The Plaintiff is not allowed to amend his Declaration in *Ejectment* after Delivery; he muſt ſtand by it, or deliver a new Declaration. As many Demiſes may be laid in a Declaration as ſhall be thought fit; and if the Plaintiff recovers upon one, it is ſufficient for the Whole. 3 *Lev.* 117, 334. Where one brings *Ejectment* of Land in two Pariſhes, and the Whole lies in one, he ſhall recover: Alſo if a Perſon brings *Ejectment* of one Acre in *B.* and Part of it lies in *A.* he ſhall recover for ſuch Part as lies in *B.* And if one having Title to a Part only of Lands, bringeth an *Ejectment* for the Whole, he ſhall recover his Part of the Lands. *Plowd.* 429. 3 *Cro.* 13. A Plaintiff ſhall recover only according to the Right which he hath at the Time of bringing his Action: And one who hath Title to the Land in Queſtion, may on Motion be made a Defendant in the Action with the Tenant in Poſſeſſion, to defend his Title; and a Landlord may be made a Defendant by the Tenant, with the Conſent of ſuch Landlord, &c. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 694. 1 *Lill.* 497, &c. As the Poſſeſſion of the Land is primarily in Queſtion, and to be recovered, that concerns the Tenant; and the Title of the Land, which is tried collaterally, that is concerning ſome other, who may be admitted to be a Defendant with a Tenant: But none other is to be admitted a Defendant, but he that hath been in Poſſeſſion or receives the Rents, &c. When there is a Recovery in *Ejectment* by Verdict, Action may be brought to recover the meſne Profits of the Lands from the Time of the Defendant's Entry laid in the Declaration: And this Action may be brought either by the Plaintiff in *Ejectment*, or by the Leſſor of the Plaintiff; tho' where the Plaintiff brings it, he need only at the Trial to produce his *Poſtea* of his Recovery; but where the Leſſor brings it he muſt prove his Title over again, if it be inſiſted on by the other Side, otherwiſe he will be nonſuited. 1 *Lill.* 499. The Plaintiff in *Ejectment* is a meer nominal Perſon, and a Truſtee for the Leſſor; and if he releaſe the Action, he may be committed for a Contempt; ſo likewiſe if he releaſe an Action brought in his Name for the meſne Profits. 1 *Salk.* 260. It has been held a great Abuſe, that nominal Leſſees in *Ejectment* were Perſons not in Being, or not known to the Defendant; and Attornies who have made ſuch Leſſees, have been order'd to pay Coſts, and put to anſwer on Interrogatories, &c. *Mod. Ca.* 309. If a Man is made Plaintiff in *Ejectment* without his Knowledge, and the Plaintiff thereupon becomes nonſuit, after which Execution is ſued out againſt him; if it appears by his Oath, that he was made Plaintiff without his Knowledge or Order, he ſhall be diſcharged. 34 *Car. B. R.* 5 *Ann.* 1 *Lill.* 500. In *Ejectment*, if it appears that the Plaintiff was *ejected* after the Leaſe made, it is ſufficient; tho' no certain Day be alledged in which he was *ejected*, for the Day is not material, being before the Action brought. *Cro. Jac.* 311. But the Time of Entry of the Plaintiff muſt be ſhewn, that it may appear he was not a Diſſeiſor, by Entring on the Lands before the Commencement of his Term, &c. Where Lands in the Leaſe and Declaration, &c. are different, and not exactly the ſame, or the Term is different from that in the Declaration, tho' the Plaintiff hath a Verdict, he cannot have Judgment. *Yelv.* 166. 2 *Lutw.* 963. If there be a Verdict and Judgment againſt the Plaintiff, he may bring another Action of Treſpaſs and *Ejectment* for the Land, it being only to recover the Poſſeſſion, &c. wherein Judgment is not final; and it is not like a Writ of Right, &c. where the Title alone is tried. *Wood's Inſt.* 547. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* No Arreſt is to be made in this Action, as uſually proſecuted: But if there be no Tenant in Poſſeſſion; as where a Houſe or Land is empty, and the Perſon that was laſt in Poſſeſſion is run away, ſo that you cannot find any Perſon to deliver the Declaration to, then the Proceſs muſt be in the old Way, by Sealing a Leaſe upon the Ground; and an *Original* is to be ſued out againſt the Perſon who *ejected* the Leſſee, and then Ouſter and *Ejectment*, &c. And herein Rules are to be given to plead; tho' there cannot be Judgment againſt the caſual *Ejector*, without a Motion for that Purpoſe, after the Rules for Pleading are out. 1 *Lill.* 498. In *Ejectment* for empty Houſes, a Leaſe was ſealed on the Land, and a Declaration delivered to the caſual *Ejector*, and Judgment and Execution had; yet becauſe the Plaintiff did not move for a peremptory Rule to plead, the Judgment was ſet aſide: And in this Caſe there muſt be an Affidavit of the Sealing the Leaſe and the Entry. 1 *Salk.* 255. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.*

Form *of an* Original *in* Ejectment, *in the old Way.*

REX, &c. *Vic.* South'ton *Salutem. Si* A. B. *fecerit te ſecurum tunc pone per vad. & ſalvos pleg.* C. D. *nuper de*, &c. *Ita quod ſit coram Juſticiariis noſtris apud* Weſtm. (*tali die*) *ad reſpondend.* E. F. *de placito quare Vi & Armis unum Meſſuagium quinque acras Prati & quinque acras Paſtur. cum pertin. in*, &c. *in Com. tuo quæ*, &c. *Dimiſit ad terminum qui nondum præteriit intravit & ipſum à firma ſua Ejecit & alia enormia ei intulit ad grave damnum ipſius* E. *& contra pacem noſtram Dom. Regis nunc*, &c.

Form

Form *of a* Declaration *in* Ejectment, *in* B. R.

South'ton ſſ. JOhannes B. *queritur de* Georgio D. *in Cuſtod. Mar. &c. videlicet quod cum quidam* Thomas E. *Gen. Decimo die* Octobr. *Anno Domini Milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo, &c. apud Paroch. de, &c. in Com. præd. dimiſiſſet conceſſiſſet & ad firmam tradidiſſet præfat.* Johanni Un. *Meſſuagium quinq; acras Prati & quinq; acras Paſtur. cum pertin. ſituat. jacen. & exiſten. in Paroch. de, &c. præd. in Com. præd.* Habend. & Tenend. *Tenement. præd. cum pertin. præfat.* Johanni & *Aſſign. ſuis a viceſimo nono die* Septembris *tunc ultimo præterit. uſque plen. finem & termin. quinque annor. extunc prox. ſequen. & plenar. complend. & finiend'. Virtute cujus quidem Dimiſſion. idem* Johannes *in Tenement. præd. cum pertin. Intravit & fuit inde poſſeſſionat'. Et ſic inde poſſeſſionat. exiſten. præd.* Georgius *poſtea ſcil't eodem decimo die* Octobr. *Anno ſupradict. Vi & Armis, &c. Tenement. præd. cum pertin. in & ſuper poſſeſſion. ipſius* Johannis *inde Intravit & ipſum* Johannem *a Firma ſua præd. termino præd. ſuo inde nondum finit. Ejecit expulit & amovit ipſumq;* Johannem *ſic inde Eject. expulſ. & amot. a poſſeſſione ſua præd. inde extratenuit & adhuc extratenet & al. enormia ei adtunc & ibidem intulit contra Pacem Domini Regis nunc & ad dampn. ipſius* Johannis *Cent. Librar'. Et inde produc. ſectam, &c.*

Notice *to the* Tenant in Poſſeſſion *to appear*, &c.

Mr. *T. F.*

YOU may perceive by the above Declaration, that I am ſued as a caſual Ejector *for the Meſſuage and Lands therein contained, whereto I have no Title; if therefore you claim any Title to the ſame, or any Part thereof, you muſt appear the next* Trinity-Term *in his Majeſty's Court of* King's Bench *at* Weſtminſter, *by ſome Attorney of that Court, and make your Defence, otherwiſe Judgment will be had againſt me by Default, and you will be turn'd out of Poſſeſſion; of which take this Notice from,*

Your Friend

George D.

Affidavit *of* Service of the Declaration *and Notice.*

J. G. *of*, &c. *maketh Oath, That he, this Deponent, on*, &c. *laſt paſt, did deliver to* T. F. *Tenant in Poſſeſſion of the Meſſuage and Premiſſes in Queſtion, a true Copy of the Declaration in* Ejectment *hereto annexed; at the Foot of which Declaration is a Notice for the ſaid* T. F. *to appear the then next and now preſent* Trinity-Term, *in this Court, and defend his Title, otherwiſe Judgment would be entered againſt him by Default; and this Deponent farther ſaith, That he told the ſaid* T. F. *that if he did not appear and defend his Title the then next and now preſent* Trinity-Term, *he would be turn'd out of Poſſeſſion.*

Ejectum, *Ejectus Maris, Quod è Mari ejicitur*: Jet, Jetſom, Wreck, &c. See *Wreck.*

Eigne, (Fr. *Aiſne*) Eldeſt or Firſt-born; as Baſtard *eigne*, and Mulier *Puiſne*, are Words uſed in our Law, for the Elder a Baſtard, and the Younger lawful born.

Einecia, (from the Fr. *Aiſne*, i. e. Primogenitus) Signifies Elderſhip. Statute of *Ireland*, 14 Hen. 3. See *Eſnecy.*

Eire or **Eyre**, (Fr. *Erre*, viz. *Iter*, as a *Grand Erre*, that is, *Magnis Itineribus*) Is the Court of Juſtices *Itinerant*; and *Juſtices in Eyre* are thoſe whom *Bracton* in many Places calls *Juſticiarios Itinerantes.* The *Eyre of the Foreſt* is the Juſtice-Seat; which by antient Cuſtom was held every Three Years by the Juſtices of the Foreſt, *Journeying* up and down for that Purpoſe. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *c.* 1, & 2. *Brit. c.* 2. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 156. *Manw. par.* 1. *pa.* 121. See *Juſtice in Eyre.*

Election, (*Electio*) Is when a Man is left to his own Free-will to take or do one Thing or another, which he pleaſes. And if it be given of ſeveral Things, he who is the firſt Agent, and ought to do the firſt Act, ſhall have the *Election*: As if a Perſon make a Leaſe, rendring Rent, or a Garment, &c. the Leſſee ſhall have the *Election*, as being the firſt Agent, by Payment of the one, or Delivery of the other. *Co. Litt.* 144. And if *A.* covenant to pay *B.* a Pound of Pepper or Sugar before *Eaſter*; it is at the *Election* of *A.* at all Times before *Eaſter*, which of them he will pay: But if he pays it not before the ſaid Feaſt, then afterwards it is at the *Election* of *B.* to demand and have which he pleaſeth. *Dyer* 18. 5 *Rep.* 59. 11 *Rep.* 51. If I give to you one of my Horſes in my Stable, there you ſhall have the *Election*; for you ſhall be the firſt Agent, by Taking or Seizure of one of them. *Co. Lit.* 145. Where Things granted are annual, and to have Continuance, the *Election* (where the Law gives it him) remains to the Grantor, as well after the Day as before: But 'tis otherwiſe when to be performed at once. *Ibid.* When nothing paſſes to the Feoffee or Grantee before *Election* to have the one Thing or the other, the *Election* ought to be made in the Life of the Parties; and the Heir or Executor cannot make the *Election*: But where an Eſtate or Intereſt paſſes immediately to the Feoffee, Donee, &c. there *Election* may be made by them, or their Heirs or Executors. 2 *Rep.* 36, 37. And when one and the ſame Thing paſſeth to the Donee or Grantee, and the Donee or Grantee hath *Election* in what Manner he will take it, there the Intereſt paſſeth immediately, and the Party, his Heirs, &c. may make *Election* when they will. *Co. Litt.* 145. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 761. Where the *Election* creates the Intereſt, nothing paſſes 'till *Election*; and where no *Election* can be made, no Intereſt will ariſe. *Hob.* 174. If the *Election* is given to ſeveral Perſons, there the firſt *Election* made by any of the Perſons ſhall ſtand: As if a Man leaſes two Acres to *A.* for Life, Remainder of one Acre to *B.* and of the other Acre to *C.* Now B. or *C.* may *elect* which of the Acres he will have, and the firſt *Election* by one binds the other. *Co. Litt.* 145. 2 *Rep.* 36. If a Man leaſes two Acres for Life, the Remainder of one in Fee to the ſame Perſon; and after licenſes the Leſſee to cut Trees in one Acre, this is an *Election* that he ſhall have the Fee in the other Acre. 2 *Danv.* 762 And an *Election* made by Tenant for Life, ſhall bind him in Remainder. *Moor* 102. A Perſon grants a Manor, except one Cloſe called *N.* and there are two Cloſes called by that Name, one containing nine Acres, and the other but three Acres; the Grantee ſhall not in this Caſe chuſe which of the ſaid Cloſes he will have, but the Grantor ſhall have *Election* which Cloſe ſhall paſs. 1 *Leon.* 268. But if one grants an Acre of Land out of a Waſte or Common, and doth not ſay in what Part, or how to be bounded, the Grantee may make his *Election* where he will.

will. 1 *Leon.* 30. If a Man hath three Daughters, and he covenants with another that he ſhall have one of them to diſpoſe of in Marriage; it is at the Covenantor's *Election* which of his Daughters the Covenantee ſhall have, and after Requeſt ſhe is to be delivered to him. *Moor* 72. 2 *Danv.* 762. In Conſideration that a Perſon had ſold another certain Goods, he promis'd to deliver him the Value in ſuch Pipes of Wine as he ſhould chuſe; the Plaintiff muſt make his *Election* before he brings his Action. *Style* 49. An *Election* which of two Things to be done, ought not to be made meerly by bringing an Action; but before, that the Defendant may know which he is to do, and 'tis ſaid he is not bound to tender either before the Plaintiff hath made his Choice which will be accepted. 1 *Mod.* 217. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 697. When a Condition of a Bond is, that the Obligor ſhall pay 30 *l.* or twenty Kine, at the Obligee's *Election*, within ſuch a Time; the Obligee at his Peril is to make his *Election* within the Time limited. 1 *Leon.* 69. But in Debt upon Bond to pay 10 *l.* on ſuch a Day, or four Cows, at the then *Election* of the Obligee, it was adjudged, that it was not enough for the Defendant to plead that he was always ready, *&c.* if the Obligee had made his *Election*; for he ought to tender both at the Day, by Reaſon the Word then relates to the Day of Payment. *Moor* 246. 1 *Nelſ.* 694, 695. If a Man hath an *Election* to do one of two Things, and he cannot by any Default of a Stranger, or of himſelf, or of the Obligee, or by the Act of God, do the One; he muſt at his Peril do the other. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 506. Where the Law allows a Man two Actions to recover his Right, it is at his *Election* to bring which he pleaſeth: And where a Man's Act may work two Ways, both ariſing out of his Intereſt, he hath *Election* given him to uſe it either Way. *Dyer* 20. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 787. Action of Treſpaſs upon the Caſe, or Action of Treſpaſs *Vi & Armis*, may be brought againſt one that reſcues a Priſoner, at the *Election* of the Party damnified by the Reſcous. And an Action of the Caſe, or an Aſſiſe, lies againſt him that ſurcharges a Common, at the *Election* of him that is injured thereby. 1 *Lill.* 504, 505. Alſo for a Rent-charge out of Lands, there may be Writ of Annuity or Diſtreſs, at the *Election* of the Grantee; but after the Death of the Grantor, if the Heir be not charg'd, the *Election* to bring Annuity ceaſeth. *Dyer* 344. A Man was indicted of Felony for Entring an Houſe and taking away Money, and found guilty, and burnt in the Hand; after which, the Perſon who loſt the Money brought an Action of Treſpaſs againſt the other for Breaking his Houſe, and Taking away his Money, and it was held that the Action would lie; for tho' it was at his *Election* at firſt, either to prefer an Indictment or bring an Action, yet by the Indictment he had made no *Election*, becauſe that was not the Proſecution of the Party, but of the Crown. *Style* 347. If a Bargain and Sale be made of Lands which is inrolled, and at the ſame Time the Bargainor levies a Fine thereof to the Bargainee, he hath his *Election* to take by one or the other. 4 *Rep.* 72. A Wife hath her *Election* which to take, of a Jointure made after Marriage, or her Dower, on the Death of the Husband, and not before. *Dyer* 358. When a Leſſor hath *Election* to charge the Leſſee, or his Aſſignee, for Rent; if he accepts the Rent of the Aſſignee, he hath determined his *Election*. 3 *Rep.* 24. An Act becoming void will determine an *Election*. *Hob.* 152. There is no *Election* againſt the King in his Grants, *&c.* 1 *Leon.* 30.

Election of a Clerk of Statutes-Merchant, Is a Writ that lies for the Choice of a *Clerk* aſſign'd to take Bonds called *Statutes-Merchant*; and is granted out of the *Chancery*, upon Suggeſtion that the Clerk formerly aſſign'd is gone to dwell at another Place, or is under ſome Impediment to attend the Duty of his Office, or hath not Lands ſufficient to anſwer his Tranſgreſſions if he ſhould act amiſs, *&c.* *F. N. B.* 164.

Election of Eccleſiaſtical Perſons. There is to be a free *Election* for the *Dignities* of the *Church* by 9 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 14. And none ſhall diſturb any Perſon from making free Election, on Pain of great Forfeiture. If any Perſons that have a Voice in Elections, take any Reward for an Election in any Church, College, School, *&c.* the Election ſhall be void: And if any Perſons of ſuch Societies reſign their Places to others for Reward, they incur a Forfeiture of double the Sum; the Party giving it, and the Party taking it is uncapable of ſuch Place. *Stat.* 31 *Eliz. c.* 6. *Election* of *Biſhops*. Vide *Biſhops*.

Election of a Verderor of the Foreſt, (*Electione Viridariorum Foreſtæ*) Is a Writ that lies for the Choice of a *Verderor*, where any of the Verderors of the Foreſt are dead, or removed from their Offices, *&c.* It is directed to the Sheriff; and, as appears by the antient Writs of this Kind, the Verderor is to be elected by the Freeholders of the County in the ſame Manner as Coroners. *New Nat. Br.* 366.

Election of Members of Parliament, See *Parliament.*

Eleemoſyna, Alms: *Dare in puram & perpetuam* Eleemoſynam, to give in pure and perpetual Alms, or *Frank-almoigne*, as Lands were commonly given in antient Times to Religious Uſes. *Cowel.*

Eleemoſyna Regis, or *Eleemoſyna carucarum pro Aratris*, i. e. *Eleemoſyna Aratri*, Is a Penny which King *Æthelred* ordered to be paid for every *Plough* in *England*, towards the Support of the *Poor*: It is called *Eleemoſyna Regis*, becauſe it was at firſt appointed by the *King*. Leg. Æthelred. cap. 1.

Eleemoſynaria, The Place in a Religious Houſe where the common *Alms* were repoſited, and thence by the Almoner diſtributed to the Poor.

Eleemoſynarius, The Almoner or peculiar Officer who received the *Eleemoſynary* Rents and Gifts, and in due Method diſtributed them to pious and charitable Uſes. There was ſuch a chief Officer in all the *Religious Houſes*: And the greateſt of our Engliſh *Biſhops* had antiently their Almoners, as now the King hath. *Linwood's Provincial, lib.* 1. *tit.* 12. See *Almoner.*

Eleemoſynæ, Hath been uſed for the Poſſeſſions belonging to Churches. *Blount.*

Elegit, (From the Words in it, Elegit *ſibi Liberari*) Is a Writ of Execution that lies for him who hath recovered Debt or Damages, or upon a Recognizance in any Court againſt one not able in his Goods to ſatisfy the ſame; directed to the Sheriff, commanding him to make Delivery of a Moiety of the Party's Lands, and all his Goods, Beaſts of the Plough excepted: And the Creditor ſhall hold the ſaid Moiety of the Land ſo delivered unto him, until his whole Debt and Damages are paid and ſatisfied; and during that Term he is *Tenant by* Elegit. *Reg. Orig.* 299. *Co.*

Lit. 289. This Writ is given by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 18. And by it the Plaintiff, *&c.* elects *omnia bona & catalla* of the Defendant, *præter Boves & Afros de Caruca ſua*; and alſo a Moiety of all the Lands which the Defendant had at the Time of the Judgment recovered: But it ought to be ſued within a Year and a Day after the Judgment; and Inquiſition is to be made by a Jury ſummoned by the Sheriff of what Land the Defendant had, *&c. F. N. B.* 267. All Writs of Execution may be good, tho' not return'd, except an *Elegit*; but that muſt be returned, becauſe an Inquiſition is to be taken upon it, and that the Court may judge of the Sufficiency thereof. 4 *Rep.* 65, 74. It has been ruled, that if more than a Moiety of the Lands is delivered on an *Elegit* by the Sheriff, the ſame is void for Whole. *Sid.* 91. 2 *Salk.* 563. And the Sheriff cannot ſell any Thing but what is found in the Inquiſition; and therefore if he ſell a Term for Years, *&c.* miſrecited in the Inquiſition as to the Commencement thereof, the Sale is void. 4 *Rep.* 74. In Debt upon Bond, the Defendant before the Trial conveyed his Lands to another, *&c.* but he himſelf took the Profits; notwithſtanding this Conveyance a Moiety of his Lands were extended on an *Elegit*. *Dyer* 294. 3 *Rep.* 78. If two Perſons have each of them a Judgment againſt one Debtor, and he who hath the firſt Judgment brings an *Elegit*, and hath the Moiety of the Lands delivered to him in Execution; and then the other Judgment-Creditor ſues out another *Elegit*, he ſhall have only a Moiety of that Moiety which was not extended by the firſt Judgment. *Cro. Eliz.* 483. But this is contrary to the Year-Book 10 *Ed.* 2. where 'twas held, that the entire Moiety left ſhould be delivered in Execution. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 698. When Lands are once taken in Execution on an *Elegit*, and the Writ is returned and filed, the Plaintiff ſhall have no other Execution. 1 *Lev.* 92. And if the Defendant hath Lands in more Counties than one, and the Plaintiff awards an *Elegit* to one County, and extends the Lands upon the *Elegit*, and afterwards files the Writ, he cannot after that ſue out an *Elegit* into the other Counties: But he may immediately after Entry of the Judgment upon the Judgment-Roll award as many *Elegits* into as many Counties as he thinks fit, and execute all or any of them at his Pleaſure. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 509. *Cro. Jac.* 246. And it has been held, that a Perſon may have ſeveral *Elegits* into ſeveral Counties, for the entire Sum recovered; or that he may divide his Execution, and have it for Part in one County and Part in another. *Moor* 24. A Man had Lands in Execution upon *Elegit*, and afterwards moved for a new *Elegit*, upon Proof that the Defendant had other Lands not known to the Creditor at the Time when the Execution was ſued out; and it was adjudged, that if he had accepted of the Firſt by the Delivery of the Sheriff, he could not afterwards have a new *Elegit*; but when the Sheriff returns the Writ, he may waive it, and then have a new Extent. *Cro. Eliz.* 310. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 699. If the Defendant dies in Priſon, ſo that there is no Execution with Satisfaction, the Plaintiff ſhall have an *Elegit* afterwards. 5 *Rep.* 86. And if all the Lands extended on an *Elegit* be evicted by better Title, the Plaintiff may take out a new Execution. 4 *Rep.* 66. Where an *Elegit* is ſued upon a Judgment, the Levying of Goods for Part is no Impediment, but the Plaintiff may bring another *Elegit pro Reſiduo*, and take the Lands. 1 *Lev.* 92. Upon a *Nihil* returned upon an *Elegit*, there may be brought a *Capias ad ſatisfaciend.* or a *Fieri facias*. 1 *Leon.* 176. And an *Elegit* may be ſued after a *Fieri facias* returned *Nulla bona*; and after a *Capias ſatisfaciend.* returned *Non eſt Inventus*. *Hob.* 57. If on Recovery by Writ of Debt a *Fieri facias* is ſued out, and the Sheriff return *Nulla bona*; then the Plaintiff ſhall have a *Capias* or *Elegit*, *&c.* And if the Sheriff return, that the Defendant hath nothing whereof he may make Satisfaction, he ſhall be ſent to the Priſon of the *Fleet*, *&c.* there to remain 'till he have made Agreement with the Party: And if the Sheriff in ſuch Caſe return *Non eſt Inventus*, then there ſhall go forth an *Exigent* againſt him. *Terms de Ley* 289. There is another Sort of *Elegit* upon adjudging Execution againſt Tertenants, whereon only a Moiety of the Lands againſt which Execution is awarded are extended by the Sheriff; and nothing is mentioned therein of any Goods and Chattels. *Ibid.* A Perſon in Execution was ſuffered to eſcape, and then he died; the Land which he had at the Time of the Judgment may be extended by *Elegit* upon a *Scire facias* brought againſt his Heir as Tertenant. *Dyer* 271. A Man may have an Aſſiſe of the Land which he hath in Execution by *Elegit*, if he be deforced thereof. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 18. And if Tenant by *Elegit* alien the Land in Fee, *&c.* he who hath Right ſhall have againſt him and the Alienee an Aſſiſe of *Novel Diſſeiſin. Ibid.* At a Trial at Bar in *C. B.* the Court delivered for Law, that where Lands are actually extended and delivered upon an *Elegit*, a Fine levied on thoſe Lands, and Nonclaim will bar the Intereſt of the Tenant by *Elegit*; and upon the Inquiſition found, the Party is in Poſſeſſion before actual Entry, for in ſuch Caſe he may bring an Ejectment or Treſpaſs, *&c.* 1 *Mod.* 217. If Tenant by *Elegit*, *&c.* be put out of Poſſeſſion before he hath received Satisfaction for his Debt, by the Heir at Law, *&c.* he may have Action of Treſpaſs, or re-enter and hold over 'till ſatisfied: But after Satisfaction received, the Defendant may enter on the Tenant by *Elegit*. 4 *Rep.* 28, 67. Tenants by *Elegit*, Statutes-Merchant, *&c.* are not puniſhable for Waſte by Action of Waſte; but the Party againſt whom Execution is ſued is to have a Writ *Venire facias ad computandum*, *&c.* and there the Waſte ſhall be recovered in the Debt: Tho' 'tis ſaid there is an old Writ of Waſte in the Regiſter for him in Reverſion againſt Tenant by *Elegit* committing Waſte on Lands which he hath in Execution. *6 Rep.* 37. *New Nat. Br.* 130. On Tenant by *Elegit*'s Accounting, if the Money recovered by the Plaintiff is levied out of the Lands, the Defendant ſhall recover his Land; and if more be received by Waſte, *&c.* he ſhall have Damages. *Terms de Ley* 288. See *Extent*, *Execution*.

Form *of a* Writ of Elegit.

GEorgius, *&c. Vic.* S. *Salutem. Cum* A. B. *nup. in Cur. noſtr. coram nobis apud* Weſtm. *per Bill. &c. ac per Judic. ejuſdem Cur. recuperavit verſ.* C. D. *ſexagint. libr. de debito necnon quadragint. ſolid. pro dampnis ſuis quæ ſuſtinuit tam occaſione detention. Debiti ill. quam pro miſ. & cuſtag. ſuis per ipſum circa ſectam ſuam in hac parte appoit. unde convict. eſt ſicut nobis conſtat de Recordo, poſteaque præd.* A. *venit in Cur. noſtra coram nobis &* Elegit *ſibi Liberari omnia Bona & Catalla præd.* C. *præter Boves & Affros de Carruca*

Carruca ſua & ſimilit. Medietat. omnium & ſingulor. terrar. & tentor. præd. C. *in Balliva tua juxta formam Statuti inde Edit. & proviſ. quouſque Debit' & Dampna præd. plenar. inde Levaverit; Ideo tibi Præcipimus quod omnia Bona & Catalla præd.* C. *in Balliva tua præter Boves & Affros de Carruca ſua & ſimilit. Medietat. Omnium Terrar. & Tentor. præd.* C. *in Balliva tua de quibus præd.* C. *die, &c. quo die Judic. præd. redditum fuit vel unquam poſtea fuit ſeiſit. ſine Dilatione Liberare fac. per rationabil. Pretium & Extent. Tenend. ſibi Bona & Catalla ut Bona & Catalla ſua propr. Ac etiam Tenend. Medietat. Terr. & Tent. præd. ut Liberum Tenement. ſuum ſibi & aſſign. Suis juxta formam Statut. præd. quouſque Debit. & Dampna præd. inde Levaverit, Et qualit. hoc Breve noſtr. fueris Execut. nobis apud* Weſtm. *die, &c. Conſtare facias ſub ſigillo tuo & ſigillo eorum per quor. Sacramentum Extent. & Apprecation. ill. feceris, Et habeas, &c.*

Elf-Arrows, Were *Flint-Stones* ſharpened of each Side in Shape of *Arrow-heads*, made Uſe of in War by the ancient *Britains*; of which ſeveral have been found in *England*, and greater Plenty in *Scotland*, where 'tis ſaid the common People imagine they dropt from the Clouds.

Elke, A Kind of Yew to make Bows of. *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 9. Alſo the Name of a wild Beaſt, ſomething like a Deer.

Eloine, (From the Fr. *Eſloigner*) Signifies to remove or ſend a great Way off: In this Senſe it is uſed by Statute; if ſuch as be within Age be *eloined*, ſo that they cannot come to ſue perſonally, their next Friends ſhall be admitted to ſue for them. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 15.

Elongata, Is a Return of the Sheriff that *Cattle* are not to be found, or removed ſo that he cannot make Deliverance, *&c.* in *Replevin.* 2 Lill. Abr. 454, 458.

Elopement, (Derived from the Belg. *Ee, viz. Matrimonium*, & Loopen, *currere*) Is where a married Woman, of her own Accord, goes away and departs from her Husband, and lives with an Adulterer. A Woman thus leaving her Husband, is ſaid to *élope*; and in this Caſe, her Husband is not obliged to allow her any *Alimony* out of his Eſtate; nor ſhall he be chargeable for Neceſſaries for her, as Wearing Apparel, Diet, Lodging, *&c.* And where the ſame is notorious, whoever gives her Credit, doth it at his Peril: But on *Elopement*, the Putting a Wife in the *Gazette*, or other News-Papers, is no legal Notice to Perſons in general not to truſt her; though perſonal Notice to particular Perſons given by the Husband, will be good not to be chargeable to them. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 350. 1 *Ventr.* 42. By Stat. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 34. If the Wife goes away from the Husband, and tarrieth with the Adulterer, without returning, and being reconciled to her Husband, this continual *Elopement* forfeits her Dower; according to theſe old Verſes:

Sponte Virum Mulier fugiens & Adultera *facta,*
Dote ſua careat, niſi ſponſo ſponte retracta.

Action lies againſt the Adulterer for carrying away another Perſon's Wife, and *detaining* her; and large Damages are uſually given in theſe Caſes to the injured Husband.

Embargo, A Prohibition upon Shipping, not to go out of any Port, on a War breaking out, *&c.*

Emblements, (From the Fr. *Emblavence de Bled, viz.* Corn ſprung or put above Ground) Signifies properly the Profits of Land ſown: But the Word is ſometimes uſed more largely, for any Products that ariſe naturally from the Ground, as Graſs, Fruit, *&c.* In ſome Caſes, he which ſowed the *Corn* ſhall have the *Emblements*, and in others not: A Leſſee at Will ſows the Land, he ſhall have the *Emblements*; though if the Leſſee determines the Will himſelf, he ſhall not have them, but the Leſſor. 5 *Rep.* 116. If Leſſee at Will ſows the Land with Grain, or other Thing yielding annual Profit, and the Leſſor enters before Severance; yet the Leſſee ſhall have it: But where the Leſſee plants young Fruit-Trees, or other Trees, or ſows the Land with Acorns, *&c.* he ſhall not have theſe: And if ſuch Tenant by good Husbandry make the Graſs to grow in greater Abundance; or ſow the Land with Hay-ſeed, by which Means it is encreaſed, if the Leſſor enters on the Leſſee, the Leſſee ſhall not have it, becauſe Graſs is the natural Profit of the Soil. *Co. Lit.* 55, 56. Where Tenant for Life ſows the Land, and dies, his Executors ſhall have the *Emblements*, and not the Leſſor, or him in Reverſion; by Reaſon of the Uncertainty of the Eſtate. *Cro. Eliz.* 463. And if a Tenant for Life plants Hops, and dies before Severance, he in Reverſion ſhall not have them, but the Executors of Tenant for Life. *Cro. Car.* 515. If Tenant for Years, if he ſo long live, ſow the Ground, and die before Severance; the Executor of the Leſſee ſhall have the Corn: And where Leſſee for Life leaſes for Years, if the Leſſee for Years ſow the Land, and after Leſſee for Life dies before Severance, the Executor of Leſſee for Years ſhall have the *Emblements.* 2 *Danv. Abr.* 765. But if Tenant for Life ſows his Lands with Corn, and afterwards grants over all his Eſtate and Right to another; if the Grantee dies before Severance, it is ſaid his Executors ſhall not have the Corn, but he in the Reverſion. *Cro. Eliz.* 464. If Tenant for Years ſow Ground, and before the Corn is ſevered, his Term which is certain expires; the Leſſor or he in Reverſion ſhall have the *Emblements*; but he muſt firſt enter on the Lands. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 511. A Leſſee for Life or Years ſows the Land, and after ſurrenders, *&c.* before Severance, the Leſſor ſhall have the Corn. 2 *Danv.* 764. If there be Leſſee for Years upon Condition that if he commit Waſte, *&c.* his Eſtate ſhall ceaſe; if he ſows the Ground with Corn, and after doth Waſte, the Leſſor ſhall have the Corn. *Co. Lit.* 55. And where a Lord enters on his Tenant for a Forfeiture, he ſhall have the Corn on the Ground. 4 *Rep.* 21. Where a Feme Copyholder for her Widowhood ſows the Land, and before Severance takes Husband, ſo that her Eſtate is determined, the Lord ſhall have the *Emblements* 1 *Lill.* 511. Though if ſuch a Feme Copyholder *durante viduitate*, leaſes for one Year according to Cuſtom, and the Leſſee ſows the Land, and afterwards the Copyholder takes Husband, the Leſſee ſhall have the Corn. 2 *Danv.* 764. If a Feme Sole having Lands for Life, *&c.* ſows the Land, and then marries, if the Husband die before Severance, the Feme ſhall have the Corn, and not the Husband's Executors. *Ibid.* 765. If a Husband hold Lands for Life in Right of his Wife, and ſow the Land, and after ſhe dies before Severance, he ſhall have the *Emblements.*

Dyer 316. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 701. And where the Wife hath an Eſtate for Years, Life, or in Fee, and the Husband ſows the Land and dieth, his Executors ſhall have the Corn. 1 *Nelſ.* 702. But if the Husband and Wife are Jointenants, tho' the Husband ſow the Land with Corn, and dies before Ripe, the Wife and not his Executor ſhall have the Corn, ſhe being the ſurviving Jointenant. *Co. Lit.* 199. When a Widow is endowed of Lands ſown, ſhe ſhall have the *Emblements*, and not the Heir. 2 *Inſt.* 81. A Tenant in Dower may diſpoſe of Corn ſown on the Ground; or it may go to her Executors, if ſhe die before Severance. *Stat.* 20 *Hen.* 3. 2 *Inſt.* 80, 81. And if a Parſon ſows his Glebe and dies, his Executors ſhall have the Corn: Likewiſe ſuch Parſon may by Will diſpoſe thereof. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 655. *Stat.* 28 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 11. If Tenant by Statute-Merchant ſows the Land, and before Severance a caſual Profit happens, by which he is ſatisfied, yet he ſhall have the Corn. *Co. Lit.* 55. Where Lands ſown are delivered in Execution upon an Extent, the Perſon to whom delivered ſhall have the Corn on the Ground. 2 *Leon.* 54. And Judgment was given againſt a Perſon, and then he ſowed the Land, and brought a Writ of Error to reverſe the Judgment; but it was affirmed; and adjudged that the Recoveror ſhould have the Corn. 2 *Bulſt.* 213. If a Diſſeiſor ſows the Land, and afterwards cuts the Corn, but before 'tis carried away, the Diſſeiſee enters; the Diſſeiſee ſhall have the Corn. *Dyer* 31. 11 *Rep.* 52. If a Perſon ſeiſed in Fee of Land dies, having a Daughter and his Wife *Priviment enſient* with a Son; and the Daughter enters and ſows the Land, and before Severance of the Corn the Son is born; in this Caſe the Daughter ſhall have the Corn, her Eſtate being lawful and defeated by the Act of God; and it is for the publick Good that the Land ſhould be ſowed. *Co. Lit.* 55. A Man ſeiſed in Fee ſows Land, and then deviſes the Land by Will, and dies before Severance; the Deviſee ſhall have the Corn, and not the Deviſor's Executors. *Winch.* 52. *Cro. El.* 61. Where a Perſon deviſes his Land ſown, and ſays nothing of the Corn, the Corn ſhall go with the Land to the Deviſee: And when a Man ſeiſed of Land, ſows it and dies without Will, it goes to the Executor, and not the Heir. 1 *Lill.* 512. A Deviſee for Life dies, he in Remainder ſhall have the *Emblements* with the Land. *Hob.* 132. Tenant in Fee ſows the Land, and deviſes it to *A.* for Life, Remainder to *B.* for Life, and dies; *A.* dies before Severance, *B.* in Remainder ſhall have the Corn, and not the Executor of the firſt Tenant for Life. *Cro. Eliz.* 61, 464. Where there is a Right to *Emblements*, Ingreſs, Egreſs and Regreſs are allowed by Law to enter, cut and carry them away, when the Eſtate is determined, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 56.

Emblers de Gentz, (*Fr.*) A Stealing from the People: The Word occurs in our old Rolls of Parliament. —— Whereas divers Murders, *Emblers des Gentz*, and Robberies are committed, *&c.* *Rot. Parl.* 21 *Ed.* 3. *n.* 62.

Embracero, (Fr. *Embraſour*) Is he that when a Matter is in Trial between Party and Party, comes to the Bar with one of the Parties, having received ſome Reward ſo to do, and ſpeaks in the Caſe; or privately labours the Jury, or ſtands in Court to ſurvey or overlook them, whereby they are awed or influenced, or put in Fear or Doubt of the Matter. *Stat.* 19 *H.* 7. *cap.* 13. And the Penalty of this Offence is 20 *l.* and Impriſonment, at the Diſcretion of the Juſtices, by the ſaid Statute: Alſo a Perſon may be puniſhed by Fine, *&c.* on Indictment at Common Law, as well as by Action on the Statute. *Com. Law Com. Plac'd* 186. But Lawyers and Attornies, *&c.* may ſpeak in the Caſe for their Clients, and not be *Embraceors*: Alſo the Plaintiff may labour the Jurors to appear in his own Cauſe; but a Stranger muſt not do it: For the bare Writing of a Letter to a Perſon, or parol Requeſt for a Juror to appear, not by the Party himſelf, hath been held within the Statutes againſt Embracery and Maintenance. 1 *Inſt.* 369. *Hob.* 294. 1 *Saund.* 301. And if the Party himſelf inſtruct a Juror, or promiſe any Reward for his Appearance, then the Party is likewiſe an *Embraceor*: And a Juror may be Guilty of Embracery, where he by indirect Practices gets himſelf ſworn on the *Tales*, to ſerve on one Side. 1 *Lill.* 513. There are divers Statutes relating to this Offence and *Maintenance*, as 5 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 10. 34 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 8. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 9, *&c.*

Embracery, Is the Act or Offence of *Embraceors*: And to attempt to influence a Jury, or any way incline them to be more favourable to the one Side than the other, by Promiſſes, Threatnings, Money, Treats, *&c.* whether the Jurors on whom any ſuch Attempt is made, give any Verdict or no, or whether the Verdict paſs on his Side or not; this is *Embracery*. 1 Inſt. 369. Noy's Rep. 102.

Embring Days, (From *Ember*, *Cineres*) So called either becauſe our Anceſtors, when they *faſted* ſat in Aſhes, or ſtrewed them on their Heads, are thoſe which the ancient Fathers called *Quatuor Tempora jejunii*, and are of great Antiquity in the Church: They are obſerved on *Wedneſday*, *Friday* and *Saturday* next after *Quadrageſima Sunday*, (or the firſt *Sunday* in *Lent*) after *Whitſunday*, *Holyrood-day* in *September*, and St. *Lucy's Day* about the Middle of *December*. Theſe Days are mentioned by *Briton*, *cap.* 53. and other Writers; and particularly in the Stat. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 19. And are ſtill kept with great outward Zeal by the *Roman* Catholicks: Our Almanacks call them the *Ember Weeks*.

Emendals, (*Emenda*) Is an old Word ſtill made Uſe of in the Accounts of the Society of the *Inner Temple*; where ſo much in *Emendals* at the Foot of an Account, on the Balance thereof, ſignifies ſo much Money in the Bank or Stock of the Houſes, for Reparation of Loſſes or other emergent Occaſions: *Quod in Reſtaurationem Damni tribuitur.* Spelm.

Emendare, *Emendam ſolvere*, to make *Amends* for any Crime, or Treſpaſs committed. *Leg. Edw. Confeſſ. cap.* 35. Hence a capital Crime, not to be atton'd by Fine, was ſaid to be *inemendabile.* Leg. Canut. p. 2.

Emendatio, Hath been uſed for the Power of *Amending* and Correcting Abuſes, according to ſtated Rules and Meaſures: As *Emendati Panni*, the Power of looking to the Aſſiſe of Cloth, that it be of juſt Meaſure; *Emendatio Panis & Cerviſiæ*, the Aſſiſing of Bread and Beer, *&c.* a Privilege granted to Lords of Manors, and executed by their Officers appointed in the Court-Leet, *&c.* *Ad nos ſpectat* Emendatio *Panni & Panis & Cerviſiæ, & quicquid Regis eſt, Excepto murdredo & Latrocinio, &c.* —— Paroch. Antiq. 196.

Empanel A Jury. *Ponere in Aſſiſis & Juratis, &c.* See *Impanel.*

Emperor, (*Imperator*) The higheſt Ruler of large Kingdoms and Territories, a Title anciently given to renowned and victorious Generals of Armies, who acquired great Power and Dominion. And this Title, is not only given to the *Emperor* of *Germany*, as *Emperor of the Romans*; but was formerly belonging to the *Kings* of *England*, as appears by a Charter of King *Edgar*, *viz.* *Ego* Edgarus Anglorum Baſileus, *omniumque Regum Inſularum Oceani quæ Britanniam circumjacent*, &c. Imperator & *Dominus*.

Encænia, (From *Encæniare* to begin a Thing) Is applied to the Dedication of Churches; which was always on a *Sunday*. Blount.

Encheſon, A *French* Word uſed in our Law Books and Statutes, ſignifying as much as Occaſion, or the Cauſe or Reaſon wherefore any Thing is done. *Stat.* 5 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3.

Endeavour. Where one who has the Uſe of his Reaſon, *endeavours* to commit a Felony, &c. he ſhall be puniſhed by our Laws, but not to that Degree as if he had actually committed it: As if a Man aſſault another on the Highway, in order to a Robbery, but take Nothing from him, this is not puniſhed as Felony, becauſe the Felony was not accompliſhed; tho' as a Miſdemeanor, it is liable to Fine and Impriſonment. 3 *Inſt.* 68, 69, 161. 11 *Rep.* 98. Vide *Intendment*.

Endowment, Signifies the Beſtowing or Aſſuring of *Dower* on a Woman: But it is ſometimes uſed metaphorically for the Settling a Proviſion upon a Parſon, on Building of a *Church* or Chapel; and the Severing a ſufficient Portion of Tithes, &c. for a Vicar, towards his perpetual Maintenance, when the Benefice is appropriated. *Stat.* 15 *R.* 2. *c.* 6. 4 *H.* 4. *c.* 12.

Enemy, (*Inimicus*) Is properly an Alien or Foreigner, who in a publick Capacity and hoſtile Manner, invades any Kingdom or Country; and whether ſuch Perſons come hither by themſelves, or in Company with *Engliſh* Traitors, they cannot be puniſhed as Traitors, but ſhall be dealt with by martial Law. *H. P. C.* 10. 15. 1 *Hawk.* 35. But the Subjects of a Foreign Prince, coming into *England*, and living under the Protection of the King, if they take up Arms, &c. againſt the Government, they may be puniſhed as Traitors, not as alien Enemies. 1 *Hawk. ibid.* Perſons may bear Arms, notwithſtanding the Stat. 2 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3. againſt going or riding arm'd, to defend themſelves againſt Enemies. *Cromp.* 64. If a Priſoner be reſcued by Enemies, the Gaoler is not Guilty of an Eſcape; as he would have been if Subjects had made the Reſcue, when he might have a legal Remedy againſt them. 2 *Hawk.* 130. Adhering to and Succouring the King's Enemies. See *Treaſon*.

Enfranchiſe, (Fr. *Enfranchir*) To make Free, or incorporate a Man in any Society, &c. It is alſo uſed where one is made a free *Denizen*, which is a Kind of Incorporation in the *Commonwealth*.

Enfranchiſement, (Fr. from *Franchiſe*, i. e. *Libertas*) Is when a Perſon is incorporated into any Society or Body Politick, and ſignifies the Act of Incorporating. He that by Charter is made a *Denizen* or Freeman of *England*, is ſaid to be *enfranchiſed*, and let into the general Liberties of the Subjects of the Kingdom: And he who is made a Citizen of *London*, or other City, or free Burgeſs of any Town Corporate, as he is made Partaker of thoſe Liberties that appertain to the Corporation, is in the common Senſe of the Word a Perſon *enfranchiſed*. So a Villain was *enfranchiſed*, when he was made Free by his Lord, and rendered capable of the Benefits belonging to Freemen. And when a Man is *enfranchiſed* into the Freedom of any City or Borough, he hath a Freehold in his Freedom during Life; and may not for endeavouring any Thing only againſt the Corporation, loſe and forfeit the ſame. 11 *Rep.* 91.

Englecery or **Engleſchire**, (*Engleceriâ*) Is an old Word ſignifying the being an *Engliſhman*. When *Canutus* the *Dane* came to be King of *England*, he at the Requeſt of the Nobility ſent back his Army into *Denmark*, but kept ſome *Danes* behind to be a Guard to his Perſon; and he made a Law for the Preſervation of his *Danes*, who were often privately made away by the *Engliſh*) that if an *Engliſhman* killed a *Dane*, he ſhould be tried for the Murder; or if he eſcaped, the Town or Hundred where the Fact was done was to be amerced ſixty-ſix Marks to the King: So that after this Law whenever a Murder was committed, it was neceſſary to prove the Party ſlain to be an *Engliſhman*, that the Town might be exempted from the Amercement; which Proof was called *Englecery* or *Engleſchire*: And whereas if a Perſon were privily ſlain, he was in ancient Time accounted *Francigena*, which Word comprehended every Alien, eſpecially the *Danes*; It was therefore, that where any Perſon was murdered, he ſhould be adjudged *Francigena*, unleſs *Englecery* were proved, and that it was made manifeſt he was an *Engliſhman*. The Manner of Proving the Perſon killed to be an *Engliſhman*, was by two Witneſſes who knew the Father and Mother, before the Coroner, &c. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *c.* 15. *Fleta*, *lib.* 1. *c.* 30. 7 *Rep.* 16. This *Englecery*, by Reaſon of the great Abuſes and Trouble that afterwards were perceived to grow by it, was utterly taken away by Stat. 14 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 4.

Enhance, To raiſe the Price of Goods or Merchandize. See *Foreſtaller*.

Enpleet, Was anciently uſed for *Implead*. —— They may *enpleet* and be *enpleeted* in all Courts. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *f.* 412.

Entail, (Fr. *Entaille*, i. e. *Inciſus*) Is Fee entailed, *viz.* abridged, limited, and tied to certain Conditions, at the Will of the Donor; where Lands are given to, or ſettled on others. See *Fee* and *Tail*.

Enterpleder, (Fr. *Enterplaider*, Lat. *Interplacitare*) Signifies to diſcuſs or try a Point incidentally happening as it were between, before the principal Cauſe can be determined. And *Enterpleder* is allowed that the Defendant may not be charged to two ſeverally, where no Default is in him: As if one brings Detinue againſt the Defendant upon a Bailment of Goods, and another againſt him upon a Trover, there ſhall be *Enterpleder*, to aſcertain who hath Right to his Action. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 779. If two bring ſeveral Detinues againſt *A. B.* for the ſame Thing, and the Defendant acknowledges the Action of one of them, without a Prayer of *Enterpleader*, they ſhall not interplead on the Requeſt of the other; for the *Enterpleader* is given for the Security of the Defendant, that he may not be twice charged, and he hath waved that Benefit. 18 *Ed.* 3. 22. If one brings Detinue againſt *B.* and counts upon a Delivery to redeliver to him, and another brings Detinue againſt him alſo, and counts ſo likewiſe; if here be not any Privity of Bailment between them, yet they ſhall *enterplead*, to avoid the double

ble Charge of the Defendant; and alſo becauſe the Court cannot know to whom to deliver the Thing detained if both ſhould recover. *Br. Enterplead.* 3. And upon ſuch ſeveral Detinues, if the Defendant ſays that he found it, and traverſes the Bailment, they ſhall *enterplead*; for then he is chargeable as well to the one as the other: So if he ſays that they delivered it jointly, *abſque hoc* that they delivered it as they have counted: But it is otherwiſe if the Defendant doth not traverſe the Bailment, becauſe if there was a Bailment, he is chargeable only to the Bailor, and may plead in Bar againſt the others. 2 *Danv.* 782. Where two bring ſeveral Detinues for one Thing, and the Defendant prays that they may *enterplead*, and delivers the Thing to the Court, and before the Award of the *Enterpleader*, one diſcontinues his Suit, the other ſhall not have Judgment; but if he diſcontinue his Suit after the *Enterpleader* awarded, the other may have Judgment. 11 *Hen.* 6. 19. If a Recovery be had upon an *Enterpleader*, Judgment ſhall be given to recover the Thing demanded againſt the Defendant; and not againſt the Garniſhee, in caſe of Garniſhment, &c. 2 *Danv.* 783. When two have *enterpleaded* in Detinue, he that recovers ſhall recover Damage againſt the other. *Br. Damag.* 68. There was formerly *Enterpleader* relating to Delivery of Lands by the King, to the right Heir, where two Perſons out of Wardſhip were found Heirs, &c. 7 *Rep.* 45. *Staundf. Prer. cap.* 19. *Bro.* Tit. *Enterpled.* And anciently the Head *Enterpleader* made a great Title in the Law.

Entiertie, (From the Fr. *Entierete*, Entireneſs) Is a Contradiſtinction in our Books to Moiety, denoting the Whole: And a Bond, Damages, &c. are ſaid to be *entire*, when they cannot be divided or apportioned.

Entire Tenancy, Contrary to *ſeveral Tenancy*, and ſignifying a ſole Poſſeſſion in one Man; whereas the other ſignifies a joint or common Poſſeſſion in more. *Brook.*

Entry, (*Ingreſſus*, Fr. *Entree*, i. e. *Introitus*) Signifies the Taking Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements, where a Man hath Title of *Entry*: And it is alſo uſed for a *Writ of Poſſeſſion.* Theſe *Writs of Entry* concern the Right of Property, and are of divers Kinds, diſtinguiſhed into four Degrees, according to which the Writs are varied. The firſt Degree is a Writ of *Entry ſur Diſſeiſin*, that lieth for the Diſſeiſee againſt a Diſſeiſor, upon a Diſſeiſin done by himſelf; and this is called a Writ of *Entry* in the Nature of an Aſſiſe. Second, A Writ of *Entry ſur Diſſeiſin in le per*, for the Heir by Diſcent, who is ſaid to be in the *Per* as he comes in by his Anceſtor; and ſo it is if a Diſſeiſor make a Feoffment in Fee, Gift in Tail, &c. the Feoffee and Donee are in the *Per* by the Diſſeiſor. Third, A Writ of *Entry ſur Diſſeiſin in le Per & Cui*, where the Feoffee of a Diſſeiſor maketh a Feoffment over to another, when the Diſſeiſee ſhall have a Writ of *Entry ſur Diſſeiſin*, &c. of the Lands in which ſuch other had no Right of *Entry*, but by the Feoffee of the Diſſeiſor to whom the Diſſeiſor demiſed the ſame, who unjuſtly and without Judgment diſſeiſed the Demandant. Fourth, A Writ of *Entry ſur Diſſeiſin in le Poſt*, which lieth when after a Diſſeiſin the Land is removed from Hand to Hand beyond the Degrees, in caſe of a more remote Seiſin, whereunto the other three Degrees do not extend. 1 *Inſt.* 238. In theſe four Degrees are comprehended generally all Manner of Writs of *Entry*. And the Writ of *Entry in le Poſt* is ſo called, becauſe the Words of the Writ are, *Poſt Diſſeiſinam quam* B. *injuſte & ſine Judicio fecit*, &c. *Briton* obſerves that the Words *In le Per*, *In le Per & Cui*, and *In le Poſt*, ſignify nothing but divers Forms of this Writ, applied to the Caſe whereupon it is brought; and each Form taking its Name from the Words contained in the Writ. *F. N. B.* 193. But if any Writ of *Entry* be conceived out of the right Cauſe, ſo that one Form is brought for another, it is abatable. A Writ of *Entry* in the *Per* and *Cui* ſhall be maintained againſt none, but where the Tenant is in by Purchaſe or Diſcent; for if the Alienation or Diſcent be put out of the Degree, upon which no Writ may be made in the *Per* and *Cui*, then it ſhall be made in the *Poſt. Terms de Ley* 299. And there are five Things which put the Writ of *Entry* out of the *Degrees*, *viz.* Intruſion; Diſſeiſin upon Diſſeiſin; Succeſſion where the Diſſeiſor was a Perſon of Religion, and his Succeſſor enters; Judgment, when a Perſon hath had Judgment to recover againſt the Diſſeiſor; and Eſcheat, on the Diſſeiſor's Dying without Heir, or committing Felony, &c. on which the Lord enters, &c. In all theſe Caſes, the Diſſeiſee or his Heir, ſhall not have a Writ of *Entry* within the Degrees of the *Per*, but in the *Poſt*; becauſe they are not in by Diſcent, or Purchaſe. *Ibid.* Degrees as to *Entries* are of two Sorts, either by Act in Law, as in Caſe of a Diſcent; or by Act of the Party, by lawful Conveyance; and by the Common Law, if the Lands were conveyed out of the Degrees, the Demandant was driven to his *Writ of Right*, in Reſpect of ſuch long Poſſeſſion, and ſo many Alterations in different Hands; wherefore by the Statute of *Marlbridge*, 52 *H.* 3. *cap.* 29. the Writ of *Entry in le Poſt* is given. But no Eſtate gain'd by Wrong doth make a Degree; ſo that Abatement, Intruſion, &c. work not a Degree; nor doth every Change by unlawful Title, or an Eſtate of Tenant by the Curteſy, by Judgment, &c. or of any others that come in the *Poſt*; though a Tenancy in Dower by Aſſignment of the Heir doth work a Degree, becauſe ſhe is in by her Husband; and ſo doth not Aſſignment of Dower by a Diſſeiſor, by Reaſon ſhe is in the *Poſt.* 1 *Inſt.* 239. *Entry on Lands* is taken away by Diſcent on Diſſeiſins, or Diſcontinuance, &c. But a Diſcent ſhall not take away the *Entry* of Leſſee for Years, nor of Tenant by Elegit, &c. who have but a Chattel, and no Freehold; otherwiſe it is of an Eſtate for Life, or any higher Eſtate. 1 *Inſt.* 249. Where a Diſſeiſor dieth ſeiſed, and the Law caſteth the Lands upon his Heir; this is a Diſcent which tolls an *Entry* at Common Law: By Statute, it is only where the Diſſeiſor had peaceable Poſſeſſion five Years; for if he had not Poſſeſſion peaceably during that Time, the Diſcent to his Heir ſhall not take away an *Entry.* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 33. If a Diſſeiſor leaſes for Years, and dies ſeiſed of the Reverſion, the *Entry* of the Diſſeiſee is taken away, becauſe he died ſeiſed of the Fee and Freehold: But if he had leaſed for Life, &c. the *Entry* of the Diſſeiſee would not be taken away. 1 *Inſt.* 239. Where the Diſſeiſor of an Infant dies ſeiſed, and after the Infant comes of Age, and the Heir of the Diſſeiſor dies before *Entry*; though he died not ſeiſed of an actual Seiſin, but a Seiſin in Law; yet his Dying ſeiſed takes away the *Entry* of the Diſſeiſee.

seiſee. *Ibid.* If a Diſſeiſor makes a Feoffment upon Condition, and the Feoffee dies ſeiſed, and the Feoffor enters upon the Heir for the Breach of the Condition, the Diſſeiſee may enter upon him; for by the *Entry* of the Diſſeiſor, the Diſcent is utterly defeated. *Lit. Sect.* 409. The Title of *Entry* in a Feoffor, *&c.* that hath but a Condition, cannot be taken away by any Diſcent, becauſe he has no Remedy by Action to recover the Land; ſo that if a Diſcent ſhould take away his *Entry*, it would bar him of his Right for ever: And the Condition remains, and cannot be deveſted and put out of Poſſeſſion, as Lands, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 240. If a Man recovers Land, and after a Stranger to the Recovery dies ſeiſed, this ſhall not take away the *Entry* of the Recoveror; as it was but a Title. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 561. But where a Perſon recovers againſt another, and enters and ſues Execution, and after the Recoveree diſſeiſes him, and dies ſeiſed; this Diſcent ſhall take away the *Entry* of the Recoveror, for the Recovery was executed. *Ibid.* If after Recovery againſt Tenant for Life, he dies, and he in Remainder enters before Execution, and dies ſeiſed, the *Entry* of the Recoveror is not taken away. 1 *Inſt.* 238. If a Man is diſſeiſed of Land whereunto a Common is appendant, the Diſſeiſee cannot uſe the Common till he enters on the Land to which the Common is appendant; for if the Diſſeiſee might enter, ſo might the Diſſeiſor, which would be a double Charge on the Common: But if a Perſon be diſſeiſed of a Manor, to which an Advowſon is appendant, he may preſent to the Advowſon before *Entry* on the Manor. 1 *Inſt.* 122. A Diſſeiſee enters into the Land, and continues therein with the Diſſeiſor, and manures it with him, claiming nothing of his firſt Eſtate; or if the Diſſeiſee enters, and takes the Profits as Leſſee, *&c.* of the Diſſeiſor, 'tis ſaid theſe will be an *Entry* that will reduce the firſt Eſtate. 2 *Danv.* 790. And if the Diſſeiſee commands a Stranger to put in the Cattle of ſuch Stranger in the Land to feed there; this is an *Entry* in Law on the Land. 1 *Inſt.* 245. And if a Perſon enters by Command of him who hath Title, he by Virtue thereof may gain a Title to himſelf. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 705. Where *Entry* may be made into Land, or any Thing, it ſhall not be in the Party before *Entry:* If *Entry* cannot be made, but only Claim, then it ſhall be in him by Claim; and when neither *Entry* nor Claim can be made, it ſhall be in him by Act of Law. 1 *Plowd.* 133. In caſe the Poſſeſſion of Land is in no Man, but the Freehold in Law is in the Heir that enters, his general *Entry* into one Part reduces all into his actual Poſſeſſion: But if an *Entry* is to deveſt an Eſtate, a general *Entry* into Parcel, is good only for that Part. 1 *Inſt.* 15. If a Man diſſeiſe me of one Acre at one Time, and another Acre at another Time in the ſame County, my *Entry* into one of them in the Name of both is good: Though it will not be good, if the Diſſeiſin be by two ſeveral Perſons, or if the Acres lie in ſeveral Counties, when there ought to be ſeveral *Entries* and Actions. 1 *Inſt.* 252. If he who hath Right of *Entry* into a Freehold, enters into Part of it, it ſhall be adjudged an *Entry* into all poſſeſſed by one Tenant; but if there be ſeveral Tenants poſſeſſed of the Freehold, there muſt be ſeveral *Entries* on the ſeveral Tenants. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 515, 516. Special *Entry* into a Houſe with which Lands are occupied, claiming the Whole, is a good *Entry* as to the whole Houſe and Lands *Ibid.* If a Husband enters to the Uſe of his Wife; or a Man enters to the Uſe of an Infant, or any other, where the *Entry* is lawful; this ſettles the Poſſeſſion before Agreement of the Parties: But it is otherwiſe where a Perſon enters to the Uſe of one whoſe *Entry* is not lawful; for this veſts nothing in him till Agreement, and then he ſhall be a Diſſeiſor. 2 *Danv.* 787. If two Jointenants are diſſeiſed, and the Diſſeiſor aliens, and one Jointenant enters upon the Alienee to the Uſe of both; this ſettles the Freehold in both of them. *Ibid.* 788. But if one Coparcener, *&c.* enters ſpecially claiming the whole Land, ſhe gains the Part of the Companion by Abatement; and it ſhall not ſettle any Poſſeſſion in the other. 1 *Inſt.* 243. The Heir is to enter into Lands deſcended to him, to entitle him to the Profits. 1 *Inſt.* 214. If a younger Son enters on Lands in Fee, where the eldeſt Son dies having Iſſue; tho' many Diſcents are caſt in his Line, yet the Heirs of the eldeſt Son may make an *Entry* on the Lands; but if the youngeſt Son convey away the Lands in Fee, and the Feoffee dies ſeiſed, they may not enter; nor may they enter where the youngeſt Son diſſeiſes the Eldeſt, and dies ſeiſed. 1 *Inſt.* 237, 244. *Lit. Sect.* 397. Where Tenant in Tail hath Iſſue two Sons, and the Eldeſt dies, leaving his Wife *previment enſient* of a Son, and the younger Brother enters, and then the Wife of the Eldeſt is delivered of a Son, he may enter upon the younger Brother. 2 *Danv.* 557. If a Baſtard being the eldeſt Son, enters on Lands, and enjoys it during his Life; his *Entry* and Dying ſeiſed may make a Title to his Heir againſt the lawful Children. 1 *Inſt. Ibid.* An Eſtate of Freehold will not ceaſe, without *Entry* or Claim: Alſo a Remainder of an Eſtate of Freehold cannot ceaſe without *Entry*, &c. no more than an Eſtate of Freehold in Poſſeſſion. *Cro. El.* 360. A Right of *Entry* preſerves a Contingent Remainder. 2 *Lev.* 35. And a Grantee of a Reverſion may enter for a Condition broken. *Plow.* 176. Where a Perſon will take Advantage of a Condition, he muſt either enter, or make a Claim: And for Condition broken, there muſt be actual *Entry*, to bring Ejectment for Recovery of the Eſtate; but where a Man is entitled to enter by Diſcent, or for Nonpayment of Money due on a Mortgage, *&c. Entry* and Ouſter confeſſed in the Rule in Ejectment, without actual *Entry*, is ſufficient to make the Leaſe to entitle the Action. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 516. When a Man hath Title to Land, and is out of Poſſeſſion, he cannot make a Leaſe of it to a Tenant, but by Entring and Sealing the Leaſe on the Land; or empowering others by Letter of Attorney to do it. *Daliſ. Rep.* 81. A Leſſee muſt enter into Lands demiſed to him; and though the Leſſor dies before the Leſſee enters, yet he may enter: Alſo if the Leſſee dies before *Entry*, his Executors or Adminiſtrators may enter. The Leſſee may aſſign over his Term before *Entry*, having *Intereſſe termini*; but he may not take a Releaſe to enlarge his Eſtate, or bring Treſpaſs, *&c.* till actual *Entry*. Though if there be Words *Bargain and Sell* in a Leaſe, *&c.* for Conſideration of Money, the Leſſee or Bargainee is in Poſſeſſion on Executing the Deed, to bring Treſpaſs, make a Releaſe, *&c. Lit.* 59, 454. 1 *Inſt.* 46, 57, 270. If Tenant for Years holds over his Term, he is Tenant at Sufferance till the *Entry* of the Leſſor. Where a Leſſor enters on his

Leſſee

Leſſee for Years, the Rent is ſuſpended. 1 *Leon.* 110. And the Tenant is to continue in Poſſeſſion of the whole Land, till the Rent become due. *Style* 243. But without *Entry* and Expulſion, the Leſſee is not diſcharged of his Rent to the Leſſor; unleſs it be where the Leſſor is attainted of Treaſon, &c. that the Rent is to be paid to the King, who is in Poſſeſſion without *Entry*. *Sid.* 399. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 706. A bare *Entry* on another, without an Expulſion, makes only a Seiſin; ſo that the Law will adjudge him in Poſſeſſion who hath the Right. 3 *Salk.* 135. If a Perſon who hath Title of *Entry*, finds an Houſe open with no Body in it, and enters into it, and keeps Poſſeſſion; this is no forcible *Entry*: *Contra* if any Body is in it. *Common Law Com. Plac'd*, 186. Where a Perſon is in a Houſe with Goods, &c. the Houſe may be entered when the Doors are open, to make Execution. *Cro. Eliz.* 759. But it muſt be averred that the Goods were in the Houſe. *Lutw.* 1434, 1428. And a Man cannot enter into a Houſe, the Doors being open, to demand a Debt, unleſs he aver that the Debtor is within the Houſe at the ſame Time. *Cro. El.* 876. *Entry* may be made on a Tenant where Rent is in arrear, to take a Diſtreſs, &c. In Order to regain Poſſeſſion of Lands by *Entry*, &c. the Manner of *Entry* is thus: If it be a Houſe, and the Door is open, you go into it, and ſay theſe Words. —— *I do here enter, and take Poſſeſſion of this Houſe:* But if the Door be ſhut, then ſet your Foot on the Groundſel, or againſt the Door, and ſay the before Words: And if it be Land, then go upon the Land, and ſay, *I here enter and take Poſſeſſion of this Land*, &c. If another do it for you, he muſt ſay, *I do here enter*, &c. *to the Uſe of* A. B. And it is neceſſary to make it before Witneſſes, and that a *Memorandum* be made of it. *Lit.* 385. 1 *Inſt.* 237, 238. In Actions for Recovery of Lands, &c. *Entry* is to be made within twenty Years after the Title accrued. *Stat.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 16. But where a Fine of Lands is paſſed, the *Entry* is to be in five Years. 1 *R.* 3. 4 *Hen.* 7. Alſo an Action is to be commenced in one Year after the *Entry*. 4 & 5 *Ann. Demand* how made of Rent, &c. to entitle *Entry*, ſee *Demand*. See alſo *Claim*.

Entry ad Communem Legem, Is the Writ of *Entry* which lies where Tenant for Term of Life, or for Term of another's Life, or by the Curteſy, &c. aliens and dies, when he in the Reverſion ſhall have this Writ againſt whomſoever is in Poſſeſſion of the Land. *New. Nat. Br.* 461.

Entry ad terminum qui præterit, A Writ of *Entry* brought againſt a Tenant for Years, who holdeth over his Term, and thereby keeps out the Leſſor: And if the Husband and Wife leaſe the Wife's Land for Years, and the Husband dieth, and the Termor holds over his Term, the Wife may have a Writ of *Entry ad terminum qui præteriit*, &c. but ſhe muſt count that ſhe and her Husband leaſed the Land, &c. Alſo the Grantee in Reverſion may have this Writ againſt the Leſſee, or his Aſſignee, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 447, 448.

Entry in caſu conſimili, Is a Writ that lies where Tenant for Life, or Tenant by the Curteſy, aliens in Fee, &c. he in Reverſion ſhall have this Writ, by Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 24. See *Caſu Conſimili.*

Entry in caſu Proviſo, Lies where Tenant in Dower aliens in Fee, or for Term of Life, or of another's Life; then he in the Reverſion ſhall have this Writ, provided by the Stat. of *Glouc.* 6 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 7. By which Statute it is enacted, That if a Woman alien her Dower in Fee, or for Life, the next Heir, &c. ſhall recover by Writ of *Entry*. And the Writ may be brought againſt the Tenant of the Freehold of the Land, on ſuch Alienation, during the Life of the Tenant in Dower, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 456. Theſe Writs of *Entry* may be all brought either in the *Per*, or in the *Cui* or *Poſt*.

Entry ſine aſſenſu Capitali, Is a Writ of *Entry* that lieth where a Biſhop, Abbot, &c. aliens Lands or Tenements of the Church, without the *Aſſent* of the *Chapter* or Convent. *F. N. B.* 195.

Enure, Signifies in the Law to take Place, or be available; and is as much as *effectum*: As for Example; A Releaſe made to Tenant for Life ſhall *enure*, and be of Force and Effect to him in the Reverſion. *Litt.*

Eodorbrice, (From the Sax. *Eodor*, a Hedge, and *Brice*, *ruptura*) Hath been uſed for Hedge-breaking: In which Senſe it is mentioned in the Laws of K. *Alfred*, *cap.* 45.

Eorle, Sax. for *Earl*, &c. though made Uſe of by the *Danes* for *Baron*. See *Earl.*

Epimenia, A Word ſignifying Expences or Gifts. *Blount.*

Epiſcopalia, Synodals, or other cuſtomary Payments from the Clergy to their *Biſhop* or Dioceſan: Which were formerly collected by the rural Deans, and by them tranſmitted to the Biſhop. —— Epiſcopalia *reddat, vel reddere faciat de Eccleſiis Decanatus ſui*, &c. *Mon. Angl. tom.* 3. *p.* 61. Theſe cuſtomary Payments have been otherwiſe called *Onus Epiſcopale*; and were remitted by ſpecial Privilege to free Churches and Chapels of the King's Foundation, which were exempt from Epiſcopal Juriſdiction. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Eques Auratus, (*Lat.*) Is taken for a *Knight*; becauſe anciently none but Knights were allowed to beautify and gild their Armour with *Gold*: But this Word is rather uſed by the *Heralds* than Lawyers; for *Eques Auratus* is not a Word in our Law for Knight, but *Miles*, and formerly *Chevalier*. 4 Inſt. 5.

Equilocus, An Equal; it is mentioned in *Simeon Dunelm. Anno* 882.

Equity, (*Equitas, quaſi Æqualitas*) Is defined to be a Correction, or Qualification, of the Law generally made in that Part wherein it faileth, or is too ſevere. And likewiſe ſignifies the Extenſion of the Words of the Law to Caſes unexpreſſed, yet having the ſame Reaſon; ſo that where one Thing is enacted by Statute, all other Things are enacted that are of the like Degree: For Example; The Statute of *Glouc.* gives Action of Waſte againſt him that holds Lands for Life or Years; and by the Equity thereof, a Man ſhall have Action of Waſte againſt a Tenant that holds but for one Year, or Half-year, which is without the Words of the Act, but within the Meaning of it; and the Words that enact the one, by *Equity* enact the other. *Terms de Ley* 303, 304. So that *Equity* is of two Kinds; the one doth abridge and take from the Letter of the Law, and the other inlarge and add thereto. *Equitas eſt perfecta quædam Ratio, quæ Jus ſcriptum Interpretatur & Emendat.* 1 *Inſt.* 24. And Statutes may be conſtrued according to *Equity*; eſpecially where they give Remedy for Wrong, or are for Expedition of Juſtice, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 24, 54, 76.

76. 2 *Inſt.* 106, 107, &c. *Equity* ſeems to be the Interpoſing *Law of Reaſon*, exerciſed by the *Lord Chancellor* in extraordinary Matters, to do *equal Juſtice*, and by ſupplying the Defects of the Law, give Remedy in all Caſes.

Equity of Redemption, on *Mortgages*. If where Money is due on a Mortgage, the Mortgagee is deſirous to bar the *Equity of Redemption*, he may oblige the Mortgagor either to pay the Money, or be foreclоſed of his *Equity*; which is done by Proceedings in the Court of Chancery. But the Chancery cannot ſhorten the Time of Payment of the Mortgage Money, where it is limited by expreſs Covenant; tho' it may lengthen it: And then upon Nonpayment, the Practice is to foreclоſe the *Equity of Redemption* of the Mortgagor. 2 *Ventr.* 365. To foreclоſe the *Equity*, a *Bill in Chancry* is exhibited; to which an Anſwer is put in, and a Decree being obtained, a Maſter in Chancery is to certify what is due for Principal, Intereſt and Coſts, which is to be paid at a Time prefixed by the Decree, whereupon the Premiſſes is to be reconveyed to the Mortgagor; or in Default of Payment, the Mortgagor is ordered to be foreclоſed from all *Equity of Redemption*, and to convey the Premiſſes abſolutely to the Mortgagee. *Law of Securities*, *pag.* 129, 133. A Fine and Non-claim will bar *Equity of Redemption*: But in a common Mortgage, a Covenant to reſtrain it ſhall not be regarded in Chancery. 2 *Vent.* 365. Where Perſons having once mortgaged Lands, mortgage the ſame a ſecond Time, without diſcovering the firſt Mortgage, they forfeit their *Equity of Redemption*, and the ſecond Mortgagee may redeem, &c. And it is the ſame if Perſons borrowing Money, enter a Judgment, &c. for Security, and afterwards borrow more Money, and mortgage Lands to the ſecond Lender, without giving Notice of the Judgment, or paying the ſame off in ſix Months, &c. by Stat. 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* *c.* 16.

Equus Coopertus, A Horſe equipp'd with Saddle and Furniture. —— *Inveniendo pro quolibet Feodo unum* Equum Coopertum, *vel duos* Diſcoopertos, &c. Inq. 16 Ed. 1. de Baronia de Dunham Maſſy.

Ermins, (From the Fr. *Ermine*) A Fur of great Value, much uſed in *Robes* of *State*.

Ern, The Names of Places ending in *Ern*, is ſaid to ſignify a melancholy Situation; from the Sax. *Ern*, i. e. *Locus Secretus*.

Erne, The looſe ſcattered Ears of Corn, that are left on the Ground, after the Binding or Cocking of it: It is derived from the old *Teuton. Ernde*, Harveſt; *Ernden*, to cut or mow Corn: Hence to *ern* is in ſome Places to *glean*. Kennet's Gloſſ.

Errant, (*Itinerant*) Is applied to Juſtices of the Circuit, and Bailiffs at large, &c. See *Eyre*.

Erraticum, A Waif or Stray; *Erring* or wandering Beaſt. *Conſtit. Norman. A. D.* 1080.

Error, (Fr. *Erreur*) Signifies an *Error* in Pleading, or Proceſs, &c. whereupon the Writ which is brought for Remedy of this Overſight, is called a *Writ* of *Error*, in Lat. *De Errore Corrigendo*. And a Writ of *Error* is a Writ which iſſues out of *Chancery*, and lies where any one is grieved by the Proceedings and Judgment in any Court of Record, having Power to hold Plea of Debt or Treſpaſs above 40 *s.* It is returnable in the *King's Bench*; and if upon the Tranſcript of the Record into *B. R.* it appears to the Court that there is *Error* in the Record or Proceſs, or in giving of Judgment, then the Judgment is reverſed: But if there appear to be none, then is the Judgment affirmed with double Coſts. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 518. This is borrowed from the *French* Practice, which is called *Propoſition de Erreur*, and lies in great Diverſity of Caſes: Alſo there is a Writ of *Error* to reverſe a Fine, &c. Erroneous Judgments given in the Court of *B. R.* were only reformed by the Parliament till the Stat. 27 *Eliz. cap.* 8. By that Statute, a Writ of *Error* lies out of the Chancery upon all Judgments given in the *King's Bench*, when the Suit is by Bill, (except the King is a Party to the Suit) returnable in the *Exchequer Chamber*, before the Judges of the Common Pleas, and Barons of the Exchequer, &c. who may examine the *Errors* and reverſe or affirm the Judgment; other than for *Errors* concerning the Juriſdiction of the Court, or Want of Form in Writs, Pleadings, &c. and after the *Errors* are examined, and Judgment affirmed or reverſed, the Record is ſent back to the King's Bench, to proceed and award Execution: But if the Suit is by Original Writ, or on *Qui tam*, &c. where the King is Party, Writ of *Error* lies only to the Parliament. *Stat. Ibid.* To reverſe a Judgment given in the Court of *Common Pleas*, the Writ of *Error* is made returnable in the King's Bench; and *Error* is not to be brought in Parliament: But where a Writ of *Error* is brought in *B. R.* upon a Judgment given in *C. B.* and the Judgment is reverſed or affirmed in *B. R.* the Party grieved may have Writ of *Error* returnable in Parliament. 31 *El. c.* 1. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 519, 521. Erroneous Judgment in the Court of *Exchequer* is to be examined by the Lord Chancellor, &c. taking to them the Juſtices and ſuch other ſage Perſons as they think fit; and if any *Error* be found, they ſhall correct the Rolls, and ſend them into the Exchequer, and make Execution, &c. *Stat.* 31 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 12. Not only on Reverſing or Affirming a Judgment, the Exchequer Chamber is to ſend back the Record into *B. R.* but alſo if the Plaintiff in the Writ of *Error* is Nonſuit, or if the Suit is diſcontinued in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, the Record ſhall be ſent back; and the Court of Exchequer ſhall give Coſts and Damages to the Plaintiff in the Original Action for his Delay, &c. though if the Plaintiff in *Error* was Plaintiff in the Original Action, there no Coſts ſhall be given. 2 *And.* 122. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 707. Writ of *Error* will not lie in the Exchequer Chamber upon a Judgment in *B. R.* but in Actions of Debt, Detinue, Treſpaſs on the Caſe, Covenant and Ejectment; which are the Actions mentioned in the Stat. 27 *Eliz.* A Writ of *Error* lies not in the Exchequer Chamber on Judgment in Replevin in *B. R.* nor on Judgment in Action of *Scandalum Magnatum*. 2 *Nelſ.* 708, 709. But on Judgment in Replevin in *C. B.* there may be Writ of *Error* brought in *B. R.* The Stat. 27 *Eliz. c.* 8. is only to relieve on the Merits of the Cauſe, as it ſtood on the firſt Judgment, and there can be no new Writ of *Error* after that Judgment is affirmed or reverſed; ſo that if the Merits of the firſt Judgment be examined before a *Scire facias* brought, the Exchequer Chamber having executed their Power, can do nothing in it. 1 *Salk.* 263. *Error* doth not lie in the Exchequer Chamber upon a Judgment given on a *Scire facias* in *B. R.* 1 *Lill.* 530. The Exchequer Chamber doth not award a *Scire facias ad Audiendum Errores*; but Notice is given to the Parties con-

cerned. 1 *Ventr.* 34. Where a Writ of *Error* determines in the Exchequer Chamber, by Abatement or Diſcontinuance, the Judgment is not again in *B. R.* 'till a *Remittitur* is entered. 1 *Salk.* 261. The Court of Exchequer Chamber have not any Authority, but to reverſe or affirm the Judgment, &c. for they cannot make Execution. *Cro. Eliz.* 108. But where Judgment is given for the Defendant, and the Plaintiff brings a Writ of *Error*; if the Judgment is reverſed, the Court which reverſes the Judgment ſhall give Judgment for the Plaintiff, as the other Court ought to have done. *Yelv.* 117, 118. If erroneous Judgment be had by Conſent of Parties, it may be reverſed in the Exchequer Chamber; for Conſent of Parties may not change the Law; but if the Conſent is entered upon and made Part of the Record, it may be good. *Hob.* 5. *Cro. El.* 664. It has been held, that an *Error* in Fact cannot be aſſign'd in the Exchequer Chamber: But by ſome Authorities *Errors* in Fact may be aſſigned as *Errors* in Law. 2 *Mod.* 194. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 708. Error *de Recordo Quod coram vobis Reſidet* lies in the Court of *B. R.* for *Errors* in Fact in the Judgment of the ſame Court; as Nonage of the Parties, Want of an Original, &c. which doth not proceed from the *Error* of the Judges, and this Writ is allowed without Bail: But a Writ of this Kind doth not lie for *Error* in Matter of Law, when it would be reverſing their own Judgments. *Cro. Jac.* 254. And *Errors* in Fact may be corrected in *C. B.* the ſame Term, without this Writ, which lies not in the Exchequer Chamber. *Ibid.* 620. If Judgment is given in *B. R.* in Civil Actions, a Writ of *Error* will not lie in the ſame Court, but only for *Errors* in Fact triable by a Jury; but upon a Judgment in criminal Caſes, *Error* will lie in *B. R.* whether the *Error* be in Fact or in Law; though it lies alſo in Parliament. 3 *Salk.* 147. Where a Judgment in *C. B.* is affirm'd upon a Writ of *Error* in *B. R.* and afterwards a *Scire fac.* is brought on that Judgment, and the Plaintiff hath Judgment thereon; no Writ of *Error* lieth in the Exchequer Chamber, becauſe the Record was not in *B. R.* by Bill, but by Writ of *Error.* 1 *Roll. Rep.* 264. 3 *Salk.* 148. On Judgment given in the Court of King's Bench in *Ireland*, even after *Error* brought and determined there, Writ of *Error* may be ſued in the King's Bench in *England.* 2 *Nelſ.* 730. When Judgment is given in *B. R.* for the Plaintiff in *Errors*, there ſhall be only a *Judicium Revocetur*, &c. entered, with Coſts: If for the Defendant in *Errors*, that the Plaintiff *Nil capiat per Breve ſuum de* Errore. A Writ of *Error* was brought on a Judgment in *C. B.* after a Trial at Bar, and Bills of Exception to the Evidence. *Lutw.* 905. The Chief Juſtice of *B. R.* &c. or the eldeſt Judge ought to allow a Writ of *Error*; which is in Judgment of Law a *Superſedeas* until the *Errors* are examined, and the Judgment affirmed or reverſed. *Cro. Jac.* 534. A Plaintiff having erroneous Judgment may reverſe it, as well as a Defendant; and a Judgment may be reverſed, and new Judgment given for the Plaintiff. 1 *Lev.* 310. Alſo if a Judgment is reverſed, the Plaintiff may bring a new Action for the ſame Cauſe. And Debt lies upon a Judgment in *B. R.* after the Writ of *Error* brought; which is only a *Superſedeas* to the Execution. 1 *Lev.* 153. *Error* lies not on an interlocutory Judgment; it muſt be a final Judgment after Verdict, &c. A Writ of *Error* may not be brought to reverſe a Judgment by Default, before a Writ of Inquiry of Damages iſſues and is executed, that the Verdict of the Jury and interlocutory Judgment may be made a perfect final Judgment, upon which alone a Writ of *Error* muſt be brought. 1 *Lill.* 522. But on Judgment by Default in Ejectment, it lies before a Writ of Inquiry of Damages, and Judgment thereupon, becauſe in this Caſe the Judgment already is perfect to recover the Term. *Latch.* 212. Where a Writ of *Error* is brought to reverſe a Judgment in an inferior Court, tho' the Record is not certified as it ought, yet Execution cannot be ſued; but on Certificate of the Neglect, &c. a Writ of *Executione Judicii* may be iſſued. 1 *Lill.* 526. And if a Writ of *Error* to reverſe a Judgment be diſcontinued for Want of Proſecution; Execution cannot be had upon the Judgment, until the Diſcontinuance is certified from the Court where diſcontinued. *Ibid.* 518. The Want of a Bill in *B. R.* is *Error* upon a Judgment by Confeſſion, or Default, (but not after a Verdict) becauſe the Bill is the original Proceſs there. *Ibid.* For Variance between the original Writ and Declaration; or Want of an Original, &c. And where Proceedings are ſo erroneous, as not to be amended, for Faults in Verdicts, Executions, &c. And where any Thing material is omitted in a Judgment, Writ of *Error* lies, and the Judgment ſhall be reverſed: So where the Stiles of inferior Courts are wrong or inſufficiently named, &c. their Judgments may be reverſed. But where Faults are ſmall, they ſometimes paſs as *Vitium Clerici.* 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 714, 715, 721, &c. 728. After *In nullo eſt Erratum* pleaded, the Party affirms the Record to be perfect, and he is foreclosed to ſay there is *Error* in it: Though the Court is not reſtrained from examining into it. 1 *Salk.* 270. A Writ of *Error* cannot be brought on any Record which is not a Judgment. 1 *Salk.* 145. In Writ of *Error*, when the Record comes into Court, if the Plaintiff all that Term do not aſſign his *Errors*; or if he do it, and omit to ſue a *Scire facias ad audiendum* Errores, againſt the Defendant in *Errors*, returnable the ſame Term, or the next, all the Matter is diſcontinued; and the next Term a new Writ of *Error* is to be ſued out upon the Record directed to the ſame Juſtices, &c. *F. N. B.* 20. If he that brings Writ of *Error* diſcontinues before the Defendant in the Writ of *Error* pleads to it, he may have a new Writ of *Error*; but if he diſcontinue after the Defendant hath pleaded *In nullo eſt Erratum*, he may not have a new Writ. 1 *Lill.* 522. *Errors* are to be aſſign'd in the Term, or the Writ of *Error* will be quaſhed. *Ibid.* 524. When the Record is in Court by Writ of *Error*, the Plaintiff in *Errors* is to aſſign his *Errors*; and ſhall have a *Scire facias* before the Record is entered: And the Manner of aſſigning *Errors*, according to the antient Practice is to put a Bill into the Court, and to ſay in the Bill, *in hoc Erratum eſt*, &c. ſhewing in certain in what Things. *F. N. B.* 20, 22. The Party bringing a Writ of *Error* is to cauſe the Roll where the Judgment is entered to be mark'd with the Word *Error* in the Margin, that the other Party may have Notice on the Record that the Writ of *Error* is brought; and this Marking of the Roll, on giving Notice thereof, is as it were a *Superſedeas* in it ſelf to hinder Execution: Tho' a *Superſedeas* is to be made out, allowed with the Sheriff of the County: And the Plaintiff's Attorney is not obliged to ſearch the Record, whether Writ of *Error* be brought, or not; but

may make out Execution upon the Judgment, if no *Superſedeas* be taken forth, or he have no Notice of the Writ of *Error*. *Trin.* 24 *Car. B. R.* The Aſſigning general *Errors* is to ſay, that the Declaration, *&c.* is not ſufficient in Law; and that Judgment was given for the Plaintiff, where it ought to have been for the Defendant: And the *Errors* of a Judgment are now to be aſſigned on the Record, to appear with it to the Court. It muſt appear in the Record, that Judgment was given for a Matter out of the Juriſdiction of the Court, for the Plaintiff in *Error* to aſſign that for *Error*. 1 *Lill.* 523. That ſhall not be aſſigned for *Error* which might have been pleaded to the Action. *Roll. Rep.* 50, 88. And Judgment can't be reverſed in Part, and ſtand good as to other Part; or be reverſed as to one Party, and remain good againſt the Reſt. But if there be *Error* in awarding Execution, the Execution only ſhall be reverſed, and not the Judgment. *Hob.* 90. Any Perſon damnified by *Error* in a Record, or that may be ſuppoſed to be injured by it, may bring Writ of *Error* to reverſe it, whether he be Party, or no; but Principal and Bail cannot join in a Writ of *Error*: And where there are ſeveral Defendants, if one of them releaſe the *Errors*, he may be ſummoned and ſevered, and the others may reverſe the Judgment. 6 *Rep.* 26. *Hob.* 72. By Statute, he that brings Writ of *Error* to reverſe a Judgment in a ſuperior Court, in all Caſes after a Verdict; and in all Actions of Debt, by Confeſſion or Default; and Actions of Debt upon Bond for Payment of Money only, muſt put in good Sureties to proſecute his Writ of *Error* with Effect, and pay the Debt and Damages if Judgment be affirmed: But inferior Courts, as well upon Verdicts as other Judgments by Default, *&c.* have their Writs of *Error* allowed without putting in Bail, they being omitted in the Statute 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 8. If Bail be not put in, on Writ of *Error* brought upon a Judgment in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, the Writ of *Error* is no *Superſedeas* to the Execution; though ſuch Writ is in Being until a *Nolle proſequi* is entered, or Judgment affirmed, *&c.* And it is the ſame where inſufficient Bail is given, on Rule to put in better Bail, or juſtify thoſe put in; which if the Plaintiff doth not do, Execution is ordered upon the Judgment, with a *Non obſtante* to the Writ of *Error*, *&c. Mich.* 9 *W. B. R.* A Plaintiff in *Error* is, in the Time appointed by the Rule for that Purpoſe, to certify the Record into *B. R.* or the Court will grant a *Nolle Proſequi* on the Writ of *Error*. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* But the Court will not let the Plaintiff in *Errors* quaſh his own Writ of *Error*; tho' they may grant Leave to diſcontinue it. 5 *Mod.* 67. Where a Verdict is for a Defendant in *Errors*, and Judgment is affirm'd, Coſts are allowed by Stat. 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 10. *occaſione dilationis Executionis*. And by 4 *&* 5 *Ann. c.* 16. Upon quaſhing Writs of *Error*, for Defect or Variance from the Record, *&c.* the Defendant is to have Coſts as if Judgment were affirm'd. When a Writ of *Error* is not *in dilatione Executionis*, as where it is brought after the Execution is executed, the Plaintiff ſhall not have Damages and Coſts. *Cro. Jac.* 636. No Perſon can reverſe a Thing for *Error*, unleſs the *Error* be to his Prejudice. 5 *Rep.* 38. One in Remainder may have Writ of *Error* upon Judgment given againſt Tenant in Tail: But he in Reverſion or Remainder ſhall not have Writ of *Error*, in the Lifetime of Tenant for Life, on Judgment given againſt ſuch Tenant, becauſe they cannot be Parties grieved in his Time. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 712. Where a Plaintiff in *Error* dies, the Writ abates; but 'tis ſaid not where the Defendant dies. *Telv.* 112. By 30 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6. In Actions real, perſonal, and mix'd, the Death of either Party between Verdict and Judgment, ſhall not be alledged for *Error*. No Fine or Recovery, nor any Judgment in a Real Action, *&c.* ſhall be reverſed for *Error*, except the Writ of *Error* be commenced within twenty Years, ſaving the Right of Infants, *&c.* 10 *&* 11 *W.* 3. *c.* 14. If there be not an Original; or not proper Writs of Covenant, or if there be any Fraud, *&c.* Writ of *Error* may be brought to make the Fine void. 1 *Inſt.* 9. By Stat. 5 *Geo. c.* 13. it is enacted, That all Writs of *Error*, wherein there ſhall be any Variance from the original Record, or other Defect, may be amended by the Court, and made agreeable to the Record: And where any Verdict hath been given, in any Action, Suit, *&c.* in any of his Majeſty's Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or other Court of Record, the Judgment thereon ſhall not be ſtayed or reverſed for any Defect or Fault in Form or Subſtance, in any Bill, Writ, *&c.* or for Variance in any ſuch Writs from the Declaration or other Proceedings: But this is not to extend to any Appeal of Felony, or Proceſs on Indictments, Informations, *&c.* See *Judgment*.

Error in the King's Bench is thus proſecuted: The Writ of Error muſt be firſt allowed with the Clerk of the Errors, and then the Proceedings are by *Sci. fac. ad audiend. Errores* againſt the Plaintiff in the Action, whereon Judgment was obtained; and the Writ of Error being received by the Sheriff to whom directed, he is to give Notice to the Plaintiff in Error to ſhew Cauſe why Execution ſhould not be on the Judgment, and make a Return to that Purpoſe; then a Rule is to be given with the Secondary for the Plaintiff in Error to aſſign his Errors by ſuch a Day, which if he ſhall not do before the Rule is out, the Plaintiff in the original Action may take out Execution againſt him. If the Plaintiff in *Error* aſſign *Errors* in the Record, then the Defendant muſt plead *in nullo eſt Erratum*, and thereupon enter the Cauſe with the Clerk of the Papers, for the *Errors* to be argued; and if ſome Part of the Record be not returned, a *Certiorari* muſt be pray'd to bring it into Court; and if Matters of Fact are alledged in *Error*, as Nonage, Death of the Plaintiff, *&c.* a proper Plea muſt be made thereto, and Iſſue thereupon taken and tried as in any other Iſſue: But if only Matters of Law are aſſign'd, the *Errors* are argued by Counſel on both Sides, and the Judgment is either reverſed or affirmed. When a Judgment is reverſed or affirmed in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, the Tranſcript of the Record thereof will be remitted back to this Court, to be entered up at the End of the Judgment here: And if ſuch Judgment ſhall be affirm'd in the Exchequer Chamber, yet a Writ of *Error* may be brought thereupon returnable in Parliament. *Practiſ. Solic.* 252, 253. If you would bring a *Writ of Error in Parliament* to reverſe a Judgment in *B. R.* there muſt be a Petition to the King for his Warrant, which Petition has the Allowance of the Attorney General, and then the King writes on the Top of it *Fiat Juſtitia*; whereupon a Writ of *Errors* is made out by the Clerk of the *Errors*, (who hath 4 *l.* Fee, and the King's Warrant coſts 5 *l.*) And then the Lord Chief Juſtice

of this Court carries the Record, and a Tranſcript thereof, up to the Houſe of Lords in full Parliament, and after they are examined there, leaves the Tranſcript with the Lords, but brings back the Record: And this being done, the Attorney for the Defendant in *Errors*, gets ſome Lord to move that the Plaintiff in *Errors* may aſſign his *Errors*; but if for the Plaintiff, Motion is to be made that upon his Aſſigning *Errors*, the Defendant may appear and make his Defence, and Counſel be heard on both Sides: Then after the Judgment is either affirm'd or reverſed, the Clerk of the Parliament remands the Tranſcript of the Record into *B. R.* with the Affirmation or Reverſal thereof, to be entered upon the Record of the ſaid Court, which Court, if affirm'd, awards Execution, &c. *Dyer* 385. *Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 117. A Writ of *Error* in Parliament is made returnable immediately; or on a Prorogation, *ad proximum Parliamentum:* And it doth not determine by a Prorogation. But if a Parliament is diſſolved before the *Errors* are heard, it is otherwiſe: And on Motion, Execution hath been granted in *B. R.* on a Judgment in ſuch a Caſe, the Record being never out of the Court. *Raym.* 5. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 731. To bring a Writ of *Error* in the King's Bench here in *England* to reverſe a Judgment given in the *King's Bench in Ireland*, a Writ muſt be procured from the Curſitor, directed to the Chief Juſtice of the Court of *B. R.* in *Ireland*, requiring him to ſummon the Plaintiff in the Action there, to appear here in this Court, to anſwer the *Errors*; whereupon a Tranſcript of the Record is ſent over, (not the Record it ſelf of the Judgment which remains in *Ireland*): And when the *Errors* are argued, if the Judgment is reverſed, there muſt go a Writ to the Chief Juſtice of *Ireland* to reverſe it, commanding him to award Execution; ſo that the Judgment is not actually reverſed here, but there. And where the Judgment in *Ireland* is affirmed here, there can be no Writ of Execution granted here; but on Affirmance of the Judgment, a Writ goes, reciting all the Proceedings, directed to the Judges of *B. R.* in *Ireland*, requiring them to iſſue Proceſs of Execution. *Cro. Car.* 368. 1 *Salk.* 321.

Form *of a* Writ of Error *brought in* B. R. and Judgment *thereupon.*

DOminus Rex Mand. Dilecto & fidel. ſuo R. Eyre Mil. *Capital. Juſtic. ſuo de Banco breve ſuum clauſum in hæc verba, ſſ.* Georgius *Dei Gratia*, &c. (reciting the whole Record) *Poſtea ſcilt. die*, &c. *ven. præd.* C. D. *per Attorn. ſuum, & dicit quod in Record. & Proceſſ. præd. ac etiam in Redditione Judicii loquel. præd. manifeſte eſt* Errat. *in hoc videlt. quod per Record. præd. apparet quod Judic. præd. in form. præd. reddit. fuit pro præd.* A. B. *verſus præd.* C. D. *ubi per Legem Terræ Judic. ill. reddi debuiſſet pro præd.* C. D. *verſ. præfat.* A. B. *Ideo in eo manifeſt. eſt* Erratum, *Et pet. idem* C. D. *brevè dict. Dom. Regis ad præmuniend. præd.* A. B. *eſſend. cor. dict. Domin. Rege auditur. Record. & Proceſſ. præd. Et ei conceditur*, &c. *Per quod præcept. eſt Vic. præd. quod per probos & legales homines*, &c. *Scire fac. præfat.* A. B. *quod ſit coram Domino Rege a die*, &c. *auditur. Record. & Proceſſ. præd. Si*, &c. *Et ulterius*, &c. *Idem dies dat. eſt præfat.* C. D. &c. *Ad quem diem coram Domino Rege apud* Weſtm. *ven. præd.* C. D. *per Attorn. ſuum præd. & Vic. non miſ. inde breve Et præd.* A. B. *ad eundem diem ſolemnit. exact. per*, &c. *Attorn. ſuum ſcilt. ven. ſuper quo idem* C. D. *ut prius dicit quod in Recordo & Proceſſ. præd. ac etiam in redditione Judic. præd. Manifeſte eſt* Errat. *allegando* Error. *præd. per ipſum in forma præd. allegat. & Pet. qd' Judic. præd. ob.* Error. *& al. in Record. & Proceſſ. præd. exiſten. revocetur*, &c. *Et qd' Cur. dict. Dom. Regis hic procedat tam ad Examination. Record. & Proceſſ. præd. quam Mater. præd. ſuperius pro* Error. *aſſign. Quodq; præd.* A. B. *ad* Error. *rejungen.* &c. *Super quo idem* A. B. *dic. quod nec in Record. & Proceſſ. præd. nec in redditione Judic. præd. in ullo eſt* Erratum, *Et pet. quod Cur. Domini Regis hic procedat tam ad Examination. Record. & Proceſſ. præd. quam Mater. præd. ſuperius pro* Error. *aſſign. Et quod Judic. præd. in omnibus affirmet. Sed quia Cur. dict. Domini Regis nunc hic de Judicio ſuo de & ſuper præmiſſ. reddend. nondum adviſatur dies inde dat. eſt partibus præd. coram Domino Rege apud* Weſtm. *uſque* &c. *Ad quem Diem coram Domino Rege apud* Weſtm. *ven. Partes præd. per Attorn. ſuos præd. ſuper quo viſis & per Cur. Dom. Regis nunc hic plen. intellectis omnibus & ſingulis Præmiſſis diligenterq; examinat. & inſpect. tam Record. & Proceſſ. præd. ac Judic. ſuper eiſdem reddit. quam præd. Cauſis & Mater. per prædict.* C. D. *ſuperius pro* Error. *aſſign. pro eo quod videtur Cur. Domini Regis nunc hic quod nec in Record. & Proceſſ. præd. nec in reddicon. Judic. præd. in ullo vitioſum aut defectivum exiſt. ac quod Record. ill. in nullo fuit* Erratum, *Conſ. eſt quod Judic. præd. in omnibus affirmet. ac in omni robore ſtet & effectu dictis Cauſis & Mater. ſuperius pro* Error. *aſſign. in aliquo non obſtan. Et ulterius per Cur. Domini Regis nunc hic Conſideratum eſt quod præd.* A. B. *recuperet verſus præfat.* C. D. *Decem Libr. eidem* A. B. *per Cur. Domini Regis nunc ſecundum formam ſtatut. in hujuſmod. caſu nuper Edit. & Proviſ. adjudicat. pro miſ. cuſtag. & dampn. ſuis que ſuſtinuit occaſione dilation. Execucon. Judicii præd. prætextu Proſecucon. præd. brevis de* Error. *Et qd. præd.* A. B. *habeat inde Execucon'*, &c.

If the Judgment be reverſed, *then it is thus:*

PRO eo quod videtur Cur. Domini Regis nunc hic quod in Record. & Proceſſ. præd. ac etiam in Redditione Judicii præd. Manifeſte eſt Errat. *Conſ. eſt quod Judicium præd. ob* Error. *ill. & al. in Record. & Proceſſ. præd. reverſetur adnulletur & penitus pro nullo habeatur Et quod prædict.* C. D. *ad omnia quæ occaſione Judicii amiſit reſtituatur:*

Erthmiotum, An antient Word for a Meeting of the Neighbourhood to compromiſe Differences among themſelves; which was cuſtomary in former Days: It is mentioned in *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 57.

Esbrancatura, (From the Fr. *Esbrancher*) Cutting off Branches or Boughs in Foreſts, &c. *Hoved.* 784.

Eſcaldare, to Scald: *Eſcaldare Porcos,* Was one of our antient *Tenures* in *Serjeanty*; as appears by the Inquiſition of the Serjeancies and Knights Fees in the 12th and 13th Years of King *John*, within the Counties of *Eſſex* and *Hertford.* Lib. Rub. Scaccar', M.S. 137.

Eſcambio, (derived from the Span. *Cambiar*, to change) Was a Licenſe granted to make over a Bill of *Exchange* to another beyond Sea: For by the Stat. 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. No Merchant ought to exchange or return Money beyond Sea, without the King's Licenſe. *Reg. Orig.* 194. See *Exchange.*

Eſcape, (*Eſcapium*, from the Fr. *Eſchapper*, i. e. *Effugere*, to fly from) Signifies a violent or privy Evaſion out of ſome lawful Reſtraint; as where a Perſon is arreſted or impriſoned, and gets away before delivered by due Courſe of Law. *Staundf. P. C. cap.* 26, 27. And there are two Kinds of *Eſcapes*;

Eſcapes; *voluntary* and *negligent*: *Voluntary* is when one arreſts another for Felony, or other Crime, and lets him go by Conſent; in which Caſe the Party that permits the *Eſcape* is eſteem'd guilty of the Crime committed, and muſt anſwer for it: *Negligent Eſcape* is when one is arreſted, and afterwards *eſcapes* againſt the Will of him that arreſted him, or had him in Cuſtody; and is not purſued by freſh Suit, and taken again before the Party purſuing hath loſt Sight of him. *Cromp. Juſt.* 36. And for theſe negligent *Eſcapes*, the Gaoler, *&c.* is to be fined. The Sheriff is not anſwerable for the Gaoler, only in Civil Caſes; and none ſhall ſuffer capitally for the Crime of another, ſo that a principal Gaoler is only finable for a voluntary *Eſcape* ſuffered by his Deputy. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 135. The Crime of the Priſoner *eſcaping*, for which the Gaoler is anſwerable, muſt be ſuch as it was at the Time of the *Eſcape*; as where a Perſon is committed for dangerouſly Wounding another, it is Treſpaſs only, and not Felony, 'till the Party wounded is dead: And he who ſuffers another to *eſcape* who was in Cuſtody for Felony, cannot be arraigned for ſuch *Eſcape* as for Felony, until the Principal is attainted; but he may be indicted and try'd for Miſpriſion before the Attainder of the Principal: And in High Treaſon 'tis ſaid the *Eſcape* is immediately puniſhable, whether the Party *eſcaping* be ever convicted, or not. 2 *Hawk. Ibid.* Where an Officer who hath the Cuſtody of a Priſoner charged with and guilty of a capital Crime, doth knowingly give him his Liberty, with an Intent to ſave him from Trial, *&c.* he is guilty of a voluntary *Eſcape*. *Cro. Car.* 492. *S. P. C.* 32. One negligent *Eſcape* will not amount to a Forfeiture of a Gaoler's Office, as one voluntary one will; but many negligent *Eſcapes* will do it: And the Fine for ſuffering a negligent *Eſcape* of a Perſon attainted, was by the Common Law of Courſe 100 *l.* and in other Caſes at the Diſcretion of the Court. 3 *Lev.* 288. 2 *Lev.* 81. A Gaoler cannot excuſe himſelf by Killing a Priſoner in a Purſuit, as to the Fine, tho' he could not poſſibly retake him; but ſhall be fined for the negligent *Eſcape*, and becauſe the publick Juſtice is not ſo well ſatisfied by ſuch a Killing. 2 *Hawk.* 130. As voluntarily Permitting a Felon to *eſcape* out of Priſon, is Felony; ſo is the Breaking of a Priſon by a Priſoner and *eſcaping*: If one be committed only on Suſpicion of Felony, if a Felony is done, it is Felony to break the Priſon and *eſcape*: And if the Offence appears on Record, as when a Perſon is committed by the Court, or taken by Virtue of a *Capias* out of *B. R.* it is Felony to break the Priſon and make an *Eſcape*, tho' the Party is innocent. But if any one by the General Authority which the Law gives him arreſts an innocent Perſon, ſuch Perſon may reſcue himſelf. 2 *Inſt.* 592. 3 *Inſt.* 221. *H. P. C.* 109. And a Man muſt be committed to Priſon by lawful *Mittimus*, or Breach of Priſon and *Eſcaping* is not Felony. If a Party is committed for Treaſon, to break Priſon and *eſcape* is but Felony; but if a Priſoner let out Traitors, it will be Treaſon. *H. P. C.* 109. 2 *Inſt.* 590. Where one is impriſoned for Petit Larceny, or Killing a Man *ſe Defendendo*, *&c.* to break Priſon and *eſcape* is not Felony: And if a Priſon be ſet on Fire, not by the Privity of the Priſoner, he may break Priſon for the Safety of his Life. 2 *Inſt.* 590. A Gaoler refuſing to receive a Perſon arreſted by the Conſtable for Felony, whereby he is let go, is guilty of an *Eſcape*: But there muſt be an actual Arreſt, which Arreſt muſt be juſtifiable, to make an *Eſcape*; for if it be for a ſuppoſed Crime, where no Crime was committed, and the Party is neither indicted nor appealed, *&c.* it is no *Eſcape* to ſuffer a Perſon to go at large. *Fitz. Coron.* 224. *Bro. Eſca.* 27, 28. If a private Perſon arreſt another for Suſpicion of Felony, he is to deliver him to a publick Officer who ought to have the Cuſtody of him; or if he let him go otherwiſe, it will be an *Eſcape*. 2 *Hawk.* 138. And if no Officer will receive him, he is to deliver him to the Townſhip where arreſted; or get him bailed. Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions are empowered to inquire of *Eſcapes* of Perſons arreſted, and impriſoned for Felony. *Stat.* 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 3. To bail a Perſon not bailable by Law is a negligent *Eſcape*. *Plowd.* 476. In *Civil Actions* the Sheriff is anſwerable for the *Eſcape* of his Bailiff; as the Bailiff is his Servant: And Action of the Caſe lies againſt the Sheriff for an *Eſcape* upon meſne Proceſs, becauſe the Plaintiff is prejudiced in his Suit by it. *Cro. El.* 623, 625. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 183. But if he is arreſted and reſcued before brought to Gaol, the Sheriff is not chargeable. 2 *Cro.* 419. Tho' if a Defendant in Execution is reſcued, the Sheriff is liable for the whole Debt; and is to have his Remedy againſt the Reſcuer. *Dyer* 241. Where a Perſon is in Cuſtody on meſne Proceſs, and being outlawed after Judgment at the Suit of another, the Judgment-Creditor brings a Warrant on a *Capias Utlagatum*, and delivers it to the Sheriff's Officer, who hath him in Cuſtody; if the Officer afterwards permits the Perſon to *eſcape*, though he refuſe to execute the Warrant, the Sheriff is chargeable in Action of the Caſe. 5 *Rep.* 89. And a Sheriff ſhall not take Advantage of Error in ſuing out a proper Proceſs where a Perſon is arreſted, *&c.* As if a *Ca. ſa.* iſſue after a Year and a Day, without ſuing out a *Scire facias*, this Error will not excuſe the Sheriff in an *Eſcape*. 2 *Cro.* 288. 1 *Salk.* 273. But though a Sheriff may not take Advantage of an erroneous Proceſs; yet he ſhall of a void Proceſs, on which it is no *Eſcape* to let a Priſoner go. If a Priſoner *eſcapes* who was in Execution, his Creditor may retake him by *Capias ad ſatisfac.* or bring Action of Debt on the Judgment, or a *Sci. fac.* againſt him, *&c.* 1 *Ventr.* 269. 3 *Salk.* 160. A Priſoner taken in Execution makes a tortious *Eſcape*, the Party at whoſe Suit he was taken in Execution may have an *Alias Ca. ſa.* to take him in Execution again; or Action on the Caſe againſt the Sheriff: But if the Sheriff voluntarily permit the *Eſcape*, Action of Debt is to be brought againſt the Sheriff: Though ſome of our Books tell us on ſuch a voluntary *Eſcape*, the Plaintiff may have a new Execution. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 536. 1 *Lev.* 211. If a Man *eſcapes*, with the Conſent of the Gaoler in a Civil Caſe, he cannot retake him. 3 *Rep.* 32. For 'tis ſaid the Execution is diſcharged, ſo as the Party may not be taken again, or judg'd in Execution by Law. *Hob.* 202. And if he be allowed to go with a Keeper into another County, it is ſuch an *Eſcape* and Diſcharge, that if he be there detained out of the Power of the Sheriff, it will be Falſe Impriſonment. *Plowd.* 36. *Dyer* 166. But if a Perſon be permitted to *eſcape* by the Sheriff, he may be taken by the Party; for it may be the Sheriff is inſufficient to anſwer. 1 *Ventr.* 4. If the Plaintiff permit the Priſoner to *eſcape*, he cannot afterwards retake him. And if the Body and Goods, *&c.* of a Conuſor are

taken

taken in Execution upon a Statute-Merchant, if the Conuſee agree that he ſhall go at large, it is a Diſcharge of the whole Execution, and the Conuſor ſhall have his Lands again: Tho' if the Sheriff had permitted him to *eſcape*, the Execution on the Lands would not be diſcharged. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 737. Where a Priſoner *eſcapes* from the Cuſtody of the Gaoler, he may be retaken: And the Sheriff, &c. may purſue a Perſon *eſcaping* into that or any other County; and if he retakes the Priſoner on freſh Purſuit before Action brought, it ſhall excuſe the Sheriff. 3 *Rep.* 44. It hath been adjudged no *Eſcape* to let a Priſoner go where the Sheriff hath the Priſoner in Cuſtody, if it be before the Return of the Writ: 'Tis ſufficient if the Officer have the Party at the Return of the Writ, &c. *Moor* 299. 1 *Salk.* 401. 2 *Nelſ.* 739, 740. Yet it hath been held that where a *Habeas Corpus* is granted to bring a Perſon into Court, if the Sheriff on the Way let him go at large in the County, or carry him round about a great Way, &c. it will be an *Eſcape*. 1 *Mod.* 116. Freſh Purſuit, after a Year, Inquiry being made after the Priſoner in the mean Time, is good to retake a Priſoner *eſcaping* in Execution. 8 *Jac. C. B.* The Sheriff may have Action upon the Caſe againſt a Priſoner that *eſcapes* from him. *Cro. El.* 393. And an *Eſcape* in one Place is an *Eſcape* in all Places; for a Priſoner being once *eſcaped*, and at large, it ſhall be intended he is confined to no Place, ſo that for *Eſcape* Action may be brought againſt the Priſoner in any County. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 537. Action of *Eſcape* will not lie againſt the Executor or Adminiſtrator of a Sheriff, &c. for an *Eſcape*, becauſe it was perſonal, and *Moritur cum Perſona:* But it may be otherwiſe if there be a Judgment recovered againſt the Sheriff before he died. *Dyer* 322. A Priſoner in Execution ſhould not be allow'd to go out of the Gaol; for if he goes out, tho' he returns again, it is an *Eſcape*. 3 *Rep.* 43, 44. 1 *Inſt.* 260. 2 *Inſt.* 381. Perſons in the *King's Bench* and *Fleet* Priſons, are to be actually detained within the ſaid Priſons: And if they *Eſcape*, Action of Debt lies againſt the Warden, &c. *Stat.* 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 12. Keepers of Priſons ſuffering Priſoners to be out of the Rules, (except on Rule of Court, &c.) is an *Eſcape*; and Perſons conniving at an *Eſcape* ſhall forfeit 500 *l.* &c. by 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 26. Alſo this Statute ordains, that where any Priſoner in Execution *eſcapes*, the Creditor may have any other new Execution againſt him. By Stat. 5 *Ann. c.* 9. If any Perſon in Cuſtody for not performing any Decree in Chancery, &c. *eſcape*, the Party for whom the Money is decreed may have the ſame Remedy againſt the Sheriff, as if the Priſoner had been in Cuſtody on Execution. An old Sheriff omits turning over a Priſoner in Execution to the new Sheriff, is ſaid to be an *Eſcape*; ſo where there are two Executions againſt a Man, and in the Indenture of Turning over Mention is made but of one, &c. 3 *Rep.* 71. See *Sheriff.*

Eſcape Warrant. If any Perſon committed or charged in Cuſtody in the *King's Bench* or *Fleet Priſon*, in Execution, or on meſne Proceſs, &c. go at large: On Oath thereof before a Judge of the Court where the Action was brought, an *Eſcape Warrant* ſhall be granted, directed to all Sheriffs, &c. throughout *England*, to retake the Priſoner, and commit him to Gaol where taken, there to remain 'till the Debt is ſatisfied: And a Perſon may be taken of a *Sunday* upon an *Eſcape Warrant. Stat.* 1 *Ann. c.* 6. And the Judges of the reſpective Courts may grant Warrants, upon Oath to be made before Perſons commiſſioned by them to take Affidavits in the Country, (ſuch Oath being firſt filed) as they might do upon Oath made before themſelves. 5 *Ann. c.* 9. A Sheriff ought not to receive a Perſon taken on *Eſcape Warrant*, &c. from any but an Officer; not from the Rabble, &c. which is illegal. *Paſch.* 3 *Ann.* 3 *Salk.* 149.

Eſcapio Quietus, Is on Eſcape of Beaſts in a Foreſt; and he that by Charter is *Quietus de Eſcapio* is delivered from that Puniſhment which by the Laws of the Foreſt lieth upon thoſe whoſe Beaſts are found within the Land where forbidden. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 196.

Eſcapium, Hath been uſed for any Thing that comes by Chance or Accident. *Cowel.*

Eſcheat, (*Eſchaeta*, from the Fr. *Eſcheoir*, i. e. Accidere) Signifies any Lands or Tenements that caſually fall to a *Lord* within his *Manor*, by Way of Forfeiture; or by the Death of his Tenant, leaving no Heir general or ſpecial. *Magn. Chart. c.* 31. *Eſcheat* is alſo uſed ſometimes for the Place or Circuit, in which the King, or other Lord, hath *Eſcheats* of his Tenants. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 2. And it is likewiſe applied to a Writ, which lies where the Tenant having an Eſtate in Fee-ſimple in any Lands or Tenements holden of a ſuperior Lord, dies without Heir; in which Caſe the Lord brings this Writ againſt him that is in Poſſeſſion of the Lands after the Death of his Tenant, and ſhall thereby recover the ſame in Lieu of his Services. *F. N. B.* 144. In our Law *Eſcheats* were of two Sorts: 1. *Regal*, Thoſe Forfeitures which belong to our Kings by the antient Rights and Prerogative of the Crown. 2. *Feodal*, which accrue to every Lord of the Fee as well as the King, by Reaſon of his Seigniory. Where a Perſon commits Treaſon, his Eſtate ſhall *eſcheat* and be forfeited to the King: And when a Tenant in Fee-ſimple committeth Felony, and is attainted, the King ſhall have Year, Day, and Waſte in his Lands, (or rather Year and Day in lieu of Waſte) and afterwards it comes to the Lord by *Eſcheat*. But the Lord may compound with the King, and have the Eſtate preſently. 3 *Inſt.* 111. It has been holden, that a Saving againſt the *Corruption of Blood* in a Statute concerning Felony, doth by Conſequence ſave the Land to the Heir, ſo as not to *eſcheat*, becauſe the *Eſcheat* to the Lord for Felony is only *pro defectu Tenentis*, occaſioned by the Corruption of Blood: But it hath been adjudged, that a Saving againſt the Corruption of Blood in a Statute concerning Treaſon, doth not ſave the Land to the Heir; for in Treaſon the Land goes to the King by Way of immediate Forfeiture. 3 *Inſt.* 47. 1 *Salk.* 85. Inheritances of Things not lying in Tenure, as of Rents, Commons, &c. cannot *eſcheat* to the Lord, becauſe there is no Tenure; nor deſcend, by Reaſon the Blood is corrupted: Tho' they are forfeited to the King by an Attainder of Treaſon, and the Profits of them ſhall be alſo forfeited to the King on an Attainder of Felony, during the Life of the Offender; and after his Death 'tis ſaid the Inheritance ſhall be extinguiſhed. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 449. A Perſon is ſeiſed of Lands in Fee holden of a Lord, his Son is attainted of Treaſon, and the Father dieth, the Land ſhall *eſcheat* to the Lord, and not to the King;

King; who cannot have the Land, becauſe the Son who was attainted never had any Thing to forfeit: But the King ſhall have the *Eſcheat* of all the Lands whereof the Perſon attainted of High Treaſon was ſeiſed, of whomſoever they were holden. 1 *Inſt.* 13. Husband and Wife, Tenants in ſpecial Tail; the Husband is attainted of Treaſon and executed, leaving Iſſue; on the Death of the Wife the Lands ſhall *eſcheat*, becauſe the Iſſue in Tail ought to make his Conveyance by Father and Mother, and from the Father he cannot by Reaſon of the Attainder. *Dyer* 322. If Tenant in Fee-ſimple is attainted of Treaſon, and executed, upon his Death the Fee is veſted in the King, without Office found; yet he muſt bring a *Scire facias* againſt the Tertenants: But Lands ſhall never *eſcheat* to a Lord of whom they are holden, until Office found. 3 *Rep.* 10. *Eſcheat* ſeldom happens to the Lord for Want of an Heir to an Eſtate; but when it doth, before the Lord enters, the Homage Jury of the Lord's Court ought to preſent it. 2 *Inſt.* 36. Land ſhall *eſcheat* to the Lord where Heirs are born after Attainder of Felony. 3 *Rep.* 40. Tho' the King pardons a Felon before Conviction, the Lord ſhall not have his Lands by *Eſcheat*; for the Lord hath no Title before Attainder. *Owen* 87. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 744. If on Appeal of Death or other Felony, Proceſs is awarded againſt the Party, and hanging the Proceſs he conveyeth away the Land, and after is outlawed, the Conveyance is good to defeat the Lord of his *Eſcheat:* But if where a Perſon is indicted of Felony, hanging the Proceſs againſt him, he conveys away his Land, and afterward is outlawed, the Conveyance ſhall not prevent the Lord of his *Eſcheat.* 1 Inſt. 13. See *Corruption of Blood.*

Eſcheator, (*Eſchaetor*) Was an Officer appointed by the *Lord Treaſurer* in every County, to make Inqueſts of Titles by *Eſcheat*; which Inqueſts were to be taken by good and lawful Men of the County, impanelled by the Sheriff. *Stat.* 14 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 8. 34 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 13. 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 16. Theſe *Eſcheators* found Offices after the Death of the King's Tenants, which held by Knights-Service, or otherwiſe of the King; and certified their Inquiſitions into the Exchequer, and *Fitzherbert* called them Officers of Record. *F. N. B.* 100. No *Eſcheator* could continue in his Office above one Year: And whereas before the Statute of *Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 24. *Eſcheators*, Sheriffs, *&c.* would ſeiſe into the King's Hands the Frechold of the Subjects, and thereby diſſeiſe them, by this Act, it is provided that no Seiſure can be made of Lands or Tenements into the King's Hands, before Office found. 2 *Inſt.* 206. And no Lands can be granted before the King's Title is found by Inquiſition. 18 *H.* 6. *c.* 6. The *Office of Eſcheator* is an antient Office, and was formerly of great Uſe to the Crown; but having it's chief Dependance on the *Court of Wards*, which is taken away by Act of Parliament, it is now in a Manner out of Date. 4 *Inſt.* 225. There was antiently an Officer called *Eſcheator of the Jews.* Clauſ. 4 Ed. 1. m. 7.

Eſcheccum, A Jury or Inquiſition. *Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1240.

Eſchipare, To build or equip. —— *Naves bene* Eſchipatas *bonis & probis Marinellis.* Du Cange. See *Eskippamentum.*

Eſcrow, Is a Deed delivered to a third Perſon, to be the Deed of the Party making it, upon a future Condition, when ſuch a Thing is perform'd; and then it is to be delivered to the Party to whom made. It is to be delivered to a Stranger, mentioning the Condition; and has Relation to the firſt Delivery. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 25, 26. 1 *Inſt.* 31.

Eſcuage, (*Scutagium*, from the Fr. *Eſcu*, a Shield) Signifies a Kind of Knight's Service, called *Service of the Shield*, whereby the Tenant was bound to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own Charge. It is alſo ſometimes taken for that Duty or Payment, which they who held Lands under this Tenure, were bound to make to the Lord, when they neither went to the Wars, nor provided any other in their Place; being in lieu of all Services. And ſometimes *Eſcuage* ſignified a reaſonable Aid, demanded and levied by the Lord of his Tenants who held in Knights Service, *&c. Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24. *F. N. B.* 8. See *Chivalry.*

Eſcurare, To ſcour or cleanſe. —— *Purgare vel* Eſcurare *totam Aquam Foſſatorum, &c.* Carta Tho. Epiſcop. B. W. dat. 29. Oct. 4 Ed. 4.

Eſingæ, The *Kings of Kent*, ſo called from the firſt King *Ochta*, who was ſurnamed *Eſe:* He was Grandfather of K. *Ethelbert.*

Eskectores, (From the Fr. *Eſcher*) Robbers or Deſtroyers of other Men's Lands and Fortunes. —— *Juratores dicunt etiam quod Latrones, &* Eskectores *de Terra de, &c. Intraverunt, &c.* Placit. Parl. 20 Ed. 1.

Eskippamentum, *Skippage*, Tackle, or Ship Furniture: The Sea-port Towns were to provide certain Ships, *Sumptibus propriis & duplici* Eskippamento. *Sir Rob. Cott.*

Eskippeſon, Shipping, or Paſſage by Sea. Humphry *Earl of Bucks*, in a Deed dated 13 *Feb.* 22 *H.* 6. covenants with Sir *Philip Chetwind*, his Lieutenant of the Caſtle of *Calais*, to give him Allowance for his Soldiers, *Skippeſon* and *Re-skippeſon, viz.* Paſſage and Re-paſſage by Ship.

Eſnecy, (*Æſne ia, Dignitas primogeniti*) Is a private Prerogative allow'd to the eldeſt *Coparcener*, where an Eſtate is deſcended to Daughters for Want of Heir Male, to chuſe firſt after the Inheritance is divided. *Fleta, lib.* 5. *cap.* 10. *Jus Eſneciæ* is *Jus Primogenituræ*; in which Senſe it may be extended to the eldeſt Son, and his Iſſue, holding firſt: In the Statute of *Marlbridge*, *cap.* 9. it is call'd, Initia *pars Hæreditatis.* Co. Lit. 166.

Eſpervarius, (Fr. *Eſpervier*) A Spar-Hawk. *Chart. Foreſt. cap.* 4. —— *Reddit. ſolut.* Willielmo T. *ad Manerium ſuum de, &c. pro omnibus ſerviciis unum* Eſpervarium *ad Feſtum, &c.* Anno 35 H. 6.

Eſplees, (*Expletiæ*, from *Expleo*) Are the Products which Ground or Land, *&c.* yield; as the Hay of the Meadows, the Herbage of the Paſture, Corn of the Arable, Rents, Services, *&c.* And of an Advowſon, the Taking of Tithes in groſs by the Parſon; of Wood, the Selling of Wood; of an Orchard, the Fruit growing there; of a Mill, the Taking of Toll, *&c.* Theſe and ſuch like Iſſues are term'd *Eſplees.* And it is obſerv'd, that in a Writ of Right of Land, Advowſon, *&c.* the Demandant ought to alledge in his Count, that he or his Anceſtors took the *Eſplees* of the Thing in Demand; otherwiſe the Pleading will not be good. *Terms de Ley* 310. Sometimes this Word hath been applied to the Farm, or Lands, *&c.* themſelves. —— *Dominus* E. *habebit omnia* Expletias *&* Proficua *de* Corona *emergentia.* Plac. Parl. 30 Ed. 1.

Eſpouſals, (*Sponſalia*) Are a Contract or mutual Promiſe between a Man and a Woman to marry

marry each other; and where Marriages may be consummated, *Espousals* go before them. Marriage or Matrimony is said to be an *Espousal de præsenti*, and a Conjunction of Man and Woman in a constant Society. *Wood's Inst.* 57. See *Matrimony*.

Esquire, (From the Fr. *Escu*, and the Lat. *Scutum*, in Greek Σκύτος) Which signifies an Hide of which *Shields* were antiently made, and afterwards covered: For here in the Time of the *Saxons*, the Shields had a Covering of Leather; so that an *Esquire* was originally he who attending a Knight in Time of War, did carry his *Shield*, whence he was called *Escuier* in *French*, and *Scutifer* or *Armiger*, *i. e.* Armour-bearer in *Latin*. *Hotoman* saith, that those which the *French* call *Esquires*, were a military Kind of Vassals, having *Jus Scuti*, *viz.* Liberty to bear a Shield, and in it the Ensigns of their Family, in Token of their Gentility or Dignity: But this Addition hath not of long Time had any Relation to the Office or Employment of the Person to whom it hath been attributed, as to carrying of Arms, *&c.* but been meerly a Title of Dignity, and next in Degree to a Knight. Those to whom this Title is now of Right due, are all the younger Sons of Noblemen, and the eldest Sons of such younger Sons; the eldest Sons of Knights, and their eldest Sons: The Officers of the King's Courts, and of the King's Houshold; Counsellors at Law; Justices of Peace, *&c.* But these latter are *Esquires* in Reputation; and he who is a Justice of Peace, has this Title only during the Time he is in Commission, and no longer, if he be not otherwise qualified to bear it. A Sheriff of a County being a superior Officer, retains the Title of *Esquire* during his Life; in Respect of the great Trust he hath in the Commonwealth. The chief of some antient Families are *Esquires* by Prescription; and in late Acts of Parliament for Poll-Money, many wealthy Persons (commonly reputed to be such) were rank'd among the *Esquires* of this Kingdom. *Blount.*

Esquires of the King, Are such who have the Title by *Creation*: These, when they are created, have put about their Necks a Collar of *SS.* and a Pair of *Silver Spurs* bestowed on them: And they were wont to bear before the Prince in War, a *Shield* or Launce. There are four *Esquires of the King's Body*, to attend on his Majesty's Person. *Camd.* 111.

Essendi quietum de Tolonio, A Writ to be quit of *Toll*, and lies for Citizens and Burgesses of any City or Town that by Charter or Prescription ought to be exempted from Toll, where the same is exacted of them. *Reg. Orig.* 258,

Essoiors, Are Persons appointed by a Court of Law, to whom a Writ of *Venire facias* is directed to impanel a *Jury*, on *Challenge* to the *Sheriff* and *Coroners*; who return the Writ in their own Names, with a Panel of the Jurors Names. 15 *E.* 4. 24. *pl.* 4.

Essoin, (*Essonium*, Fr. *Essoine*) Signifies an *Excuse* for him that is summoned to appear and Answer to an Action, or to perform Suit to a Court-Baron, *&c.* by Reason of Sickness and Infirmity, or other just Cause of Absence. And the Causes that serve to *Essoin* are divers, yet drawn chiefly to five Heads; 1. *Essoin de ultra Mare*, whereby the Defendant shall have forty Days. 2. *De Terra Sancta*, where the Defendant shall have a Year and a Day. 3. *De malo veniendi*, which is likewise called the *Common Essoin*. 4. *De Malo Lecti*, wherein the Defendant may by Writ be viewed by four Knights. 5. *De servitio Regis. Bract. lib.* 5. *Britton, cap.* 122. *Fleta, lib.* 6. After Issue joined in Dower, *Quare Impedit*, *&c.* one *Essoin* only shall be allowed. *Stat.* 52 *H.* 3. *c.* 13. And in Writs of Assise, Attaints, *&c.* after the Tenant hath appeared, he shall not be *essoin'd*; but the Inquest shall be taken by Default. 3 *E.* 1. *c.* 42. *Essoin ultra Mare* shall not be allow'd, if the Tenant be within the four Seas; but it shall be turned to a Default. *c.* 44. There is no *Essoin* permitted for an Appellant. 13 *Ed.* 1. Nor doth *Essoin* lie where any Judgment is given; or where the Party is distrained by his Lands; the Sheriff is commanded to make him appear; after the Party is seen in Court, *&c.* 12 *E.* 2. And *Essoin de servitio Regis* lieth not where the Party is a Woman; in a Writ of Dower; where the Party hath an Attorney in his Suit, *&c. Ibid. Essoin* is a Kind of Imparlance, or a Craving of a longer Time, that lies in real, personal, and mix'd Actions. 1 *Inst.* 138. And the Plaintiff as well as Defendant shall be *essoin'd*, to save his Default. 1 *Lill.* 540. The *Essoin-Day* in Court is regularly the first Day of the Term; but the fourth Day after is allow'd of Favour. 1 *Lill.* 540.

Essoin de Malo Villæ, Is when the Defendant is in Court the first Day; but gone without Pleading, and being afterwards surprized by *Sickness*, *&c.* cannot attend, but sends two *Essoiners*, who openly protest in Court that he is detained by Sickness in such a *Village* that he cannot come, *pro lucrari & pro perdere*; and this will be admitted, for it lieth on the Plaintiff to prove Whether the *Essoin* is true, or not.

Essoins and Proffers, Words used in the Statute 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 21. See *Profer.*

Establishment of Dower, Is the Assurance or Settlement of *Dower*, made to the Wife by the Husband, on Marriage: And *Assignment of Dower*, signifies the Setting it out by the Heir afterwards, according to the Establishment. *Brit. cap.* 102, 103.

Estache, (From the Fr. *Estacher*, to fasten) Is used for a Bridge, or Stank of Stone and Timber. *Cowel.*

Estandard, or *Standard*, An Ensign for Horsemen in War. See *Standard.*

Estate, (Fr. *Estat*, Lat. *Jus*) Signifies that Title or Interest which a Man hath in Lands or Tenements, *&c.* And *Estates* are acquired divers Ways, *viz.* by *Discent* from a Father to the Son, *&c. Conveyance*, or Grant from one Man to another; by *Gift* or *Purchase*; *Deed* or *Will*: And a Fee-simple is the largest *Estate* that can be in Law. 1 *Lill.* 541. *Estates* are *Real* or *Personal*, *&c.*

Estoppel, (From the Fr. *Estouper*, i. e. *Oppilare*, *obstipare*) Is an Impediment or Bar of an Action arising from a Man's own Fact: Or where he is forbidden by Law to speak against his own Deed; for by his Act or Acceptance he may be *estopp'd* to alledge or plead the Truth. *F. N. B.* 142. *Co. Lit.* 352. If a Person is bound in an Obligation by the Name of *A. B.* and is afterwards sued by that Name on the Obligation; now he shall not be received to say in Abatement, that he is misnamed, but shall answer according to the Obligation, tho' it be wrong; and forasmuch as he is the same Person that was bound, he is *estopped* and forbidden in Law to say contrary to his own Deed; and otherwise he might take Advantage of his own Wrong, which the Law will not suffer. *Terms de Ley* 314. If a Man enter into Bond, with

with Condition to give to another all the Goods which were deviſed to him by his Father; in this Caſe the Obligor is eſtopped to plead that the Father made no Will, but he may plead that he had not any Goods deviſed to him by his Father. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 751. In a Deed, all Parties are eſtopped to ſay any Thing againſt what is contained in it: It eſtops a Leſſee, to ſay that the Leſſor had Nothing in the Land, &c. And Parties and Privies are bound by *Eſtoppel. Lit.* 58. 1 *Inſt.* 352. 4 *Rep.* 53. But in *Eſtoppels*, both Parties muſt be eſtopped; and therefore where an Infant, or Feme Covert, make a Leaſe, they are not eſtopped to ſay that 'tis not their Deed, becauſe they are not bound by it; and as to them it is void. *Cro. Eliz.* 36. And though *Eſtoppels* conclude Parties to ſay the Truth; yet Jurors are not concluded, who are ſworn *ad veritatem de & ſuper premiſſis dicendam*: For they may find any Thing that is out of the Record; and are not eſtopped to find Truth in a ſpecial Verdict. 4 *Rep.* 53. *Lutw.* 570. The Recital of a Deed ſhall not eſtop a Perſon, unleſs it be of a particular Fact, or where it is material, when it may be *Eſtoppel. Cro. Eliz.* 362. And an *Eſtoppel* ſhall bind only the Heir, who claims the Right of him to whom the *Eſtoppel* was. 8 *Rep.* 53. Acceptance of Rent from a Diſſeiſor by the Diſſeiſee, may be an *Eſtoppel*: And a Widow accepting leſs than her Thirds for Dower, is *Eſtoppel*, &c. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 130, 671. *Eſtoppels* are to be pleaded, ſo as to conclude the Plea, and rely on the *Eſtoppel*; not demand Judgment *Si actio*, &c. 4 *Rep.* 53. Our Books mention three Kinds of *Eſtoppel*, *viz.* By Matter of *Record*, by Matter in *Writing*, and by Matter in *Pais*. Co. Lit. 352.

Eſtovers, (Fr. *Eſtover*, from the Verb *Eſtoffer*) Signifies to ſupply with Neceſſaries; and is generally uſed in the Law for Allowances of Wood made to Tenants, comprehending *Houſe-bote*, *Hedge-bote* and *Plough-bote*, for Repairs, &c. And in ſome Manors, the Tenants pay a certain ſmall annual Rent, for *Eſtovers* out of the Lords Woods. *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 25. 20 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3. This Word hath been taken for Suſtenance; as *Bracton* uſes it, for that Suſtenance or Allowance which a Man committed for Felony, is to have out of his Lands or Goods, for himſelf and his Family, during his Impriſonment. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 18. And the Stat. 6 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 3. applies it to an Allowance in Meat, Clothes, &c. In which Senſe, it has been uſed for a Wife's Alimony. See *Common of Eſtovers.*

Eſtray, (*Extrahura*, from the old Fr. *Eſtrayeur*) Is any Beaſt that is not wild, found within a Lordſhip, and not own'd by any Man; *Pecus quod elapſum à cuſtode campos pererrat, ignoto Domino*: In which Caſe if it be cried and proclaimed according to Law in the two next Market-Towns on two Market-Days, and is not claimed by the Owner within a Year and a Day, it belongs to the Lord of the Liberty. *Brit. cap.* 17. And Swans may be *Eſtray*, as well as Beaſts; and are to be proclaimed, &c. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 878. If the Beaſt ſtray to another Lordſhip within the Year, after it hath been an *Eſtray*, the firſt Lord cannot retake it, for until the Year and Day be paſt, and Proclamation made as aforeſaid, he hath no Property; and therefore the Poſſeſſion of the ſecond Lord is good againſt him. *Wood's Inſt.* 213. *Cro. Eliz.* 716. If the Cattle were never proclaimed, the Owner may take them at any Time: And where a Beaſt is proclaimed as the Law directs, if the Owner claims it in a Year and a Day, he ſhall have it again; but muſt pay the Lord for Keeping. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 879. *Finch* 177. An Owner may ſeiſe an *Eſtray*, without telling the Marks, or proving the Property, (which may be done at the Trial if conteſted) and tendering Amends generally is good in this Caſe, without ſhewing the particular Sum; becauſe the Owner of the *Eſtray* is no Wrong-Doer, and knows not how long it has been in the Poſſeſſion of the Lord, &c. which makes it different from Treſpaſs, where a certain Sum muſt be tendered. 2 *Salk.* 686. A Beaſt *Eſtray* is not to be uſed in any Manner, except in caſe of Neceſſity; as to milk a Cow, or the like; but not to ride an Horſe. *Cro. Jac.* 148. 1 *Roll.* 673. *Eſtrays of the Foreſt* are mentioned in the Statute of 27 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 7. The *King's Cattle* cannot be *Eſtrays*, or forfeited, &c.

Eſtreat, (*Extractum*) Is uſed for the true Copy, or Note of ſome original Writing or Record, and eſpecially of *Fines*, *Amercements*, &c. impoſed in the Rolls of a Court, to be levied by the Bailiff or other Officer. *F. N. B.* 57, 76. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 8. *Eſtreats* relate to Fines, &c. for Crimes and Offences, Defaults and Negligences, of Parties in Suits and Officers, Non-appearance of Defendants and Jurors, &c. And all forfeited Recognizances are to be firſt *eſtreated* into the Exchequer, by Sheriffs of Counties; on which Proceſs iſſues to levy the ſame to the Uſe of the King. *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 22. *Eſtreats* are to be levied on the right Perſons: And Sheriff's *Eſtreats* muſt be in two Parts, indented and ſealed by the Sheriff, and two Juſtices of the Peace; who are to view them, and one of them is to remain with the Sheriff, and the other with the Juſtices. 11 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 15. *Eſtreats* of Fines, at the Quarter-Seſſions, are to be made by the Juſtices; and to be double, one whereof is to be delivered to the Sheriff by Indenture. 14 *R.* 2. *cap.* 11. Fines, Poſt-Fines, Forfeitures, &c. muſt be *eſtreated* into the Exchequer twice a Year, on Pain of 50 *l.* And Officers are to deliver in their Returns of *Eſtreats* upon Oath. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. 4 & 5 *W. & M.* 'Tis the Courſe of the Court of *B. R.* to ſend the *Eſtreats* twice a Year into the Exchequer, *viz.* on the laſt Day of the two iſſuable Terms; but in extraordinary Caſes there may be a Rule to *eſtreat* them ſooner. 1 *Salk.* 55. Amercements are not uſually diſcharged on Motion, for there ought to be a *Conſtat* of the *Eſtreat*; though the Court may give Leave to the Sheriff to compound them. *Ibid.* 54. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 207.

Eſtreciatus, Is a Word ſignifying Streightened. —— *Inquirendum eſt de viis Domini Regis* Eſtrechiatis. *R. Hoveden, p.* 783.

Eſtrepement, (*Eſtrepamentum*, from the Fr. *Eſtropier*, *Mutilare*, or from the Lat. *Extirpare*) Is where any Spoil is made by Tenant for Life, upon any Lands or Woods, to the Prejudice of him in Reverſion; and alſo ſignifies to make Land barren by continual Ploughing. *Stat.* 6 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 13. It ſeems by the Derivation, that *Eſtrepement* is the unreaſonable Drawing away the Heart of the Ground, by Ploughing and Sowing it continually, without Manuring or other good Husbandry, whereby it is impaired: And yet *Eſtropier* ſignifying *Mutilare*, may no leſs be applied to the Cutting down Trees, or Lopping them farther than the Law allows. *Cowel.* In ancient Records, we often find *Vaſtum & Eſtrepamentum*

mentum facere: And this Word is uſed for a Writ, which lies in two Caſes; the one, when a Perſon having an Action depending, as a *Formedon*, Writ of Right, *&c.* ſues to prohibit the Tenant from making Waſte, during the Suit; the other is for the Demandant, who is adjudged to recover Seiſin of the Land in Queſtion, before Execution ſued by the Writ *Habere facias poſſeſſionem*, to prevent Waſte being made till he gets into Poſſeſſion. *Reg. Orig.* 76. *Reg. Judic.* 33. *F. N. B.* 60, 61. The Writ of *Eſtrepement* lies properly where the Plaintiff in a real Action, ſhall not recover Damages by his Action; and it as it were ſupplies Damages; for Damages and Coſts may be recovered for Waſte, after Writ of *Eſtrepement* brought. A Writ of *Eſtrepement* was delivered to the Tenant in Formedon, who notwithſtanding committed Waſte, and thereupon the Demandant counted upon this Writ; the Tenant pleaded *Non fecit vaſtum contra Prohibitionem*; and it was found by Verdict that he did; whereupon the Demandant the Plaintiff, had his Damages and Coſts. *Moor* 100. This Writ may be ſued out with the Original in the Action; and in ſome Caſes may be brought as well after, as before Judgment, where Execution is not had; but is uſually before Judgment. 2 *Inſt.* 328. Where Tenants commit Waſte in Houſes aſſigned a Feme for Dower, on her bringing Action of Dower, Writ of *Eſtrepement* lies. 5 *Rep.* 115. It alſo lies in Caſes of Diſſeiſins: And where a Writ of Error is brought to reverſe a common Recovery, whilſt the Writ is depending, *Eſtrepement* may be awarded to the Tenant; likewiſe on a *Scire facias* brought againſt the Tertenants, in Reverſal of a Recovery, it will lie. *Cro. Eliz.* 114. *Moor* 622. But pending a Writ of Partition between Coparceners, if the Tenant commit Waſte, this Writ will not be granted; becauſe there is equal Intereſt between the Parties, and the Writ will not lie, but where the Intereſt of the Tenant is to be diſproved. *Goldsb.* 50. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 754. Writ of *Eſtrepement* is directed to the Tenant and his Servants, or to the Sheriff: And if it be directed to the Tenant and his Servants, and they are duly ſerved with it, if they afterwards commit Waſte, they may be committed to Priſon: But it is ſaid not to be ſo, when directed to the Sheriff, becauſe he may raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus* to reſiſt them who make Waſte. *Hob.* 85. Though it hath been adjudged, that the Sheriff may likewiſe impriſon Offenders, if he be put to it; and that he may make a Warrant to others to do it. 5 *Rep.* 115. 2 *Inſt.* 329. The Writ commands the Sheriff, *Quod ad Meſſuagium, &c. Perſonaliter accedens totaliter ordinari faciat quod* vaſtum *ſeu* Eſtrepementum *de eodem meſſuagio contra ſtatut. non fiat pendente Placito, &c.* 2 *Nelſ.* 754. In the Chancery, on Filing of a Bill, and before Anſwer, the Court will grant an Injunction to ſtay Waſte, *&c.* 1 *Lill.* 547.

Etheling or *Ætheling*, (Sax.) Signifies Noble; and among the Eng. *Saxons*, it was the Title of the Prince, or King's eldeſt Son. *Camd.* See *Adeling.*

Evaſion, (*Evaſio*) Is a ſubtile Endeavouring to ſet aſide Truth, or to eſcape the Puniſhment of the Law; which will not be endured. If a Perſon ſays to another, that he will not ſtrike him, but will give him a Pot of Ale to ſtrike firſt; and accordingly he ſtrikes, the Returning of it is puniſhable; and if the Perſon firſt ſtriking be killed, it is Murder; for no Man ſhall evade the Juſtice of the Law, by ſuch a Pretence to cover his Malice. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 81. No one may plead Ignorance of the Law to *evade* it, *&c.*

Eves-droppers, Are ſuch Perſons as ſtand under the *Eves* or Walls of a Houſe, by Night or by Day, to hearken after News, and carry it to others, and thereby cauſe Strife and Contention in the Neighbourhood. *Terms de Ley* 317. They are puniſhed in the *Court* Leet by Fine, by the Stat. *Weſtm. c.* 33.

Eviction, (From *Evinco*, to overcome) Is a Recovery of Land, *&c.* by Law. If Land is evicted, before the Time of Payment of Rent on a Leaſe, no Rent ſhall be paid by the Leſſee. 10 *Rep.* 128. Where Lands taken on Extent are evicted or recovered by better Title, the Plaintiff ſhall have a new Execution. 4 *Rep.* 66. If a Widow is evicted of her Dower or Thirds, ſhe ſhall be endowed in the other Lands of the Heir. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 670. And if on an Exchange of Lands, either Party is evicted of the Lands given in Exchange, he may enter on his own Lands. 4 *Rep.* 121.

Evidence, (*Evidentia*) Is uſed in the Law for ſome *Proof*, by Teſtimony of Men on Oath, or by Writings or Records. It is called *Evidence*, becauſe thereby the Point in Iſſue in a Cauſe to be tried, is to be made *evident* to the Jury; for *Probationes debent eſſe* Evidentes *&* *Perſpicuæ. Co. Lit.* 283. The *Evidence* to a Jury ought to be upon the Oaths of Witneſſes; or upon Matters of Record, or by Deeds proved, or other like authentical Matter. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 547. And *Evidence* containeth Teſtimony of Witneſſes, and all other Proofs to be given and produced to a Jury for the Finding of any Iſſue joined between Parties. 1 *Inſt.* 283. As to Proof by Witneſſes, they cannot teſtify a Negative; and the Common Law required no certain Number of Witneſſes, though they are required by Statute in ſome Caſes: The Teſtimony of one ſingle *Evidence* is ſufficient for the King in all Cauſes, except for Treaſon; where there muſt be two Witneſſes to the ſame Overt-Act, *&c.* In all other Criminal Matters, one *Evidence* is enough; and to a Jury one Witneſs is ſufficient. 3 *Inſt* 20. *Mich.* 23 *Car. B. R. Stat.* 7. *W.* 3. *cap.* 3. And ſometimes violent Preſumption will be admitted for Evidence, without Witneſſes; as where a Perſon is run through the Body in a Houſe, and one is ſeen to come out of the Houſe with a bloody Sword, *&c.* But on this the Court ought not to judge haſtily. 1 *Inſt.* 6, 373. And though preſumptive and circumſtantial *Evidence* may be ſufficient in Felony; it is not ſo in Treaſon. *State Trials, Vol.* 4. *p.* 307. The King cannot be a Witneſs under his Sign Manual, *&c.* 2 *Roll. Abr.* 686. But it has been allowed he may, in Relation to a Promiſe made in Behalf of another. *Hob.* 213. A Peer produced as an *Evidence*, ought to be ſworn. 3 *Keb.* 631. It is no Exception to an *Evidence* that he is a Judge, or a Juror, to try the Perſon; for a Judge may give *Evidence*, going off from the Bench. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 432. And a Juror may be an *Evidence* as to his particular Knowledge; but then it muſt be on Examination in open Court, not before his Brother Jurors. 1 *Lill.* 552. Members of Corporations ſhall be admitted or refuſed to give *Evidence* in Actions brought by Corporations, as their Intereſt is ſmall or great; whereby it may be

be judged whether they will be partial or not. 2 *Lev.* 231, 241. But they will not generally be admitted; though Inhabitants not free of the Corporation may be good Witneſſes for the Corporation, as their Intereſt is not concerned; and Members may be diſfranchiſed on theſe Occaſions. *Ibid.* 236. In Actions againſt Church-wardens or Overſeers of the Poor for Recovery of Money miſpent on the Pariſh Account, the *Evidence* of the Pariſhioners, not receiving Alms, ſhall be allowed. *Stat.* 3 & 4 *W. & M. cap.* 11. And in Informations or Indictments for not repairing Highways and Bridges, the *Evidence* of the Inhabitants of the Town, Corporation, &c. where ſuch Highways lie ſhall be admitted. 1 *Ann. cap.* 18. A Party intereſted in the Suit; or a Wife for or againſt her Husband, a Husband againſt the Wife, (except in Caſes of Treaſon) may not be Witneſſes. 4 *Inſt.* 279. Yet it has been adjudged that a Wife may be admitted as an *Evidence* for the Husband on her being ſeduced to live with an Adulterer, againſt the Adulterer; and ſhe may be a Witneſs to prove a Cheat upon her and her Husband. *Sid.* 431. Kinſmen, though never ſo near, Tenants, Servants, Maſters, Attornies for their Clients, and all others that are not infamous, and which want not Underſtanding, or are not Parties in Intereſt, may give *Evidence* in a Cauſe; though the Credit of Servants is left to the Jury. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 685. 1 *Ventr.* 243. A Counſellor, Attorney, or Solicitor, is not to be examined as an *Evidence* againſt their Clients, becauſe they are obliged to keep their Secrets; but they may be examined, as to any Thing of their own Knowledge before retained, not as Counſel or Attorney, &c. 1 *Ventr.* 97. If the Plaintiff makes one a Defendant in the Suit, on Purpoſe to impeach his Teſtimony, under a Pretence of his being a Party in Intereſt, he may nevertheleſs be examined *de bene eſſe*; and if the Plaintiff prove no Cauſe of Action againſt him, his *Evidence* ſhall be allowed in the Cauſe. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 701. One that hath a Legacy given him by Will, is not a good Witneſs to prove the Will; but if he releaſe his Legacy, he may be a good *Evidence*. *Ibid.* 704. It is the ſame of a Deed, he that claims any Benefit by it, may not be an *Evidence* to prove that Deed, in Regard of his Intereſt: And a Perſon any Ways concerned in the ſame Title of Land in Queſtion, will not be admitted as *Evidence*. *Ibid.* 705. But it has been held that an Heir apparent may be a Witneſs concerning a Title of Land; and yet a Remainder-man, who hath a preſent Intereſt, cannot. 1 *Salk.* 385. In criminal Caſes, as of Robbery on the Highway, in Action againſt the Hundred; in Rapes of Women, or where a Woman is married by Force, &c. a Man or a Woman may be an *Evidence* in their own Cauſe. 1 *Ventr.* 243. And in private notorious Cheats, a Perſon may be an *Evidence* in his own Cauſe, where no Body elſe can be a Witneſs of the Circumſtances of the Fact, but he that ſuffers. 1 *Salk.* 286. Upon an Information on the Statute againſt Uſury, he that borrows the Money after he hath paid it, may be an *Evidence*; but not before. *Raym.* 191. An Alien Infidel, may not be an *Evidence*; but a *Jew* may, and be ſworn on the *Old Teſtament*. 1 *Inſt.* 6. A Quaker ſhall not be permitted to give *Evidence* in any criminal Cauſe: Though on other Occaſions, his ſolemn Affirmation ſhall be accepted inſtead of an Oath. *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 34. Perſons convicted of Felony, Perjury, &c. And if one by Judgment hath ſtood in the Pillory, or been whip'd; for this Infamy he ſhall not be admitted to give *Evidence*, whilſt the Judgment is in Force: But the Record of Conviction muſt be produced on objecting againſt their Teſtimony; and the Witneſs ſhall not be asked any Queſtion to accuſe himſelf, tho' his Credit may be impeached by other *Evidences*, as to his Character in general, ſo as not to make Proof of particular Crimes, whereof he hath not been convicted. 3 *Inſt.* 108, 219. 3 *Lev.* 426. If after a Man hath ſtood in the Pillory, &c. he be pardoned, he may be an *Evidence*: And notwithſtanding Judgment of the Pillory infers Infamy at Common Law, by the Civil and Canon Law it imports no Infamy, unleſs the Cauſe for which the Perſon was convicted was infamous; and therefore ſuch may be a good Witneſs to a Will, if not convicted of any infamous Act. 3 *Lev.* 426, 427. It has been held, that 'tis not ſtanding in the Pillory, diſables a Perſon to give *Evidence*; but ſtanding there upon a Judgment for an infamous Crime, as Forgery, &c. If for a Libel, a Man may be a Witneſs. 5 *Mod.* 74. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 557. If a Man be convicted of Felony, and afterwards pardoned, he may be a good *Evidence*. *Raym.* 369. So where burnt in the Hand, which is *quaſi* a Statute-Pardon: And 'tis ſaid 'tis Burning in Hand reſtores the Offender to his Credit. *Ibid.* 330. A Perſon who was condemn'd to be hang'd for Burglary, but having a Pardon for Tranſportation, hath been allowed to be a good *Evidence*. 5 *Mod.* 18. A Perſon outlawed for Treaſon and pardoned, may be an *Evidence*. *State Trials, Vol.* 3. 585. Perſons acquitted, or guilty of the ſame Crime, (while they remain unconvicted) may be *Evidence* againſt their Fellows. *Kel.* 17. But no *Evidence* ought to be given of what an Accomplice hath ſaid, who is not in the ſame Indictment. *State Trials, Vol.* 2. 414. An Informer may be a Witneſs, tho' he is to have Part of the Forfeiture, where no other Witneſſes can be had. *Wood's Inſt.* 598. A Bail cannot be an *Evidence* for his Principal. *State Tr. Vol.* 3. 253. A Witneſs ſhall not be examined where his *Evidence* tends to clear or accuſe himſelf of a Crime. *Ibid. Vol.* 1. 557. The Examination of a Witneſs ought not to be read, where the *Evidence* himſelf may be produced. *Ibid.* 526. A Witneſs ſhall not be croſs examined till he hath gone through the *Evidence* on the Side wherein produced. *Ibid. Vol.* 2. 772. The Court is to examine the Witneſſes, and not the Priſoner or Proſecutors. *Ibid. Vol.* 1. 143. An *Evidence* ſhall not be permitted to read his *Evidence*; but he may look on his Notes to refreſh his Memory. *Ibid. Vol.* 4. 45. An *Evidence* may not recite his *Evidence* to the Jury, after gone from the Bar, and he hath given his *Evidence* in Court; if he doth, the Verdict may be ſet aſide. *Cro. Eliz.* 159. One that is to be an *Evidence* at a Trial, ought not to be examined before the Trial, but by the Conſent of both Parties, and a Rule of Court for that Purpoſe: But if a Witneſs is not able to attend the Trial, a Judge may excuſe his Non-appearance, and certify his Examination. Alſo if a Perſon who gave *Evidence* in a former Trial be dead; upon Proof of his Death, any Perſon who heard him give *Evidence*, may be admitted to give the ſame *Evidence* between the ſame Parties; but a Copy of the Record of the Trial when the *Evidence* was gi-

ven ought to be produced. 3 *Inſt.* 2. *Lill. Abr.* 705. A Witneſs by Hearſay of a Stranger, ſhall not be allowed; except perhaps to confirm the *Evidence* of a Witneſs that ſpoke of his Knowledge. *Wood's Inſt.* 644. And *Evidence* given at one Trial, has been held not to be *Evidence* at another Trial. *State. Tr. Vol.* 2. 308, 337. No *Evidence* is neceſſary in paſſing a *Bill of Attainder*, but private Satisfaction to every one's Conſcience is ſufficient. *Ibid. Vol.* 1. 676. But the ſame *Evidence* is requiſite on an Impeachment in Parliament, as in private Courts. *Ibid. Vol.* 4. 311, 318. Members of either Houſe of Parliament may be Witneſſes on Impeachments. *Ibid. Vol.* 2. 632. *Evidence* cannot ſupply a Defect in the Charge againſt a Criminal. *Ibid. Vol.* 1. 720. No *Evidence* ought to be produced againſt a Man in a Trial for his Life, but what is given in his Preſence. *Ibid. Vol.* 4. 277. And *Evidence* ſhall not be given againſt the Priſoner for any other Crime than that for what proſecuted. *Ibid. Vol.* 3. 947. A Priſoner may bring *Evidence* to prove that the Witneſſes gave a different Teſtimony before a Juſtice of Peace, or at another Trial: But he may not call Witneſſes to diſprove what his own *Evidences* have ſworn. *Ibid. Vol.* 2. 623, 792. And no Objection can be made to the *Evidence* after Verdict given. *Vol.* 4. 35. It is juſtifiable to maintain or ſubſiſt an *Evidence*; but not to give him any Reward. *Ibid. Vol.* 2 470. A Witneſs ſhall not be examined to any Thing that does not relate to the Matter in Iſſue. *Ibid. Vol.* 2. 343. And where an Iſſue is not perfect, no *Evidence* can be applied, nor can the Juſtices proceed to Trial. *Brownl.* 2. 47, 435. If *Evidence* doth not warrant and maintain the ſame Thing that is in Iſſue, the *Evidence* is defective, and may be demurred upon; but proving the Subſtance is ſufficient. *Trials per pais*, 425. *Evidence* may be given of Facts before and after the Time they are laid in the Indictment. And where a Place is laid only for a *Venue* in an Indictment or Appeal, (and not made Part of the Deſcription of the Fact) Proof of the ſame Crime may be made at any other Place in the ſame County; and after a Crime hath been proved in the County where laid, *Evidence* may be given of other Inſtances of the ſame Crime in another County, to ſatisfy the Jury. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 436. But where a certain Place is made Part of the Deſcription of the Fact againſt the Defendant, the leaſt Variation as to ſuch Place between the *Evidence* and Indictment is fatal. *Ibid.* 435. It hath been alſo adjudged, that where an Indictment ſets forth all the ſpecial Matter in Reſpect whereof the Law implies Malice, Variance between the Indictment and *Evidence* as to the Circumſtances of the Fact doth not hurt; ſo that the Subſtance of the Matter be found by the *Evidence*. 2 *Hawk.* 438. An *Evidence* againſt the King in Treaſon, or Felony, for the Criminal, was not to be examined on Oath by the Common Law: But by Statute, Witneſſes for a Priſoner are to be ſworn, as in caſe for the King, and Proceſs for their Appearance is to be taken out. 3 *Inſt.* 79. *Stat.* 7 *W.* 3. 1 *Ann.* If a Witneſs ſerv'd with Proceſs in a Civil Cauſe refuſe to appear, being tendered reaſonable Charges, and having no lawful Excuſe, Action on the Caſe lies againſt him, whereon 10 *l.* Damages, and other Recompence to the Party ſhall be recovered; and a Feme Covert not appearing, Action may be brought againſt the Husband and her. *Stat.* 5 *Eliz. cap.* 9. 1 *Leon.* 112. In a criminal Cauſe, if a Witneſs refuſe to appear and give *Evidence*, being ſerved with Proceſs, the Court will put off the Trial, and grant Attachment againſt him; and as refuſing to give *Evidence* is a great Contempt, the Party may be committed and fined. 1 *Salk.* 278. Preventing *Evidence* to be given againſt a Criminal, is puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment; and a Perſon was fined one Thouſand Marks in ſuch a Caſe. *Hill.* 1663. *B. R.* Perſons diſſwading a Witneſs from giving *Evidence*, &c. And Jurors or others diſcloſing *Evidence* given, are likewiſe Offences puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment. 1 *Hawk.* 59. The Defendant's Counſel is to conclude by Way of Anſwer to the *Evidence* given to the Jury by the Plaintiff's Counſel: But he who doth begin to maintain the Iſſue to be tried, ought to conclude and ſum up the *Evidence* given, which is no more than to put the Jury in Mind how he hath proved his Cauſe. 1 *Lill.* 551.

Evidence by Records and Writings, Is where Acts of Parliament, Statutes, Judgments, Fines and Recoveries, Proceedings of Courts, and Deeds, *&c.* are admitted as *Evidence*. A General Act of Parliament may be given in *Evidence*, and need not be pleaded; and of theſe the printed Statute-Book is good *Evidence*: But in the Caſe of a private Act, a Copy of it is to be examined by the Records of Parliament, and it is to be pleaded. *Trials per pais*, 177, 232. The Statute of Limitations, *&c.* may be given in *Evidence*. 1 *Salk.* 278. On *Non Aſſumpſit* pleaded, the Defendant cannot give the Statute of Limitations in *Evidence*; but upon *Nil Debet*, the Statute may be given in *Evidence*. 3 *Salk.* 154. Journals and other Proceedings in the Houſe of Commons have been held to be no *Evidence*. *State Trials*, *Vol.* 3. 470. But it is otherwiſe, *Vol.* 3. 800. A Hiſtory of *England*, or printed Trial, may not be read as *Evidence*. 1 *Lill.* 557. An Exemplification of the Inrolment of Letters Patent under the Great Seal, may be pleaded in *Evidence*. 3 *Inſt.* 173. Records and Inrolments prove themſelves; and a Copy of a Record or Inrolment ſworn to, may be given in *Evidence*. 1 *Inſt.* 117, 262. A Tranſcript of a Record in another Court, may be given in *Evidence* to a Jury: But Part of it may not be given in *Evidence*, it muſt be the Copy of the Whole. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 551. A Fine or Recovery may be given in *Evidence*, without vouching the Roll of the Recovery; for the Part indented is the uſual *Evidence* that there is ſuch a Fine: But it is ſaid the Fine ought to be ſhewed with the Proclamations under Seal. 10 *Rep.* 92. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 574. A Record of an inferior Court, hath been rejected in *Evidence*, and the Party put to prove what was done: And Proceedings of County-Courts, Courts-Barons, *&c.* may be tried by a Jury; for it hath been adjudged that they cannot be proved by the Rolls, but by Witneſſes. *Lit.* 75. But Court-Rolls of a Court-Baron, when ſhewn are good *Evidence*; and in ſome Caſes, Copies of the Court-Rolls have been allowed as *Evidence*; and in others not. *Trials per pais*, 178, 228. A Copy of Copyhold Lands may be given in *Evidence*, where the Rolls are loſt. *Mich.* 15 *Car. B. R.* Inrolment of a Deed is proved on certifying it by an examined atteſted Copy; though Inrolment of a Deed which needs no Inrolment, or the Eſtate doth not paſs by it, is only *Evidence* to ſome Purpoſes. 3 *Lev.* 387. An ancient Deed

proves

proves it ſelf, where Poſſeſſion has gone accordingly: But later Deeds muſt be proved by Witneſſes. 1 *Inſt.* 6. If all the Witneſſes to a Deed are dead, continual and quiet Poſſeſſion is preſumptive *Evidence* of the Truth of it; yet it may receive farther Credit by Compariſon of Hands and Seals. *Wood's Inſt.* 599. An old Deed proved to have been found among Deeds and *Evidences* of Land, may be given in *Evidence* to a Jury, though the Executing of it cannot be proved. *Trin.* 9 *W.* B. R. 3 *Salk.* 153. When Witneſſes to a Deed are dead, their Hand-writing muſt be proved. 2 *Inſt.* 118. And where there are ſeveral Witneſſes to a Deed, and they are all dead but one, a *Subpœna* muſt be taken out againſt the living Man, and ſtrict Enquiry made after him, and Affidavit is to be made that he cannot be found; before the dead Men's Hands are to be proved. 1 *Lill.* 556. A Deed may be good *Evidence*, though the Seal is broken off: And where a Deed is burnt, *&c.* the Judges may allow it to be proved by Witneſſes, that there was ſuch a Deed, and this be given in *Evidence*. 1 *Lev.* 25. But the Court will not allow the Jury on a Trial at Bar, to carry Deeds, Writings or Books, with them out of Court, as *Evidence* to conſider of, but ſuch as are under Seal, and have been proved: Though by the Aſſent of Parties, or by the Aſſent of the Court without the Parties, they may be delivered to the Jurors. *Cro. Eliz.* 411. All Deeds or Writings under Seal, and given in *Evidence*, they may have; and nothing which was not given in *Evidence*, for the Court gives their Direction to the Jury, upon the *Evidence* given in Court. 1 *Lill.* 313. A Deed though ſealed and delivered, if not ſtamp'd according to Act of Parliament, cannot be pleaded or given in *Evidence* in any Court. *Stat.* 5 *&* 6 *W. & M. cap.* 21. A Deed cannot be proved by a Counterpart of it or Copy, if the Original is in Being, and may be had; tho' it may when the Original cannot be procured. 1 *Inſt.* 225. 10 *Rep.* 92. The Counterpart of an ancient Deed hath been allowed to be given in *Evidence*. *Mod. Caſ.* 225. But it hath been held that the Counterpart of a Deed, without other Circumſtances, is not ſufficient *Evidence*; unleſs in caſe of a Fine, when a Counterpart is good *Evidence* of it ſelf. 1 *Salk.* 287. The Recital of a Deed is no *Evidence* without ſhewing the Deed; or proving that there was ſuch a Deed, and it is loſt. 1 *Inſt.* 352. *Vaugh.* 74. Recital of a Leaſe, in a Deed of Releaſe, is good *Evidence* that there was ſuch a Leaſe againſt the Releſſor, and thoſe claiming under him; but not againſt others, except there be Proof that there was ſuch a Leaſe. 1 *Salk.* 286. A Settlement ſet forth in a Bill in Chancery, and admitted in the Anſwer; and where it was proved that the Deed was in the Poſſeſſion of ſuch a one, *&c.* hath been judged a good *Evidence* of the Deed of Settlement, where not to be found. 5 *Mod.* 384. The Probate of a Will, when it concerns perſonal Eſtate only, may be given in *Evidence*: But where Title of Lands is claimed under a Will, the Will muſt be ſhewn, not the Probate: Though if the Will be proved in the Chancery, Copies of the Proceedings there will be *Evidence*. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 678. *Trials per pais*, 234. A Bill in Chancery has been admitted as ſlight *Evidence*: An Anſwer in Chancery is *Evidence* againſt the Defendant himſelf, though not againſt others. 1 *Ventr.* 66. *Trials per pais* 167. But when a Party gives an Anſwer in Chancery in *Evidence* at a Trial, though he inſiſt to read only ſuch a Part of it; yet the other Side may require to have the Whole read. 5 *Mod.* 10. As in caſe of a Writing permitted to be read to prove one Part of an *Evidence*, which may be read to prove any other Part of the *Evidence* given to the Jury. Depoſitions of Witneſſes in Chancery between the ſame Parties, may be given in *Evidence* at Law, eſpecially if the Witneſſes are dead, and the Bill and Anſwer proved. *Trials per pais* 167, 207, 234. Regularly Depoſitions in Chancery of a Witneſs may not be given in *Evidence*, if he be alive; unleſs he be in *France*, or in another Kingdon, not ſubject to the Dominion of our King. *Ibid.* 359. But Depoſitions in Chancery, after Anſwer, between the ſame Parties, may be read as *Evidence*, though the Witneſſes are not dead, if they cannot be found on Search. *Shower* 3 3. 1 *Salk.* 278. Depoſitions in Chancery *in perpetuam Rei memoriam*, are not to be given in *Evidence*, ſo long as the Parties are living. 1 *Salk.* 286. And it hath been adjudged that theſe Depoſitions to perpetuate Teſtimony, on a Bill exhibited, are not to be admitted as *Evidence* at a Trial at Law, except an Anſwer be put in. *Raym.* 335. If Depoſitions are taken out of the Realm, he who makes them is ſuppoſed there ſtill, and they ſhall be read as *Evidence*; but if it appears he is in *England*, they cannot be read, but he muſt come in Perſon. 1 *Lill.* 555. Things done beyond Sea may be given in *Evidence* to a Jury; and the Teſtimony of a publick Notary of Things done in a Foreign Country, may be good *Evidence*. 6 *Rep.* 47. Depoſitions in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, may not be given in *Evidence* to a Jury at a Trial; but a Sentence may in a Cauſe of Tithes, *&c.* And the Sentence of the Spiritual Court is concluſive *Evidence* in Cauſes within their Juriſdiction. 1 *Salk.* 290. 2 *Nelſ.* 761. Depoſitions taken before Commiſſioners of Bankrupt, 'tis ſaid ſhall not be uſed as *Evidence* at a Trial. *Paſch.* 18 *Car.* 2. *B. R.* Depoſitions before a Coroner, are admitted as *Evidence*, the Witneſſes being dead. 1 *Lev.* 180. Likewiſe they have been admitted where a Witneſs hath gone beyond Sea. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 760. The Confeſſion of a Priſoner before a Magiſtrate, *&c.* may be given in *Evidence* againſt him: And the Examination of an Offender need not be on Oath, but muſt be ſubſcribed by him, if he confeſſes the Fact; and then be given in *Evidence* upon Oath by the Juſtices of the Peace who took the ſame. The Examination of Others muſt be on Oath, and proved by the Juſtice or his Clerk, *&c.* as to their *Evidence*, if they are dead, unable to travel, or kept away by the Priſoner. *H. P. C.* 19, 262. *Kel.* 18. 55. *Wood's Inſt.* 647. The Examination of an Informer before a Juſtice, taken on Oath and ſubſcribed, may be given in *Evidence* on a Trial, if he be dead, or not able to travel, *&c.* which is to be made out on Oath. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 429. By Statute, Juſtices of Peace, Mayors, Conſtables, *&c.* may plead the general Iſſue, and give the ſpecial Matter in *Evidence*, for any Thing done in their Offices. 7 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 5. A Verdict againſt one under whom either the Plaintiff or Defendant claims, may be given in *Evidence* againſt the Party ſo claiming; but not if neither claim under it. *Mich.* 1656. *B. R.* In Ejectment where the Plaintiff hath Title to ſeveral Lands, and brings Action of Ejectment againſt ſeveral Defendants, if he

he recovers againſt one, he ſhall not give that Verdict in *Evidence* againſt the Reſt. 3 *Mod.* 141. In a Court of Common Law, a Decree in Chancery is no *Evidence*. Affidavits are not *Evidence*. Letters may be produced as *Evidence* againſt a Man, in Treaſon, &c. Similitude of Hands ſworn to, has been allowed as *Evidence:* But ſince the Attainder of *Algernoon Sidney*, it hath not been admitted in any criminal Caſe. 2 *Hawk.* 431. Since no Witneſſes are preſent when Goldſmith's Notes are given, ſuch Notes are allowed as *Evidence* of the Receipt of Money, or other Thing. 1 *Salk.* 283. A Shop-Book is *Evidence*; but it may not be given in *Evidence* for Goods ſold, &c. after one Year, before the Action brought; though this extends not to any Buying or Selling, or Trading between Tradeſman and Tradeſman. *Stat.* 7 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 2. To make theſe Books *Evidence*, there ought to be the Hand of the Perſon to the Books that delivered the Goods, which muſt be proved. 1 *Salk.* 285. A Church-Book ſome Writers ſay is not to be admitted as *Evidence*; though others ſay it may. 1 *Cro.* 411. 'Tis ſaid Copies of Publick Books of Corporations, &c. ſhall be *Evidence*. 1 *Lev.* 25. 1 *Lill.* 551. But Books of Corporations not of Record, where Leaſes are entered, &c. the Originals are to be produced as *Evidence*. A Pedigree drawn by a Herald at Arms will not be admitted for *Evidence*, without ſhewing the Records or ancient Books from whence taken; for the Entries in the Herald's Office are no Records, but only circumſtantial *Evidence:* But a Copy of an Inſcription on a Graveſtone, has been given in *Evidence* in ſuch a Caſe. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 686, 687. An Almanack wherein the Father had writ the Day of the Nativity of his Son, was allowed as *Evidence* to prove the Nonage of the Son. *Raym.* 84. Matter in Law ought not to be given in *Evidence* at a Trial, but only Matters of Fact, unleſs it be in caſe of a ſpecial Verdict: Matter in Law is diſputable, and reſerved to be ſpoken to in Arreſt of Judgment. *Vaugh.* 143, 147. In Debt the Defendant may give in *Evidence* that he paid Money on an Obligation before the Day, &c. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 755. And a Releaſe may be given in *Evidence*, on *Nil debet.* 5 *Mod.* 18. But in *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* the Plaintiff ſhall not give any Specialty in *Evidence* to prove his Debt, as a Bond, Indenture, &c. becauſe he may bring Action of Debt upon that Specialty. *Moor* 340. Entry and Expulſion may be given in *Evidence* in Debt for Rent: Coverture may be given in *Evidence* to avoid a Deed, &c. *Mod. Caſ.* 230. Uſurious Contracts, &c. may be given in *Evidence.* 2 *Nelſ.* 756. Fraud may be given in *Evidence*, on the general Iſſue: And Tampering with Witneſſes may be given in *Evidence* againſt a Party, &c. 5 *Rep.* 60. But many Things are to be pleaded; as Juſtifications without Title, in Treſpaſſes, &c. and cannot be given in *Evidence* upon Not guilty. *Trials per pais* 404. See *Copy, Depoſitions*, &c.

Ewage, (*Ewagium*) Is the ſame with *Aquage*, from the Fr. *Eau*, Water; and ſignifies Toll paid for Water-paſſage. —— *Charta Regis* Johannis, &c. *hominibus de* B. *quod ſint quieti de Thelonio, Scutagio, Paſſagio, Laſtagio, & de Wrec & Lagan, de* Ewagio, &c. Hill. 14 Hen. 3. In Theſauro. Reg. Scacc. Ebor. Rot. 15.

Ewbrice, (Sax. *Ew*, i. e. *Conjugium*, and *Bryce*, *fractio*) Adultery or Marriage-breaking: From this *Saxon* Word *Ew*, Marriage, we derive our preſent Engliſh *Woo*, to *woo* a Dame.

Ewe, (*Euva*) A *German* Word ſignifying Law; it is mentioned in *Leg. W.* 1.

Exaction, Is defined to be a Wrong done by an Officer, or one in pretended Authority, by taking a Reward or Fee for that which the Law allows not. And the Difference between *Exaction* and *Extortion*, is this: Extortion is where an Officer extors more than his Due, when ſomething is due to him; and *Exaction* is when he wreſts a Fee or Reward where none is due. *Cowel.*

Exactor Regis, The King's Exactor or Collector; ſometimes taken for the *Sheriff*: But generally, *Quicunque Publicas Pecunias, tributa, vectigalia & res fiſco debitas* exigit, *proprie nominatur* Exactor Regis. *Niger liber Scacc. par.* 1. *cap. ult.*

Examination, (*Examinatio*) A Searching after, or Cognizance of a Magiſtrate. By Stat. 2 & 3 *P. & M.* Juſtices of Peace are to *examine* Felons apprehended, and Witneſſes, before the Felon is committed; and the Accuſers muſt be bound over to appear and give Evidence at the next Aſſiſes, &c. to which the *Examinations* are to be certified. *Mod. Juſtice*, 176, 177. See *Evidence.*

Examiners in the Chancery. (*Examinatores*) Are two Officers of that Court, that examine upon Oath, Witneſſes produced by either Side, in *London*, or near it, on ſuch Interrogatories as the Parties to any Suit exhibit for that Purpoſe: And ſometimes the Parties themſelves are, by particular Order, likewiſe examined by them. In the Country, Witneſſes are examined by *Commiſſioners*, (uſually Attornies not concerned in the Cauſe) on the Parties joining in Commiſſion, &c.

Exannual Roll. In the old Way of exhibiting *Sheriffs Accounts*, the illeviable Fines and deſperate Debts, were tranſcribed into a *Roll* under his Name; which was yearly read, to ſee what might be gotten. *Hale's Sher. Acco.* 67.

Excambiators, A Word uſed anciently for *Exchangers* of Land: But *Cowel* ſuppoſes them to be ſuch as we now call *Brokers*, that deal upon the *Exchange* between Merchants.

Exception, (*Exceptio*) In common Acceptation is a Stop or Stay to an Action; and is divided into *Dilatory* and *Peremptory. Bract. lib.* 5. *tract.* 5. It is of divers Kinds; in Law Proceedings, it is a Denial of a Matter alledged in Bar to the Action: And in *Chancery* it is what is alledged againſt the Sufficiency of an Anſwer, &c. The Counſel in a Cauſe are to take all their *Exceptions* to the Record at one Time; and before the Court hath delivered any Opinion therein. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 559. And on an Indictment for Treaſon, &c. *Exception* is to be taken for Miſnaming, falſe *Latin*, &c. before any Evidence is given in Court; or the Indictment ſhall be good. *Stat.* 7 *W.* 3. *cap.* 3. Where by a general Pardon, any particular Crime is excepted; if a Perſon be attainted, &c. of that Offence, he ſhall have no Benefit of the Pardon. 6 *Rep.* 13. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 765. And when a Pardon is with an *Exception* as to Perſons, the Party who pleads it ought to ſhew, that he is not any of the Parties excepted. 1 *Lev.* 26. A negative Expreſſion may be taken to enure to the ſame Intent as an *Exception*; for an *Exception* in its Nature is but a Denial of what is taken to be good by the other Party, either in Point of Law or Pleading: And *Exceptio in non Exceptis firmat regulam.* 1 Lill. 559.

Excep-

Exception to Evidence, &c. If one of the Parties in a Suit, for the Inſufficiency of the Evidence on the other Side, doth offer to demur upon the ſame, and the Court will not agree to it; then the Court ought upon Requeſt to ſeal a *Bill of Exceptions* tendered to them in Writing, which upon a Writ of Error may be heard. 2 *Inſt.* 246. And where a Suit is in any Court, if the Plaintiff or Defendant alledge any *Exception* to the Judge's Opinion, praying that the ſame be allowed; if the Judge refuſeth it, then the Party making the *Exception* is to write it, and require the Judge to ſeal the ſame; which being done, and the Bill produced ſealed in Court, the Judge that ſealed it ſhall appear at a certain Day to confeſs or deny his Seal; and if the Seal be not denied, Proceedings are had to Judgment according to the Exception. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 31. 2 *Inſt.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 232. The *Exceptions* ought to be put in Writing *ſedente Curia*, in the Preſence of the Judge who tried the Cauſe, and ſigned by the Counſel on each Side; and then the Bill muſt be drawn up and tendered to the Judge that tried the Cauſe, to be ſealed by him; and when ſigned, there goes out a *Scire facias* to the ſame Judge *ad cognoſcendum ſcriptum*, and that is made Part of the Record, and the Return of the Judge with the Bill it ſelf, muſt be entered on the Iſſue Roll; and if a Writ of Error be brought, it is to be returned as Part of the Record. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 373. If a Bill of *Exceptions* is drawn up and tendered to the Judge for Sealing, and he refuſes to do it, on Petition to the Lord Chancellor, he will grant a Writ for that Purpoſe. Theſe Bills of *Exception* are to be brought before a Verdict given, and extend only to Civil Actions, not to Criminal. *Sid.* 85. 1 *Salk.* 288.

Exception in Deeds and Writings, Keeps the Thing from paſſing thereby, being a Saving out of the Deed, as if the ſame had not been granted: But it is to be a particular Thing out of a general One; as a Room out of an Houſe, a Ground out of a Manor, Timber out of Land, *&c.* And it muſt not be of a Thing expreſly granted in the Deed: Alſo it muſt be of what is ſeverable from, and not inſeparably incident to the Grant. 1 *Inſt.* 47 1 *Lev.* 287. *Cro. El.* 244. Where an *Exception* goeth to the whole Thing granted or demiſed, the *Exception* is void. *Cro. El.* 6. A Man made a Leaſe of a Manor, excepting all Courts, *&c.* the *Exception* is void as to the Courts; for having leaſed the Manor, it cannot be ſuch without Courts. *Hob.* 108. *Moor* 870. A Leaſe was made of all a Man's Lands in *L.* excepting his Manor of *H.* and he had no Lands in *L.* but the ſaid Manor; it was adjudged that the Manor paſſed, and that the *Exception* was void. *Hob.* 170. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 764. A Leaſe of an Houſe and Shops, except the Shops; tho' this may extend to other Shops, 'tis void as to the Shops belonging to the Houſe demiſed, becauſe 'tis repugnant to the Leaſe. *Dyer* 265. If an *Exception* croſſes the Grant, or is repugnant to it, the ſame is void: And if there be a Saving or *Exception* out of an *Exception*, it may make a particular Thing as if never excepted; as if a Leaſe be made of a Rectory, excepting the Parſonage Houſe, ſaving to the Leſſee a Chamber; this Chamber not being excepted out of the Leaſe, ſhall paſs by the Leaſe of the Rectory. *Hob.* 72, 170. *Cro. Eliz.* 372. *Owen* 20. An *Exception* muſt be always of a Thing *in eſſe*. *Co. Lit.* 47. *Dyer* 59. By *Exception* of Trees, the Soil is not excepted, but only ſufficient Nutriment for the Trees: For the Leſſee ſhall have the Paſture growing under them; though the Leſſor ſhall have all the Benefit of the Trees, Maſt, Fruit, *&c.* and the Trees are Parcel of the Inheritance. 11 *Rep.* 48, 50. 5 *Rep.* 11. But it has been adjudged, that by an *Exception* of Woods, Underwood and Coppices, that the Soil of the Coppices is excepted. *Poph.* 146. 2 *Cro.* 487. If a Leſſee for Years, aſſigns over his Term, excepting the Trees, *&c.* the *Exception* is not good; becauſe no one can have ſuch a ſpecial Property in the Trees, but the Owner of the Land. 2 *Nelſ.* 764. But where Leſſee for Life makes a Leaſe for Years, excepting the Wood, *&c.* this may be a good *Exception*, although he hath not any Intereſt in it but as Leſſee, in Regard he is chargeable in Waſte, *&c.* and hath not granted his whole Term. *Cro. Jac.* 296. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 560. Theſe *Exceptions* are commonly in Leaſes for Life and Years.

Exchange, (*Excambium* or *Cambium*) Signifies generally as much as *Permutatio* with the Civilians; as the *King's Exchange*, which is the Place appointed by the King for *Exchange* of Plate or Bullion for the King's Coin. Theſe Places have been divers heretofore; but now there is only one, *viz.* the *Mint* in the *Tower*. *Stat.* 1 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 4. By 9 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 7. *Exchanges* are to be kept where the King pleaſes: And every Man may *exchange* Gold for Silver, or Silver for Gold, *&c.* but none ſhall take Profit of Money *exchanged*, but the King's *Exchangers*, on Pain of Forfeiture. 25 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 12. Alſo none ſhall give or take any more for *Exchange* of Coin than the true Value, under the Penalty of Forfeiting the Money *exchanged*, or to be fined and impriſoned, *&c.* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 19. There is a *Royal Exchange of Merchants* in *London*: And *Exchange* among Merchants, is a Commerce of Money, or a Bartering or *Exchanging* of the Money of one City or Country for that of another: Money in this Senſe, is either real or imaginary; Real, any real Species current in any Country at a certain Price, at which it paſſes by the Authority of the State, and of its own intrinſick Value: And by imaginary Money, is underſtood all the Denominations made Uſe of to expreſs any Sum of Money, which is not the juſt Value of any real Species. *Lex Mercatoria*, or *Merch. Comp.* 98. The Methods of *Exchange* for Money uſed in *England* ought to be *par pro pari*, according to Value for Value: And our *Exchange* is grounded on the Weight and Fineneſs of our own Money, and the Weight and Fineneſs of that of other Countries, according to their ſeveral Standards, proportionable in their Valuation; which being truly and juſtly made, reduces the Price of the *Exchange* of Money of any Nation or Country to a Certainty. But this Courſe of *Exchange* is of late abuſed; and Money is become a Merchandize, that riſes and falls in its Price in Regard to the Plenty and Scarcity of it. *Ibid.* At *London*, all *Exchanges* are made upon the Pound *Sterling* of 20 *s.* In the Low Countries, *France* and *Germany*, upon the *French* Crown; *Spain* and *Italy*, &c. upon the Ducat; and at *Florence*, *Venice*, and other Places in the *Streights*, by the Dollar and Florin. See *Bill of Exchange.*

Exchanges were the Original and natural Way of Commerce, precedent to Buying; for there was no Buying till Money was invented; though in Exchanging, both Parties are as Buyers and Sellers, and both equally warrant. 3 *Sall.* 157.

Exchange of Lands, Is a mutual Grant of equal Intereſt in Lands or Tenements, the one in *Exchange* for the other: And is uſed peculiarly for that Compenſation which the *Warrantor* muſt make to the *Warrantee*, Value for Value, if the Land warranted be recovered from the Warrantee. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 16. *Accomp. Conv.* 1 *Vol.* 170. Alſo there is a tacit Condition of Reentry in this Deed, on the *Lands* given in *Exchange*, in Caſe of Eviction; and on the Warranty to vouch and recover over in Value, *&c.* For if either of the Parties is evicted, the *Exchange* is defeated. 4 *Rep.* 121. If *A. B.* give 5 Acres of Land in *Exchange* to *C. D.* for five other Acres, and afterwards *C. D.* is evicted of one Acre, in this Caſe all the *Exchange* is defeated; and *C. D.* may enter on his own again. 4 *Rep.* 121. *Cro. El.* 903. An *Exchange* may be made of Lands in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, for Life, *&c.* The Eſtates granted are to be equal, as Fee-ſimple for Fee-ſimple, *&c.* tho' the Lands need not be of equal Value, or of the like Nature: For a Rent in Fee iſſuing out of Land, may be exchanged for Land in Fee; but Annuities which charge the Perſon only, are not to be exchanged for Lands. *Litt.* 63, 64. 1 *Inſt.* 50, 51. If an *Exchange* be made between Tenant for Life, and Tenant in Tail after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct, the *Exchange* is good; becauſe their Eſtates are equal. 11 *Rep.* 80. *Moor* 665. An *Exchange* made between Tenant in Tail, and another, of unequal Intereſt, may be good during his Life; but his Iſſue, when of full Age, ſhall avoid it. And *Exchanges* made by Infants; by Perſons *non ſanæ Memoriæ*; a Husband of the Wife's Land, *&c.* are not void, but voidable only, by the Infant at his full Age, the Heir of the Perſon *non ſanæ*, and the Feme after the Death of the Husband. *Perk. Sect.* 277, 281. Jointenants and Tenants in Common, after they have made Partition, may *exchange* their *Lands*: And by this Deed, Freeholds paſs without Livery and Seiſin; but the Word *Exchange* is to be uſed, and it ought to be by Deed indented; and there muſt be Execution of the *Exchange*, by Entry on the Lands in the Life of the Parties, or the *Exchange* will be void. 1 *Inſt.* 50. 1 *Mod.* 91. It is made by theſe Words, *A. B.* hath given, granted and confirmed to *C. D.* and his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, all that Meſſuage, *&c. In Exchange* for, *&c.* And the ſaid *C. D.* hath given and granted to the ſaid *A. B.* and his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, all that, *&c. In Exchange* for the ſaid Meſſuage, *&c. Accomp. Conveyanc. Vol.* 1. *pag.* 358.

Exchange of Church Livings. *Exchanges* are now ſeldom uſed, except that Parſons ſometimes *Exchange* their *Churches*, and reſign them into the Biſhop's Hands. And this is not a perfect *Exchange* till the Parties are inducted; for if either dies before they both are inducted, the *Exchange* is void. *Wood's Inſt.* 284. If two Perſons by one Inſtrument agree to exchange their Benefices, and in order thereto reſign them into the Hands of the Ordinary, ſuch *Exchange* being executed on both Parts, is good; and each may enjoy the other's Living: But the Patrons muſt preſent them again to each Living; and if they refuſe to do it, or the Ordinary will not admit them reſpectively, then the *Exchange* is not executed; and in ſuch Caſe either Clerk may return to his former Living, even tho' one of them ſhould be admitted, inſtituted and inducted to the Benefice of the other; which is expreſs'd in the *Exchange* it ſelf, and the *Proteſtation* uſually added to it. *Right's Clerg.*

Form *of a* Reſignation and Exchange *of a* Church.

IN Dei Nomine, Amen. *Ego* A. B. *Rector Eccleſiæ de* C. *in Diœceſ.* W. *volens ipſam Eccleſiam meam cum Eccleſia de* D. *dicta Dioceſ. cujus Rector exiſtit* E. F. *de, &c. certis juſtis & legitimis de Cauſis ſine dolo & fraude Canonice* Permutare *ipſam Eccleſiam meam ex cauſa Permutationis hujuſmodi & non alio modo, in ſacras manus venerabilis in Chriſto Patris Domini* J. *Dei Gratia* Winton. *Epiſcopi Reſigno; ſupplicans humiliter & Devote, ut præfat.* E. F. *de hujuſmodi Cauſa permutationis ipſam Reſignationem ſic factam & non aliter velitis admittere, & negotium permutationis hujuſmodi quatenus ad vos attinet fideliter expedire. Et Proteſtor expreſſe in his ſcriptis, quod ſi dicta permutatio debitum non ſortiatur effectum, quod hujuſmodi mea Reſignatio prædicta pro nullo penitus habeatur. Ego* A. B. *&c. nunc Rector Eccleſiæ de* D. *prius Rector Eccleſiæ de* C. *in Diœceſ. &c. præd.* Proteſtor, *dico & allego, quod ſi contingat quod hujuſmodi Eccleſia mea de* D. *abſque Dolo & culpa meis in hac parte a me aliqualiter Evincatur, volo & intendo ad dictam Eccleſiam de* C. *abſque aliqua difficultate libere & licite redire, & eam rehabere juxta Canonicas Sanctiones; Et Proteſtor inſuper quod non intendo nec volo ab hujuſmodi Proteſtatione ſeu effectu ejuſdem recedere aliqualiter in futuro, ſed eidem Proteſtationi & Contentis in eadem, volo & intendo in futuris Temporibus firmiter adhærere, Juris Beneficio in omnibus ſemper ſalvo, &c.*

Exchangers, Are thoſe that return Money by *Bills of Exchange. Excambiators.* 5 R. 2. c. 2.

Exchequer, (*Scaccarium*, from the Fr. *Eſchequier*, i. e. *Abacus, tabula luſoria*, or from the Germ. *Schatz*, viz. *Theſaurus*) Is an antient Court of Record, wherein all Cauſes touching the Revenue and Rights of the Crown are heard and determined; and here the Revenues of the Crown are received. *Camden* in his *Britan. p.* 113. ſaith, This Court took its Name *à Tabula ad quam aſſidebant*, the Cloth which covered it being Party-coloured, or *chequered:* We had it from the *Normans*, as appears by the Grand Cuſtumary, *cap.* 56. where it is deſcribed to be an Aſſembly of High Juſticiers, to whom it appertained to amend that which the inferior Juſticiers had miſdone, and unadviſedly judged, and to do right to all as from the Prince's Mouth. Some Perſons think there was an *Exchequer* under the *Anglo-Saxon* Kings; but our beſt Hiſtorians are of Opinion, that it was erected by K. *William* the Firſt, called *The Conqueror*, its Model being taken from the tranſmarine *Exchequer*, eſtabliſh'd in *Normandy* long before that Time. *Madox's Hiſt. Excheq.* In the Reign of *Henry* the Firſt, Son of *William* the Firſt, there was an *Exchequer*, which has continued ever ſince: And the Judges of the Court were at that Time ſtiled *Barones Scaccarii*, and adminiſtred Juſtice to the Subjects. In antient Times the Barons of the *Exchequer* dealt in Affairs relating to the State, or publick Service of Crown and Realm: And were greatly concern'd in the Preſervation of the Prerogative, as well as the Revenue of the Crown; for at the *Exchequer* it was the Care of the Treaſurer and Barons to ſee that the Rights of the Crown were no Way invaded. *Lex Conſtitutionis* 198. For the Authority and Dignity of the Court of *Exchequer*, antienly

tiently it was held in the King's Palace; and the Acts thereof were not to be examined or controlled in any other of the King's Ordinary Courts of Juſtice: The *Exchequer* was the great Repoſitory of Records, wherein the Records of the other Courts at *Weſtminſter*, &c. were brought to be laid up in the Treaſury there. And Writs of the Chancery were ſometimes made forth at the *Exchequer*; Writs of Summons to aſſemble Parliaments, &c. *Ibid.* The *Exchequer* has been commonly held at *Weſtminſter*, the uſual Place of the King's Reſidence; but it hath been ſometimes holden at other Places, as the King pleaſed; as at *Wincheſter*, &c. And in the *Exchequer* there are reckon'd ſeven Courts, *viz.* The Court of Pleas; the Court of Accounts; the Court of Receipts; the Court of the *Exchequer*-Chamber, (being the Aſſembly of all the Judges of *England* for difficult Matters in Law) the Court of *Exchequer*-Chamber for Errors in the Court of *Exchequer*; for Errors in the King's Bench; and the Court of Equity in the *Exchequer*-Chamber. 4 *Inſt.* 119. But according to the uſual Diviſion for the Diſpatch of all common Buſineſs, the *Exchequer* is divided into two Parts; one whereof is converſant eſpecially in the judicial Hearing and Deciding all Cauſes pertaining to the Prince's Coffers, antiently called *Scaccarium Computorum*; the other is, the *Receipt of the Exchequer*, which is properly employ'd in the Receiving and Payment of Money. And it has been obſerv'd, that about the Time of the Conqueſt there was very little Money in Specie in the Realm; for then the Tenants or Knights Fees anſwered their Lords by military Services: And 'till the Reign of K. *Hen.* 1. the Rents or Farms due to the King were generally rendered in Proviſions and Neceſſaries for his Houſhold; but in this Reign the ſame were changed into Money, and afterwards in ſucceeding Times the Crown-Revenue was anſwered or paid into the *Exchequer* chiefly in Gold and Silver. *Lex Conſtitutionis*, *p.* 208. By Statute, all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, &c. are to account in the *Exchequer* before the Treaſurer and Barons: And annual Rolls are to be made of the Profits of Counties, &c. Alſo Inquiſitors ſhall be appointed in every County, of Debts due to the King. 51 *H.* 3. 10 *E.* 1. And all Fines of Counties for the whole Year are to be ſent into the *Exchequer*. 15 *Ed.* 2. Officers of the *Exchequer* are without Delay to receive Money brought thither: And the Money in the Receipt is to be kept in Cheſts under three different Locks and Keys, kept by Three ſeveral Officers, &c. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 28. In the lower Part of the *Exchequer*, called the *Receipt*, the Debtors of the King, and their Debtors, the King's Tenants, and the Officers and Miniſters of the Court, &c. are privileged to ſue and implead one another, or any Stranger, and to be ſued in the like Actions as are proſecuted in the *King's Bench* and *Common Pleas*. The *judicial Part of the Exchequer* is a Court both of Law and Equity; the Court of Common Law is held in the Office of *Pleas*, after the Courſe of the Common Law, *coram Baronibus*; and here the Plaintiff ought to be a Tenant or Debtor to the King, or ſome Way Accountant to him; and the leading Proceſs is either a Writ of *Subpœna*, or *Quo Minus*, which goes into *Wales*, where no Proceſs of the King's Bench or Common Pleas ought to run, except the *Capias Utlagatum*. The Court of Equity is holden in the *Exchequer*-Chamber *coram Theſaurario Cancellario & Baronibus*, but uſually before the Barons only, the Lord Chief Baron being the Chief Judge to hear and determine all Cauſes in Law or Equity; the Proceedings here are by *Engliſh Bill* and Anſwer agreeable to the Practice of the High Court of *Chancery*, but the Plaintiff muſt likewiſe ſet forth that he is Debtor to the King, tho' it is not material whether he be ſo, or not, it being only Matter of Form. In this Court the Clergy uſually exhibit Bills, for Recovery of their Tithes, &c. And here the Attorney General brings Bills for any Matters concerning the King; and any Perſon grieved in any Cauſe proſecuted againſt him on Behalf of the King, may bring his Bill againſt the Attorney General to be relieved in Equity; in which Caſe the Plaintiff muſt attend the King's Attorney with a Copy of the Bill, and procure him to anſwer the ſame, and Mr. Attorney may call any that are intereſted in the Cauſe, or any Officer, or others, to inſtruct him in the Making of his Anſwer, ſo as the King be not prejudiced thereby, and his Anſwer is to be put in without Oath. 4 *Inſt.* 109, 112, 118. The Practice and Proceedings generally in Uſe at the *Exchequer Bar*, relate for the moſt Part to the Two *Remembrancers* of the Court; and antiently there was very much Buſineſs, and very various in the King's Remembrancer's Office relating to Debtors, Farmers, Receivers, Accountants, &c. for Debts and Duties due to the Crown: And all penal Puniſhments, Intruſions, Forfeitures upon popular Actions, &c. are Matters cognizable by this Court. *Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 292, 293. The *Exchequer* is ſaid to be the laſt of the four Courts at *Weſtminſter*; govern'd by the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, the *Lord Chief Baron*, and Three other *Barons*, who are the Sovereign Auditors of *England*, and the Judges of the Court, and ever give Judgment in the Term-time only: There alſo ſits in this Court a *Puiſne Baron*, who adminiſters the Oath of all High Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Auditors, Receivers, Collectors, Controllers, Surveyors, and Searchers of all the Cuſtoms in *England*. The *Chancellor* or *Under-Treaſurer* hath the Cuſtody of the Seal of this Court. The King's *Attorney General* is made privy to all Manner of Pleas that are not Ordinary and of Courſe, which riſe upon the Proceſs of the Court; and he puts into Court in his own Name, Informations of Concealments of Cuſtoms, Seizures, &c. And alſo for Intruſions, Waſtes, Incroachments, &c. upon any of the King's Lands; or upon Penal Statutes, Forfeitures, &c. The *Remembrancers* keep the Records of the Court betwixt the King and his Subjects, and enter the Rules and Orders there made: One is called the King's Remembrancer, and the other the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer; the *Remembrancer for the King* hath all Manner of Informations upon Penal Statutes ſued in his Office only; and he calls to Account, in open Court, all the great Accountants of the Crown, Collectors of Cuſtoms, &c. he makes out Writs of Privilege, enters Judgments of Pleas; and all Matters upon *Engliſh Bill* are remaining in his Office. The *Remembrancer for the Lord Treaſurer* makes out all Eſtreats; he ſets down in his Book the Debts of all Sheriffs, and takes their foreign Accounts; and iſſues out Writs and Proceſſes in many Caſes, &c. And theſe Remembrancers have ſeveral *Attornies* in their Offices to do Buſineſs under them:

them: Who by Statute are not to iſſue out of the Remembrancer's Office, any Writs upon Suppoſition, but on juſt Grounds, &c. 7 *Jac.* 1. There are two *Chamberlains* that keep the Keys of the Treaſury, where the Records do lie, with the Book of Domeſday, &c. They may ſit in Court if they pleaſe, but not intermeddle with any Thing; unleſs it be relating to Sheriffs, in the Pricking whereof they have a Vote. And beſides the Chamberlains, there is a *Clerk of the Pipe*, in whoſe Cuſtody are conveyed out of the King's and Treaſurer's Remembrancers, &c. as Water through a Pipe, all Accounts and Debts due to the King. The *Controller of the Pipe*; which is ſaid to be the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. The *Clerk of the Eſtreats*, who receives the Eſtreats from the Remembrancer's Office, and writeth them out to be ſerved for the King, &c. The *Foreign Oppoſer*, who oppoſeth all Sheriffs, &c. of their Green Wax, *i. e.* Fines, Iſſues, Amerciaments, Recognizances, &c. certified in Eſtreats annexed to the Writ under the Seal in Green Wax, and deliver eth the ſame to the Clerk of the Eſtreats to be put in Proceſs. The *Auditors* that take the Accounts of the King's Receivers, Collectors, &c. and perfect them. The four *Tellers*, whoſe Buſineſs is well known. The *Clerk of the Pells*, from his Parchment-Rolls, called *Pellis Receptorum*. The Clerk of the *Nihils*, who makes a Roll of ſuch Sums as the Sheriff upon Proceſs returns *Nihil*, &c. The *Clerk of the Pleas*, in whoſe Office all Officers and privileged Perſons are to ſue and be ſued; and here are divers *Under-Clerks* employed in Suits commenced or depending in this Court. Then there is a *Clerk of the Summons*; *Under Chamberlains* of the *Exchequer*; *Secondaries* in the Offices of the *Remembrancers*; *Secondaries* of the *Pipe*; the *Uſher* of the *Exchequer*, *Marſhal*, &c.

Exchequer Bills. By Statute 5 *Ann.* *c.* 13. The Lord Treaſurer may cauſe *Exchequer Bills* to be made of any Sum not exceeding 1,500,000 *l.* for the Uſe of the War: And the Duties upon Houſes were made chargeable with 4 *l.* 10 *s.* *per Cent. per Annum* to the *Bank* for circulating them. The Bank not paying the Bills, Actions to be brought againſt the Company, and the Money and Damages recovered: And if any *Exchequer Bills* be loſt, upon Affidavit of it before a Baron of the *Exchequer*, and Certificate from ſuch Baron, and Security given to pay the ſame if found, Duplicates are to be made out: Alſo when Bills are defac'd, new ones ſhall be delivered. *Ibid.* The King, or his Officers in the *Exchequer*, by former Statutes, might borrow Money upon the Credit of *Bills*, payable on Demand, with Intereſt after the Rate of 3 *d.* *per Diem* for every 100 *l.* Bill. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 31. And by 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 20. an Intereſt of 5 *d.* a Day was allowed for every 100 *l.* But 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 1. lowered the Intereſt on theſe Bills to 4 *d.* a Day *per Cent.* And by 12 *Ann.* *c.* 11. it is ſunk to 2 *d.* a Day. Forging *Exchequer Bills*, or the Indorſements thereon, is Felony. See *Felony*.

Exciſe, (From the Belg. *Accüſſe*, Tributum) Is a Duty or Impoſition laid upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, which had its Beginning in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second. The 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 23. granted to the King an *Exciſe* on Beer, Ale, Cyder, Strong-waters, &c. And by ſubſequent Statutes, additional Duties have been granted on Low-Wines, Spirits, or Brandy drawn from Corn, &c. Alſo a Duty of *Exciſe* is laid on Malt, and on Sweets, &c. which are annually continued. Brewers erecting any Back, Cooler, Copper, &c. without giving Notice, or keeping any private Store-houſes: And Maltſters keeping any private Veſſels for Steeping of Barley, or altering their Veſſels, without giving Notice to the Officers of the *Exciſe*; in either Caſe, forfeit 50 *l.* and bribing a Ganger incurs the Penalty of 100 *l.* 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11. 2 *W.* & *M.* 4 *W.* & *M.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 19. By 12 *Car.* 2. The *Exciſe* on Beer and Ale is granted for the Life of K. *Charles* the Second. By the 1 *Jac.* 2. *c.* 11. it is granted to King *James* for Life. By 2 *W.* & *M.* *c.* 3. it is granted to King *William* and Queen *Mary* during their Lives. By 1 *Ann.* *c.* 7. it is granted to Qu. *Anne* for her Life; and together with the Revenue of the Poſt Office, &c. made chargeable with 700,000 *l.* *per Annum* for the Support of the Houſhold; and by 1 *Geo.* *c.* . it is granted to King *George* during his Life. *Vide* the Statutes.

Excluſa, Excluſagium, A Sluice for the Carrying off Water; and a Payment to the Lord for the Benefit of ſuch a Sluice. *Et duo molendina in eodem Manerio cum Aquis* Excluſagiis, &c. Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. p. 398, 587.

Excommengement, Is in *Law French* the ſame with *Excommunication* in *Engliſh*. Stat. 23 *Hen.* 8. c. 3.

Excommunication, (*Excommunicatio*) An Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure, by which a Perſon is excluded from the Communion of the Church, and from the Company of the Faithful. It hath been thus defined: Excommunicatio *eſt nihil aliud quam Cenſura a Canone vel Judice Eccleſiaſtico prolata & inflicta privans legitima communione Sacramentorum & quandoq; hominum.* And it is divided into *Majorem* and *Minorem*; *Minor eſt, per quam quis à Sacramentorum participatione conſcientia vel ſententiâ arcetur: Major eſt, quæ non ſolum à Sacramentorum, verum etiam Fidelium communione excludit, & ab omni actu Legitimo ſeparat & dividit.* Venatorius de ſent. Excom'. The Form of an *Excommunication* was of old: *Auctoritate Dei Patris omnipotentis & Filii & Spiritus Sancti, & Beatæ Dei Genetricis Mariæ, omniumque Sanctorum*, Excommunicamus, *Anathematizamus, & à limitibus Sanctæ Matris Eccleſiæ Sequeſtramus*, &c. Leg. Will. 1. Anno 38 H. 3. *Boniface* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the other Biſhops, with burning Tapers in their Hands in *Weſtminſter-Hall* before the King, and the other Eſtates of the Realm, denounced a Curſe and *Excommunication* againſt the Breakers of the Liberty of the Church: And by Stat. 9 *E.* 3. Biſhops may *excommunicate* not only all Perturbers of the Peace of the Church, but alſo Felons, and other Offenders, &c. And by the Eccleſiaſtical Laws, an *excommunicated* Perſon is not permitted to have Chriſtian Burial. This *Excommunication* is generally for Contempt in not appearing, or not obeying a Decree, &c. and the Cauſes of it are many; as for Matters of Hereſy, Refuſing to receive the Sacrament, or to come to Church; Incontinency, Adultery, Simony, &c. It is publiſhed in the Church, and if the Offender do not ſubmit in forty Days, then the Biſhop is to *certify* the *Excommunication* into the Temporal Courts, ſetting forth ſpecially the Cauſe of *Excommunication*, that the Judges may ſee whether the Eccleſiaſtical Court hath Cognizance of the Matter; and thereupon the Party may be taken and impriſoned by Virtue of the Writ *Significavit* or *Capias Excommunicatum*, and is to remain in Priſon 'till he ſubmits and is abſolved; when the Biſhop likewiſe

likewiſe certifying the ſame, another Writ iſſues to the Sheriff to diſcharge him. 2 *Inſt.* 189. 8 *Rep.* 68. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 768. None but the Biſhop is to certify *Excommunication*, unleſs the Biſhop be beyond Sea, or *in Remotis*; or except the Certificate is by one that hath ordinary Juriſdiction, *&c.* And if the Ordinary *excommunicates* a Perſon for any Thing where he hath not Cognizance of the Cauſe, the Party may bring an Action againſt him, or the Ordinary 'tis ſaid may be indicted. 1 *Inſt.* 134. 2 *Inſt.* 527. *Wood's Inſt.* 508. In ſome Caſes Perſons incur *Excommunication ipſo facto* by Act of Parliament; but they are to be firſt convicted of the Offence by Law, and the Conviction is tranſmitted to the Ordinary. *Dyer* 275. 1 *Ventr.* 146. It hath been adjudged that the Spiritual Court hath not Power to meddle with the Body of any Perſons whatſoever, or to ſend Proceſs to take them; for if a Perſon is *excommunicate* for Contempt, *&c.* they ought to certify it into the Chancery, whence 'tis ſent into *B. R.* and thence iſſues Proceſs. *Cro. El.* 741. An Offender *excommunicated* is diſabled to do any judicial Act, as to ſue any Action at Law, be a Witneſs, *&c.* tho' he may be ſued: But every *Excommunication* doth not diſable one; for if a Mayor and Commonalty bring an Action, an *Excommunication* of the Mayor ſhall not diſable them, becauſe they ſue and anſwer by Attorney: And if a Biſhop is Defendant, an *Excommunication* by that Biſhop ſhall not diſable the Plaintiff; and an *Excommunication* againſt an Appellant, while the Appeal is depending, is void. 1 *Inſt.* 134. 4 *Inſt.* 340. *Wood* 508. Popiſh Recuſants convict are diſabled as Perſons *excommunicate*, *&c.* Stat. 3 Jac. 1.

Excommunicato Capiendo, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for Apprehending him who ſtands obſtinately *excommunicated* forty Days; for the Contempt of ſuch a Perſon, not ſeeking Abſolution, being certified or ſignified into the Chancery; this Writ iſſues for the Impriſoning him without Bail or Mainprize until he conforms. *F. N. B.* 62. By the Stat. 5 *Eliz. c.* 23. Writs *de excommunicato Capiendo* ſhall iſſue out of the Court of Chancery in Term-time, and be returnable in *B. R. &c.* And if the Sheriff return a *Non eſt Inventus* on the Writ, a *Capias* with Proclamations is to be granted for the Party to yield his Body to Gaol under the Penalty of 10 *l.* And if he do not appear on the firſt *Capias* and Proclamation, a Second is to go forth, and he ſhall forfeit 20 *l. &c.* But by this Statute, if in the *Excommunicato Capiendo*, the Party excommunicated hath not a ſufficient Addition, as to his Place of Dwelling, *&c.* according to 1 *H.* 5. *c.* 6. Or if in the *Significavit* it is not contained, that the Excommunication proceeds upon a Cauſe or Contempt of ſome original Matter of *Hereſy*, for refuſing to have a Child *baptized*, to receive the *Sacrament*, to come to *Divine Service*, or for *Error* in Matters of *Religion* and Doctrine, for *Incontinence*, *Uſury*, *Simony*, *Perjury* in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, or *Idolatry*; he ſhall not incur the Penalties in this Act, for his Contempt in not rendring himſelf Priſoner upon the *Capias*, *&c.* So that the Statute doth not require the *Capias* with Proclamations, and the Penalties in other Caſes, beſides the ten Caſes mentioned. 2 *Inſt.* 661. And it has been adjudged where a Perſon has been excommunicated, and none of thoſe Cauſes were contained in the *Significavit*, that the Perſon excommunicate ſhould be diſcharged of the Penalties, but not of the Excommunication. 3 *Mod.* 89. It has alſo been held, that for any of the Cauſes expreſſed in the Statute, there ought to go a *Capias* with a Penalty, and be an Addition to the Writ; but in other Caſes it was not neceſſary; and if the *Capias* was with a Penalty, the Court would not diſcharge the Party, but the Penalty only: But for Want of Addition, in Caſes where that was required, the Party ſhould be diſcharged upon Motion. 1 *Salk.* 294, 295.

Excommunicato deliberando, Is a Writ to the Sheriff for Delivery of an excommunicate Perſon out of Priſon, upon Certificate from the Ordinary of his Conformity to the Juriſdiction Eccleſiaſtical. *F. N. B.* 63. *Reg. Orig.* 67. This Writ runs thus: *Rex Vic.* S. *Salut. Cum* A. B. *&* C. D. *quos ad Denunciation. vener. Patris* J. Winton *Epiſcopi, tanquam* Excommunicatos, *& claves Contemnentes per Corpora ſua ſecundum Conſuetud. &c. per te Juſticiari præceperimus, donec Sanctæ Eccleſiæ tam de Contemptu quam de Injur. ei illata ab eis fuerit foriſfact'; jamque ab ipſo Epiſcopo Abſolution. beneficium in form. meruerunt obtiner. ſicut idem Epiſc. per Literas ſuas Patentes nobis ſignificavit: Tibi Præcipimus quod ipſos* A. B. *&* C. D. *a Priſona qua detinent. ſi ea occaſione, & non alia, detinent. in eadem, ſine dilatione deliberari facias, &c.*

Excommunicato Recipiendo, Is a Writ whereby Perſons excommunicated being for their Obſtinacy committed to Priſon, are unlawfully delivered, before they have given *Caution* to obey the Authority of the Church; by which it is commanded that they be ſought after and impriſoned again. *Reg. Orig.* 67.

Execution, (*Executio*) Signifies the laſt Performance of an Act, as of a Judgment, *&c.* And is the Obtaining of Poſſeſſion of any Thing recovered by Judgment of Law. Sir *Edw. Coke*, in his Reports, makes two Sorts of Executions; one *final*, another with a *Quouſque*, tending to an End: An *Execution* final is that which makes Money of the Defendant's Goods, or extends his Lands, and delivers them to the Plaintiff, which he accepts in Satisfaction, and is the End of the Suit, and all that the King's Writ requires to be done: The other Writ with a *Quouſque*, tho' it tendeth to an End, is not final; as in Caſe of a *Capias ad Satisfaciendum*, *&c.* which is not final; but the Body of the Party is to be taken, to the Intent to ſatisfy the Plaintiff, and his Impriſonment not being abſolute, but until the Defendant do ſatisfy. 6 *Rep.* 87. A Man can have but one *Execution*; but it muſt be intended an *Execution* with Satisfaction, and the Body of the Defendant is no Satisfaction, only a Pledge for the Debt. 5 *Rep.* 86. When a Perſon dies in *Execution*, it is without Satisfaction; ſo that the Plaintiff may have a *Fieri facias* againſt the Goods, or *Elegit* againſt the Lands. *Ibid.* But where a Perſon was taken on a *Capias Utlagatum*, and died in Priſon, the Plaintiff having choſen this *Execution*, which is the higheſt in Law; it has been held, that the Defendant dying, the Law will adjudge it a Satisfaction. *Cro. El.* 850. Though by Statute, if a Perſon in *Execution* dies, a new *Execution* ſhall iſſue againſt the Lands, *&c.* as if he had never been taken in *Execution.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 13. If an *Execution* be executed and filed, the Party can have no other *Execution* upon that Judgment; becauſe there can be but one *Execution* with Satisfaction upon one Judgment. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 565. If the *Execution* be not return'd and filed, another *Execution* may be had: And if only Part of

the Debt be levied on a *Fieri facias*, another Writ of *Execution* may be ſued out for the Reſidue thereof. *Ibid.* But if you once charge the Body of the Defendant in *Execution* on a *Capias ſatisfaciend.* You may not have any other *Execution* againſt his Goods, &c. except the Defendant make an Eſcape, or is privileged, or die in *Execution. Practiſ. Solic.* 248. Though if one take out any Writs of *Execution*, and they take no Effect, he may have other Writs on their Failure. *Hob.* 57. If a Perſon taken by *Ca. ſa.* eſcapes, the Plaintiff may have a new *Execution. Cro. Car.* 174. In Caſe any Priſoner committed in *Execution* ſhall eſcape, any Creditor, at whoſe Suit he ſtands charged, may retake him by a new *Capias ad ſatisfaciend.* or ſue forth any other Kind of *Execution*, as if the Body of ſuch Priſoner had never been taken in *Execution. Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 27. Where two are bound jointly and ſeverally, and Judgment is had againſt both of them, if one in *Execution* eſcape, the Creditor may take out *Execution* againſt the other: But if he go by Licenſe of the Creditor, then the other will be diſcharged. *Cro. Car.* 53. If one in *Execution* be delivered by Privilege of Parliament, when the Privilege ceaſes, the Plaintiff may ſue out a new *Execution* againſt him. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 13. If where two are bound jointly, they are ſued ſeverally, and ſeveral Judgments are had againſt them, as an *Elegit* is ſued againſt one, and executed and return'd, and a *Capias ſatisfaciend.* againſt the other, he may bring *Audita Querela:* For there muſt be the ſame Kind of Proceſs againſt both. *Cro. Jac.* 338. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 772. A Defendant cannot plead to any Writ of *Execution*, (tho' he may in Bar of *Execution* to a *Scire facias* brought); but if he hath any Matter after Judgment to diſcharge him of the *Execution*, he is to have *Audita Querela.* 1 *Inſt.* 290. If Husband and Wife are taken in *Execution* for the Debt of the Wife, the Wife ſhall be diſcharged; for the Husband being in *Execution*, the Wife ſhall not be ſo alſo, and becauſe the Wife hath nothing liable to the *Execution.* 1 *Lev.* 51. The *Execution* of a *Liberate* is good without being return'd; and where a Man is taken upon a *Ca. ſa.* the *Execution* is good, tho' the Writ is not return'd: And ſo in all Caſes where no Inqueſt is to be taken, but only Lands deliver'd, or Seiſin had, &c. which are only Matters of Fact. 4 *Rep.* 67. 5 *Rep.* 89. The Writs of *Execution* at Common Law were only a *Fieri facias* on the Goods and Chattels, and a *Levari facias* to levy the Debt or Damages upon the Land and Chattels: Afterwards a *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum* was given by the Statute 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 17. And an *Elegit* by Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 18. which makes the Body liable, and the future Profit of Lands, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 154. 2 *Inſt.* 394. The Reaſon why by the Common Law, where a Subject had *Execution* for Debt or Damages, he could not have the Body of the Defendant, or his Lands in *Execution*, (unleſs it were in ſpecial Caſes) was, that the Defendant's Body might be at Liberty, not only to follow his own Affairs and Buſineſs, but alſo to ſerve his King and Country; and taking away the Poſſeſſion of his Lands, would hinder the following of his Husbandry and Tillage. 2 *Inſt.* 394. Tho' neither the Body, nor Lands of the Debtor on a Judgment could be taken in *Execution* at Common Law, but only his Goods; yet in Action of Debt againſt an Heir, upon the Bond of his Anceſtor, his Land which he had by Diſcent was ſubject to be taken in *Execution.* 3 *Rep.* 11. In Action of Debt againſt the Heir upon his Anceſtor's Bond, there was Judgment by *Nil dicit*; and it was held that the Plaintiff ſhould have *Execution* againſt the Heir, of any of his own Lands or Goods. *Dyer* 89, 149. Judgment was had againſt the Heir by *Nil dicit*, and a *Scire facias* being brought againſt him to have *Execution*, he pleaded *Riens per Deſcent*; it was adjudg'd that this Plea was too late after the Judgment by *Nil dicit*, and the *Execution* ſhall be on his own Lands. *Dyer* 344. But there is a Difference between a *Scire facias* and an Action of Debt brought againſt an Heir, upon a Bond of his Anceſtor, in which the Heir is named. *Poph.* 193. On a Judgment for the Debt of an Anceſtor, where the Heir hath made over Lands deſcended to him, *Execution* may be taken againſt ſuch Heir to the Value of the Land, &c. for the Debt of his Anceſtor, as if his own Debt. *Stat.* 3 & 4 *W.* & *M. c.* 14. If a Perſon have Judgment given againſt him for Debt or Damages, or be bound in a Recognizance and dieth, and his Heir be within Age, no *Execution* ſhall be ſued of the Lands during the Minority; and againſt an Heir within Age, no *Execution* ſhall be ſued upon a Statute Merchant or Staple, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 290. There is an *Execution* on Body, Lands and Goods, upon Statutes Merchant, Staple and Recognizances. 1 *Inſt.* 289. 2 *Inſt.* 678. Writs of *Execution* bind the Property of Goods only from the Time of the Delivery of the Writs to the Sheriff; who upon Receipt thereof indorſes the Day of the Month when received: But Land is bound from the Day of the Judgment. *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. *Cro. Car.* 149. Sheriffs may deliver in *Execution* all Lands whereof others ſhall be ſeiſed in Truſt for him againſt whom *Execution* is had, on a Statute, Judgment, &c. 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. If there are Chattels ſufficient, the Sheriff ought not to take the Lands; nor may Things fixed to the Freehold, Goods bought *bona fide*, Goods pawned, &c. be taken in *Execution.* 8 *Rep.* 143. The Sale of Goods for a valuable Conſideration, after Judgment, and before *Execution* awarded, is good: And if Judgment be given againſt a Leſſee for Years, and afterwards he ſelleth the Term before *Execution*, the Term aſſign'd *bona fide* is not liable; alſo if he aſſign it by Fraud, and the Aſſignee ſells it to another for a valuable Conſideration, it is not liable to *Execution* in the Hands of the ſecond Aſſignee. *Godb.* 161. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 783. Where there is an *Execution* againſt Goods or Chattels, of a Tenant for Life, or Years, the Plaintiff before Removal of the Goods by the *Execution* is to pay the Landlord the Rent of the Land, &c. ſo as there be not above a Year due; and if more be due, paying a Year's Rent, the Plaintiff may proceed in his *Execution*, and the Sheriff ſhall levy the Rent paid as well as the *Execution*-Money. *Stat.* 8 *Ann. c.* 17. When a Judgment is ſigned, *Execution* may be taken out immediately upon it, and need not be delay'd 'till it is entered, it being a perfect Judgment of the Court before entered. *Lit.* 505. If *Execution* be not iſſued within a Year and a Day after Judgment, where there is no Fault in the Defendant, as if Writ of Error brought, &c. there muſt be a *Scire facias* to revive the Judgment; which in that Time may be had without moving the Court; but if it be of longer ſtanding, the Court is to be moved for it. 1 *Inſt.* 290. 2 *Inſt.* 771. But if the Defendant be outlawed after Judgment, (as he may where he cannot be taken in *Execution*, or

hath no Lands or Goods to pay the Debt, &c. when the Suit is commenc'd by Original) the Plaintiff need not renew the Judgment by *Scire facias* to obtain *Execution* after a Year. 1 *Inſt.* 290. It hath been adjudg'd, that by the Common Law, if a Man was outlaw'd after Judgment in Debt, the Plaintiff was at the End of his Suit, and he could have no other Proceſs after that perſonally; but was put to his new Original, &c. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 772. If the Plaintiff do not proceed upon the *Scire facias*, he may bring an Action upon the Judgment: And after Judgment againſt the Defendant, in Action where ſpecial Bail hath been given, the Plaintiff may have *Execution* againſt the Defendant, or proſecute his Bail. *Com. Law Com. plac'd* 206. If one be arreſted upon Proceſs in *B. R.* and puts in Bail, and afterwards the Plaintiff recovers, and the Defendant renders not himſelf according to Law, in Safeguard of his Bail, the Plaintiff may at his Election take *Execution* againſt the Principal, or his Bail; but if he takes the Bail, he ſhall never afterwards meddle with the Principal: If Two be bail, altho' one be in *Execution*, the Plaintiff may take the other; tho' if the Principal be in *Execution*, he cannot take the Bail. *Cro. Jac.* 320. The Court cannot divide an *Execution*, which is entire and grounded on the Judgment. *Mich.* 24 *Car. B. R.* As an *Execution* is an intire Thing, he who begins muſt end it; a new Sheriff may diſtrain an old one to ſell the Goods on a *Diſtringas nuper Vicecom.* and to bring the Money into Court, or ſell and deliver the Money to the new Sheriff; and the Authority of the old Sheriff continues by Virtue of the firſt Writ, ſo that when he hath ſeiſed, he is compellable to return the Writ, and liable to anſwer the Value according to the Return; likewiſe by the Seizure the Property of the Goods, &c. is deveſted out of the Defendant, and he is diſcharg'd, whereby no further Remedy can be had againſt him. 1 *Salk.* 322. 3 *Salk.* 159. If a Perſon be diſcharg'd on an *Execution* for Error *in adjudicatione Executionis*, he may be in *Execution* again; but not in other Caſes. *Latch.* 192. By Releaſe of all Suits, *Execution* is gone; for no one can have *Execution* without Prayer and Suit, but the King only, in whoſe Caſe the Judges ought to award Execution *ex Officio*, without any Suit: And a Releaſe of all *Executions*, bars the King. By Releaſe of all Debts or Duties, the Defendant is diſcharg'd of the *Execution*, becauſe the Debt or Duty on which it is founded is diſcharged: But if the Body of a Man be taken in *Execution*, and the Plaintiff releaſe all Actions, yet he ſhall remain in *Execution*. 1 *Inſt.* 291. Though if where a Judgment is given in Action of Debt, and the Defendant taken in *Execution*, if the Plaintiff releaſeth the Judgment, the Body ſhall be diſcharged of the *Execution*: And if the Plaintiff after Judgment releaſeth all Demands, the *Execution* is diſcharg'd. *Ibid.* A Perſon in *Execution* ſhall not be delivered out of Priſon, but by Writ of *Superſedeas*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 565. And if a Sheriff proceeds after a *Superſedeas* to ſtay *Execution* on Goods, &c. it is a great Contempt; and a Writ of Reſtitution may be awarded. 2 *Bulſt.* 194. It hath been reſolv'd, that a Writ of Error is a *Superſedeas* from the Time of the Allowance: Tho' if a Writ of *Execution* be executed before the Writ of Error is allow'd, it may be return'd afterwards. 1 *Salk.* 321. No *Execution* ſhall be ſtay'd by any Writ of Error or *Superſedeas*, after Verdict and Judgment, in any Action upon the Caſe for Payment of Money, Covenant, Detinue, Treſpaſs, &c. until Recognizance be entered into as directed by 3 *Jac.* 1. *Stat.* 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. A Judgment was had againſt a Perſon at *Briſtol*, and his Goods attach'd there; and the Court of *B. R.* being moved to ſtay the *Execution*, until a Writ of Error brought ſhould be determined, they granted a *Habeas Corpus*, but nothing to ſtay the *Execution*. 1 *Bulſt.* 268. All Judgments of Courts are to be executed in the peculiar Juriſdictions where given, and cannot be removed to be executed by the ſuperior Courts. *Cro. Car.* 34. But if a Judgment given in another Court be affirm'd or revers'd for Error in *B. R.* becauſe the Proceedings in the Court below are entered upon Record in the *King's Bench*, the Party ſhall have *Execution* in that Court: And ſo if a Judgment of Debt, &c. in the *Common Pleas* be affirm'd in *B. R.* on a Writ of Error. 5 *Rep.* 88. Though where the Record of a Judgment given in *C. B.* is remov'd into *B. R.* the Party cannot take out *Execution* upon it, without a *Scire facias quare* Executionem *habere non debeat*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 562. And where a Writ of Error is brought in the *Exchequer Chamber*, to reverſe a Judgment in *B. R.* if the Judgment is affirm'd there, yet that Court cannot make out *Execution* upon the Judgment affirm'd, but the Record muſt be tranſmitted back to the Court of *King's Bench*, where *Execution* muſt be done. 1 *Lill.* 565. Two recovered in Debt, and before *Execution* one of them died, and afterwards *Execution* was ſued in both their Names; it was held no Error, and the Survivor may have *Execution* without a *Scire facias*. *Noy* 150. A *Capias ad ſatisfaciend.* may be executed upon a Priſoner in Priſon for Felony; and if he be acquitted of the Felony, the Sheriff is to keep him. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 567. But where a Perſon is in Priſon for criminal Matters, he ought not to be charged with a Civil Action, without Leave of the Court; yet if he be charged, he ſhall not be diſcharged. *Raym.* 58. A *Ca. ſa.* will lie againſt a Man who is outlaw'd for Felony, and he may be taken in *Execution* at the Suit of a common Perſon. *Owen* 69. And if the Party was taken upon a *Capias Utlagat.* which is at the King's Suit, he ſhall be in *Execution* at the Suit of the Party, if he will. *Moor* 566. A Sheriff ſhall have his Fees for *Executions*, upon Writ of *Capias ſatisfaciend.* for the whole Debt; upon a *Fieri fac.* according to the Sum levied; and on an *Elegit* it is held by ſome, that he ſhall have Fees according to what is levied, and by others for the whole Debt recovered, becauſe the Plaintiff may keep the Land 'till he is ſatisfied the intire Debt. 1 *Salk.* 331. In *Perſonal Actions*, *Execution* is either by *Capias ad ſatisfaciend.* or *Fieri facias* againſt the Body or Goods; or *Elegit* againſt the Lands, &c. In *Real and Mix'd Actions*, the Writs of *Execution* are *Habere facias Seiſinam*, to put the Party in Poſſeſſion of his Freehold recovered by Judgment of Law; and *Habere facias Poſſeſſionem*, to put him in Poſſeſſion of his Term, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 289. 5 *Rep.* 86. *Execution of a Fine* is the Obtaining actual Poſſeſſion of the Things contained in it, by Virtue thereof, which is by Entry into the Lands, or by Writ. *Weſt. Symb. par.* 2. *ſect.* 137. After Judgment iſſues Proceſs of *Execution*; for it begins where the Action ends.

Execution of Criminals muſt be according to the Judgment; and the King cannot alter a Judgment from Hanging to Beheading, becauſe no

Execution

Execution can be warranted unleſs it be purſuant to the Judgment. 3 *Inſt.* 52, 211. *H. P. C.* 272. But there are antient Precedents, wherein Men condemn'd to be hang'd for Felony, have been beheaded by Force of a ſpecial Warrant from the King. *Bract.* 104. *Staundf.* 13. And the King may pardon Part of the *Execution* in Judgment for Treaſon, *viz.* all but Beheading. The Court may command *Execution* to be done without any Writ: Though ſometimes *Execution* is commanded by Writ. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 463. Judgment belongs to the Judge; but the *Execution* muſt be done by the Sheriff, *&c.* And an *Execution* cannot be lawfully made by any but the proper Officer; who may do it on the Precept of the Judge under his Seal: And if the Sheriff, or other Officer, alters the *Execution*, or any other executes the Offender, or if he is kill'd without Authority of Law, it is Felony. 2 *Hawk. Ibid.* Subſequent Juſtices have no Power by the Stat. 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 7. to award *Execution* of Perſons condemn'd by former Judges; but if Judgment hath not been paſs'd on the Offenders, the other Juſtices may give Judgment, and award *Execution, &c.* 2 *Hawk.* 27. *Execution* ought to be in the ſame County where the Criminal was tried and convicted; except the Record of the Attainder be removed into *B. R.* which may award *Execution* in the County wherein it ſits. 3 *Inſt.* 31, 211, 217. Where a Perſon attainted hath been afterwards at large, if on the Court's Demanding why *Execution* ſhould not be had againſt him, he denies he is the ſame Perſon, it ſhall be tried by a Jury for that Purpoſe, and then he is to be executed. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 463. If a Perſon, when attainted, ſtand mute to a Demand why *Execution* ſhall not go againſt him, the ordinary *Execution*, (and not Penance) ſhall be awarded. 2 *Hawk.* 462. In Caſe a Man condemn'd to die, come to Life after he is hang'd, as the Judgment is not executed 'till he is dead, he ought to be hung up again. *Finch* 389. The Body of a Traitor or Felon is forfeited to the King by the *Execution*; ſo that he may diſpoſe of them as he pleaſes. The *Execution* of Perſons under the Age of Diſcretion is uſually reſpited, in order to a Pardon. 1 *Hawk.* 2.

Executione facienda, Is a Writ commanding Execution of a Judgment, and diverſly uſed. *Reg. Orig.*

Executione facienda in Withernamium, A Writ that lies for Taking his Cattle, who hath convey'd the Cattle of another out of the County, ſo that the Sheriff cannot replevy them. *Reg. Orig.* 82.

Executione Judicii, Is a Writ directed to the Judge of an inferior Court to do Execution upon a Judgment therein, or to return ſome reaſonable Cauſe wherefore he delays the Execution. *F. N. B.* 20. If Execution be not done on the firſt Writ, an *Alias* ſhall iſſue, and a *Pluries*, with this Clauſe, *vel Cauſam nobis ſignifices quare, &c.* And if upon this Writ Execution be not done, or ſome reaſonable Cauſe return'd why it is delay'd, the Party ſhall have an Attachment againſt him who ought to have done the Execution returnable in *B. R.* or *C. B. New Nat. Br.* 43. If the Judgment be in a Court of Record, this Writ ſhall be directed to the Juſtices of the Court where the Judgment was given, and not unto the Officer of the Court; for if the Officer will not execute the Writs directed unto him, nor return them as he ought, the Judges of the Court may amerce him. *Ibid.* One may have a Writ *de executione Judicii* out of the Chancery to execute a Judgment in an inferior Court, although a Writ of Error be brought to remove the Record, and reverſe the Judgment; if he that brings the Writ of Error do not take Care to have the Record tranſcribed, and the Writ of Error return'd up in due Time. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 562.

Executor, (*Lat.*) Is one that is appointed by a Man's Laſt *Will* and Teſtament, to have the Execution thereof after his Deceaſe, and the Diſpoſing of all the Teſtator's Subſtance according to the Tenor of the Will: He is as much as *Hæres deſignatus* or *Teſtamentarius* in the *Civil Law*, as to Debts, Goods, and Chattels of his Teſtator. *Terms de Ley* 321, 322. An *Executor* may be appointed by expreſs Words, or Words that amount to a direct Appointment; as if the Teſtator declares by his Will, that a certain Perſon ſhall have his Goods to pay Debts, and otherwiſe diſpoſe of, *&c.* And *Executors* may be made upon Condition; for a fix'd Time; or ſome Part of the Eſtate. *Wood's Inſt.* 320. Where there is no *Executor*, there is properly no Will; and where there is no Will, there can be no *Executor*: But this is underſtood of Goods, for where Lands in Fee are deviſed, this is good, tho' no *Executor* be named; *Executors* having nothing to do with Land, which is not Teſtamentary but by Act of Parliament. *Offic. Exec.* 3, 4. *Finch* 167. All Perſons capable of Making a Will, are capable of being *Executors*. 3 *Cro.* 9. And a Woman-Covert may be an *Executor*, and do any lawful Act which another *Executor* may do; but ſhe may not damage her Husband thereby, by Aſſenting to a Legacy before Debts are paid, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 27. A Feme Covert *Executrix* cannot releaſe a Debt of her Teſtator's, or give away the Goods ſhe hath as *Executrix*, *&c.* without the Husband, but the Husband may do it, and yet the Goods which the Wife hath as *Executrix* are not deveſted out of her, as her own Goods are; nor if ſhe dies, ſhall they go to the Husband, but to her *Executors*, or the next of Kin, being Adminiſtrator of her Teſtator. *Offic. Exec. c.* 17. Husband and Wife muſt be named in Actions brought for Goods which the Wife is entitled to as *Executrix*. *Ibid.* An Infant may be an *Executor*; though he cannot act 'till he is ſeventeen Years of Age, and until that Time Adminiſtration *durante Minori ætate* is to be granted. 6 *Rep.* 67. 4 *Inſt.* 335. If Two are *Executors*, one whereof is under Age, he of full Age may ſolely prove the Will, *&c.* 1 *Lev.* 181. A Man attainted of Felony cannot make *Executors*; becauſe he hath forfeited all that he had: But a Perſon outlawed may make *Executors*; ſo may an excommunicate Perſon, *&c.* 1 *Leon.* 326. *Cro. El.* 577. A Popiſh Recuſant convict cannot be an *Executor*. 9 *Rep.* 37. A Mayor and Commonalty may be *Executors*. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 915. And if the King is made *Executor*, he appoints others to take the Execution of the Will upon them, and to take Account. 5 *Rep.* 29. Where *Executors* are appointed, they may accept of, or refuſe the *Executorſhip*; but they may not refuſe after Acceptance, nor on the other Hand accept after Refuſal. 9 *Rep.* 37. When a Will with *Executors* is made, the Ordinary may ſend out Proceſs againſt the *Executors* to come in and prove it; and if they do not come in, they are to be excommunicated; but if they come in and refuſe to take upon them the Execution of the Will, then the Ordinary is to commit Adminiſtration: And

the Refuſal muſt be by ſome Act regiſter'd in the Spiritual Court. *Offic. Exec.* If an *Executor* hath adminiſtred, he cannot refuſe; but the Ordinary is to compel him to take upon him the *Executorſhip*. Offic. Exec. 38. *Executors* cannot refuſe for a Time, but for ever; but they may have Time to adviſe upon it, and the Ordinary is to grant Letters *ad Colligendum*, not Adminiſtration. *Cro. El.* 92. An *Executor* refuſing the *Executorſhip*, where Two are appointed, may not adminiſter after the Death of his Companion, for then his Election is gone; and the *Executor* of the other *Executor* who proved the Will, may alone bring an Action for Money due to the firſt Teſtator, without joining him who refuſed. *Dyer* 160. If there are many *Executors* of a Will, and one of them only proves the Will, and takes upon him the *Executorſhip*, it is ſufficient for all of them; but the reſt may afterwards join with him, and intermeddle with the Teſtator's Eſtate: But if they all of them refuſe the *Executorſhip*, none of them will ever after be admitted to prove the Will; the Ordinary in this Caſe grants Adminiſtration with the Will annex'd, and the Teſtator is in Law adjudg'd to die Inteſtate, and without *Executor*. 9 *Rep.* 37. 1 *Inſt.* 113. *Perk.* 485. Where an *Executor* dies before Probate, it is the ſame; for ſuch an *Executor*'s *Executor* cannot prove the Will, becauſe he is not named therein, and no one can prove a Will but he who is named *Executor* in it; but if the firſt *Executor* had proved the Will, then his *Executor* might have been *Executor* to the firſt Teſtator, there requiring no new Probate. 1 *Salk.* 299. An *Executor* of an *Executor* may be *Executor* to the firſt Teſtator, but he may take upon him the *Executorſhip* of his own Teſtator, and refuſe to intermeddle with the Eſtate of the other: And if the firſt *Executor* refuſes, or dies before Probate, his *Executor* ſhall not adminiſter to the firſt Teſtator: Nor can an *Executor* of an Adminiſtrator take Adminiſtration of the Goods of his Inteſtate. *Dyer* 372. A Teſtator having thought the *Executor* appointed a proper Perſon to be entruſted with his Affairs, the Ordinary cannot adjudge him diſabled or *Incapax*; but a *Mandamus* ſhall iſſue from *B. R.* for the Ordinary to grant Probate of the Will, and admit the *Executor*, if he refuſe him: Neither can the Ordinary inſiſt upon Security from the *Executor*, as the Teſtator hath thought him able and qualified. 1 *Salk.* 299. And altho' an *Executor* becomes Bankrupt, yet 'tis ſaid the Ordinary cannot grant Adminiſtration to another: But if an *Executor* become *Non Compos*, the Spiritual Court may commit Adminiſtration for this natural Diſability. 1 *Salk.* 307. If an *Executor* take Goods of the Teſtator's, and convert them to his own Uſe; or if he either receive, or pay Debts of the Teſtator, or give Bond for Payment; make Acquittances for them, or demand the Teſtator's Debts as *Executor*; or give away the Goods of the Teſtator, *&c.* theſe are an Adminiſtration, ſo that he cannot afterwards refuſe the *Executorſhip*: And it has been held, that if the Wife of the Teſtator take more Apparel than is neceſſary, it is an Adminiſtration. *Offic. Exec.* 39. All Goods and Chattels which belong'd to the Teſtator at the Time of his Death, in any Part of the World, come to the *Executor* as Aſſets, and make him chargeable to Creditors and Legatees; and Debts, *&c.* recovered by the *Executor*, by Action after the Death of the Teſtator, are to be accounted as Aſſets; but not before recovered. 6 *Rep.* 47. 1 *Inſt.* 374. If an *Executor* do never recover, or get in a Debt, he ſhall never be charged, provided he hath uſed his utmoſt Endeavours to recover it, and cannot do it. 1 *Rep.* 98. And where an *Executorſhip* is controverted in the Spiritual Court by another *Executor* who ſets up another Will; an Injunction may be granted to the Teſtator's Debtors not to pay any Money 'till the Title to the *Executorſhip* is ſettled. *Chanc. Rep.* 75. Tho' a Plantation be an Eſtate of Inheritance, yet being in a foreign Country, it is a Chattel in the Hands of *Executors* to pay Debts. 1 *Ventr.* 358. The *Executor* is not only intitled to all perſonal Goods and Chattels of the Teſtator, of what Nature ſoever they are; but they are alſo accounted to be in his Poſſeſſion, tho' they are not actually ſo; for he may maintain an Action againſt any one who detains them from him: He is likewiſe intitled to Things in Action; as Right of Execution on a Judgment, Bond, Statute, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 209. If where a Perſon to whom Money is awarded by Arbitrators, dies before the Day of Payment, it ſhall be paid to his *Executor*. 2 *Ventr.* 249. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 549. If Goods of the Teſtator are kept from the *Executor*, he may ſue for them in the Spiritual Court, or at Common Law; and if one ſeiſed of a Meſſuage in Fee, *&c.* hath Goods in the Houſe, and makes a Will and *Executors*, and dies, the *Executors* may enter into the Houſe, and carry away the Goods. *Lit.* 69. An *Executor* may in convenient Time after the Teſtator's Death, enter into the Houſe deſcended to the Heir, for removing and carrying away the Goods; ſo as the Door be open, or the Key be in the Door. *Offic. Exec.* 8. He may take the Goods and Chattels to himſelf, or give Power to another to ſeize them for him. 9 *Rep.* 38. *Executors* having their Power wholly by the Will, may releaſe an Action, Debt, or Duty, or do any Thing as *Executors* before Probate of the Will, ſo as afterwards they prove it; except it be bringing Actions for Debts, *&c.* But to maintain theſe they muſt ſhew the Teſtament prov'd, and the Probate is to be brought into Court before the Defendant will be bound to plead. *Plowd.* 277. 1 *Inſt.* 292. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 917, 926. For the Goods of the Teſtator taken from them, or for Treſpaſs upon the Land, *&c.* *Executors* may before the Will prov'd bring Actions of Treſpaſs, Detinue, *&c.* And if they ſell Cattle, or other Goods of the Teſtator, before the Will is prov'd, they may have Actions for the Money payable, before the ſame is proved: And an *Executor* may be ſued for the Debts of the Teſtator before Probate of the Will, if he be *Executor* by his own Act of Adminiſtring, which makes him liable to Actions. *Offic. Exec.* 35. It has been ruled, that an *Executor* may commence an Action before Probate; but he cannot declare upon it, without producing in Court the Letters teſtamentary: He is not like an Adminiſtrator, who hath no Right till Adminiſtration committed; for his Right is the ſame before as after Probate of the Will, and the not Proving it is only an Impediment to the Action. 1 *Salk.* 303. *Executors* may maintain Action of Trover for Goods converted in the Life of the Teſtator. *Cro. El.* 377. And by Statute, *Executors* ſhall have the like Writs, Actions and Proceſs, as the Teſtator might have had; and Treſpaſs and Damages for Wrong done to the Teſtator: Alſo *Executors* of *Executors* ſhall have Actions of Debt, Account, *&c.* as the firſt Teſtator; and anſwer for Goods, *&c.* as the firſt *Executors*

cutors. 13 *Ed.* 1. 4 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 7. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 5. The Word *Executor* is a Word collective, and doth comprehend in it the *Executor* of an *Executor*; for he is accountable for the firſt Teſtator's Goods, and is as it were his *Executor* for ſuch Goods as remain unadminiſtred by the firſt *Executor*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 568. Formerly, if an *Executor* waſted Goods, and left an *Executor*, and died, leaving Aſſets, his *Executor* ſhould not be chargeable, becauſe it was a perſonal Tort. 2 *Lev.* 110. But now it is otherwiſe by Statute 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* *c.* 24. As the Law gives to *Executors* all Chattels, &c. of the Teſtator, ſo it ſubjects the *Executors* to every Perſon's Claim and Action, which he had againſt the Teſtator; for which Reaſon the *Executor* is ſaid to be the Teſtator's Aſſignee, and to repreſent the Perſon of the Teſtator: But for perſonal Wrongs done by the Teſtator to the Perſon or Goods, &c. of another, the *Executor* doth not repreſent him; becauſe Perſonal Actions die with the Perſon. 1 *Inſt.* 209. 9 *Rep.* 89. No Action ſhall be brought againſt an *Executor* or Adminiſtrator to anſwer Damages out of his own Eſtate, upon any Promiſe to another, unleſs there be ſome Writing thereof ſigned by the Party to be charged therewith. *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. Nothing can be Debt in the *Executor*, which was not Debt in the Teſtator; and if a Man covenants that his *Executor* ſhall pay 10 *l.* no Action lies againſt him for it. *Cro. El.* 232. So a Promiſe to pay the *Executor*, when the Teſtator is not named, is not good. *Cro. Jac.* 570. But a Teſtator may bind his *Executor* as to his Goods, though he himſelf is not bound. *Ibid.* And an *Executor* may recover a Duty due to the Teſtator, tho' he be not named. *Dyer* 14. Action lies againſt an *Executor* upon a collateral Promiſe made and broke by the Teſtator. *Cro. Jac.* 663. *Aſſumpſit* lies upon a Contract of the Teſtator; and the Reaſon is the ſame upon a Promiſe, where the Teſtator had a valuable Conſideration. *Palm.* 329. Tho' a Debt upon ſimple Contract of the Teſtator, cannot be recovered of the *Executor* by Action of Debt; yet it may by *Aſſumpſit*. 1 *Lev.* 200. Where the Teſtator might have waged his Law, his *Executors* ſhall not be charged. 9 *Rep.* 87. If two Perſons are bound jointly, and one of them dies, the Survivor only ſhall be charged, and not the other's *Executor*. *Paſch.* 16 *Car.* 2. And when there are two *Executors*, if one of them dies, Debt is to be brought againſt the ſurviving *Executor*, and not the Survivor and the *Executor* of the Deceaſed: But in Equity, the Teſtator's Goods are liable in whomſoever's Hands they are. 1 *Leon.* 304. *Chanc. Rep.* 57. Bills in Equity for Debts without Specialty, have been allow'd to be brought againſt *Executors*, with an Averment that they had Aſſets; and no Difference has been made where the Party ſeeks for Relief either before or after a Judgment given againſt him at Law. *Moor* 556. Aſſets ſhall be always intended, 'till the *Executors* alledge the Want of them in Excuſe. 9 *Rep.* 90, 94. If an Obligee makes the Obligor *Executor*, this is a Releaſe in Law of the Debt; but it ſhall be Aſſets in his Hands, if there be not Aſſets beſide to pay other Creditors. 8 *Rep.* 136. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 920. Where an Obligor is made *Executor* by the Obligee, by Adminiſtring ſome of the Goods, he hath accepted the *Executorſhip*, and 'tis that which makes the Releaſe; becauſe by being *Executor* he is the Perſon who is to receive the Money due on the Bond, and he is likewiſe the Perſon to pay it; and the Rule is, that where the ſame Hand is to receive and pay, that amounts to an Extinguiſhment. 1 *Salk.* 305. But a Perſon who owed the Teſtator 400 *l.* was made *Executor*, where Debts, Legacies, and a reſiduary Eſtate were deviſed; and tho' it was inſiſted that the Debt was diſcharged by the Debtor's being made *Executor*, and that there was ſufficient to pay the Debts and Legacies, yet it was decreed in Equity againſt the *Executor*, that he ſhould pay the 400 *l.* to the Reſiduary Legatee. 1 *Chanc. Rep.* 292. It has been adjudg'd, that an Obligee making the Wife of an Obligor *Executrix*, had ſuſpended the Action on the Bond ſo long as the *Executorſhip* continued; and that a Perſonal Action being ſuſpended by the Act of the Party himſelf, is quite extinguiſhed: This was in a Caſe where the Teſtator deviſed all his Goods to the Wife of the Obligor, and made her ſole *Executrix*. *Moor* 855. *Hutt.* 128. If an Obligee is made *Executor* by the Obligor, the Debt is not releaſed, but the Obligee may ſtill ſue for the Debt; unleſs he adminiſters, when if he ſues he muſt ſue himſelf, which cannot be, and in this Caſe he may retain the Goods of the Obligor Teſtator in Satisfaction of his Debt. 2 *Lev.* 73. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 785. If there be no Aſſets, the Obligee *Executor* may ſue the Heir of the Obligor Teſtator in Action of Debt upon this Bond. 1 *Salk.* 304. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 575. If an *Executor* releaſes all Actions, Suits and Demands, it extends only to Demands in his own Right; not ſuch as he hath as *Executor*. *Show.* 153. And where an *Executor* grants *Omnia bona ſua*, though ſome are of Opinion that the Goods which he hath as *Executor* will paſs; yet others hold the contrary. *Noy* 106. 4 *Leon.* 70. An *Executor* ſhall be charged with Rent in the *Detinet*, if he hath Aſſets; and if he continues the Poſſeſſion, he ſhall be charged in the *Debet* and *Detinet*, in Reſpect of the Perception of the Profits, whether he hath Aſſets, or not. 1 *Lev.* 127. But an *Executor* is not ſuable in the *Debet* and *Detinet* for Part, and in the *Detinet* for the other Part; becauſe they require ſeveral Judgments, *viz.* *De bonis propriis* for the *Debet* and *Detinet*, and *De bonis Teſtatoris* for the *Detinet*. 3 *Lev.* 74. If an *Executor* has a Term, and the Rent reſerved is more than the Value of the Premiſſes, in Action brought againſt him, he may plead the ſpecial Matter, *viz.* That he hath no Aſſets, and that the Land is of leſs Value than the Rent, and demand Judgment if he ought not to be charged in the *Detinet tantum*. 1 *Salk.* 297. It hath been held, that if an *Executor* alters the Property of Goods from the Teſtator to himſelf, by Paying a Debt to the Value; or by Paying the Rent of a Leaſe, and receiving the Profits or Part of the Profits equal to the Rent, the Goods and Profits received are his Own. *Dyer* 185, 187. 5 *Rep.* 31. Where a Man by Will deviſes that his Lands ſhall be ſold for Payment of Debts, his *Executors* ſhall ſell the Land, to whom it belongs to pay the Debts. 2 *Leon. ca.* 276. And if Lands are deviſed to *Executors* to be ſold for Payment of the Teſtator's Debts, thoſe *Executors* that act in the *Executorſhip*, or that will ſell, may do it without the others. 1 *Inſt.* 113. By Statute 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 4. Bargains and Sales of Lands, &c. deviſed to be ſold by *Executors*, ſhall be as good, if made by ſuch of the *Executors* only as take upon them the Execution of the Will, as if all the *Executors* had join'd in the Sale: If Lands are thus deviſed to pay Debts, a ſurviving *Executor* may ſell them; but if the Deviſe be,

that the *Executors* ſhall ſell the Land, and not of the Land to them to be ſold, here being only an Authority, not an Intereſt, if one dies, the other cannot ſell. 1 *Lev.* 203. When Lands are deviſed for paying Debts, Goods in the Hands of an *Executor* ſhall not be liable; though in Caſe of an Adminiſtrator it is otherwiſe. *Ibid.* Each *Executor* hath the Whole of the Teſtator's Goods and Chattels, and each may ſell or give the Whole; (But one of them cannot aſſign or releaſe his Intereſt to the other; if he doth, it will be void). If one *Executor* grant his Part of the Teſtator's Goods, all paſſeth, and nothing is left in the other; for that each hath the Whole, and there are no Parts or Moieties between *Executors*: Yet one *Executor* may demiſe or grant a Moiety of the Land, for the whole Term, and ſo may the other; and this Way they may ſettle in Friends truſted for them a Moiety for each. *Offic. Exec. c.* 9. One *Executor* cannot regularly ſue another at Law; but he may have Relief in Equity: In the Eye of the Law all are but as one *Executor*, and moſt Acts done by or to any one of them, are eſteem'd Acts done by or to all of them. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 918. If where one *Executor* is ſued, he plead that there is another *Executor*, he ought to ſhew that he hath adminiſtred. 1 *Lev.* 161. He only that adminiſters is to be ſued in Actions againſt *Executors*; but Actions brought by *Executors* are to be in the Name of all of them, tho' ſome do not take upon them the *Executorſhip*. 1 *Roll.* 924. An *Executor* is not diſabled by Outlawry, to ſue for the Debts of the Teſtator: Special Bail is not required of *Executors*, &c. in any Action brought for the Teſtator's Debt: And *Executors* or Adminiſtrators are not liable to Coſts. *Stat.* 24 *H.* 8. If an *Executor* brings a Writ of Error, tho' the Judgment is affirm'd, he ſhall not pay any Coſts; becauſe as he is *Executor*, it is *in auter Droit*: Alſo an *Executor* ſhall not put in Bail on a Writ of Error, *Cauſa ſupra. Mich.* 5 *W. & M. Executors* are excuſed from paying Coſts, as being preſumed to have no Knowledge of the Affairs of the Teſtator; and therefore they ſhall pay Coſts for not going on to Trial, or where the Cauſe of Action ariſes to the *Executor* himſelf, &c. 1 *Salk.* 207. 3 *Salk.* 106. Where any Judgment after Verdict ſhall be had, by or in the Name of an *Executor* or Adminiſtrator, an Adminiſtrator *de bonis non* may ſue forth a *Scire facias*, and take Execution upon ſuch Judgment. *Stat.* 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 8. Before this Statute it was not ſo; where an *Executor*, &c. died, for Want of Privity the Adminiſtrator was to begin again. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 789. If an *Executor* makes himſelf a Stranger to the Will of the Teſtator, pleads *Ne unques Executor*, or any falſe Plea, and it is found againſt him, Judgment ſhall be *de bonis propriis*. In other Caſes, *de bonis Teſtatoris. Cro. Jac.* 447. If on a *Sci. fac.* againſt an *Executor*, the Sheriff return a *Devaſtavit*; the Plaintiff ſhall have Judgment and Execution *de bonis propriis* of the Defendant: And if *Nulla bona* be return'd, he may have either a *Capias Satisfaciend.* or an *Elegit.* 2 *Nelſ.* 791. *Dyer* 185. But one *Executor* ſhall not be charged with a *Devaſtavit* made by his Companion; for the Act of one ſhall charge the other no further than the Goods of the Teſtator in his Hands amount to. *Cro. El.* 318. An *Executor* ſells the Goods, but doth not receive the Money they were ſold for; it hath been held a *Devaſtavit*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 573. If an *Executor* does any Waſte, or miſemploys the Eſtate of the Deceas'd, or doth any Thing by Negligence or Fraud, &c. it is a *Devaſtavit*, and he ſhall be charged for ſo much out of his own Goods. 8 *Rep.* 133.

The *Duty and Office of an Executor* is to bury the Teſtator in a decent Manner, according to his Rank and Quality, and with a due Regard to the Eſtate left after Debts are ſatisfied: For whatever an *Executor* lays out extravagantly in Funeral Charges, if there be not enough to pay Debts, he muſt bear it at his own Expence. *Wood's Inſt.* 325. But all reaſonable and neceſſary Funeral Charges muſt be allow'd before Debts and Legacies. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 926. The *Executor* is to make an Inventory of all the Goods and Chattels of the Deceas'd, with their Value, and of all Debts due to the Teſtator; and this Inventory ought to be made and apprais'd in the Preſence of the *Executor*, by Two or more of the Creditors, or Two next of Kin to the Teſtator, or in their Default by Two or more of the Neighbours or Friends of the Deceas'd: And then the *Executor* muſt deliver the ſame upon Oath to the Ordinary. *Doct. & Stud. c.* 10. 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. Until the Inventory of the Teſtator's Goods is made and brought into the Office of the Ordinary, it ſhall be preſumed that the *Executor* hath Aſſets to pay all the Debts of the Teſtator: The Inventory ſhews the Charge of the *Executor*, and his Account muſt be his Diſcharge, for ſo much as he can prove to be laid out in the Payments for Funeral Charges, making the Inventory, Probate of the Will, Debts and Legacies: This Account will diſcharge him of all Suits in the Spiritual Court; but will not diſcharge him of Suits at the Common Law, for there each particular muſt be again proved. *Wood* 328. An *Executor* is to paſs his Account before the Ordinary, for the Goods and Chattels of the Teſtator; but the Ordinary may not call *Executors* to account *ex Officio.* 9 *Rep.* 39. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 17. The Inventory of the Teſtator's Goods being made, or before if requiſite, where there is enough to pay all Debts and Legacies, the *Executor* is to prove the Will before the Ordinary in common Form, by his own Oath, or by Witneſſes, if required by thoſe who have a Right to queſtion it; and being exhibited in the Regiſter's Office of the Eccleſiaſtical Court, a Copy in Parchment is delivered the *Executor* under the Ordinary's Seal, which is called the Probate. *Perk.* 486. 9 *Rep.* 37. 2 *Inſt.* 488. One may prove a Will before the Ordinary, which contains Goods and Lands; tho' formerly a Prohibition was granted as to the Lands: And a Will of Freehold Land is to be proved by Witneſſes in the Chancery. 1 *Ventr.* 207. 6 *Rep.* 23. The Proving of the Will is neceſſary for Goods and Chattels, to give the *Executor* Power to bring Actions, and confirm the Acts he did as *Executor* before: When this is done, the *Executor* is to pay all the Teſtator's Debts before any Legacies, in the Order following, *viz.* After the Funeral Charges, the King's Debt is to be preferr'd, then Debts on Judgments, and Statutes or Recognizances, on Mortgages, Rent upon Leaſes, &c. Bonds, Bills ſealed, and other Specialties, Servants Wages, Debts on Notes, Shop-Books, &c. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 927. *Plowd.* 543. And if the *Executor* pays the Debts in any other Order, he is liable to the Payment of the Debts of a higher Degree, tho' out of his own Eſtate. *Doct. & Stud. c.* 10. Among Debts of equal Degree, the *Execu-*

tor may pay himſelf firſt: And thoſe Debts that are firſt ſued for, are to be firſt paid: Where two Judgments are given againſt an *Executor*, the Judgment given firſt ſhall be firſt ſatisfied; but if the Judgments were given againſt the Teſtator, he who firſt ſues Execution, ſhall be paid before the other. *Noy Max.* 104. 3 *Leon. cap.* 364. If no Suit is begun againſt the *Executor*, he may pay the whole Debt to any other Creditor in equal Degree, tho' there be nothing left to pay another any Part of his Debt. *Wood's Inſt.* An *Executor* pays a Debt upon Bond before a Statute broken, and afterwards the Statute is broken, the Payment of the Debt upon Bond, is a good Plea againſt the Statute. *Cro. Jac.* 9. Pending a Bill in Equity againſt an *Executor*, he may pay any other Debt of a higher Nature, or of as high a Nature, where he has legal Aſſets: But where there is a final Decree againſt an *Executor*, if he pays a Bond it is a Miſpayment; for a Decree is in Nature of a Judgment. 2 *Salk.* 507. If there are ſeveral Debts due on ſeveral Bonds from the Teſtator, his *Executor* may pay which Bond-Debt he pleaſes, except an Action of Debt is actually commenced againſt him upon one of thoſe Bonds; and in ſuch Caſe, if pending an Action, another Bond-Creditor brings another Action againſt him, before Judgment obtained by either of them, he may prefer which he will by confeſſing a Judgment to one and paying him, which Judgment he may plead in Bar to the other Action. *Vaugh.* 89. An Action was brought againſt an *Executor*, and pending that Action, he procured another to commence an Action againſt him for a juſt Debt owing by the Teſtator, and the other had Judgment firſt, which was allowed a good Plea to the firſt Action; and the *Executor's* Conſent to pay one Creditor before another, ſhall never be intended to be by Covin, but on conſidering the Circumſtances of the Creditors, *&c. Sid.* 21. *Executors* ſometimes confeſs Judgment preſently to a Friend for his Debt, for they are not bound to ſtand Suit; and plead dilatory Pleas to a Stranger's Debt, that the Friend may be firſt paid upon the Execution: And *Executors* may give Precedence as they pleaſe before Execution: But if Judgment for 100 *l.* is ſuffered, and the Plaintiff compounds for 60 *l.* the Judgment for the whole Sum ſhall not be allowed to keep off other Creditors. 8 *Rep.* 133. In Action of Debt againſt an *Executor*, he may plead a Judgment obtained againſt him by another *ultra quoad* he hath not Aſſets, which Judgment is in Force; though Judgments are not to be kept on Foot by Fraud. *Sid.* 230. 1 *Ventr.* 76. If an *Executor* ſued by ſeveral Creditors, pleads *Plene Adminiſtravit* to all at the ſame Time; and that he hath no Aſſets *præter* to pay one or two, he will make himſelf liable to all the Debts: He ſhould plead ſpecially to one Creditor, ſhewing what Aſſets he hath, or pay him, and plead fully adminiſtred. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 574. On a *Scire facias* againſt an *Executor*, he cannot plead fully adminiſtred, but muſt plead ſpecially that no Goods of the Teſtator came to his Hands, whereby he might diſcharge the Debt; for he may have fully adminiſtred, and yet be liable to the Debt, where Goods of the Teſtator's afterwards come to his Hands. 1 *Lill.* 568. *Cro. Eliz.* 575. In *Sci. fac.* againſt *Executors*, upon a Judgment of the Teſtator, they pleaded *Plene Adminiſtravit*, by paying Debts upon Bonds *ante Notitiam*; It was adjudged no Plea, for at their Peril they ought to take Notice of Debts upon Record, and pay them; and though the Recovery be in another County than that where the Teſtator lived: But where an Action is brought againſt *Executors* in another County than where they live, and they not knowing thereof, pay Debts upon Specialty, it is good. *Cro. Eliz.* 793. In pleading Debt by Bond againſt *Executors*, the Plaintiff ſhould alledge not only Goods left; but that there is no Debt upon Judgment, Statute, *&c.* 3 *Lev.* 218. If a Surety pay the Debt of his Principal, who is dead, 'tis ſaid the *Executor* is not liable at Law to repay him, without a Promiſe; but he is liable in Equity. *Sid.* 89. 3 *Salk.* 96. A Debt deviſed by the Teſtator, is not to be paid by the Debtor to the Legatee, but to the *Executor*, who can give a ſufficient Diſcharge for it, and is anſwerable to the Legatee if there be ſufficient Aſſets. If an *Executor* pays out the Aſſets in Legacies, and afterwards Debts appear, of which he had no Notice, which he is obliged to pay; the *Executor* by Bill in Chancery may force the Legatees to refund. *Chanc. Rep.* 136, 149. One Legatee paid ſhall refund againſt another, and againſt a Creditor of the Teſtator, that can charge the *Executor* only in Equity: But if an *Executor* pays a Debt upon ſimple Contract, there ſhall be no Refunding to a Creditor of a higher Nature. 2 *Ventr.* 360. *Executors* are not bound to pay a Legacy, without Security to refund. *Chanc. Rep.* 149, 257. And if Sentence be given for a Legacy in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, a Prohibition lies, unleſs they take Security to refund. 2 *Ventr.* 358. If an *Executor* pay Legacies, and ſeven Years after Covenant is broken, for which Action is brought againſt the *Executor*; the Court inclined that it was a *Devaſtavit*, and that the *Executor* ought to have taken Security for his Indemnity upon Payment of the Legacies. *Allen* 38. But it has been adjudged, that a Covenant is no Duty till broken; and therefore ſince it is uncertain whether it will be broken or not, it ſhall be preſumed it will not; and the Legacies being a preſent Duty ſhall be paid by the *Executor*, notwithſtanding any Covenant not actually broken. *Stile* 37. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 786. If one binds himſelf and his *Executors* in an Obligation, *&c.* to perform a certain Thing, and in his Will gives divers Legacies and dies, leaving Goods only ſufficient to pay the Obligation when forfeited; this Obligation ſhall be no Bar to the Legacies, becauſe it is uncertain whether the ſame may ever be forfeited: Though the *Executor* may therefore make a Delivery upon Condition, *viz.* to return the Legacies, if the Obligation become forfeit, and the Penalty be recovered. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 928. 2 *Ventr.* 358. The *Executor* is to pay the Legacies, after the Debts; and he may prefer a Legacy to himſelf, if nothing remains to diſcharge the other Legacies. *Plowd.* 545. *Offic. Exec.* 204. But *Executors* cannot in Equity pay their own Legacies firſt, where there is not enough to pay all of them; but ſhall have an equal Proportion with the reſt of the Legatees. *Chanc. Rep.* 354. After the *Executor* hath his own Legacy, he may pay what Legacies he pleaſes firſt; or pay each Legatee a Part in Proportion, if there be not enough to pay every one his whole Legacy; and he is not bound to Order, as he is in the Payment of Debts due from the Teſtator. 2 *Ventr.* 358, 360. If there be a ſpecifick Legacy given of any Thing, as a Horſe, Silver Cup, *&c.* it muſt be delivered before any other

other Legacy, provided there be Aſſets. *Offic. Exec.* 317. And if there be enough to pay all the Legacies, after the Debts are ſatisfied, the Legacies ſhall all be paid; but if there is not ſufficient to pay Debts or more, the Legatees muſt loſe their Legacies: If there be any Remainder undiſpoſed of after the Debts and Legacies paid, by the Common Law it is ſaid to belong to the *Executor*, by Virtue of the *Executorſhip*. *Plowd.* 526. But this hath been underſtood where the *Executor* hath had no Legacy, or other Proviſion by the Will: And a Man made his Will, giving only a ſmall Legacy for Mourning, and appointed an *Executor*, without diſpoſing of the Reſidue of his perſonal Eſtate, after Debts and Legacies paid; and it was adjudged that the Remainder ſhould not go to the *Executor*, but be diſtributed among the Relations of the Teſtator by an Adminiſtration: The Teſtator was eſteemed to die Inteſtate as to that Reſidue, and thereupon Adminiſtration ſhall be granted *quoad* the Reſidue. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 579. *Wood's Inſt.* 322. 4 *Ann. in B. R.* A Teſtator made one *Executor* who was no Relation to him, and gave him 50*l.* And the next of Kin exhibited a Bill in Chancery for the *Reſiduum* of the Eſtate; and it was determined that the *Executor* ſhould not have the Reſidue, but the next of Kin to the Teſtator: But if the *Executor* had been nearly related to the Teſtator, it might be otherwiſe; though in ſuch Caſe if there were other Relations, in equal Degree, poor and indigent, Equity would give the Reſidue among them. 3 *Salk.* 82. The Surpluſage of an Eſtate, given to pay Debts, *&c.* after Debts, Legacies and Portions paid, hath been ordered by the Court of Chancery to go to the Heir. *Chanc. Rep.* 189. *Overſeers* of a Will have nothing to do with the Execution of it, but are only to give Counſel and Advice to the *Executors*; and if they will not do their Duty, to complain of them to the Spiritual Court, *&c.*

Executor de ſon tort, Or *Executor* of his own Wrong, is he that takes upon him the Office of an *Executor* by Intruſion, not being ſo conſtituted by the Teſtator; or for Want thereof, appointed by the Ordinary to adminiſter. *Dyer* 166. If an *Executor* of his own Wrong takes upon himſelf the Office of an *Executor* without any lawful Authority, he is chargeable to the rightful *Executor*, and to all the Creditors of the Teſtator, and likewiſe to the Legatees, ſo far as the Goods amount unto which he wrongfully poſſeſſed: And ſuch an *Executor* is made by any Act of Acquiſition, Transferring or Poſſeſſing himſelf of any of the Eſtate or Goods of the Deceaſed; but not by Acts of Neceſſity, Piety or Charity. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 793. Where a Perſon gets the Goods of the Inteſtate into his Hands, he is chargeable for them as *Executor de ſon tort*, until he gives Satisfaction for them to the true Adminiſtrator; or ſatisfies the true Debt of the Inteſtate to the Value. *Cro. Eliz.* 88. And ſuch a one cannot retain for his own Debt, againſt another Creditor. 5 *Rep.* 31. For if an *Executor* of his own Wrong, to whom 20*l.* is owing, doth ſeiſe Goods to that Value intending to pay himſelf, it ſhall be Aſſets in his Hands to make him chargeable to any Creditor or Legatee. 5 *Rep.* 30. And by Statute, Perſons obtaining any Goods or Debts of an Inteſtate by Fraud, or procuring Adminiſtration to be granted to a Stranger, *&c.* are chargeable as *Executors* in their own Wrong, to the Value of the Goods or Debts, *&c.* And *Executors* and Adminiſtrators of *Executors* in their own Wrong, ſhall be liable to pay the Debts of the Teſtator; in like Manner as their Teſtator or Inteſtate. 43 *Eliz. cap.* 8. 30 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 7. If a Man who is neither *Executor* nor Adminiſtrator, acts as *Executor*; as when he takes into his Hands the Goods of the Deceaſed for his own Uſe, or alters the Property by Sale, *&c.* or delivers Goods of the Deceaſed to Creditors or Legatees, receives any Debt due to the Inteſtate, *&c.* he is *Executor* in his own Wrong, and ſhall anſwer as far as he acts. 5 *Rep.* 31, 32. 8 *Rep.* 135. 9 *Rep.* 39. But every Taking of the Goods of the Deceaſed, is not enough to make one chargeable; as if a Perſon take away his own Goods in the Houſe of the Deceaſed, or uſe ſome of the Deceaſed's Goods in the neceſſary Occaſions of his Family, bury the Deceaſed, and ſell ſome of his Goods for that Purpoſe, *&c.* *Dyer* 166, 167. *Noy's Max.* 102. When there is a rightful *Executor*, and a Stranger poſſeſſes himſelf of the Teſtator's Goods, without doing any further Act as *Executor*, he is not an *Executor de ſon tort*: But where there is neither an *Executor* or Adminiſtrator, it is otherwiſe; for there the Creditors have no Perſon againſt whom they may bring any Action but him who hath poſſeſſed himſelf of the Goods. *Dyer* 105. *Roll. Abr* 918. If there is a lawful *Executor* that hath proved the Will, or a legal Adminiſtration granted, before a Stranger intermeddles with the Goods, the Stranger cannot be an *Executor* of his own Wrong; but is a Treſpaſſer againſt the *Executor*, &c. who is to have his Remedy againſt the Stranger, and the Creditors may have their Remedy againſt the lawful *Executor*. 5 *Rep.* 82. An *Executor* of his own Wrong, may be ſued as *Executor*; and he ſhall be ſued for Legacies, as well as a rightful *Executor*. *Noy* 13. Though an *Executor de ſon tort* cannot maintain any Suit or Action, becauſe he cannot produce any Will to juſtify it: And he will be ſeverely puniſhed for a falſe Plea, for in ſuch Caſe the Execution ſhall be awarded for the whole Debt, tho' he meddled with a Thing of very ſmall Value. *Noy* 69. If a Plaintiff alledges that the Defendant adminiſtred of his own Wrong, and the Defendant demurs, it is a Confeſſion of it to be true; and then an Action may be brought againſt the Defendant as *Executor de ſon tort*. 5 *Mod.* 136. 1 *Salk.* 298. An *Executor* of his own Wrong poſſeſſes himſelf of Goods, and afterwards Adminiſtration is granted him, he may by Virtue thereof retain Goods for his own Debt. 5 *Rep.* 30. And where a Man took Poſſeſſion of an Inteſtate's Goods wrongfully, and ſold them to another, and then took out Adminiſtration, it was adjudged that the Sale was good by Relation. *Moor* 126. But where an *Executor de ſon tort* delivered Goods to one to whom Adminiſtration was afterwards granted, it was held that if the Adminiſtration had been granted to himſelf, it would not have purged the Tort, much leſs where granted to another; for he having once made himſelf liable to an Action as *Executor de ſon tort*, he ſhall never after diſcharge himſelf by Matter *ex poſt facto*. *Hob.* 49. An *Executor de ſon tort* ſhall be allowed in Equity, all ſuch Payments which a rightful *Executor* ought to have paid. 2 *Chanc. Rep.* 33. See more of *Executors*, under *Adminiſtrators*, *Aſſets*, *Joint Executors*, *Wills*, &c.

Executory, Is where an Eſtate in Fee created by Deed or Fine, is to be afterwards executed by Entry, Livery, Writ, *&c.* And Leaſes for Years, Rents, Annuities, Conditions, *&c.* are

called Inheritances *Executory*. *Wood's Inſt.* 293. *Eſtates executed* are when they paſs preſently to the Perſon to whom conveyed, without any After-Act. 2 *Inſt.* 513.

Executory Deviſe. If a particular Eſtate is limited, and the Inheritance paſſes out of the Donor, this is a Contingent Remainder; but where the Fee by a Deviſe is veſted in any Perſon, and to be veſted in another upon Contingency, this is an *Executory Deviſe*. *Raym.* 28. And in all Caſes of *Executory Deviſes*, the Eſtates deſcend until the Contingencies happen. 1 *Lutw.* 798. A Remainder of a Fee may not be limited by the Rules of Law, after a Fee-ſimple; for when a Man hath parted with his whole Eſtate, there cannot remain any Thing for him to diſpoſe of: But of late Times a Diſtinction hath been made between an abſolute Fee-ſimple and a Fee-ſimple which depends upon a Contingency, or is conditionally limited; eſpecially where ſuch a Contingency may happen in the Courſe of a few Years, or of one or two Lives; and where ſuch a Remainder is limited by Will, it is called an *Executory Deviſe*. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 797. An Eſtate deviſed to a Son and his Heirs, upon Condition that if he did not pay the Legacies given by the Will within ſuch a Time, that then the Lands ſhould remain to the Legatees, *&c.* and their Heirs: This Limitation of a Fee in Remainder, after a Fee limited to the Son, being upon the Contingency of the Son's Failing in Payment of the Legacies, was adjudged good by Way of *Executory Deviſe*. *Cro. El.* 833. And where the Father deviſed his Lands to his youngeſt Son and his Heirs, and if he died without Iſſue, living the eldeſt Son, then to him and his Heirs; this was held a good Remainder in Fee to the eldeſt Brother, after the conditional Contingent Eſtate in Fee to the Youngeſt, as depending upon the Poſſibility that he might be alive when his youngeſt Brother died without Iſſue; and his Dying without Iſſue, was a collateral Determination of his Eſtate, whilſt the other was living. *Godb.* 282. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 798. There can be no *Executory Deviſe* after an Eſtate-tail generally limited, becauſe that would tend to a Perpetuity; and a Contingency is too remote where a Man muſt expect a Fee upon another's Dying without Iſſue generally: But dying without Iſſue, living another, may happen in a little Time, becauſe it depends upon one Life; and therefore a Deviſe of a Fee-ſimple to one, but to remain to another upon ſuch a Contingency, is now held good by *Executory Deviſe*. 2 *Cro.* 695. Sometimes croſs Remainders in Tail by Implication, have been pleaded againſt *Executory Deviſes*. Formerly where a Term of Years, which is but a Chattel, was deviſed to one; and that if he died, living another Perſon, it ſhould remain to the other Perſon, during the Reſidue of the Term, ſuch a Remainder was adjudged void: For a Deviſe of a Chattel to one for an Hour, was a Deviſe of it for ever. *Dyer* 74. But ſince it has been held, that a Remainder of a Term to one, after it was limited to another for Life, was good: In a Caſe where a Teſtator having a Term deviſed that his Wife ſhould have the Lands for ſo many Years of the Term as ſhe ſhould live; and that after her Death, the Reſidue thereof ſhould go to his Sons and his Aſſigns; and this was the firſt Caſe wherein an *Executory* Remainder of a Term for Years was adjudged good. *Dyer* 358, 253. *Executory Deviſes*, as to Terms for Years, are not extended beyond one Life, or Lives; they ought to ariſe within the Compaſs of one Life. 1 *Salk.* 229. Where there is an *Executory Deviſe*, there needs not any particular Eſtate to ſupport it; and becauſe the Perſon who is to take upon Contingency, hath not a preſent but a future Intereſt, his Eſtate cannot be barred by a common Recovery; and for that it was a Remainder not in Being when the Recovery was ſuffered, it has been adjudged it could not be barred by ſuch a Recovery. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 797, 798.

Exemplification of Letters Patent, Is a Copy or Tranſcript of *Letters Patent*, made from the Inrolment thereof, and ſealed with the Great Seal of *England*; which *Exemplifications* are as effectual to be ſhewed or pleaded, as the *Letters Patent* themſelves. But neither an *Exemplification* nor *Conſtat* was pleadable at Common Law, becauſe they were only the Tenor of an Inrolment, and the Tenor of Record is not pleadable: Though by the Statutes of 6 *R.* 2. *c.* 4. 3 *Ed.* 6. and 13 *Eliz.* they are pleadable. 5 *Rep.* 53. One may exemplify a Patent under the Great Seal in Chancery; and alſo any Record or Judgment, in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, under the proper Seal of each Court; and ſuch an *Exemplification* may be given in Evidence to a Jury, *&c.* 1 *Lill.* 583. A Rule made, or Writ filed, in any Court at *Weſtminſter*, may be likewiſe exemplified in the Court where made or filed. 1651. *C. B.* But nothing but Matter of Record ought to be exemplified. 3 *Inſt.* 173.

Exemplificatione, Is a Writ granted for the *Exemplification* of an original Record. *Reg. Orig.* 290.

Exemption, (*Exemptio*) Signifies a Privilege to be free from Service or Appearance; as Knights, Clergymen, *&c.* are exempted to appear at the County-Court by Statute; and Peers from being put upon Inqueſts. 6 *Rep.* 23. Alſo there is an *Exemption* from Tolls, Duties, *&c.* by the King's *Letters Patent.*

Exercituale, Was anciently uſed for a Heriot: Exercituale *Vironis ſive Baronis Regis, qui eſt proximus ei, quatuor Equi.* Leg. Edw. Confeſſ. 1.

Exfrediare, (From the Sax. *Frede*, *Frith*, *Peace*, and *Frithian*) To break the Peace, or commit open Violence. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *c.* 31.

Ex gravi Querela, Is a Writ that lies for him to whom any Lands or Tenements in Fee are deviſed by Will, (within any City, Town or Borough, wherein Lands are deviſable by Cuſtom) and the Heir of the Deviſor enters, and detains them from him. *Rep. Orig.* 244. *Old. Nat. Br.* 87. And if a Man deviſes ſuch Lands or Tenements unto another in Tail, with Remainder over in Fee, if the Tenant in Tail enter, and is ſeiſed by Force of the Intail, and afterwards dieth without Iſſue; he in the Remainder ſhall have the Writ *Ex gravi Querela* to execute that Deviſe. *New. Nat. Br.* 441. Alſo where a Tenant in Tail dies without Iſſue of his Body, the Heir of the Donor, or he who hath the Reverſion of the Land, ſhall have this Writ in the Nature of a *Formedon in the Reverter.* Ibid.

Exhenium or Exennium, A Gift or Preſent, and more properly a New-Year's Gift. —— *In Expenſis Domini Regis &* Exenniis *eidem factis apud, &c. lxxv. ſol.* —— Ex Compot. Dom. de Farend. M.S.

Exhibit, (*Exhibitum*) A Word mentioned in the Statute 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 14. And where a Deed, or other Writing, is in a Suit in Chancery *exhibited*

bited to be proved by Witneſſes, and the Examiner or Commiſſioners appointed, certify on the Back of it, that the Deed or Writing was ſhew'd to the Witneſs, to prove it at the Time of his Examination, and by him ſworn to; this is called an *Exhibit* in Law Proceedings.

Exhibitio, An Allowance for Meat and Drink, ſuch as was cuſtomary among the religious Appropriators of Churches, who uſually made it to the depending Vicar; and the Benefactions ſettled for the Maintaining of Scholars in the Univerſities, not depending on the Foundation, are called *Exhibitions*. Paroch. Antiq. 304.

Exigendaries of the Common Pleas, (*Exigendarii de Banco Communi*) Are otherwiſe called *Exigenters*, by Stat. 10 *H.* 6. *c.* 4.

Exigent, (*Exigenda*) Is a Writ that lies where the Defendant in an Action Perſonal cannot be found, nor any Thing of his, within the County, whereby to be attached or diſtrained; and is directed to the Sheriff, to proclaim and call him five County-Court Days, one after another, charging him to appear upon Pain of Outlawry: It is called *Exigent*, becauſe it *exacteth* the Party, *i. e.* requires his Appearance or Forth-coming to anſwer the Law; and if he come not at the laſt Day's Proclamation, he is ſaid to be *Quinquies Exactus*, and is outlawed. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 188. The Statutes requiring Proclamations on *Exigents* awarded in Civil Actions, are 6 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 4. and 31 *Eliz. cap.* 3. This Writ alſo lies in an Indictment of Felony, where the Party indicted cannot be found: And upon ſuing out an *Exigent* for a criminal Matter before Conviction, there ſhall be a Writ of Proclamation, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* 31. 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 22. If a Perſon indicted of Felony abſent ſo long that the Writ of *Exigent* is awarded, his Withdrawing will be deemed a Flight in Law, whereby he will be liable to forfeit his Goods; and though he renders himſelf upon the *Exigent*, after ſuch Withdrawing, and is found Not guilty, 'tis ſaid the Forfeiture ſhall ſtand. 5 *Rep.* 110. 3 *Inſt.* 232. After a *Capias* directed to the Sheriff to take and impriſon a Felon, *&c.* if he cannot be taken, an *Exigent* is awarded: And after a Judgment in a Civil Action, the *Exigent* is to go forth after the firſt *Capias*; but before Judgment there muſt be a *Capias*, *Alias* and *Pluries*. 4 *Inſt.* 177. If the Defendant be in Priſon, or beyond Sea, *&c.* he or his Executors may reverſe the Award of the *Exigent*. See *Outlawry*.

Exigenter, (*Exigendarius*) Is an Officer of the Court of *Common Pleas*; of which Officers there are four in Number: They make all *Exigents* and Proclamations, in Actions where Proceſs of Outlawry doth lie; and alſo Writs of *Superſedeas*, as well as the *Prothonotaries*, upon ſuch *Exigents* made out in their Offices. 18 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 9. But the Iſſuing Writs of *Superſedeas* is taken from them by an Officer in the ſame Court, conſtituted by Letters Patent by King *Jam.* 1.

Exilium, Signifies in Law Conſtruction, a Spoiling: And by the *Statute* of *Marlbridge* it ſeems to extend to the Injury done to Tenants, by altering their Tenure, ejecting them, *&c.* and this is the Senſe that *Fleta* determines; who diſtinguiſhes between *Vaſtum*, *Deſtructio* and *Exilium*; for he tells us that *Vaſtum* & *Deſtructio* are almoſt the ſame, and are properly applied to Houſes, Gardens or Woods; but *Exilium* is when Servants are enfranchiſed, and afterwards unlawfully turned out of their Tenements. —— Vaſtum & Deſtructio *fere æquipollent, & convertibiliter ſe habent in Domibus, Boſcis & Gardinis; ſed* Exilium *dici poterit, cum ſervi manumittuntur, aut a Tenementis ſuis injurioſe ejiciuntur.* Flet. lib. 1. cap. 11. —— *Venditionem vel* Exilium *non faciant de Domibus, Boſcis, vel hominibus, &c.* Stat. Marlb. c. 25.

Exitus, Iſſue or Off-ſpring; and applied to the Iſſues, or yearly Rents and Profits of Lands. —— *Et ſciat vicecomes, quod Redditus, Bladа in grangia, & omnia mobilia, præter equitaturam, Indumenta & Utenſilia Domorum, continentur ſub nomine* Exituum. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 43.

Exlegalitus, Is he who is proſecuted as an Outlaw. *Leg. Edw. Confeſſ. c.* 38.

Ex mero motu, Are Words uſed in the King's Charters and Letters Patent, to ſignify that he grants them *of his own Will and Motion*, without Petition or Suggeſtion of any other: And the Intent and Effect of theſe Words, is to bar all Exceptions that might be taken to the Charters or Letters Patent, by alledging that the King in granting them was abuſed by falſe Suggeſtion. *Kitch.* 352.

Ex officio, Is ſo called from the Power a Perſon has by Virtue of an Office, to do certain Acts, without being applied to: As a Juſtice of Peace may not only grant Surety of the Peace, at the Complaint or Requeſt of any Perſon, but he may demand and take it *Ex officio* at Diſcretion, *&c. Dalt.* 270. And by Stat. 1 *Eliz. c.* 1. the Queen by her Letters Patent may authorize any Perſons exerciſing Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, to adminiſter an *Oath ex officio*, whereby a ſuppoſed Offender was compelled to confeſs, accuſe, or clear himſelf of any criminal Matter, and thereby made liable to Cenſure or Puniſhment, *&c.* but the Branch of this Statute relating to the ſaid Oath, is repealed by 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 11.

Exoneratione ſectæ, Was a Writ that lay for the King's Ward, to be freed from all Suit to the County-Court, Hundred-Court, Leet, *&c.* during the Wardſhip. *F. N. B.* 158.

Exoneratione ſectæ ad Curiam Baron. A Writ of the ſame Nature, ſued by the Guardian of the King's Ward, and directed to the Sheriff or Stewards of the Court, that they do not diſtrain him, *&c.* for not doing Suit of Court. *New. Nat. Br.* 352. And if the Sheriff diſtrain Tenants in ancient Demeſne, to come to the Sheriff's Turn or Leet, they may have a Writ commanding the Sheriff to ſurceaſe, *&c. Ibid.* 359. Likewiſe if a Man have Lands in divers Places in the County, and he is conſtrained to come to the Leet where he is not dwelling, when he reſides within the Precinct of another Leet, *&c.* then he ſhall have this Writ to the Sheriff to diſcharge him from coming to any other Court-Leet than in the Hundred where he dwelleth. *Ibid.* 357.

Expalmare, To ſtrike any Perſon with the Palm of the Hand. *Blount.*

Ex parte, Of the one Part; as a Commiſſion in Chancery *Ex parte*, is that which is taken out and executed by one Side or Party only, on the other Party's Neglecting or Refuſing to join: When both Plaintiff and Defendant proceed, it is a Joint-Commiſſion.

Ex parte talis, Is a Writ that lies for a *Bailiff* or *Receiver*, who having Auditors aſſigned to take his Account, cannot obtain of them reaſonable Allowance, but is caſt into Priſon: And the Courſe in this Caſe is to ſue this Writ out of the Chancery, directed to the Sheriff to take four Main-

Mainpernors to bring his Body before the *Barons* of the *Exchequer* at a certain Day, and to warn the Lord to appear at the ſame Time. *F. N. B.* 129.

Expectant, Having Relation to or depending upon; and this Word is uſed in the Law with *Fee*, as *Fee-Expectant:* If Land is given to a Man and his Wife, *to hold* to them and their Heirs; in this Caſe they have a *Fee-ſimple:* But if it be given to them and the Heirs of their Bodies, *&c.* they have a *Fee-Expectant*; and thus it is oppoſite to Fee-ſimple. *Kitch.* 153.

Expeditate, (*Expeditare*) In the Laws of the *Foreſt*, ſignifies to cut out the Ball of Dogs Forefeet, for the Preſervation of the King's Game: But the Ball of the Foot of a Maſtiff is not to be taken out, but the three Claws of the Forefoot on the right Side are to be cut off by the Skin. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 152. *Manwood, cap.* 16. This relates to every Man's Dog who lives near the Foreſt; and was formerly done once in every three Years: And if any Perſon keeps a great Dog not *expeditated*, he forfeits to the King 3*s.* 4*d.* 4 *Inſt.* 308.

Expeditatæ Arbores, Trees rooted up, or cut down to the Roots. —— *Inquiratur de Arboribus* Expeditatis *in Foreſta.* Fleta, lib. 2. c. 41.

Expenditors, Are the Perſons appointed by Commiſſioners of *Sewers*, to pay, diſburſe or *expend* the Money collected by the Tax for the Repairs of Sewers, *&c.* when paid into their Hands by the Collectors, on the Reparations, Amendments and Reformations ordered by the Commiſſioners; for which they are to render Accounts when thereunto required. *Laws of Sewers*, 87, 88. Theſe Officers are mentioned in the Statute 37 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 11. and other Statutes: The Steward who ſuperviſes the Repair of the Banks and Water-courſes in *Rumney Marſh* is called the *Expenditor.*

Expenſæ Litis, Coſts of Suit allowed a Plaintiff or Defendant recovering in his Action. See *Coſts.*

Expenſis militum non levandis, &c. Is an ancient Writ to prohibit the Sheriff from levying any Allowance for Knights of the Shire, upon thoſe that hold Lands in ancient *Demeſne. Reg. Orig.* 261. For there is a Writ *De Expenſis militum levandis*, for levying Expences for Knights of the Parliament, *&c. Reg. Orig.* 191.

Explees, The Rents or Profits of an Eſtate, *&c.* Vide *Eſplees.*

Explorator, A Scout; alſo a Huntſman or Chaſer. —— *In memoriam* Henrici Croft *Equitis auruti*, Exploratoris *in* Hibernia *Generalis, qui obiit Anno* 1609.

Exportation, Is the Shipping or Carrying out the native Commodities of *England* for other Countries; mentioned in the Statutes relating to the *Cuſtoms.* See *Importation.*

Extend, (*Extendere*) Is to value the Lands or Tenements of one bound by a Statute, *&c.* who hath forfeited his Bond, at ſuch an indifferent Rate, as by the yearly Rent the Creditor may in Time be paid his Debt. *F. N. B.* 131.

Extendi facias, A Writ of Extent, whereby the Value of Lands is commanded to be made and levied, *&c. Reg. Orig.*

Extent, (*Extenta*) Signifies a Writ or Commiſſion to the Sheriff for the Valuing of Lands or Tenements; and ſometimes the Act of the Sheriff or other Commiſſioner upon this Writ. *Bro.* 313. *Stat.* 16 *&* 17 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 5. And it hath been held more frequently to be the Eſtimate or Valuation of Lands, which when done to the utmoſt Value, is ſaid to be the full *Extent*; whence come our extended Rents, or Rack-Rents. *Cowel.* And if one bound to the King by Specialty, or to others by Statute, Recognizance, *&c.* hath forfeited it; ſo that by the yearly Rent of the Debtor's Lands, the Creditor is to be paid his Debt; upon this the Creditor may ſue a Writ to the Sheriff out of the Chancery to deliver him the Lands and Goods to the Value of the Debt, which is termed a *Liberate. F. N. B.* 131. This is after the *Extent* directed to the Sheriff to ſeiſe and value the Lands, *&c.* of the Debtor, to the utmoſt *Extent.* 4 *Rep.* 67. Lands and Goods are to be appraiſed and extended by the Inqueſt of twelve Men, and then delivered to the Creditor, in Order to the Satisfaction of his Debt: Every *Extent* ought to be by Inquiſition and Verdict, by the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. And the Sheriff without an Inquiſition cannot execute the Writ. *Cro. Jac.* 569. The Body of the Cogniſor, and all Lands and Tenements that were his at the Time of the Statute, *&c.* enter'd into, or afterwards, into whoſe Hands ſoever they come, are liable to the *Extent.* 2 *Inſt.* 396. But Copyhold Lands are chargeable only during the Life of the Cogniſor; and may not be extended by *Elegit*, ſo as to admit a Stranger to have Intereſt in the Lands held by Copy, without the Admittance of the Lord. Lands in ancient Demeſne, Annuities, Rents, *&c.* are extendible. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 88. A Reverſion of Lands, *&c.* may not be extended; but a Plaintiff had Judgment for his Debt and Damages *de Reverſione cum acciderit*, and a ſpecial *Elegit* to extend the Moiety, *&c.* 2 *Sid.* 86. *Dyer* 373. An Advowſon in groſs, is not extendible on *Elegit.* &c. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 18. An Office of Truſt cannot be extended, becauſe 'tis not aſſignable; and nothing ſhall be extended but what may be aſſigned over. *Dyer* 7. Though an Office is extendible in Equity. *Chanc. Rep.* 39. Goods and Chattels, as Leaſes for Years, Cattle, *&c.* in the Cogniſor's own Hands, and not ſold for valuable Conſideration, are ſubject to the *Extent.* As the Lands are to be delivered to the Party at a reaſonable yearly Value; ſo the Goods ſhall be delivered in *Extent* at a Price that is reaſonable: And on a *Scire facias ad computand.* the Cogniſee is to account according to the extended Value; not the real Value of the Land. *Hardr.* 136. If the Extenders appraiſe and value the Lands too high, the Conuſee at the Return of the Writ may pray that they may take and retain the Lands at the Rate appraiſed; and then 'tis ſaid he may have Execution againſt their Lands for the Debt; but this may not be on *Elegit. Cro. Jac.* 12. It has been adjudged, that at the Return of the Writ, the Cogniſee may refuſe the Lands, *&c.* extended, if over-valued. *Cro. Car.* 148. The Cogniſor cannot enter upon the Cogniſee, when Satisfaction is received for the Debt, but is put to his *Scire facias* on an *Extent:* Though on an *Elegit*, the Defendant may enter, becauſe the Land is only awarded, till the Debt which is certain is ſatiſfied; whereas on *Extent*, the Land is to be held until the Debt, Damages and Coſts, *&c.* are ſatisfied: And the Cogniſee being in by Matter of Record, ſhall not be put out but by Matter of Record, *viz.* a *Scire facias* brought againſt him. 4 *Rep.* 67. *March's Rep.* 207, 208. The Cogniſee hath no abſolute Property in Lands by the *Extent*

tent, till the Delivery upon the *Liberate*; but notwithſtanding, by the very *Extent* they are *in Cuſtodia Legis* for his Benefit. *Cro. Car.* 106, 148. No actual Seiſin can be on an *Extent*; and a Cogniſee of a Statute-ſtaple, &c. cannot bring Ejectment before the *Liberate*; nor can the Sheriff upon the *Liberate* turn the Ter-tenant out of Poſſeſſion, as he may upon a *Hab. fac. Poſſeſſionem.* 1 *Ventr.* 41. Where there is an *Extent* upon a Statute, and a *Liberate* thereupon, but it is not returned, yet it is good; though regularly when Inquiſitions are taken, the Writ ought to be returned. 4 *Rep.* 67. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 592. The Sheriff may be charged to make a Return of his Writ, if he put the Cogniſee in Poſſeſſion of Part only; and ſo the Cogniſee may have Poſſeſſion of the Whole. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 774. But if a Perſon ſuing out an *Extent*, die before the Return of the Writ, the Sheriff may not proceed in his Inquiſition, &c. afterwards; for there muſt be a Proſecution *de novo.* 1 *Cro.* 325. After a full and perfect Execution had by *Extent*, return'd and of Record, there ſhall never be any *Re-extent* upon an Eviction: But if the *Extent* be inſufficient in Law, there may be a new *Extent. Stat.* 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 5. 1 *Inſt.* 290. If Part of the Lands are evicted, the Cogniſee is to hold over the Reſidue of the Land till the Debt is ſatisfied. 4 *Rep.* 66. Where Lands are delivered in *Extent*, it is as if the Cogniſee had taken a Leaſe thereof for Years, till the Debt is ſatisfied; and he ſhall never afterwards take out a new Execution: The Cogniſee having accepted the Land upon the *Liberate*, the Law preſumes the Debt to be ſatisfied. 1 *Lutw.* 429. An *Extent* was filed, and though it was diſcovered that Lands were omitted, the Court would not grant a Re-extent. *Sid.* 356. Lands or Goods, &c. are not to be ſold on an *Extent*; but delivered.

Extinguiſhment, (From *Extinguo*) Signifies a Conſolidation: For Example; If a Man hath an yearly Rent out of Lands, and afterwards purchaſes the Lands whereout it ariſeth, ſo as he hath as good an Eſtate in the Land as the Rent; now both the Property and Rent are conſolidated or united in one Poſſeſſor; and therefore the Rent is ſaid to be *extinguiſhed.* Alſo where a Perſon has a Leaſe for Years, and afterwards buys the Property; this is a Conſolidation of the Property and Fruits, and is an *Extinguiſhment* of the Leaſe: But if a Man have an Eſtate in Land but for Life or Years, and hath a higher Eſtate as a Fee-ſimple in the Rent; the Rent is not extinguiſhed, but in Suſpence for a Time: for after the Term, the Rent ſhall revive. *Terms de Ley* 327. *Extinguiſhment* of a Rent is a Deſtroying of the Rent by Purchaſe of the Land; for no one can have a Rent going out of his own Land; though a Perſon muſt have as high an Eſtate in the Land, as in the Rent, or the Rent will not be extinct. 1 *Inſt.* 147. If a Perſon hath a Rent-charge to him and his Heirs, iſſuing out of Lands, and he purchaſeth any Part of the Land to him and his Heirs; as the Rent is entire and iſſuing out of every Part of the Land, the whole Rent-charge is extinguiſhed: But it is not ſo where one hath a Rent-ſervice, and purchaſes Part of the Land out of which it iſſues; Rent-ſervice, being apportionable according to the Value of the Land, ſo that it ſhall only extinguiſh the Rent for the Land purchaſed. *Litt.* 222. 1 *Inſt.* 148. And if the Grantee of a Rent-charge, purchaſes Parcel of the Lands, and the Grantor by his Deed granteth that he may diſtrain for the Rent in the Reſidue of the Land; this amounts to a new Grant. 1 *Inſt.* 147. If a Man be ſeiſed of a Rent-charge in Fee, and grants it to another and his Heirs, and the Tenant attorns; the Grantor is without Remedy for the Rent in arrear before his Grant; and ſuch Arrears become as it were extinct. *Vaugh.* 40. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 594. *A. B.* made a Leaſe for Years of Lands to another, and afterwards granted a Rent charge to *C. D.* who deviſed the ſaid Rent to the ſaid *A. B.* till 100*l.* ſhould be levied; then to *B. G.* and died: Adjudged that by the Deviſe to *A. B.* the Rent was ſuſpended, and that perſonal Thing once ſuſpended by the Act of the Party, is extinguiſhed for ever. *Dyer* 140. A Leaſe was granted to one for 100 Years, and the Leſſee made a Leaſe for twenty Years, rendring Rent; afterwards the Leſſee purchaſed the Reverſion in Fee of the firſt Term, and it was held that he ſhall not have the Rent on his Leaſe, becauſe that being incident to the Reverſion of the firſt Term, is extinguiſhed by the Reverſion in Fee, both being in one Perſon. *Moor* 94. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 821. When the Freehold cometh to the Term, the Eſtate for Years is extinct. *Nelſ. Ibid.* 820. Where the Remainder of a Term is granted over to another, if the Party in Poſſeſſion purchaſe the Feé-ſimple, though by this Means his Intereſt is extinguiſhed; yet that ſhall not defeat the reverſionary Intereſt. 10 *Rep.* 52. 2 *Nelſ.* 820. A Fine, &c. of Lands, will extinguiſh a Term: And by Purchaſe of an Eſtate in Fee-ſimple, an Eſtate-tail in Land is extinct. 9 *Rep.* 139. Diſcent of Lands to the ſame Perſon who has a Term, will extinguiſh the Term. *Moor* 286. If a Copyholder takes a Leaſe of the Land held by Copyhold Tenure, his Copyhold is extinguiſhed. *Cro. Eliz.* 7. And a Copyhold Eſtate is extinct whenever it becomes not demiſable by Copy. *Coke's Copyhold* 62. When a Leſſor enters tortiouſly upon the Leſſee againſt his Conſent, the Rent is extinguiſhed. 2 *Lev.* 143. But it hath been adjudged that Rent is not extinct by the Entry of the Leſſor, but only ſuſpended; and revives by the Leſſee's Re-entry. *Dyer* 361. If a Debtee makes the Debtor Executor, the Debt is extinct: And if a Feme Obligee take the Obligor to Husband, it amounteth to an *Extinguiſhment.* 1 *Salk.* 304. See *Unity of Poſſeſſion.*

Extinguiſhment of Common. By purchaſing Lands wherein a Perſon hath Common Appendant, the Common is extinguiſhed. *Cro. El.* 594. A Releaſe of Common in one Acre, is an *Extinguiſhment* of the whole Common. *Show. Rep.* 350. And where a Perſon hath Common of *Vicinage*, if he encloſes any Part of the Land, all the Common is extinct. 1 *Brownl.* 174. If a Man hath a *Highway* appendant to Land, and afterwards purchaſeth the Land wherein the Highway is, the Way is *extinct.*

Extinguiſhment of Liberties. If Liberties and Franchiſes granted by the King, come again to the Crown, they ſhall not be extinguiſhed: But 'tis otherwiſe in the King's Grants of Felons Goods, Waifs, Strays, Wrecks, &c. 9 *Rep.* 25.

Extirpatione, Is a Judicial Writ, either before or after Judgment, that lies againſt a Perſon who when a Verdict is found againſt him for Land, &c. doth maliciouſly overthrow any Houſe, or extirpate any Trees upon it. *Reg. Jud.* 13, 56.

Extocare, To grub up Lands, and reduce them to Arable or Meadow. *Mon. Ang. tom.* 2. *p.* 71.

Extortion, (*Extorſio*, from *Extorqueo* to wreſt away) Is an unlawful Taking by any Officer, *&c.* by Colour of his Office, of any Money, or valuable Thing, from a Perſon where none at all is due, or not ſo much is due, or before it is due. 1 *Inſt.* 368. 10 *Rep.* 102. At the Common Law which was affirmed by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 26. it was *Extortion* for any Miniſter of the King, whoſe Office did any way concern the Adminiſtration and Execution of Juſtice, or the common Good of the Subject, to take any Reward for doing his Office, except what he received from the King: Though reaſonable Fees for the Labour and Attendance of Officers of the Courts of Juſtice are not reſtrained by Statute, which are ſtated and ſettled by the reſpective Courts; and it has been thought expedient to allow theſe Officers to take certain immediate Fees in many Caſes. 2 *Inſt.* 209. 3 *Inſt.* 149. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 170, 171. The taking of Money by *Virtue* of an Office, implies the Act to be lawful; but to take any Money by *Colour* of an Office, implies an ill Action: And the Taking being for Expedition of Buſineſs, is judged by Colour of the Office. 2 *Inſt.* 206. 1 *Inſt.* 368. Alſo where an Officer is not allow'd by Law to take any Thing, and it would be *Extortion* to do it, a Promiſe to pay Money is void. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 16. There muſt be a poſitive Charge in Caſes of Extortion, and that the Perſon charged with it took ſo much *Extorſive* or *colore Officii*; which Words are as eſſential as *Proditorie* or *Felonice* for Treaſon or Felony. 2 *Salk.* 680. *Extortion* by the Common Law is ſeverely puniſhed on Indictment by Fine and Impriſonment, and Removal of Officers from the Offices wherein committed: By Statute, Officers of Juſtices, *&c.* guilty of *Extortion*, are to render treble Value. 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 30. And there are divers Statutes for puniſhing *Extortions* of Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Gaolers, Clerks of the Aſſize, and of the Peace, Attornies and Solicitors, *&c.* 23 *H.* 6. 33. *H.* 8. 3 *Jac.* 1. 10 & 11 *W.* 3. Officers may be jointly indicted of *Extortion*, as they may be jointly guilty of the Offence. 1 *Salk.* 382. Againſt Attornies for *Extortion*, Action may be brought, and the Party grieved ſhall have treble Damages and Coſts; but Information will not lie on the Statute 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 7. *Sid.* 434. 2 *Nelſ.* 822. If an Officer by terrifying another in his Office, take more than his ordinary Fees or Duties, he is guilty of *Extortion*; which may be compared to unlawful Uſury, *&c.* And *Crompton* ſays, that Wrong done by any Man is a Treſpaſs; but exceſſive Wrong is properly *Extortion. Cromp. Juſt.* 8. And *Extortion* has been deemed more odious than Robbery, becauſe it carries an Appearance of Truth; and is often accompanied with Perjury in Officers, *&c.* by breaking their Oaths of Office. *Extortion* in a large Senſe is taken for any Oppreſſion by Power or Pretence of Right. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 170.

Extracta Curiæ, The Iſſues or Profits of holding a Court, ariſing from the cuſtomary Fees, *&c. Paroch. Antiq.* 572.

Extracts Of Writings or Records, being Notes thereof. See *Eſtreats*.

Extrajudicial, Is when Judgment is paſs'd in a Cauſe, not depending in that Court where given; or wherein the Judge has not Juriſdiction.

Extra-parochial, Signifies to be out of any Pariſh; and where any Thing is privileged and exempt from the Duties of a Pariſh. Stat. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Extravagants, Are certain Conſtitutions of *Popes*, ſo called, becauſe they are Extra *Corpus Canonicum Gratiani, ſive* Extra *Decretorum libros vagantur.* Du Cange.

Extumæ, Reliques in Churches and Tombs. —*Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. M.S.* f. 15.

Exuperare, To Overcome; and it ſometimes ſignifies to Apprehend or Take, as, Exuperare *vivum vel Mortuum*. Leg. Edm. *c.* 2.

Ey, *Inſula*, an Iſland; from which comes *Eyet*, a ſmall Iſland or Iſlet, vulgarly called *Eyght.* Domeſd.

Eyery Of Hawks. See *Aery*, **Eyze**, Vide *Eire*, and *Juſtices in Eyre.*

F.

F, Is a Letter wherewith *Felons*, *&c.* are brand-ed and mark'd with an hot Iron, on their being admitted to the Benefit of Clergy. See the Stat. 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 13.

Fabrick Lands, Are Lands given towards the Rebuilding or Repairing of Cathedrals and other Churches: For in ancient Time, almoſt every Perſon gave by his Will, more or leſs, to the *Fabrick* of the Cathedral or Pariſh-Church where he lived; and Lands thus given were called *Fabrick Lands*, being *ad* Fabricam *reparandum*: Theſe Lands are mentioned in the Statute 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 8.

Facta Armorum, Feats of Arms, Juſts, Tornaments, &c. —— *Rex Ricardus in Angliam tranſiens Statuit* Facta Armorum, *quæ vulgo Torneamenta dicuntur, in Anglia exerceri.* Hiſ. Joh. Brompton, in Ric. 1. p. 1261.

Facto, In Fact; as where any Thing is actually done, *&c.* See *De facto.*

Factor, Is a *Merchant's* Agent reſiding beyond the Seas, or in any remote Parts, conſtituted by Letter or Power of Attorney: And one *Factor* may be concerned for ſeveral Merchants, and they ſhall all run a joint Riſque of his Actions. If the Principal give the *Factor* a general Comiſſion to Act for the beſt, he may do for him as he thinks fit; but otherwiſe he may not. Tho' in Commiſſions at this Time, it is common to give the *Factor* Power in expreſs Words to Diſpoſe of the Merchandize, and deal therein as if it were his own; by which the *Factor*'s Actions will be excuſed, tho' they occaſion Loſs to his Principal. *Lex Mercat.* 151. A bare Commiſſion to a *Factor* to ſell and diſpoſe of Merchandize, is not a ſufficient Power for the *Factor* to entruſt any Perſon, or to give a farther Day of Payment than the Day of Sale of the Goods; for in this Caſe, on the Delivery of the one, he ought to receive the other: And by the general Power of doing as if it were his own, he may not truſt out an unreaſonable Time, *viz.* beyond one, two or three Months, *&c.* the uſual Time allow'd for the Commodities diſpos'd of; if he doth, he ſhall be anſwerable to his Principal out of his own Eſtate. 1 *Bulſt.* 103. 7 *Jac.* 1. *B. R.* If a *Factor* buys Goods on Account of his Principal, where he is uſed ſo to do, the Contract of the *Factor* ſhall oblige the Principal to a Performance of the Bargain; and he is the proper Perſon to be proſecuted, on Non-performance: But if the *Factor* enters

enters into a Charter-Party of Affreightment with a Master of a Ship, the Contract obliges him only; unless he lades aboard generally his Principal's Goods, when both the Principal and Lading become liable for the Freight, and not the *Factor*. *Goldsb.* 137. Goods remitted to a *Factor*, ought to be carefully preserv'd; yet if the *Factor* buy Goods for his Principal, and they receive Damage after in his Possession, thro' no Negligence of his, the Principal shall bear the Loss: And if a *Factor* be robb'd, he shall be discharg'd in Account brought against him by his Principal, 4 *Rep.* 83. He is accountable for all lawful Goods which shall come to his Hands: And if the *Factor* has Orders from his Principal not to sell any Goods but in such a manner, and he breaks those Orders, he is liable to the Loss or Damage that shall be received thereby: And where any Goods are bought or exchanged, without Orders, it is at the Merchant's Courtesy whether he will accept of them, or turn them on his *Factor*'s Hands. *Lex Mercat.* 154, 155. When a *Factor* has bought or sold Goods pursuant to Orders, he is immediately to give Advice of it to his Principal; least the former Orders should be contradicted before the Time of his giving Notice, whereby his Reputation might possibly suffer: And where a *Factor* has made a considerable Profit for his Principal, he must take due Care in the Disposition of the same; for without Commission or particular Orders, he is answerable. *Ibid.* A *Factor* shall suffer for not observing of Orders; and no *Factor* acting for another Man's Account in Merchandize, can justify Receding from the Orders of his Principal, tho' there may be a Probability of Advantage by it: If he make any Composition with Creditors without Orders, he shall answer it to his Principal. *Ibid.* *Factors* ought to observe the Contents of all Letters from their Principals, or written to them by their Order; and to be very diligent and punctual in giving speedy and particular Answers: They should make it their Business to study the Nature, Value, Rise and Fall of Merchandizes, as well here at Home as Abroad, and also the proper Seasons of Buying and Selling, &c.

Factorage, Is the Wages or Allowance paid and made to a *Factor* by the Merchant. The Gain of *Factorage* is certain, however the Success proves to the Merchant; but the Commissions and Allowances vary according to the Customs and Distance of the Country, in the several Places where Factors are resident: In the *West-Indies*, the Commission runs at about 8 *per Cent.* but in *France* and *Spain*, &c. not above 2 *per Cent.* and in *Holland* but one and a half *per Cent.* *Lex Mercat.* 155.

Factum, A Man's own Fact, Act, or Feat; and particularly used in the Civil Law. See *Fait.*

Faculty, (*Facultas*) As restrained from the Original and active Sense, to a particular Understanding in Law, is used for a Privilege granted to a Man by Favour and Indulgence, to do that which by Law he ought not to do. And for the Granting of these, there is an especial Court under the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, called the *Court of the Faculties*; and the chief Officer thereof the *Master of the Faculties*; who has Power by the Stat. 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 21. to grant Dispensations, as to marry Persons without the Banes first ask'd, to eat Flesh on Days Prohibited, (and every Diocesan may make the like Grants) to Ordain a Deacon under Age, for a Son to succeed the Father in his Benefice, one to have two or more Benefices incompatible, &c. And in this Court are registred the Certificates of Bishops and Noblemen granted to their Chaplains, to qualify them for Pluralities and Non-Residence. 4 *Inst.* 337.

Falking-Men, or **Fæking-Men**, In *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. p. 100. are render'd to signify Vassals: But *Cowel* thinks they rather mean Pledges or Bondsmen; which by the Customs of the *Saxons*, were *fast* bound to answer for one another's peaceable Behaviour.

Fag, (From the Saxon *Pece*, *intervallum*) Is a Knot or Excrescency in Cloth; and in this Sense it is used in the Stat. 4 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 1.

Faggot, A Badge wore in the Times of *Popery*, by Persons who had recanted and abjured what the then Powers adjudg'd Heresy: Those poor Wretches that oppos'd the Doctrine of the Arbitrary Priesthood, were condemn'd not only to the Penance of carrying a *Faggot*, as an Emblem of what they had merited, to such an appointed Place of Solemnity; but for a more durable Mark of Infamy, they were to have the Sign of a *Faggot* embroidered on the Sleeve of their upper Garment: And if this Badge or *Faggot* was at any Time left off, it was often alledged as the Sign of *Apostacy*.

Faida, Malice or deadly Feud. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 88.

Failure of Record, Is when an Action is brought against a Man, who alledges in his Plea Matter of Record in Bar of the Action, and avers to prove it by the Record; but the Plaintiff saith, *Nul tiel Record*, *viz.* denies there is any such Record: Upon which, the Defendant hath Day given him by the Court to bring it in; and if he fails to do it, then he is said to *fail of his Record*, and the Plaintiff shall have Judgment to recover. *Terms de Ley*, 329. In Debt upon an Escape, the Plaintiff declared, that he had obtained a Judgment in an Inferior Court, upon which the Defendant was taken, and the Sheriff suffered him to escape; the Defendant pleaded *Nul tiel Record*, and being at Issue brought in the Record at the Day; by which it appear'd that there were several Variances in the Continuances and Process; but because the Plaint, Count, and Judgment certified, did agree with the Plaintiff's Declaration, it was held that those Variances made no Failure of Record. *Hob.* 179. 2. *Nelf. Abr.* 823. In *Formedon* for the Manor of *Isfield*; the Defendant pleaded in Bar a Common Recovery of the said Manor against the Donee in Tail, who replied *Nul tiel Record*, and the Defendant having brought in the Record, it appear'd that the Recovery was of the Manor of *Iffield*; and adjudg'd, that this being in a Common Recovery, shall be no Failure of Record for this small Variance, but shall be amended being the Misprision of the Clerk. 5 *Rep.* 46. And where a Fine with Proclamations was levied, and upon an Issue of *Nul tiel Record*, on which it was brought in at the Day, tho' the Year of the King was left out in the Proclamations made in one Term, as it was expressed in the Proclamations of the other two Terms, they were held to be right, and the Omission no Failure of Record. *Dyer* 234. If a Judgment, &c. be reversed for Error, *Nul tiel Record* may be pleaded. 8 *Rep.* 142. And where a Tenor only of a Record, &c. is brought in, it is a Failure of Record. *Dyer* 187. 2 *Nelf.* 824.

Faint-Action, (Fr. *Feinte*) A *Feigned* Action; such that altho' the Words of the Writ are true, yet for certain Causes the Plaintiff hath no Title

to recover thereby: But a *False Action* is properly where the Words of the Writ are *false*. 1 *Inſt.* 361.

Faint-Pleader, Is a fraudulent, falſe or colluſory manner of Pleading, to the Deceit of a Third Perſon; againſt which, among other Things, was made the Statute 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 29.

Fair-Pleader, Or not Pleading fairly, *&c.* See *Beaupleader*.

Fair, (Fr. *Feire*, Lat. *Nundinæ*) A ſolemn or greater Sort of Market, granted to any Town by Privilege, for the more ſpeedy and commodious Providing of ſuch Things as the Subject needeth; and the Utterance of what Commodities we abound in above our own Uſes and Occaſions: And both our *Engliſh* and the *French* Word ſeems to come from *Feriæ*, becauſe it is incident to a *Fair* that Perſons ſhall be privileged from being moleſted or arreſted in it, for any other Debt or Contract than what was contracted in the ſame, or at leaſt was promis'd to be paid there. Stat. 17 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 2. and 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 6. It is generally kept once or twice in the Year; and a *Mart* is a great Fair holden every Year. 2 *Inſt.* 221. The *Court of Piepowder* is incident to every Fair, *&c.* And there is a *Toll* uſually paid in Fairs and Markets, on the Sale of Things tollable, and for Stallage, Picage, *&c.* But this is not incident to a *Fair* or Market, without ſpecial Grant; for where it is not granted, ſuch a *Fair* or Market is accounted a *Free Fair* or Market. 2 *Inſt.* 220. *Cro. Eliz.* 559. By the Satute 2 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 15. Fairs are not to be kept longer than they ought by the Lords thereof, on Pain of their being ſeiſed into the King's Hands, until ſuch Lords have paid a Fine for the Offence; and Proclamation is to be made how long Fairs are to continue: Alſo no Merchant ſhall ſell any Goods or Merchandize at a *Fair* after the Time of the *Fair* is ended, under the Penalty of forfeiting double the Value of the Goods ſold, one fourth Part whereof to the Proſecutor, and the reſt to the King. 5 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 5. Any Citizen of *London* may carry his Goods or Merchandize to any *Fair* or Market in *England* at his Pleaſure: Whereas an Ordinance had been made by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, that no Citizen ſhould go to any *Fair* or Market out of the ſaid City. 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 9. Owners of Fairs and Markets are to appoint Toll-takers or Book-keepers, on Pain of 40 *s.* and they ſhall enter and give Account of Horſes ſold, *&c.* 2 & 3 *P.* & *M. c.* 7. and 31 *Eliz. c.* 12. See *Market*.

Fait, (*Factum*) Is in Law Signification a Deed or Writing, lawfully executed to bind the Parties thereto. *Vide* Deed.

Faitours (*Fr.*) In the Statute 7 *R.* 2. *c.* 5. is uſed for Evil Doers; and may be interpreted Idle Livers, from *Faitardiſe*, which ſignifieth a Kind of ſleepy Diſeaſe, proceeding of too much Sluggiſhneſs: And in the ſaid Statute it ſeems to be ſynonymous with Vagabond. *Terms de Ley*, 331.

Falang, A Jacket or Cloſe Coat, *Blount*.

Falcatura, One Day's Mowing of Graſs; a cuſtomary Service to the Lord by his inferior Tenants: *Falcata* was the Graſs freſh mowed, and laid in Swathes; and *Falcator*, the ſervile Tenant performing the Labour. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Falco, A Faulcon. —— K. *John*, in the 14th Year of his Reign, granted to *Owen Fitz-David*, and others, *Omnes accipitres* & Falcones *gentiles* & *ſquarios*, *&c.* —— Pat. 14 Joh.

Falda, A Sheep-fold —— *Et quod Oves ſint levantes & cubantes in propria* Falda, *&c.* Rot. Chart. 16 *Hen.* 3. *m.* 6.

Faldage, (*Faldagium*) Is a Privilege which ſeveral Lords anciently reſerved to themſelves, of ſetting up *Folds* for Sheep in any Fields within their Manors, for the better Manurance of the ſame; and this was uſually done not only with their own, but their Tenant's Sheep, which they called *Secta faldæ*. This *Faldage* is term'd in ſome Places a *Fold-Courſe*; and in old Charters *Faldſoca*, *i. e. Libertas* Faldæ, or Faldagii.

Faldata, A Flock or Fold of Sheep; as many as were uſually folded in one Pen, or Fold. *Cowel.*

Faldæcurſus, A Sheep-Walk, or Feed for Sheep. 2 *Ventr. Rep.* 139.

Faldfey, **Fald-fee**, A Fee or Rent paid by ſome cuſtomary Tenants for Liberty to fold their Sheep upon their own Land.

Faldſtoo, (*Sax.*) The higheſt Seat of a Biſhop, enclos'd round with a Lettice. *Blount.*

Faldworth, A Perſon of Age, that he may be reckoned of ſome Decennary. *Du Freſne.*

Faleræ, (*Lat. Phaleræ*) The Tackle and Furniture of a Cart or Wain. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *f.* 256.

Faleſia, A great Rock, Bank or Hill by the Sea-ſide. *Domeſd.*

Fallow-land, Vide *Warectum* & *Terra Warecta*.

Fallum, Is a Sort of Land, as appears by the *Monaſticon Anglicanum*. —— *De duobus acris & viginti* Fallis *in*, *&c.* Mon. Tom. 2. 425.

False Claim, By the Foreſt Laws, is where a Man *claims* more than is his Due, and is amerced and puniſhed for the ſame. A Perſon had a Grant by Charter of the Tenth of all the Veniſon in the Foreſt of *Lancaſter*, viz. *In Carne tantum*, *ſed non in Corio*; and becauſe he made a *Falſe Claim*, by alledging that he ought to have the Tenth of all Veniſon within the Foreſt, as well in *Carne*, as in *Corio*, therefore he was *in Miſericordia de Decima Venationis ſuæ in Corio non percipiendo*. Manwood, cap. 25. num. 3.

False Impriſonment, (*Falſum Impriſonamentum*) Is a Treſpaſs committed againſt a Perſon, by Arreſting and Impriſoning him without juſt Cauſe, contrary to Law; or where a Man is unlawfully detained, without legal Proceſs: And it is alſo uſed for a Writ which is brought upon this Treſpaſs. If a Perſon be any way unlawfully detain'd, it is *Falſe Impriſonment*; and conſiderable Damages are recoverable in theſe Actions. 1 *Inſt.* 124. The Law favours Liberty, and the Freedom of a Man from Impriſonment, ſo that *Falſe Impriſonment* is a great Offence; and lawful Impriſonment is ſo far pitied, that by ſeveral Statutes, as well as by the Common Law, Defaults are ſaved on that Account. *Wood's Inſt.* 16. The King cannot give any Power to impriſon, where Impriſonment may not be awarded by the Common Law. 2 *Brownl.* 18. And if a Perſon is impriſon'd on any By-Law of a Corporation, *&c.* it is *Falſe Impriſonment*; becauſe a By-Law to impriſon is againſt *Magna Charta*, *quod nullus Liber Homo Impriſonetur*, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 64. It is the ſame of a Cuſtom to impriſon Perſons: But 'tis incident to a Court of Record to impriſon. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 827. If a Juſtice of Peace, *&c.* commits a Perſon without juſt Cauſe, it is *Falſe Impriſonment*: And a Conſtable cannot impriſon a Man at his Pleaſure, to compel him to do any Thing required by Law; but is to carry him before a Juſtice. *Ibid.* 1 *Leon.* 327. If erroneous Proceſs iſſues out of a Court that hath Juriſdiction of the Matter,

Matter, and the Bailiff or Officer executes it, whereby the Party is impriſon'd, the Officer ſhall be excuſed in Action of *Falſe Impriſonment*: But if the Court out of which the Proceſs iſſues hath no Cognizance of the Cauſe, it is otherwiſe; for in ſuch Caſe the Officer will not be excuſed. 10 *Rep.* 75. An Officer hath a Warrant upon a *Capias ad Satisfaciend.* againſt an Earl, or Counteſs, *&c.* who are privileged in their Perſons, and he arreſts them; 'tis ſaid Action of *Falſe Impriſonment* will not lie againſt the Officer, becauſe he is not to examine the Judicial Act of the Court, but to obey. 6 *Rep.* 56. 10 *Rep.* 75. Where a Perſon is taken and impriſon'd on a Proceſs unduly obtain'd, Action of *Falſe Impriſonment* may be brought by the Party impriſon'd, againſt him at whoſe Suit he is impriſon'd; but not againſt the Officer that executes it. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 595. If an Arreſt is made by one who is no legal Officer, it is *Falſe Impriſonment*, for which Action lies. 1 *Inſt.* 69. Action of *Falſe Impriſonment* lies againſt a Bailiff for arreſting a Perſon without Warrant, tho' he afterwards receives a Warrant: And ſo it is if he arreſt one after the Return of the Writ is paſt; for it is then without Writ. 2 *Inſt.* 53. If a Warrant be granted to arreſt or apprehend a Perſon, where there are ſeveral of the Name, and the Bailiff or other Officer arreſts a wrong Perſon, he is liable to Action of *Falſe Impriſonment*; and he is to take Notice of the right Party at his Peril. *Dyer* 244. *Moor* 457. A Man arreſted of a *Sunday* may bring his Action of *Falſe Impriſonment*; but one has been refuſed to be releaſed in ſuch a Caſe. 5 *Mod.* 95. When a Perſon is kept longer in Hold than he ought, tho' he was at firſt lawfully impriſon'd, it is *Falſe Impriſonment:* If a Bailiff demand more than his juſt Fees, when offer'd him, and keep a Perſon in Cuſtody thereupon, it is *Falſe Impriſonment*, and puniſhable: And if a Sheriff, or Gaoler, keeps a Priſoner in Gaol, after his Acquittal, for any Thing except for Fees, it is unlawful Impriſonment. 2 *Inſt.* 482. *Wood* 16. Unlawful Impriſonment is ſometimes called *Dureſs of Impriſonment* where one is wrongfully impriſon'd 'till he ſeals a Bond, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 482. A Man under Arreſt, or in Stocks, *&c.* is ſaid to be in Priſon: And in a common Arreſt, where lawful, the Officer may make any Place his Priſon, becauſe the Writ commands that *Habeas Corpus ejus coram, &c. apud Weſtm.* which is a general Authority. 1 *Salk.* 401. In criminal Caſes, where a Man is falſly impriſon'd, he may bring a *Habeas Corpus*, and upon Return of the Writ, ſetting forth the Cauſe of the Commitment, if it appears to be againſt Law, he ſhall be diſcharg'd; or he may be bailed, if it be doubtful, *&c.* 4 *Inſt.* 182.

Falſe Judgment, (*Falſum Judicium*) Is a Writ that lieth where *Falſe Judgment* is given in the County-Court, Court-Baron, or other Courts not of Record. *F. N. B.* 17, 18. This Writ may be brought on a Judgment in a Plea, Real or Perſonal: And for Errors in the Proceedings of Inferior Courts; or where they proceed without having Juriſdiction, Writ of *Falſe Judgment* lieth: Tho' the Plaintiff aſſign Errors in a Writ of *Falſe Judgment*, he ſhall not ſay, *In hoc Erratum eſt, &c.* but *unde queritur diverſimodo ſibi Falſum Judi ium factum fuiſſe, Judicium in hoc, &c.* Moor 73. 2 Nelſ. Abr. 829. If Writ of *Falſe Judgment* abate for Default in the Writ, the Plaintiff ſhall not have a *Scire facias ad audiend. Errores* upon the Record certified; becauſe it comes without an Original; but if the Plaintiff dies, and *Falſe Judgment* is given in the Inferior Court, his Heir ſhall have a *Sci. fac. ad audiend. Error.* againſt him who recovered upon that Record, which is removed into *C. B.* And where the Plaintiff in a Writ of *Falſe Judgment* is Nonſuit, it was formerly a Queſtion, whether the other Party ſhall ſue Execution upon this Record ſo removed againſt the Plaintiff, without ſuing out a *Scire facias*; but it has been adjudg'd that he may do it. *Hill.* 23. *H.* 6. *New Nat. Br.* 39. When a Record is removed into *B. R.* by Writ of *Falſe Judgment*, if the Party alledges Variance between the Record removed, and that on which Judgment was given, the Trial ſhall be by thoſe who were preſent in Court when the Record was made up. 2 *Lutw.* 957. A Man ſhall not have a Writ of *Falſe Judgment* but in a Court where there are Suitors; for if there be no Suitors, there the Record cannot be certified by them, *New Nat. Br.* 40. A Tenant at Will, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor, which is Tenant by Copy of Court-Roll, ſhall not have a Writ of *Falſe Judgment* upon a Judgment given againſt him: But where *Falſe Judgment* is given on a Writ of *Juſticies*, directed to the Sheriff, the Party grieved ſhall have a *Faux Judgment*, altho' the Judgment be for Debt, or Treſpaſs above the Sum of 40 *s. Ibid.* Upon *Falſe Judgment* before Bailiffs, or others who hold Plea by Preſcription, in every Sum in Debt by Bill before them, a Party ſhall not have Writ of *Falſe Judgment*; but a Writ of Error thereupon. *M.* 4. *E.* 4. For Defaults of Tenants for Life, in Writs of Right, *&c. Faux Judgment* lies by him in Reverſion: And this Writ may be brought againſt a Stranger to the Judgment, if he be Tenant of the Land. A Judgment ſhall be intended good till reverſed by Writ of *Falſe Judgment*, *&c.* See *Accedas ad Curiam*, and *Attaint.*

Falſe Latin, A *Latin* Word which is ſignificant, tho' it be not good *Latin*, yet an Indictment, Declaration or Fine, ſhall not be made void by it: If the Word is not *Latin*, nor allowed by the Law, and it be in a material Point, it makes the whole vitious. 5 *Rep.* 121. *Falſe Latin* will not vitiate a Writ, Plea, Declaration, Grant or Deed. 2 *Nelſ.* 830. Vide *Latin.*

Falſe Tokens, As where Perſons get Money or Goods into their Hands, by forg'd Letters, or other counterfeit Means, is puniſhable by Impriſonment, *&c.* by Statute 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 1. See *Counterfeits.*

Falſify, Seems to ſignify as much as to prove a Thing to be *falſe. Perk.* 383.

Falſifying a Record, A Perſon that purchaſes Land of another, who is afterwards outlawed of Felony, *&c.* may *falſify the Record*, not only as to the Time wherein the Felony is ſuppos'd to have been committed, but alſo as to the Point of the Offence: But where a Man is found guilty by Verdict, a Purchaſer cannot *falſify* as to the Offence; tho' he may for the Time, where the Party is found guilty generally in the Indictment, *&c.* becauſe the Time is not material upon Evidence. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 459. And any *Judgment* given by Perſons who had no good Commiſſion to proceed againſt the Perſon condemn'd, may be *falſified* by ſhewing the Special Matter, without Writ of Error. *Ibid.* Alſo where a Man is *attainted* of Treaſon or Felony, if he be afterwards pardoned by Parliament, the Attainder may be *falſify'd*, by him or his Heir, without Plea. *Ibid.*

Falſifying a Recovery. Iſſue in Tail may *falſify a Recovery* ſuffered by Tenant for Life, &c. And it has been held, that a Perſon may *falſify a Recovery* had by the Iſſue in Tail, where an Eſtate-Tail is bound before by a Fine, 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 831. But where there was Tenant for Life, Remainder in Tail, and Reverſion in Fee, Tenant for Life ſuffer'd a common Recovery, in which he in Remainder was vouch'd, and the Uſes were declared to him, who had the Remainder in Tail; it was adjudged, that by the Recovery all Remainders and Reverſions were barred, and that they could not *falſify* this *Recovery*. 10 *Rep.* 43. He in Reverſion ſuffered a common Recovery, and declared the Uſes; his Heir ſhall not *falſify* it by pleading that his Father had nothing at the Time of the *Recovery*, becauſe he is eſtopp'd to ſay he is not Tenant to the *Præcipe*. *Godb.* 189. An Infant brought an Aſſiſe in *B. R. Pending* which Action the Tenant brought an Aſſiſe againſt the Infant in *C. B.* for the ſame Land, and had Judgment by Default, which he pleaded in Bar to the Aſſiſe brought by the Infant; who ſet forth all this Matter in his Replication, and that the Demandant at the Time of the ſecond Writ brought was Tenant of the Land, and prayed that he might *falſify* this *Recovery*; and it was held that he might, becauſe he could not have Writ of Error, or Attaint. *Godb.* 271. 2 *Cro.* 264. It has been determined, that a *Recovery* is not ſo firm, but it may be *falſified* in Point of *Recovery* of the Thing it ſelf, between the ſame Parties. *Ibid.*

Falſonarius, A Forger.——*Et quod* Falſonarios *Chartam*, &c. *detegent.* Hoveden 424.

Falſo returno Brevium, Is a Writ that lieth againſt the Sheriff who hath Execution of Proceſs, for *falſe Returning* of Writs. *Reg. Jud.* 43.

Familia, Signifies all the Servants belonging to a particular Maſter; but in another Senſe, it is taken for a Portion of Land, ſufficient to maintain one *Family*: It is ſometimes mentioned by our Writers to be a *Hide* of Land, which is alſo called a *Manſe*; and ſometimes *Carucata* or a Plough-land. *Blount.*

Fanaticks, Are Perſons pretending to be Inſpired, and being a general Name for *Quakers*, *Anabaptiſts*, and all other Sectaries, and factious *Diſſenters* from the Church of *England*. Statute 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6.

Fanatio, (*Menſis Fanationis*) Is the *Fawning* Seaſon, or *Fence-Month* in *Foreſts*. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Fannatum Frumentum, Wheat or Bread-Corn fann'd and clean'd up with a Wind-fan fit for Uſe. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. p. 136.

Farandman, (*Sax.*) A Traveller or Merchant Stranger, to whom by the Laws of *Scotland* Juſtice ought to be done with all Expedition, that his Buſineſs or Journey be not hindered. *Skene, cap.* 140.

Fardel of Land, (*Fardella terræ*) Is generally accounted the fourth Part of a *Yard-Land*; but according to *Noy*, (in his compleat Lawyer, *pag.* 57.) it is an eighth Part only, for there he ſays that two *Fardels* of Land make a *Nook*, and four *Nooks* a *Yard-Land*.

Farding-deal, (*Quadrantata terræ*) Signifies the fourth Part of an Acre: And beſides *Quadrantata terræ*, we read of *Obolata*, *Denariata*, *Solidata* and *Librata terræ*, which probably ariſe in Proportion of Quantity from the *Farding-deal*, as an Half-penny, Penny, Shilling, or Pound in Money, riſe in Value; and then muſt *Obolata* be Half an Acre, *Denariata* an Acre, *Solidata* twelve Acres, and *Librata terræ* twelve-ſcore Acres of Land: But ſome hold *Obolata* to be but Half a Perch, and *Denariata* a Perch; and I find *Viginti Libratas terræ vel redditus*. Reg. Orig. 94. 248. whereby it ſeems that *Librata terræ* is ſo much as yields 20 *s. per Annum*. F. N. B. 87. *Spelm. Gloſſ.*

Fare, (*Sax.*) A Voyage or Paſſage by Water; but more commonly the Money paid for ſuch Paſſage, in which Senſe we now uſe it. 3 *P.* & *M. c.* 16.

Farinagium, Toll of Meal or Flower. —— *Et quod de catero Molendinarius non capiat* Farinagium, &c. Ordin. Inſul. de Jerſey 17 Edw. 2.

Farleu, Is Money paid by Tenants in the Weſt of *England* in *lieu* of a *Heriot*: And in ſome Manors in *Devonſhire*, *Farleu* is diſtinguiſhed to be the beſt Goods; as *Heriot* is the beſt Beaſt, payable at the Death of a Tenant. *Cowel.*

Farlingarii, Are Whoremongers and Adulterers. *Sax.*

Farm, or *Ferm*, (Lat. *Firma*, From the Sax. *Feorm*, i. e. Food, and *Feormian* to feed or yield Victuals) Signifies a large Meſſuage and Land, taken by Leaſe under a certain yearly Rent, payable by the Tenant; and in former Days about the Time of *William* the 1ſt, called the Conqueror, theſe Rents were reſerved in Victuals and other Neceſſaries ariſing from the Land; but afterwards in the Reign of King *H.* 1. were altered and converted into Money. *Locare ad* Firmam is ſometimes taken for as much as to let or ſet to *Farm*; and the Reaſon of it may be in Reſpect of the firm or ſure hold the Tenants thereof have above Tenants at Will. A *Farm* in *Lancaſhire* is called *Ferm-holt*; in the North a *Tack*, and in *Eſſex* a *Wike*: And *Ferm* is taken in various Ways. *Plowd.* 195.

Farmer, Is he that tenants a *Farm*, or is Leſſee thereof: Alſo generally every Leſſee for Life, Years, or at Will, is called *Farmer*. *Terms de Ley.* As this Word implies no Myſtery, except it be that of Husbandry, Husbandman is the proper Addition for a *Farmer*. 2 *Hawk.* 188. By Statute, no Parſon or Spiritual Perſon may take *Farms* or Leaſes of Land, on Pain of forfeiting 10 *l. per* Month, &c. 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. And no Perſon whatſoever ſhall take above two *Farms* together, and they to be in the ſame Pariſh, under the Penalty of 3 *s.* 4 *d.* a Week. 25 *H.* 8.

Farthing, Was the fourth Part of a *Saxon* Penny, as it is now of the *Engliſh* Penny.

Farthing of Gold, (*Quaſi* fourth Thing) A Coin uſed in ancient Times, containing in Value the *fourth Part* of a *Noble*, viz. 20 *d.* Silver, and in Weight the ſixth Part of an Ounce of Gold. It is mentioned in the Stat. 9 *H.* 5. *c.* 7. where it is ordained, that there ſhall be good and juſt Weight of the *Noble*, *Half-Noble*, and *Farthing of Gold*, &c.

Farthing of Land, Seems to differ from *Farding-deal*; for it is a large Quantity of Land: In a Survey Book of the Manor of *Weſt Slapton* in Com. *Devon.* is entered thus: *A. B.* holds ſix *Farthings* of Land at 126 *l. per Annum*.

Farundel of Land, The ſame with *Farding-deal*.

Faſſus, (Fr. *Faiſſeau*) A Faggot of Wood. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *p.* 238.

Faſt-Days, Are *Days* of *Faſting* and Humiliation, appointed to be obſerved by Publick Authority. There are fixt *Days* of *Faſting* enjoin'd by our Church, at certain Times in the Year, mentioned

tioned in ancient Statutes, particularly the 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 19. and 5 *Eliz. c.* 5. and by 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 14. the 30th of *January* is ordained to be a *Day* of *Faſting* and Repentance, for the Murder of King *Charles* 1. Other *Days* of *Faſting* which are not fix'd, are occaſionally appointed by the King's *Proclamation.* Tho' Abſtinence from eating of Fleſh is required on thoſe Days, by our Laws, politically enacted, it is made penal to affirm that any Eating of Fiſh, or Forbearing of Fleſh, is neceſſary to Salvation. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 8. See *Embring Days.*

Faſtermans, Among the *Saxons* were Pledges. *Leg. Ed. Confeſſ. cap.* 38. Vide *Feſtingmen.*

Fat, or Vate, Is a large wooden Veſſel uſed by Maltſters and Brewers, for meaſuring of Malt with Expedition, containing eight Buſhels or a Quarter. *Stat.* 1 *H.* 5. *c.* 10. and 11 *H.* 6. *c.* 8. It is alſo a leaden Veſſel, or Pan, made uſe of by Brewers to run their Wort into; and by others for the making of Salt at *Droitwich*, in the County of *Worceſter.*

Fatua mulier, A Whore. *Cum quadam* Fatua muliere *cum nuda extitit deprehenſus.* Du Freſne.

Fauſetum, A Faucet, Muſical Pipe, or Flute; but *Blount* applies it to a ſhrill Singing.——*Organum & decentum* Fauſetum *in divino Officio omnibus noſtris, &c. interdicimus.*

Fautors, Are Favourers or Supporters of Others; Abettors of Crimes, *&c.*

Feal. The Tenants by Knight's Service did ſwear to their Lords to be *Feal* and *Leal*, i. e. to be *Faithful* and *Loyal. Spel. de Parliament.* 59.

Fealty, (*Fidelitas, Fr.* Feaulte, *i. e. Fides*) Signifies an Oath taken at the Admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holds his Land: And he that holds Lands by the Oath of *Fealty*, has it in the freeſt manner; becauſe all Perſons that have *Fee*, hold *per Fidem* and *fiduciam*, that is, by *Fealty* at the leaſt. *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.* 3. *cap.* 8. This *Fealty*, which is uſed in other Nations, as well as *England*, at the firſt Creation of it bound the Tenant to *Fidelity*; the Breach whereof was the Loſs of his Fee. It is uſually mentioned with *Homage*, but differs from it; being an Obligation permanent, which binds for ever: And theſe differ in the Manner of the Solemnity; for the Oath of *Homage*, is taken by the Tenant kneeling; but that of *Fealty* is taken ſtanding, and includes the ſix following Things, *viz.* 1. *Incolume*, that he do no bodily Injury to the Lord. 2. *Tutum*, that he do no ſecret Damage to him in his Houſe, or any Thing which is for his Defence. 3. *Honeſtum*, that he do him no Injury in his Reputation. 4. *Utile*, that he do no Damage to him in his Poſſeſſions. 5. *Facile*; and, 6. *Poſſibile*, that he render it eaſy for the Lord to do any Good, and not make that impoſſible to be done which was before in his Power to do: All which is compriſed in *Leg.* H. 1. *c.* 5. *Fealty* has likewiſe been divided into *General* and *Special*; *General*, to be perform'd by every Subject to his Prince; and *Special*, required only of ſuch as in reſpect of their Fee, are tied by Oath to their Lords. *Grand Cuſtum. Normand. Fealty Special* is with us perform'd either by Freemen, or by Villains. The Particulars of the Oath of *Fealty*, as it is uſed by the *Feudiſts*, is well expreſs'd by *Zaſius*, in his *Tractat. de Feudis, Part* 7. *Num.* 15, 16. which is worthy comparing with the uſual Oath taken here in *England.* By Stat. 17 *Ed.* 2. the Form of this Oath is appointed, and as now obſerv'd, it runs as follows, *viz. I* A. B. *will be to You my Lord* C. *True and* Faithful, *and bear to You* Fealty *and* Faith *for the Lands and Tenements which I hold of You; And I will truly do and perform the Cuſtoms and Services that I ought to do to You. So help me God.* The Oath is adminiſtred by the Lord, or his Steward; the Tenant holding his Right-hand upon the Book, and repeating after the Lord, *&c.* the Words of the Oath; and then kiſſing the Book. *Terms de Ley.* This Oath is in ſome Manors neglected; but in Copyhold Manors, where Courts are kept, and Copyhold Eſtates granted, it is generally uſed: Leſſees for Life, or Years, ought to do *Fealty* to their Lords, for the Lands they hold; and there can be no Tenure without ſome Service. *Wood's Inſt.* 183. But a bare Tenant at Will, ſhall not do *Fealty*, becauſe he hath no certain Eſtate; and the Matter of an Oath ought to be certain. *Litt.* 131, 132. 1 *Inſt.* 93. *Fealty* is incident to all manner of Tenures, except *Frankalmoign* and Tenancy at Will. *Ibid.* Fidelitas *eſt Fidei, obſequii & ſervitii ligamen, quo particulariter Vaſſalus Domino aſtringitur.* Spelm.

Feaſts, Anniverſary Times of *Feaſting* and Thankſgiving, as *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, *Whitſuntide*, &c. The *four Feaſts* which our Laws eſpecially take Notice of, are the *Feaſts* of the *Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary*, of the *Nativity of St. John the Baptiſt*, of *St. Michael the Archangel*, and of *St. Thomas the Apoſtle*; on which Quarterly Days, Rent on Leaſes is uſually reſerved to be paid. See the Stat. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 1. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 30.

Fees of *Attornies* and *Officers*, Are Conſiderations paid and allow'd them as a Reward and Recompence for their Pains and Labour; and in reſpect to Officers, they are granted to excite them to Diligence in executing their Offices. They differ from *Wages*, which are paid to Servants for certain Work and Labour done in a certain Space; whereas *Fees* are diſburſed, to Officers, *&c.* for the tranſacting of Buſineſs which occaſionally occurs. If a Client when his Buſineſs in Court is diſpatch'd, refuſeth to pay the Officer his Court-Fees; the Court on Motion will grant an Attachment againſt him, on which he ſhall be committed until the *Fees* are paid. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 598. Eccleſiaſtical Courts have not Power to eſtabliſh Fees; for tho' they may think them reaſonable, that is not binding: Yet if a Perſon bring a *Quantum Meruit* for *Fees*, and the Jury find for him, then they become eſtabliſh'd *Fees.* 1 *Salk.* 333. Action of Debt, or Caſe, lies for an Attorney for his *Fees*, againſt him that retain'd him in his Cauſe. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* And Attornies are not to be diſmiſs'd by their Clients, 'till their *Fees* are paid. 1 *Lill.* 142. But Attornies are not to demand more than their juſt *Fees*; nor to be allow'd *Fees* to Counſel without Tickets, *&c.* Stat. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 7. There were no *Fees* due to Sheriffs for executing their Offices, till the Stat. 19 *Eliz.* &c. which allows them *Fees* for executing Writs of Execution, *&c.* By the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 42 & 44. the ancient *Fees* of Officers of Courts of Juſtice were ordained: And by Statutes, not only the *Fees* of Sheriffs, but of Gaolers, Bailiffs, *&c.* are limited. See *Extortion.*

Fee-Eſtate, (*Feodum*, or *Feudum*) *Fee*, comes of the French *Fief*, i. e. *Prædium beneficiarum, vel res clientelaris*, or from the Sax. *Feh*, viz. *Merces, Stipendium, quaſi dicitur ſtatus* Beneficiarius; and is ſaid to be that Eſtate which we hold by the Benefit

Benefit of another, and for which we do Service or pay Rent to the chief Lord: And is applied to all thoſe Lands and Tenements which are held by perpetual Right, by an Acknowledgment of any Superiority to a higher Lord. The Writers on this Subject, divide all Lands wherein a Man hath a perpetual Eſtate to him and his Heirs, into *Allodium* and *Feudum: Allodium* they define to be every Man's Land, *&c.* which he poſſeſſeth meerly in his own Right, without Acknowledgment of Service or Payment of any Rent to another; and this is a Property in the higheſt Degree: But *Feudum* is ſuch Land as is held of another, for which Service is done or Rent is paid, as an Acknowledgment thereof. All the Land in *England*, except the Crown-Lands in the King's own Hands in Right of his Crown, are in the Nature of *Feudum*, or *Fee*; for tho' many have Lands by Diſcent from their Anceſtors, and others have bought Land, it cannot come to any either by Diſcent or Purchaſe, but with the Burden that was laid upon him who had *Novel Fee*, or firſt of all received it from his Lord; ſo that there is no Perſon hath *Directum Dominium*, i. e. the very Property or *Demain* in any Land but the King, in Right of his Crown: And notwithſtanding he that hath *Fee*, hath *jus perpetuum & utile Dominium*, yet he owes a Duty for it, and therefore it is not ſimply his own; and he that can ſay moſt of his Eſtate, ſaith thus: *I am ſeiſed of this or that Land or Tenement, in my Demain, as of* Fee; *ſeiſitus inde in Dominico meo ut de Feodo*, which is as much as if he ſaid, it is my Demain or proper Land to me and my Heirs for ever; but yet I hold it in Nature of a Benefit from and of another. *Camb. Britan.* 93. All that write *de Feudis*, hold that *Feudatarius* hath not an entire Property in his *Fee:* And as *Fee* cannot be without *Fealty*, ſworn to a Superior, the Lands of the Crown are not properly *Fee*; for no Man may grant that our King or Crown oweth Fealty to any Superior on Earth. The Word *Fee* is ſometimes uſed for the Compaſs or Circuit of a Lordſhip or Manor, as we ſay the *Lord of the Fee*, &c. as well as the particular Eſtate of the Tenant: And alſo for a perpetual *Right incorporeal*; as to have the Keeping of Priſons, *&c.* in *Fee*, *Bract. Lib.* 2. *cap.* 5. *Old Nat. Br.* 41. And when a Rent or Annuity is granted to one and his Heirs, it is a *Fee Perſonal.* 1 *Inſt.* 1, 2. *Fee* is commonly divided into *Fee Abſolute*, otherwiſe called *Fee-Simple*; and *Fee Conditional*, term'd otherwiſe *Fee-Tail. Fee-Simple*, (*Feodum ſimplex*) is where a Man hath Lands or Tenements, to hold to him and his Heirs for ever: *Fee-Tail* is an Eſtate whereof one is ſeiſed with Limitation, to him and the Heirs of his Body, *&c. Litt.* 14, 16. All Eſtates at the Common Law were *Fee Simple*; and all other Eſtates and Intereſts are derived out of it, wherefore there muſt be a *Fee-Simple* at laſt in ſome Body. *Lit.* 647. To have *Fee-Simple* implies that it is without Limitation to what Heirs, but to Heirs generally: Tho' it may be limited by Act of Parliament. 4 *Inſt.* 206. It is the Word *Heirs* makes the Inheritance, and a Man cannot have a greater Eſtate. *Lit.* 1. If Lands are given or granted to a Man and his Succeſſors, this creates no *Fee Simple:* But if ſuch a Grant be made to a Corporation, it is a *Fee-Simple*; and in Caſe of a ſole Corporation, as a Biſhop, Parſon, *&c.* a *Fee-Simple* is to them and their Succeſſors. *Wood* 119. An Eſtate is granted to a Perſon, to hold to him for ever, or to him and his Aſſigns for ever, is only an Eſtate for Life; the word *Heirs* being wanting to make it *Fee-Simple:* But in Wills, which are more favour'd than Grants, the *Fee-Simple* and Inheritance may paſs without the word *Heirs.* 1 *Inſt.* 19. 9. And a *Fee-Simple* may be created by Deed of Feoffment, which would be an Eſtate-Tail by Will; as where Lands are given to another, and his Heirs Male, *&c.* without the word *Body. Hob.* 32. A Gift to a Man and his Children, and their Heirs, is a *Fee-Simple* to all that are living; tho' if Land is given to a Man and his Heir, in the ſingular Number, it is but an Eſtate for Life; and the Heir cannot take by Diſcent, he being but one, and therefore 'tis ſaid ſhall take Nothing. 1 *Inſt.* 8. *Lit. Rep.* 6. A *Fee-Simple* cannot come after a *Fee-Simple*; nor can a Remainder, it being an abſolute Eſtate, and nothing can come after it. *Dyer* 33. A *Fee-Simple* determinable upon a Contingency, is a *Fee* to all Intents; tho' not ſo durable as abſolute *Fee. Vaugh.* 273. In pleading Eſtates in *Fee-Simple*, they may be generally alledged; but the Commencement of Eſtates-Tail, and other particular Eſtates, muſt regularly be ſhewed. 1 *Inſt.* 303. Tho' *Fee-Simple* is the moſt ample Eſtate of Inheritance, it is ſubject to many Incumbrances; as Judgments, Statutes, Mortgages, Fines, Jointures, Dower, *&c.* And there is a *Fee-Simple Conditional*, where the Eſtate is defeaſible by not performing the Condition; and a *Qualified Fee-Simple*, which may be defeated by a Limitation, *&c.* This is called a *Baſe Fee*, upon which no Remainder or Reverſion can be expectant. 1 *Inſt.* 18. 10 *Rep.* 97. See *Diſcent*, *Executory Deviſe*, *Wills.*

Fee Expectant, (*Feudum Expectativum.*) See *Expectant.*

Fee-Farm, (*Feudi Firma*) Is when the Lord upon Creation of the Tenancy, reſerves to himſelf and his Heirs, either the Rent for which it was before let to Farm or was reaſonably worth, or at leaſt a fourth Part of the Value; without Homage, Fealty or other Services, beyond what are eſpecially compriſed in the Feoffment. 2 *Inſt.* 44. By *Fitzherbert*, a third Part of the yearly Value of the Land may be appointed for the Rent, where Lands are granted in *Fee-Farm*, &c. *F. N. B.* 210. Tho' *Fee-Farm Rents* ſeem to be more or leſs, according to the Conditions of the Purchaſe of the Land, out of which they are iſſuing. 1 *Inſt.* 143. It is the Nature of *Fee-Farm*, that if the Rent be behind and unpaid for the Space of two Years, then the Feoffor or his Heirs may bring an Action to recover the Lands, *&c. Brit. cap.* 66. *num.* 4.

Fee-Farm Rents of the Crown. The *Fee-Farm* Rents remaining to the Kings of *England* from their *ancient Demeſnes*, were many of them alienated from the Crown in the Reign of King *Charles* 2. And by Stat. 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6. the King was enabled by Letters Patents to grant *Fee-Farm* Rents due in Right of his Crown to Truſtees, to make Sale thereof; and the Truſtees were to convey the ſame by Bargain and Sale to Purchaſers, *&c.* But it has been obſerv'd, that Men were ſo very doubtful of the Title to Alienations of this Nature, that whilſt theſe Rents were expoſed to Sale for ready Money, ſcarce any would deal for them, and they remain'd unſold; 'till what made Men earneſt to buy them, was the Stop upon ſome of his Majeſty's other Payments, which occaſioned Perſons to reſort to this as the moſt eligible in that Conjuncture: No Tenant in

Tail, of any of the ſaid Rents, is enabled to bar the Remainder. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24. On the Taxing of *Fee-Farm Rents*, Receivers, &c. were to allow to the Perſons paying them ſo much in the Pound as the Land-Tax amounts to. Stat. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 18.

Felagus, (*Quaſi Fide cum eo ligatus*) A Companion, but particularly a Friend, who was bound in the *Decennary* for the good Behaviour of another. In the Laws of King *Ina*, it is ſaid, if a Murderer could not be found, &c. the Parents of the Perſon ſlain ſhould have ſix Marks, and the King forty; if he had no Parents, then the Lord ſhould have it: *Et ſi Dominus non haberet*, Felagus *ejus.* LL. Inæ, cap. 15.

Feld, Is a *Saxon* Word, ſignifying *Field*; and in its Compound it ſignifies Wild, as *Feld*-Honey, is Wild Honey, &c. *Blount.*

Fele Homagers, Were Faithful Subjects, from the Sax. *Fai*, i. e. *Fides.*

Felo de ſe, One who lays violent Hands on himſelf, and is the Occaſion of his own untimely Death. When a Perſon with Deliberation and direct Purpoſe kills himſelf, by Hanging, Drowning, Stabbing, &c. this is *Felo de ſe*; but the Perſon that commits this Felony, muſt be of the Age of Diſcretion, and *Compos Mentis:* And therefore if an Infant under 14 Years of Age, or a Lunatick during his Lunacy, or one diſtracted by a Diſeaſe, or an Ideot, kills himſelf, it is not Felony. 3 *Inſt.* 54. *Dalt. ch.* 145. Alſo if a Perſon during the Time that he is *Non Compos Mentis* giveth himſelf a Mortal Wound, tho' he dieth thereof when he recovers his Memory; he is not *Felo de ſe*, becauſe at the Time of the Stroke he was not *Compos Mentis. Dalt.* 342, 344. It is *Felo de ſe* where a Man malicioufly attempts to kill another, and falls upon his Sword, &c. whereby he kills himſelf; but he muſt be the only Agent. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 68. He who deſires and perſwades another Man to kill him, is not *Felo de ſe*; his Aſſent being void in Law, and the Perſon killing him a Murderer. *Kelw.* 136. A *Felo de ſe* ſhall forfeit all his Goods and Chattels, Real and Perſonal; but not until it is lawfully found by the Oath of twelve Men, before the Coroner *ſuper viſum Corporis*, that he is *Felo de ſo.* 3 *Inſt.* 55. By the Return of the Inquiſition, the Goods, &c. are veſted in the King: Tho' it hath been ſaid, that Goods of a *Felo de ſe* are forfeited before Inquiſition, *viz.* immediately upon committing the Fact. 1 *Lev.* 8. But ſee 5 *Rep.* 110. where it is adjudged that they are not forfeited till it is found of Record. The Lands of Inheritance of a *Felo de ſe* are not forfeited, by Reaſon he was not attainted in his Life-time; nor is ſuch a Perſon's Wife barred of Dower, or his Blood corrupted. 1 *Hawk.* 68. If a Judgment is obtain'd by a Plaintiff in any Action, and the Plaintiff hangs himſelf, ſo as to become *Felo de ſe*, the Debt is forfeited to the King. 1 *Saund.* 36. 2. *Nelſ. Abr.* 840. Goods are forfeited to the King by a *Felo de ſe*, for the Loſs of a Subject, and Breach of the Peace. 1 *Plowd.* 261. But theſe Forfeitures are oftentimes ſaved, by the Coroner's Jury finding their Verdict Lunacy; to which they are inclinable on a favourable Interpretation, that it is impoſſible for a Man in his Senſes to do a Thing ſo contrary to Nature; but if this Argument be good, Self-Murder can be no Crime, becauſe a Madman cannot be guilty of any Crime. 1 *Hawk.* 67. If a Perſon *Felo de ſe* is ſecretly made away with, that the Coroner can't view the Body; Preſentment is to be made of it by Juſtices of Peace, &c. to entitle the King to the Forfeiture of Goods. 5 *Rep.* 110. Where a Perſon is found *Felo de ſe*, who on Account of Lunacy, &c. ought not to be ſo; or where one is return'd *Non Compos*, when in Truth the Party is *Felo de ſe*, &c. if there be no Fault in the Coroner, or Incertainty in the Inquiſition, a *Melius Inquirendum* will not be granted; but the Inquiſition is traverſable in *B. R.* 3 *Mod.* 238. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 840. Altho' there can be no *Melius Inquirend.* 'tis ſaid the Court may order an Indictment to be againſt the *Felo de ſe*; and if that be found, his Goods ſhall be forfeited. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 601. A Pardon of Murder doth not pardon *Felo de ſe*; but a Pardon of all Felonies and Forfeitures doth: By Cuſtom and Practiſe, the Bodies of *Felo's de ſe's* are buried in the Highway, &c.

Felons Goods. The Statute *de Prærogativa Regis*, 17 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 1. grants to the King, among other Things, the Goods of Felons and Fugitives. If the King grant to a Man and his Heirs *Felons Goods*, the Grantee cannot deviſe them, &c. on the Statute 32 *H.* 8. becauſe they are not of an yearly Value; but where a Perſon is ſeiſed of a Manor, to which they are appendant, it is otherwiſe, for they will paſs as appurtenant. 3 *Rep.* 32. A Perſon committed to Priſon on Suſpicion of Felony, having the Money taken from him which he had about him before Conviction, brought an Action of Treſpaſs for ſeiſing his Money, &c. on the Stat. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 3. by which it is enacted, that no Perſon ſhall take the Goods of another, &c. *Raym.* 414. 2. *Nelſ.* 839. See *Flight.*

Felony, (*Felonia*, Fr. *Felonnię*) As Sir *Edward Coke* tells us, is derived from the *Latin* word *Fel*, or from the old Sax. *Fell*, one ſignifying Gall, and the other Fiery; and his Reaſon is, becauſe either of theſe Words are ſuitable to the Crime, which is always intended to be done with a bitter or fierce Mind: But the learned *Spelman* gives a different Account of the Derivation of this Word, that it comes from the *Saxon* word *Feah*, which ſignified a Reward or Eſtate, and the *German Lon*, which in *Engliſh* is Price; as this was formerly a Crime puniſhed with the Price, *viz.* the Loſs of Eſtate. *Mod. Juſtice* 179. And before the Reign of K. *Hen.* 1. Felonies were puniſhed by Pecuniary Fines; for he was the firſt who ordered Felons to be hanged, about the Year 1108. The Judgment againſt a Man for *Felony* hath been the ſame ſince the Reign of this King, *i. e.* That he be hanged by the Neck till Dead; which is entered *ſuſpendatur per Collum*, &c. There is another Derivation of the word *Felony*, from the Sax. *Felen*, i. e. *Errare*, *delinquere*, which ſeems to be moſt agreeable with the Offence. *Blount.* *Felony* was anciently every Capital Crime perpetrated with an evil Intention: All Capital Offences by the Common Law came generally under the Title of *Felony*; and could be expreſs'd by no Word but *Felonice*; which muſt of Neceſſity be laid in an Indictment of *Felony.* 1 *Inſt.* 391. It is always accompanied with an evil Intention; and therefore ſhall not be imputed to any Miſanimadverſion: But the bare Intention to commit a *Felony* is ſo very Criminal, that at the Common Law it was puniſhable as *Felony*, where it miſs'd of its Effect through ſome Accident; and as our Law now is, the Party may be ſeverely fined for ſuch an Intention. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 65. *Felony* is included in High Treaſon. *H. P. C.* 11. We accounr

count any Offence *Felony*, that is in Degree next Petit Treaſon; and at this Day *Felony* includes Petit Treaſon, Murder, Homicide, Sodomy, Rape, Burning of Houſes, Burglary, Robbery, Breach of Priſon, Reſcous and Eſcape, after one is impriſon'd or arreſted for *Felony*, &c. It is either by the *Common Law*, or by *Statutes*: *Felony* by the *Common Law* is againſt the Life of a Man, as Murder, Manſlaughter, *Felo de ſe*, *Se Defendendo*, &c. Againſt a Man's Goods, ſuch as Larceny, and Robbery: Againſt his Habitation, as Burglary, Arſon or Houſe-burning; and againſt Publick Juſtice, as Breach of Priſon. 3 *Inſt.* 31. Piracy, Robbery, or Murder upon the Sea, are *Felonies* puniſhable by the *Civil Law*; and likewiſe by Statute: And *Felonies* by *Statute*, are very numerous. *Mod. Juſt.* 180. Alſo *Felonies* are of a *Publick*, or *Private* Nature; hurtful to the Commonwealth, or immediately hurtful to particular Perſons, &c. *Felony* is diſtinguiſhed from lighter Offences, in that the Puniſhment of it is Death; but not always, for Petit Larceny is *Felony*, and the Indictment againſt ſuch an Offender muſt run, *Felonice cepit*, yet it is not puniſhed by Death, tho' it be Loſs of Goods: And of *Felonies* in general, there are two Sorts; one which for the firſt Offence is allowed *Clergy*, and another that is not; but *Clergy* is granted where it is not expreſly taken away by Statute. *Staundf. lib.* 1. *Felony* is puniſhed by Loſs of Life, and of Lands, not entailed, Goods and Chattels; but the Statutes make a Difference in ſome Caſes concerning Lands, as the 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. And *Felony* ordinarily works Corruption of Blood; unleſs a Statute making an Offence *Felony*, ordains it ſhall be otherwiſe, as ſome Statutes do. The Puniſhment of a Perſon for *Felony*, by our ancient Books, is, 1ſt, To loſe his Life. 2dly, To loſe his Blood, as to his Anceſtry, and ſo as to have neither Heir nor Poſterity. 3dly, To loſe his Goods. 4thly, To loſe his Lands; and the King ſhall have *Annum Diem & Vaſtum*, to the Intent that his Wife and Children be caſt out of the Houſe, his Houſe pull'd down, and all that he had for his Comfort or Delight deſtroyed. 4 *Rep.* 124. A *Felony* by Statute incidentally implies, that the Offender ſhall be ſubject to the like Attainder and Forfeiture, &c. as is incident to a *Felony* at Common Law. 3 *Inſt.* 47, 59, 90. And when Perſons are to undergo Judgment of Life and Member for any Crime by Statute, it is *Felony* thereby, whether the word *Felony* be mentioned or not. 1 *Hawk.* 107. All *Felonies* are ſeveral, and cannot be joint; ſo that a Pardon of one Felon, cannot diſcharge another: But the *Felony* of one Man may be dependent upon that of another, and the Pardon of the one by a neceſſary Conſequence enure to the Benefit of the other, as in Caſes of Principal and Acceſſary, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 387, 380. Private Perſons may arreſt Felons, by their own Authority, or by Warrant from a Juſtice of Peace: And every private Perſon is bound to aſſiſt an Officer to take Felons, &c. 2 *Hawk.* 75. And if a Perſon be brought before a Juſtice upon Suſpicion of *Felony*, where a *Felony* is committed, tho' it appears on Examination that he is not guilty, yet it is ſaid he is not to be diſcharg'd without Trial. *Lamb.* 229. But one ought not to be arreſted upon Suſpicion of *Felony*, except there be *probabilis Cauſa* ſhewed for the Ground of the Suſpicion. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 603. Officers may break open a Houſe to take a Felon, or any Perſon juſtly ſuſpected of *Felony*; and if an Officer hath a Warrant to take a Felon, who is killed in reſiſting, it is not *Felony* in the Officer; but if the Officer is killed, it is otherwiſe. *Dalt.* 289. Perſons indicted of *Felony*, &c. where there are ſtrong Preſumptions and Circumſtances of Guilt, are not repleviſable; but for Larceny, &c. when Perſons are committed who are of good Reputation, they may be bailed. 2 *Hawk.* 101. If one be committed to Priſon for one *Felony*, the Juſtices of Gaol-Delivery may try him for another *Felony* for which he was not committed, by Virtue of their Commiſſion, 1 *Lill.* 602. A Felon refuſing to plead, and put himſelf upon his Trial, ſhall be put to the Penance of *Paine fort & Dure*, &c. If a Felon ſtands Mute by the Act of God, the *Felony* is to be enquired of by Jury, and whether the Priſoner be the ſame Perſon, and all other Matters in the ſame manner as if the Criminal had pleaded. 2 *Hawk.* 327. And it may be enquired of by Inqueſt of Office, whether he do ſo of Malice or by the Act of God. *Ibid.* Where a married Woman commits *Felony*, in Company with her Husband, it ſhall be preſumed to be done by his Command, and ſhe ſhall be excuſed. 3 *Inſt.* 310. If a Perſon to whom Goods are delivered on a pretended Buying them, runs away with them, it is *Felony*; and a Gueſt ſtealing Plate ſet before him at an Inn, &c. is *Felony*, alſo Perſons who have the Charge of Things, as a Servant of a Chamber, &c. may be guilty of *Felony*: And the leaſt Removing of a Thing in Attempts of *Felony*, is *Felony*, tho' it be not carried off. 3 *Inſt.* 508. *Raym.* 275. But Goods muſt not be of a baſe Nature, ſuch as Dogs, &c. nor *Feræ Naturæ*, as Deer, Hares, &c. except they be made tame, when it will be made *Felony* to ſteal them. If any Turkeys, Geeſe, Poultry, Fiſh in a Trunk, &c. are taken away, it is *Felony*. 3 *Inſt.* 309, 310.

Felonies by Statute, Are the following, *viz.* To embezil the King's *Armour*, Munition, Naval Stores, &c. to the Value of 20 *s.* is declared to be *Felony*; but not to cauſe Corruption of Blood, &c. And the Proſecution muſt be in a Year. 31 *Eliz. c.* 4. Acknowledging *Bail* in the Name of another Perſon, who is not Privy or Conſenting, is *Felony* without Benefit of Clergy. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 26. *Bankrupts* not ſurrendring to be examined, and not diſcovering their Eſtates, or removing or embezilling any Money or Effects to the Value of 20 *l.* are guilty of *Felony*: And their Goods and Eſtate ſhall be forfeited and divided to and among the Creditors. 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 17. and 5 *Geo. c.* 24. *Buggery* with Man or Beaſt, is *Felony* without Benefit of Clergy; and the Act extends to Women as well as Men. 25 *H.* 8. To commit any Offence of *Burglary*, in ſtealing Goods from a Houſe, Shop, Warehouſe, Coach-houſe, &c. to the Value of 5 *s.* tho' no Body be therein, or there is no actual Breaking, is *Felony* excluded Clergy. 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *Burning* of Barns, Buildings, Stacks of Corn, &c. is made *Felony*; tho' it works no Corruption of Blood. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. Deſtroying of *Cattle*, the Offenders ſhall ſuffer as in Caſes of *Felony*. 22 *Car.* 2. Mixing blanched Copper with Silver, to make it heavier and reſemble Gold *Coin*; or receiving or paying counterfeit Money, or Coin unlawfully diminiſhed, is *Felony*; but incurs no Corruption of Blood, or Loſs of Dower. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. To inroll a *Deed* in the Name of another, without his Privity or Conſent, is *Felony*. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 26. Putting out

of *Eyes*, &c. of any one, is *Felony* without Benefit of *Clergy*. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. *Counterfeiting* Exchequer Bills, or any Indorſement thereon, &c. or tendering ſuch Bills in Payment knowingly, is made *Felony*. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. 7 *Ann.* To acknowledge a *Fine* of Lands in the Name of another Perſon, not privy or conſenting, is *Felony*. 21 *Jac.* 1. *Forging* a Deed or Writing to the Intent the Inheritance of Land may be defeated or charged, or the Title troubled, &c. for the ſecond Offence, after a former Conviction, is made *Felony*. 5 *Eliz. c.* 14. Forging the Seal of the Bank of *England*, or any Bank Bills; and Forging the Common Seal of the *South-Sea* Company, or any Bond of the ſaid Company, are *Felony*. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. 9 *Ann.* ſo is alſo the Forgery of Exchequer Bills, or any Indorſements thereon; and of Lottery Tickets and Orders, or altering the Number or principal Sum of any Order; forging any Warrant of the *South-Sea* Company, &c. or Letter of Attorney to transfer Stock, or to receive any Annuity, Perſonating or Forging the Name of any Proprietor, &c. 8 & 9 *Ann.* 3. & 6 *Geo.* 8 *Geo.* Forging of Stamps on Vellum, Paper, &c. is likewiſe *Felony*. 10 *Ann.* To deſtroy Horſes in the Night-time, is *Felony*; but wounding them incurs a Forfeiture of treble Damages only. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. Horſeſtealing is *Felony* without Benefit of Clergy. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 5. Malicious Burning of *Houſes*, &c. was made *Felony*, by 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. And Demoliſhing of Meeting-Houſes, Dwelling-Houſes, &c. is Felony, by the Act againſt Riots, 1 *Geo. c.* 6. Perſons *Hunting* in the Night-time in Foreſts, Chaſes, &c. diſguiſed with painted Faces, and concealing the Fact on Examination, is *Felony*. 1 *H.* 7. If any Perſon having their Faces black'd, arm'd with Fire Arms, &c. ſhall unlawfully hunt, kill or ſteal any Deer in any Foreſt, ſteal any Fiſh out of a Pond, &c. or ſhoot at any Perſon; or ſend any threatning Letter demanding Money or other valuable Thing of another; or kill or wound any Cattle; cut down any Trees in any Avenue, Garden, &c. they are guilty of *Felony* without Benefit of Clergy, and if the Offenders are not taken, the Hundred ſhall make Satisfaction not exceeding 200 *l.* 9 *Geo. c.* 22. The Acknowledging or Procuring to be acknowledged of a *Judgment* in the Name of another Perſon, is *Felony*. 21 *Jac.* 1. Conſpiracy or Imagination, tho' by Words only, to kill the *King*, or any of the King's Council, or any Lord of the Realm, &c. within the King's Houſhold, is *Felony*, the Offenders being thereof convicted by twelve of the ſaid Houſhold before the Lord Steward, &c. 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 14. Cutting off any *Limb* or Member, or maliciouſly diſabling any Member, with Intent to maim or diſfigure a Perſon, is *Felony* without Benefit of Clergy. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. Perſons *marrying* a ſecond Husband or Wife, the firſt being living, is *Felony*: But if either of them be abſent abroad above ſeven Years, without Notice of his or her's being alive, the other may marry again. 1 *Jac.* 1. Stealing or Taking away a Woman againſt her Will, that has Lands or Goods, or is Heir apparent, and marrying her, is *Felony*. 3 *H.* 7. Slitting or Cutting off the *Noſe*, &c. is *Felony*, excluded Clergy. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. If *Pick-pockets* take above 12 *d.* from the Perſon of another *clam & ſecrete*, without his Knowledge, it is *Felony*. 8 *Eliz. c.* 4. Not only ſetting out *Pirates*, but aſſiſting or adviſing any Piracy, or receiving or concealing any Pirate, &c. is *Felony*. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 7. And trading with Pirates, furniſhing them with Stores, &c. or boarding any Veſſel, and throwing over-board Goods, &c. is Piracy and *Felony*, by 8 *Geo. c.* 24. Wilful *Poiſoning* is Murder and *Felony*; and the Aiders, Abettors, &c. ſhall ſuffer Death. 1 *Ed.* 6. It is *Felony* for any Perſon to break *Priſon*, being in for *Felony*, by 1 *Ed.* 2. Aſſaulting and ſtriking, or attempting to kill a *Privy Counſellor*, when in the Execution of his Office, is *Felony* without Benefit of Clergy. 9 *Ann.* Thoſe who receive, relieve or maintain *Prieſts* and Jeſuits, knowingly, are guilty of *Felony*. 27 *Eliz.* 2. To commit a *Rape* on any Maid within Age, or any married Woman, Maid at full Age, or any other Woman, by Force and againſt her Will, was formerly puniſhable only by Fine and Impriſonment; but the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. made it *Felony*: And by 18 *Eliz. c.* 7. it is *Felony* to know a Woman carnally under the Age of Ten Years, tho' ſhe conſent. Acknowledging a *Recognizance*, or Statute, in the Name of another Perſon, not privy and conſenting, is *Felony*. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 26. Imbezilling of *Records* is made *Felony*, by 8 *H.* 6. *Rioters* aſſembled, being Twelve in Number, not diſperſing within an Hour after Proclamation made for that Purpoſe, &c. ſhall be guilty of *Felony*, 1 *Geo. c.* 5. Suffering a *Recovery* of Lands in the Name of another, is *Felony*. 21 *Jac.* 1. *Robbery* of Churches, &c. is *Felony*, by 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 1. Robbery on the Highway is *Felony* by the Common Law; and the 13 *Ed.* 1. orders a Hue and Cry to be made from Town to Town, and County to County, &c. after the Robbers; alſo 40 *l.* Reward is given for apprehending a Robber on the Highway, (as it is in ſeveral other Caſes by other Statutes) by 4 & 5 *W.* & *M. Servants* purloining or imbezilling their Maſter's Goods, &c. to the Value of 40 *s.* is *Felony*. 12 *Ann.* Deſtroying and killing of *Sheep*, is made *Felony*. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. Wilful caſting away a *Ship*, or cauſing the ſame to be done; or making of Holes in the Bottom or Sides tending to the Loſs of the Ship, &c. is *Felony*. 1 *Ann.* 12 *Ann. Soldiers* departing from their Captains without Licenſe; raiſing a Mutiny, or reſiſting a ſuperior Officer, &c. are guilty of *Felony*. 18 *H.* 6. 10 *Ann.* &c. *Stabbing* a Perſon, not having a Weapon drawn, if he dies in ſix Months, is Murder and *Felony*, excluded *Clergy*. 1 *Jac.* 1. *Stealing* of Goods and Chattels, which Perſons by Contract are to uſe, is *Felony*. 6 & 7 *W.* 3. and receiving ſtolen Goods knowingly, and comforting the Felon, is *Felony*. If any *Thief-taker* or other Perſon takes a Reward for helping of another to ſtolen Goods, and do not proſecute the Felon, he is guilty of *Felony*. 4 *Geo. c.* 11. Cutting out the *Tongue* of any Perſon maliciouſly, and lying in Wait for that Purpoſe, is *Felony*. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. Doing any *Witchcraft*, &c. whereby any Perſon ſhall be killed, conſumed, or lamed, &c. is *Felony*, without Benefit of Clergy: And Perſons taking upon them by Inchantment to tell where Treaſure is, or Goods loſt, &c. may be found; or hurting any Perſon in his Body, deſtroying Cattle, &c. by Witchcraft, for the ſecond Offence, is *Felony*. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 12. Taking and ſtealing away *Woollen-Cloth* from the Tenters in the Night-time, is declared to be *Felony*. 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5. Perſons maliciouſly ſetting on Fire, burning or cauſing to be burnt any *Wood*, Underwood, &c. are guilty of *Felony*. 1 *Geo.* 48. And by late Statutes,

Perſons convicted of *Felony* or Larceny within the Benefit of Clergy, may be ordered by the Court by whom convicted to be *tranſported* to the Plantations for Seven Years; and for *Felony* excluded *Clergy*, the Offenders may be pardon'd and tranſported for Fourteen Years: But if any Felon thus under Tranſportation ſhall return before the End of the Time limited, he ſhall ſuffer Death; tho' the King may pardon the Tranſportation, and allow of the Return of the Offender, Satisfaction being made to the Proprietor. 4 *Geo. c.* 11. 6 *Geo. c.* 23. See *Clergy*, *Larceny*, &c.

Feme Covert, Is a married Woman; who is alſo ſaid to be *Covert Baron*. Stat. 27 *Eliz. c.* 3.

Fence, Is a Hedge, Ditch, or other Incloſure of Land, for the better Manurance and Improvement of the ſame. And Action of the Caſe lies, for not repairing of Fences, whereby Cattle comes into the Ground of another and do Damage. 1 *Salk.* 335. Alſo it is preſentable in the Court-Baron, *&c.* Throwing down Fences, made on Title of *Approvement*, the adjoining Town ſhall make it good; where the Offenders are not known, or not indicted, *&c. Stat.* 13. *Ed.* 1. *c.* 46.

Fence-Month, (*Menſis Prohibitionis*, or *Menſis Vetitus*) Is a Month wherein Female *Deer* in Foreſts, *&c.* do *fawn*, and therefore it is unlawful to hunt in *Foreſts* during that Time; which begins fifteen Days before *Midſummer*, and ends fifteen Days after it, being in all thirty Days. *Manw. Part* 2. *cap.* 13. *Stat.* 20 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. Some ancient Foreſters call this Month the *Defence-Month*, becauſe then the Deer are to be defended from being diſturbed, and the Interruptions of fear and Danger; as there are certain *Defence-Months* for Fiſh, particularly Salmons, as appears by the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 47, *&c.* Serjeant *Fleetwood* ſaith, that the *Fence-Month* hath been always kept with Watch and Ward, in every Bailiwick through the whole Foreſt, ſince the Time of *Canutus*. *Fleetwood's Foreſt Laws*, p. 5.

Fengeld, (*Sax.*) A Tax or Impoſition exacted for the repelling of Enemies. —— *Pecunia vel Tributum ad arcendos Hoſtes erogatum.* M.S. Antiq.

Fens, (*Paludes*) Are low marſhy Grounds, or Lakes of Water; for the Draining whereof in this Kingdom, ſeveral Statutes have been enacted. The Stat. 4 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 8. & 13. makes Proviſion for draining and ſecuring from Inundation the drown'd Grounds and Marſhes of *Leſneſs* and *Fants* in *Kent*; and the *Fens* and low Grounds in the *Iſle of Ely*. The 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 17. appoints *William*, *Earl of Bedford*, and other Adventurers, a Corporation, for the draining of *Bedford Level* in *Bedfordſhire*, conſiſting of a Governor, Bailiffs and Conſervators, *&c.* who have Power to lay and levy Taxes within the great Level of the *Fens*; and alſo to erect Works within the ſame, for carrying the Water to the Sea, making Satisfaction to the Owners of Lands for Injury received; and throwing down any of the ſaid Works, incurs treble Damages, *&c.* By 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11. *Deeping Fens*, &c. in *Lincolnſhire*, are to be drained from Water; and *Edward Earl of Mancheſter*, and ſeveral others, are declared Undertakers thereof, on certain Truſts, with Power to erect Banks, Bridges, Drains, Locks, Sluices, *&c.* for Recovery of the ſaid *Fens*; and Aſſeſſees of Lands held by the Adventurers under the Truſtees, may hold Aſſemblies for making of By-Laws, for the Management of the Works of Draining; they may charge the Owners of the Land by an Acre Tax, *&c.* and on Default of Payment, ſell the Defaulters Lands, *&c.*

Feod or **Feud**, Is ſaid to be a Right which a Tenant or Vaſſal hath in Land, or ſome immoveable Thing of his Lord's, to uſe the ſame, and take the Profits thereof hereditarily; rendring unto the Lord ſuch *Feodal* Duties and Services as belong to Military Tenure, *&c. Spelm. of Tenures*, *cap.* 1.

Feodal, (*Feodalis*, *vel Feudalis*) Of or belonging to the *Fee*. Stat. 12 Car. 2. c. 24.

Feodality, Fealty paid to the Lord by his *Feodal* Tenant —— *Fecit* Feodalitatem *ſuam*, *prout decet dicto Domino.* Cartular. Rading, M.S.

Feodary or **Feudary**, (*Feudatarius*) An Officer of the *Court of Wards*, appointed by the Maſter of that Court, by Virtue of the Statute 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 26. whoſe Buſineſs it was to be preſent with the *Eſcheator* in every County at the finding of Offices of Lands, and to give in Evidence for the King as well concerning the Value as the Tenure; and his Office was alſo to ſurvey the Lands of the Ward, after the Office found, and to rate it. He did likewiſe aſſign the King's Widows their Dowers; and receive all the Rents of Wards Lands within his Circuit, which he anſwered to the Receiver of the Court. This Office ſeems to be wholly taken away by Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24.

Feodatary, Was the Tenant who held his Eſtate by *Feodal* Service: And Grantees, to whom Lands in *Feud* or *Fee* were granted by a ſuperior Lord, were ſometimes called *Homagers*; and in ſome Writings are term'd *Vaſſals*, *Feuds* and *Feodataries*. See *Feuds*.

Feoffment, (*Feoffamentum*, from the *Gothick* Word *Feudum*, and ſignifies *Donationem Feudi*) Is a Gift or Grant of any Manors, Meſſuages, Lands or Tenements, to another in *Fee*, to him and his Heirs for ever, by the Delivery of Seiſin and Poſſeſſion of the Thing given or granted: And in every *Feoffment*, the Giver or Grantor is called the *Feoffor*, and he that receives by Virtue thereof, is the *Feoffee*. *Littleton* ſays, the proper Difference between a *Feoffor* and a *Donor*, is, that the one gives in *Fee-Simple*; the other in *Fee-Tail*. *Litt. lib.* 1. *cap.* 6. *Accomp. Conv.* 1 *Vol.* 78. The Deed of *Feoffment* is our moſt ancient Conveyance of Lands: And in Records we often find *Fees* given to Knights under the Phraſes of *De veteri Feoffamento*, and *De novo Feoffamento*; the firſt whereof were ſuch Lands as were given or granted by K. *Hen.* 1. And the others, ſuch as were granted after the Death of the ſaid King, ſince the Beginning of the Reign of *Hen.* 2. At Common Law the uſual Conveyance was by *Feoffment*, to which Livery and Seiſin was neceſſary, the Poſſeſſion being thereby given to the *Feoffee*; but if Livery and Seiſin could not be made, by Reaſon there was a Tenant in Poſſeſſion, the Reverſion was granted, and the particular Tenant attorn'd. 1 *Inſt.* 9. 49. And a *Feoffment* is ſaid to excel the Conveyance by Fine and Recovery; it clearing all Diſſeiſins, Abatements, Intruſions, and other wrongful Eſtates, which no other Conveyance doth: And for that it is ſo ſolemnly and publickly made, it has been of all other Conveyances the moſt obſerved. *Weſt. Symb.* 235. *Plowd.* 554. It bars the *Feoffor* of all collateral Benefit, as Conditions, Powers of Revocation, Writs of Error, *&c.* and deſtroys contingent Uſes. 1 *Inſt.* 5. But a *Feoffment* may not be of ſuch Things whereof Livery and Seiſin

Seiſin may not be made; for no Deed of *Feoffment* is good to paſs an Eſtate without Livery of Seiſin; and if either of the Parties die before Livery, the *Feoffment* is void. *Plowd.* 214, 219. Tho' where a Feme *Feoffor* made a *Feoffment* of Lands with Livery in View, and then married the *Feoffee* before the Livery was executed by actual Entry; it was adjudg'd the Livery might be executed after Marriage, the *Feoffee* having not only an Authority to enter, but an Intereſt paſſed by the Livery in View, and the Woman did all on her Part to be done. 1 *Ventr.* 186. There muſt be Livery of Seiſin in all *Feoffments*, Gifts in Tail, *&c.* where a corporeal Inheritance or Freehold doth paſs: And without Livery, the Deed is no *Feoffment*, Gift or Demiſe. *Lit.* 59. 8. *Rep.* 82. But a Freehold may paſs without Livery by the Statute 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. By Force of which Statute, a *Feoffment* to the *Uſe* of the *Feoffor*, *Feoffee*, *&c.* ſupplies the Place of Livery and Seiſin. *Wood's Inſt.* 239. A *Feoffment* being a Common Law Conveyance, and executed by Livery, makes a Tranſmutation of Eſtate; but a Conveyance on the Statute of Uſes, as a Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed, *&c.* makes only a Tranſmutation of Poſſeſſion, and not of Eſtate. 2 *Lev.* 77. 1 *Ventr.* 378. Where a Man makes a *Feoffment*, without any Conſideration; by that, the Eſtate and Poſſeſſion paſſes, but not the Uſe, which ſhall deſcend to his Heir. 1 *Leon.* 182. A *Feoffment* in Fee is made to the Uſe of ſuch Perſons, and for ſuch Eſtates, as the *Feoffor* ſhall appoint by his Will, or to the Uſe of his Laſt Will; by Operation of Law the Uſe veſts in the *Feoffor*, and he is ſeiſed of a qualified Fee, *viz.* until he makes his Will, and declares the Uſes; and after the Will is made it is only directory, for nothing paſſes by it but all by the *Feoffment.* 6 *Rep.* 18. *Moor* 567. A *Feoffment* in Fee, upon Condition, *&c.* was inrolled, but no Livery made; and it was adjudged no good *Feoffment*, but the Inrollment ſhall conclude the Perſon to ſay that it was not his Deed. *Poph.* 6. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 844. If a Bargain and Sale of Lands be not inrolled, and the Bargainor deliver Livery and Seiſin of the Lands *ſecundum formam Chartæ*, *&c.* it has been held a good *Feoffment.* 2 And. 68. A *Feoffment* in Fee made upon Condition not to alien, the Condition is void; but if Livery is had, the *Feoffment* is good againſt the *Feoffor.* 2 *Cro.* 596. Tenant in Tail makes a *Feoffment* in Fee; the Inheritance of the Tail is not given to the Feoffee by the *Feoffment*, nor is he thereby Tenant in Tail; for none ſhall be Tenant in Tail but he only who is comprehended in the Gift made by the Donor: But it gives away all the immediate Eſtate the *Feoffor* had. *Plowd.* 562. *Hob.* 335. If Leſſee for Life, and the Reverſioner in Fee, make a *Feoffment* in Fee by Deed, each gives his Eſtate; the Leſſee his by Livery, and the Fee from him in Remainder. 6 *Rep.* 15. & *Lill. Abr* 609. A *Feoffment* was made *Habendum* to the *Feoffee* and his Heirs, after the Death of the *Feoffor*, and Livery was made; yet it was held to be a void *Feoffment*, for an Eſtate of Freehold in Lands cannot begin at a Day to come: But where a Leſſor made a Leaſe for Lives, and granted the Reverſion to another for Life, whoſe Eſtate for Life was to begin after the Death of the Survivor of the other Leſſees for Life, this was adjudg'd a good Eſtate in Reverſion for Life. *Hob.* 171. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 846. A Deed of *Feffment* is always applied to a corporeal and immoveable Thing: And is made by the Words, have *Granted*, *Bargained*, *Enfeoffed*, &c. The Way of pleading a *Feoffment* is thus, *viz.* That *A. B.* was ſeiſed in Fee of the Place where, *&c.* and being ſo ſeiſed, *Feoffavit quendam* C. D. *inter alia per nomina omnium*, *&c. habend. & tenend. &c. præfat.* C. D. *& hæredibus ſuis in perpetuum ad ſolum opus & uſum*, *&c.* 3 Salk. 165.

Form *of a* Deed of Feoffment *of Lands.*

THIS Indenture *made*, *&c.* Between A. B. *of* &c. *of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witneſſeth, *That the ſaid* A. B. *for and in Conſideration of the Sum of Five hundred Pounds of lawful Money of* Great Britain, *to him in hand paid by the ſaid* C. D. *the Receipt whereof the ſaid* A. B. *doth hereby confeſs and acknowledge, and for other good Cauſes and Conſiderations him thereunto moving, he the ſaid* A. B. hath *granted, bargained and ſold, aliened, enfeoffed, releaſed, and confirmed, and by theſe Preſents doth grant, bargain, and ſell, alien* enfeoff, *&c. unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever*, All *that Meſſuage or Tenement ſituate*, &c. *now in the Poſſeſſion of*, &c. *and alſo the Reverſion and Reverſions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents and Services thereof, and all the Eſtate, Right, Title, Intereſt, Claim and Demand whatſoever of him the ſaid* A. B. *of, in and to the ſame Premiſſes, and of, in and to every Part and Parcel thereof.* To have and to hold *the ſaid Meſſuage, and all and ſingular the Premiſſes abovementioned, with the Appurtenances, unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, to the only proper Uſe and Behoof of him the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever*, under *the yearly Rent of Fourpence.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *for himſelf, his Heirs and Aſſigns, doth covenant and grant to and with the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, that he the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall and may from Time and Time, and at all Times hereafter, peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, poſſeſs and enjoy all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes abovementioned, to be hereby granted, with the Appurtenances, without the Let, Trouble, Hinderance, Moleſtation, Interruption and Denial of him the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs or Aſſigns, and of all and every other Perſon and Perſons whatſoever claiming or to claim, by, from or under him, them, or any of them.* And further, *that he the ſaid* A. B. *and his Heirs, and all and every other Perſon and Perſons, and his and their Heirs, any Thing having or claiming in the ſaid Meſſuage and Premiſſes abovementioned, or any Part thereof, by, from or under him, ſhall and will at all Times hereafter, at the Requeſt and Coſts of the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs or Aſſigns, make, do and execute, or cauſe or procure to be made, done and executed, all and every further and other lawful and reaſonable Grants, Acts and Aſſurances in the Law whatſoever, for the further, better, and more perfect Granting, Conveying, and Aſſuring of the ſaid Premiſſes hereby granted, with the Appurtenances, unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, to the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, according to the true Intent and Meaning of theſe Preſents, and to and for none other Uſe, Intent or Purpoſe whatſoever.* And Laſtly, *the ſaid* A. B. hath *made, ordained, conſtituted and appointed, and by theſe Preſents doth make, ordain, conſtitute and appoint* E. F. *of*, &c. *and* G. H. *of*, &c. *his true and lawful Attornies jointly, and either of them ſeverally, for him and in his Name, into the ſaid Meſſuage and Premiſſes, with the Appurtenances hereby granted and conveyed, or mentioned to be granted and conveyed, or into ſome Part thereof, in the Name of the whole, to enter, and full and peaceable Poſſeſſion and Seiſin there-*

of for him, and in his Name, to take and have; and after such Possession and Seisin so thereof taken and had, the like full and peaceable Possession and Seisin thereof, or of some Part thereof, in the Name of the Whole, unto the said C. D. *or to his certain Attorney or Attornies in that Behalf, to give and deliver,* To hold *to him the said* C. D. *his Heirs and Assigns for ever, according to the Purport, true Intent and Meaning of these Presents, ratifying, confirming and allowing all and whatsoever his said Attornies, or either of them, shall do in the Premisses.* In Witness, *&c.*

Ferdfare, (*Sax.*) Is to be discharg'd from going to War. —— *Significat quietantiam eundi in exercitum.* Fleta, lib. 1. cap. 47.

Ferdwit, (Sax. *Ferd*, exercitus, & *Wite* pœna) Was used for being quit of Manslaughter, committed in the Army. *Fleta, lib.* 1. Though it is rather a Fine imposed on Persons for not going forth in a military Expedition; to which Duty all Persons who held Land, were in Necessity obliged: And a Neglect or Omission of this common Service to the Publick, was punished with a pecuniary Mulct called the *Ferdwite.* Cowel.

Ferial Days, (*Dies Feriales, Feriæ,*) According to the *Latin* Dictionary, are Holy-Days, or Days vacant from Labour. But in the Statute 27 *H.* 6. *c.* 5. *Ferial Days* are taken for working Days; all the Days of the Week, except *Sunday:* The Week-Days, as distinguish'd from *Sunday*, the Profane from the Sacred, were called *Dies Feriales*, by a Charter dat. 28. *Mart.* 1448. —— Ex Cartular. Eccl. Elyensis. M.S.

Ferling, (*Ferlingus*) The fourth Part of a Penny, *&c. Assis. panis & Cervis.* 51 *H.* 3.

Ferlingata terræ, A Quarter or fourth Part of a Yard-land. —— *Decem acræ faciunt* Ferlingatam, 4. Ferlingatæ *faciunt* Virgatam, & 4. *Virgatæ faciunt* Hidam, *&c.* In antient Records there is Mention of *Ferlingus* and *Ferdlingus terræ.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. f. 8. See *Fardel of Land.*

Ferm, (*Firma*) A House and Land let by Lease, *&c.* Vide *Farm.*

Fermary, (From the Sax. *Feorme*, Victus) Is an Hospital; and we read of Friars of the *Fermary.*

Fermisona, The Winter-Season of killing Deer; as *Tempus Pinguedinis* is the Summer Season. *Quod idem Hugo & hæredes sui de cætero quolibet anno possunt capere in prædicto Parco de, &c. unam Damam in* Fermisona *inter Festum Sancti* Martini *& Purif. Beatæ* Mariæ, *Et unam Damam in* Pinguedine *inter Festum, &c. Fin. Concor. in Cur. Dom. Regis apud* Litchfield *coram* Roger de Turkilby, *&c. inter* Hugonem de Acover *Quer. &* Will. de Aldethley *Deforc.* Penes Will. Dugdale, Mil'.

Fernigo, A Piece of waste Ground where *Fern* grows. *Cartular. Abbat. Glaston. M.S.*

Ferramentum, *Ferramenta*, The iron Tools or Instruments of a Mill. —— *Et reparare* Ferramenta *ad tres Carucas, i. e.* The iron Work of three Ploughs. *Lib. Niger Heref.*

Ferrandus, An iron Colour, particularly applied to Horses, which we at this Time call an *Iron grey.*

Ferrure, (*Fr.*) The Shoing of Horses. *Blount.*

Ferry, A Liberty by Prescription or the King's Grant, to have a Boat for Passage upon a River, for Carriage of Horses and Men for reasonable Toll: It is usually to cross a large River. *Terms de Ley.*

Ferspeken, To speak suddenly. —— *Nemo potest, &c. placitare sine eo, nec cogi debet Rectum ejus* Ferspeken *de omnibus causis, &c.* Leg. H. 1. c. 61.

Festa in Cappis, Were some grand Holy-Days, in which the whole *Choirs* of *Cathedrals* wore *Caps.* Vitæ Abbat. S. Alban. pag. 80, 83.

Festingmen. The Saxon *Festinman* signifies a Surety or Pledge; and to be free of *Festingmen*, was probably to be free of *Frank-pledge*, and not bound for any Man's Forth-coming, who should transgress the Law. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *p.* 123.

Festing-penny, Earnest given to Servants when hired or retained in Service, so called in some *Northern* Parts of *England*, from the Sax. *Festnian*, to *fasten* or confirm.

Festum, A Feast; *Festum S. Michaelis*, the Feast of *St. Michael, &c.* See *Feasts.*

Feud, (*Feida*) Signifies in the *German* Tongue *Guerram*, Lat. *Bellum*; and according to *Lambard*, *Capitales Inimicitias:* And *Feud* used in *Scotland* is a Combination of Kindred for Revenging the Death of any of their Blood against the Killer, and all his Race; or any other great Enemy. *Skene.*

Feudbote, A Recompence for Engaging in a *Feud*, and the Damages consequent; it having been the Custom in antient Times, for all the Kindred to engage in their Kinsman's Quarrel. *Sax. Dict.*

Feuds, (*Feoda*) Estates in Lands were originally at Will, and then they were called *Munera*; afterwards they were for Life, and then they were termed *Beneficia*, and for that Reason the Livings of Clergymen are so called at this Day; and afterwards they were made Hereditary, when they were called *Feoda*, and in our Law *Fee-simple. Rel. Spel.* 9. When *Hugh Caput* usurped the Kingdom of *France*, about the Year 947, to support himself in such Usurpation, he granted to the Nobility and Gentry, that whereas 'till then they enjoy'd their Honours for Life, or at Will only, they should from thenceforth hold them to them and their Heirs; which was imitated by *William* called *The Conqueror*, upon his Accession to the Crown of *England*, for 'till his Reign *Feuds* or *Fees* were not hereditary, but only for Life, or for some determinate Time. 3 *Salk.* 165.

Feudal and Feudary. See *Feodal* and *Feodary.*

Fiat, In our Law is a short Order or Warrant of some Judge for making out and allowing certain Processes, *&c.* If a *Certiorari* be taken out in Vacation, and tested of the precedent Term, the *Fiat* for it must be signed by a Judge of the Court, some Time before the Essoin-Day of the subsequent Term, otherwise it will be irregular: But it is said there is no Need for any Judge to sign the Writ of *Certiorari* it self; but only where it is required by Statute. 1 *Salk.* 150. 2 *Hawk.* 289.

Fiction of Law, (*Fictio Juris*) Is allow'd of in several Cases: The Seisin of the Conusee in a Fine is but a *Fiction in Law*; it being an invented Form of Conveyance only. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 610. And a Common Recovery is *Fictio Juris*, a formal Act or Devise by Consent, where a Man is desirous to cut off an Estate-tail, Remainders, *&c.* And it *supposes* a Recompence in Value to those that lost the Estate. 10 *Rep.* 42. By *Fiction of Law*, a Bond made beyond Sea, may be pleaded to be made in the Place where abroad in *Islington* in the County of *Middlesex, &c.* to try the same here; without which it cannot be done. 1 *Inst.* 261. And so it is in some other Cases; but the Law ought not to be satisfied with *Fictions*, where it may be otherwise really satisfied; and *Fictions*

of Law ſhall never be carried farther, than the Reaſons which introduce them neceſſarily require. 1 *Lill.* 610. 2 *Hawk.* 320.

Fidem mentiri, Is when a Tenant doth not keep that *Fealty* which he hath ſworn to the Lord. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 53.

Fief, Which we call *Fee*, is the contrary to Chattels: In *Germany*, certain Diſtricts or Territories are called *Fiefs*; where there are *Fiefs of the Empire.*

Fieri facias, Is a judicial Writ, given by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. that lies where Judgment is had for Debt or Damages recovered in the King's Courts againſt any Man; by which Writ the Sheriff is commanded to levy the Debt and Damages of the Goods and Chattels of the Defendant, *&c. Old Nat. Br.* 152. This Writ muſt be ſued out within a Year and a Day after the Judgment; or the Judgment muſt be revived by *Scire facias*: But if a *Fieri facias* be not executed, a ſecond *Fieri facias* or *Elegit* may be ſued out; and 'tis ſaid ſome Years after, without a *Scire facias*, provided Continuances are entered from the firſt *Fi. fa.* which 'tis alſo held may be entered after the ſecond *Fi. fa.* taken out, unleſs a Rule is made that Proceedings ſhall ſtay, *&c. Sid.* 59. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 776. There may be a *Teſtatum Fieri facias* into another County, if the Defendant hath not Goods enough in the County where the Action is laid to ſatisfy the Execution; and the *Fieri facias* for the Ground of the *Teſtatum*, may be return'd of Courſe by the Attornies, as Originals are. 2 *Salk.* 589. If all the Money is not levied on a *Fieri facias*, the Writ muſt be return'd before a ſecond Execution can be iſſued; becauſe it is to be grounded on the firſt Writ, by reciting that all the Money was not levied. 1 *Salk.* 318. Where the Sheriff levies Goods by *Fieri facias*, and doth not return the Writ, and afterwards another *Fieri facias* is brought to levy the Money, the Defendant might plead this Matter. *Godb.* 171. And where the Sheriff ſells Goods which he levied by *Fieri facias*, and doth not pay the Money, Action of Debt will lie againſt him, becauſe the Defendant is diſcharged as to the Plaintiff, and the Sheriff is now become his Debtor in Law; and if the Sheriff die after he hath levied the Debt, the like Action will lie againſt his Executors, as it is a Duty when levied. *March Rep.* 13. *Cro. Car.* 387. If a Sheriff that hath ſeiſed Goods by *Fieri facias* is going out of his Office, he muſt deliver them to the new Sheriff, and return his Writ executed *pro tanto*; and he ought not to deliver them to the Owner, by Reaſon the Writ of Execution is warranted by a Record, and therefore the Diſcharge thereof muſt appear by Record. *Yelv.* 44. Upon a *Fieri facias* the Sheriff return'd, that he had levied Goods *ad valentiam* of the Debt; the Return being filed, a Motion was made that he might bring in the Money, which not being done, an Attachment was granted, and then the Sheriff appeared and prayed to amend the Return, for that the Goods were damaged by Lying, and he could not get Buyers; but it was adjudg'd that the Return ſhall not be altered, for he might have returned this at firſt by Way of Excuſe; and having return'd that he had levied Goods *ad valentiam*, he ſhall pay the Money. *Sid.* 407. The Sheriff may ſell the Goods on a *Fieri facias*, and take the Money; though he cannot take the Money upon a *Capias ſatisfaciend.* that Writ not warranting him to do it. *Lutw.* 588. But the Sheriff cannot deliver the Goods by him taken in Execution to the Plaintiff, in Satisfaction of his Debt; becauſe his Authority is to ſell the Goods. *Ibid.* 589. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 611. A Sheriff took Goods in Execution upon a *Fieri facias*, whereupon a Stranger promis'd the Officer to pay him the Debt, in Conſideration he would reſtore them; on *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* brought for the Money, it was objected upon a Demurrer, that it was ill, for that it was like a Conſideration to ſuffer a Priſoner to eſcape; but it was held, that as upon a *Fieri facias* Goods are to be ſold by the Sheriff, and the Writ is to raiſe the Money, this is no more in Effect than a Sale for that Purpoſe. 1 *Salk.* 28. By the Seizure of the Goods, the Sheriff hath a Property in them; but Goods of a Stranger, *&c.* in the Poſſeſſion of the Defendant, ſhall not be ſeiſed in Execution; for the Sheriff at his Peril muſt take Notice whoſe Goods they are: Tho' if the Sheriff enquires by a Jury where the Property is lodg'd, and it is found that they are the Defendant's Goods, when they are not, this will indemnify the Sheriff. *Dalt. Sher.* 60. *Wood's Inſt.* 608. The Sheriff cannot break open the Door of an Houſe to execute a *Fieri facias* upon the Goods of the Owner or Occupier; but he may on the Goods of a Stranger, Requeſt being firſt made, and Denial to open it; for a Man's Houſe ſhall be a Protection for his own Goods only, and not for the Goods of another. 5 *Rep.* 91. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 775. If the Defendant is a beneficed Clergyman, and the Sheriff returns *Quod eſt Clericus beneficiatus, &c.* a Writ ſhall go to the Biſhop of the Dioceſe to levy the Debt, *&c. De bonis Eccleſiaſtici*, who thereupon ſends forth a Sequeſtration of the Profits of the Clerk's Benefice, directed to the Church-wardens, *&c.* But this Writ of Sequeſtration muſt be renewed every Term. 2 *Inſt.* 472, 627. By Virtue of a *Fieri facias* a Term for Years may be ſold, as well as any other Goods, and without an Inqueſt or Jury: Alſo Corn growing may be ſold. 8 *Rep.* 96. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 892. And if the Sheriff on a *Fieri facias*, *&c.* ſelleth a Term for Years, and afterwards the Judgment is reverſed; the Term ſhall not be reſtored, but the Money for which it was ſold. 8 *Rep.* 141. A Term is ſold on an Execution by *Fieri facias*; the Sale of the Term is good, tho' the Judgment be revers'd, and Reſtitution ſhall be only of the Money: But where a Term is delivered to the Plaintiff upon an *Elegit*, and then the *Elegit* is reverſed, Reſtitution ſhall be of the Term. *Cro. Jac.* 246. Where upon a *Fieri facias* the Sheriff ſells a Term, reciting it falſly, as to its Commencement and Ending, *&c.* the Sale is void, becauſe there is no ſuch Term: Yet if he recites it generally, and being of divers Years yet to come, ſells all the Intereſt which the Defendant had in the Land, the Sale will be good. 4 *Rep.* 74. If an Execution is ſued on a *Fi. fac.* and the Defendant dies before it is executed, it may be ſerved on the Defendant's Goods in the Hands of his Executor or Adminiſtrator. *Cro. Eliz.* 181. Two *Fieri facias's* are delivered the ſame Day to the Sheriff againſt the ſame Perſon; he is bound to execute that firſt which was firſt delivered; and if he executes the laſt firſt, he muſt anſwer it to the Party that brought the Firſt, who may bring an Action againſt him; but the Execution ſhall ſtand good. 1 *Salk.* 330. By the Common Law Goods were bound from the Day of the *Teſte* of the Writ; but by Statute 29 *Car.* 2. they are bound

bound only from the Time of Delivery, &c. *Ibid.* The Sheriff having taken Goods, and levied the Money by Virtue of a *Fieri facias*, ought to bring it into Court, and not pay it to the Party. *Godb.* 147. See *Execution.*

Form *of a Writ of* Fieri facias.

GEorgius, &c. *Præcipimus tibi quod de Bonis & Catallis* C. D. &c. *in Balliva tua* Fieri facias *trigint. libr. quas* A. B. *nuper in Cur. noſtr. coram nobis apud* Weſtm. *recuperavit verſ. eum de Debito necnon*, &c. *qui idem* A. B. *nuper in eadem Cur. noſtr. coram nobis adjudicat. fuer. pro dampnis ſuis que ſuſtinuit tam occaſione detentionis debiti ill. quam pro miſ. & cuſtag. ſuis per ipſum circa ſect. ſuam in hac parte appoit. unde convict. eſt ſicut nobis conſtat de Recordo, Et Denar. ill. habeas coram nobis apud* Weſtm. *die*, &c. *prox. poſt*, &c. *ad reddend. præfat.* A. B. *de debito & dampnis prædict. Et habeas ibi tunc hoc breve.* Teſte, &c.

Fifteenths, Are a Tribute or Impoſition of Money upon Cities, Boroughs, &c. through the Realm, not upon the Poll, or this or that Perſon, but in general upon the whole City or Town; and it is ſo called, becauſe it amounts to a *Fifteenth Part* of that which the City hath been antiently valued at, or a *Fifteenth* of every Man's Perſonal Eſtate according to a reaſonable Valuation. And every Town knew what was a *Fifteenth Part*, which was always the ſame; whereas a *Subſidy* raiſed on every particular Man's Lands or Goods, was adjudg'd incertain: And in that Regard the *Fifteenth* ſeems to have been a Rate formerly laid upon every Town, according to the Land or Circuit belonging to it. *Cambd. Britan.* 171. There are certain Rates mentioned in *Domeſday*, for Levying this Tribute yearly; but ſince, though the Rate be certain, it is not to be levied but by Parliament. By 31 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 13. a *Fifteenth* was granted, for Pardons, &c. The 7 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 4. granted a Subſidy and two *Fifteenths* by the Temporalty, &c. And in the 1, 5, &c. *Eliz.* and 1, 3 & 18 *Jac.* 1. *Fifteenths* and Tenths were granted for Maintaining the Wars, &c.

Fightwite, (*Sax.*) Signifies a Mulct for Making a Quarrel to the Diſturbance of the Peace. —— *Mulcta ob Commiſſam pugnam in Perturbationem Pacis: In exercitu Regis* 120 *ſol. luebatur* Fightwita *i. e. Foriſactura pugnæ.* M.S. Codex.

Filacer or **Filizer**, (*Filazarius*, from the Lat. *Filum*) Is an Officer of the Court of *Common Pleas*, called by this Name as he *files* thoſe Writs whereon he makes out Proceſs. There are Fourteen of theſe *Filizers* in their ſeveral Diviſions and Counties; and they make forth all Writs and Proceſſes upon original Writs, iſſuing out of the Chancery, as well real, as perſonal and mix'd, returnable in that Court: And in Actions meerly Perſonal, where the Defendants are returned ſummoned, they make out *Pones* or Attachments; which being return'd and executed, if the Defendant appears not, they make forth a *Diſtringas*, and ſo *ad infinitum*, or until he doth appear: If he be return'd *Nihil*, then Proceſs of *Capias* infinite, &c. They enter all Appearances and Special Bails, upon any Proceſs made by them: And make the firſt *Scire facias* upon Special Bails, Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, *Diſtringas nuper Vicecomitem vel Baliwum*, and all *Superſedeas's* upon Special Bail: In Real Actions, Writs of View, of Grand and Petit *Cape*, &c. And alſo Writs of *Adjournment* of a Term, in Caſe of publick Diſturbance, &c. And until an *Order* of Court 14 *Jac.* 1. they enter'd Declarations, Imparlances and Pleas, and made out Writs of Execution, and divers other judicial Writs, after Appearance: But that *Order* limited their Proceedings to all Matters before Appearance, and the *Prothonotaries* to all after. The *Filizers* of the *Common Pleas* have been Officers of that Court before the Statute 10 *H.* 6. *c.* 4. wherein they are mentioned: And in the *King's Bench*, of later Times, there have been *Filizers*, who make out Proceſs upon original Writs returnable in that Court, on Actions *contra Pacem*, &c.

File, (*Filacium*) A Thread, String or Wire, upon which Writs, and other Exhibits in Courts and Offices are faſtened or *filed*, for the more ſafe Keeping and ready Turning to the ſame. A *File* is a Record of the Court; and the *Filing* of Proceſs of a Court, makes it a Record of it. 1 *Lill.* 112. An original Writ may be *filed* after Judgment given in the Cauſe, if ſued forth before: And Declarations, &c. are to be *filed* in the Office. *Ibid.* 113. Affidavits muſt be *filed*, ſome before read in Court; and ſome preſently when read in Court. Before *Filing*, a Record removed by *Certiorari*, the Juſtices of *B. R.* may refuſe to receive it, if it appears to be for Delay, &c. and remand it back for the Expedition of Juſtice: But if the *Certiorari* be once *filed*, the Proceedings below cannot be revived. 2 *Hawk.* 7. 204. An Indictment, &c. cannot be amended after *filed.*

Field-Ale or **Filetale**, A Kind of Drinking in the *Field*, by Bailiffs of Hundreds; for which they gathered Money of the Inhabitants of the Hundred to which they belong'd: But it has been long ſince prohibited. *Bract.* 4 *Inſt.* 307.

Filiolus, Is properly a little Son, alſo a Godſon. —— Filiolus *quem de ſacro Fonte ſuſcepit.* Dugd. Warwickſh. 697.

Filum Aquæ, Is the Thread or Middle of the Stream, where a River parts two Lordſhips: *Et habebunt iſtas Buttas uſque ad* Filum Aquæ *prædictæ.* Ex Reg. Priorat. de Wormley, fol. 3. Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. fol. 390. *File du Mer*, the Tide of the Sea. *Rot. Parl.* 11 *H.* 4.

Finders, Are mentioned in ſeveral antient Statutes, and ſeem to be the ſame with thoſe which we now call *Searchers*; who are employ'd for the Diſcovery of Goods imported or exported, without paying Cuſtom. *Stat.* 18 *Ed.* 3. 14 *R.* 2. *c.* 10. and 17 *R.* 2. *c.* 5. 1 *H.* 4. *c.* 13, &c.

Fine, (*Finis*) Is a *final* Agreement or Conveyance upon Record, for the Settling and Aſſuring of Lands and Tenements, acknowledged in the King's Court by the Cogniſor to be the Right of the Cogniſee. *Accomp. Convey.* 1 *Vol.* 89. This Word hath divers Uſes or Significations; but it is moſt commonly, *Amicabilis Compoſitio* & Finalis *Concordia, ex conſenſu & Licentia Domini Regis vel ejus Juſticiariorum*, or a Covenant made before Juſtices and enter'd of Record for Conveyance of Lands, Tenements, or any Thing inheritable, to cut off all Controverſies: *Et* Finis *dicitur* Finalis *Concordia quia* finem *litibus imponit. Glanv. lib.* 8. *c.* 1. *Bract. lib.* 5. A *Fine* was antiently a Determination of a real Controverſy; but now it is generally a feigned Action upon a Writ of Covenant, &c. and ſuppoſes a Controverſy where in Reality there is none, to ſecure the Title that a Man hath in his Eſtate againſt all Men; or to cut off *Intails*, and with more Certainty convey the Title

tle of Lands, &c. either in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, for Life, or Years, whereupon alſo a Rent may be reſerved. *Weſt's Symb. par.* 2. Originally the *final Concord* was inſtituted and allow'd, in Regard that by the Law and antient Courſe of Proceedings, no Plaintiff could agree without Licence of the Court: And *Fines* have been formerly levied in Perſonal Actions; but Time hath wrought other Uſes of them, *viz.* to cut off Intails, and paſs the Inheritance of Lands, though the ſame be not controverted, to whom we think good; and a *Fine* may be levied on a Writ of Right, &c. in any Real Action, tho' not on an Original in a perſonal Action; and the common Writ of Covenant on which a *Fine* is levied, is not a Perſonal but a Real Action. As a *Fine* is a Concord acknowledged before a competent Judge, touching Hereditaments or Things immovable, and for its better Credit imputed to be made in the Preſence of the King, becauſe levied in his Court; therefore it binds Women covert, being Parties, and others whom ordinarily the Law diſables to act, for this Reaſon, that all Preſumption of Deceit is excluded, where the King and his Court of Juſtice are ſuppoſed to be privy to what is tranſacted. And *Fines* are now levied in the Court of *Common Pleas* at *Weſtminſter*, on Account of the Solemnity thereof, ordained by the Statute of 18 *Ed.* 1. before which Time they were ſometimes levied in the *Exchequer*, in the *County-Courts*, *Courts-Baron*. &c. They may be acknowledged before the Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, as well in as out of Court; and Two of the Juſtices of the ſame Court, have Power to take them in open Court: Alſo Juſtices of Aſſiſe may do it by the general Words of their Patent or Commiſſion; but they do not uſually certify them without a ſpecial Writ of *Dedimus Poteſtatem*. 2 *Inſt.* 512. *Dyer* 224. And *Fines* are alſo taken by Commiſſioners in the Country, empower'd by *Dedimus Poteſtatem*, one whereof named muſt be a Knight; and the Writ of *Dedimus* doth ſurmiſe, that the Parties who are to acknowledge the *Fine* are not able to travel to *Weſtminſter* for the Doing thereof: Theſe Commiſſions general and ſpecial, iſſue out of the Chancery. By the *Common Law* all *Fines* were levied in Court: But the Statute 15 *Ed.* 2. allows the *Dedimus Poteſtatem* to Commiſſioners, who may be puniſhed for Abuſes, and the *Fines* taken before them ſet aſide: And it is ſaid an Information may be brought by him in Reverſion againſt Commiſſioners who take the Caption of a *Fine*, where a married Woman, &c. is an Infant. 3 *Lev.* 36. In the Levying of *Fines* in Court, a Pleader ſhall ſay *Sir Juſtice conge de Accorder*, &c. And when the Sum for the King's *Fine* is agreed, after Proclamation and Crying the Peace, the Pleader ſhall repeat the Subſtance of the *Fine*, &c. *Stat. de Finibus.* 18 *Ed.* 1. Touching the *Form of Fines*, it is to be conſidered upon what Writ or Action the *Concord* is to be made; and there muſt firſt paſs a Pair of Indentures between the Cogniſor and Cogniſee, whereby the Cogniſor covenants to paſs a *Fine* to the Cogniſee of ſuch Things, by a Time limited; and theſe Indentures preceding the *Fine*, are ſaid to *lead the Uſes* of the *Fine*: But by the Statute 4 & 5 *Ann.* the Uſes of a *Fine*, &c. may be declared after the *Fine* levied, and be good in Law. Upon this the *Writ of Covenant* is brought by the Cogniſee againſt the Cogniſor, who then yields to paſs the *Fine* before the Judge; and ſo the Acknowledgment being recorded, the Cogniſor and his Heirs are preſently concluded, and all Strangers (not excepted) after five Years paſt: And if the Writ whereon the *Fine* is grounded, be not a *Writ of Covenant*, which is uſual, but of *Warrantia Chartæ*, or a Writ of Right, or of Cuſtoms and Services, &c. then the Writ is to be ſerved upon the Party that is to acknowledge the *Fine*, and he appearing doth it accordingly. *Weſt. Sect.* 23. *Dyer* 179. By Statute, a *final Concord* cannot be levied in the King's Court, without original Writ, &c. And when a Fine is paſs'd, it is to be in the Preſence of the Parties, who are to be of full Age, good Memory, &c. And if a Feme Covert be one, ſhe is to be privately examined if ſhe conſent freely, for if ſhe doth not, the *Fine* cannot be levied. *Stat.* 18 *Ed.* 1. A *Fine* after the Ingroſſing is to be openly read and proclaimed in the Court of *C. B.* and a Tranſcript to be ſent to the Juſtices of Aſſiſe, and another to the Juſtices of the Peace of the County where the Land lieth, to be openly *proclaimed* there; which being certified, concludes all Perſons; Feme Coverts, Perſons under Age, in Priſon, &c. excepted, if they lay Claim, by Way of Action or Entry, in five Years: Alſo Perſons out of the Land, or *Non ſanæ Memoriæ*, &c. have the like Term of Years after their Imperfections are removed. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 7. And by ſubſequent Acts, *Fines* after Ingroſſing are to be proclaimed in Court the ſame Term, and the Three next Terms, formerly Four ſeveral Days in each Term; but of late only once in the Term wherein ingroſs'd, and once in each of the ſucceeding Terms. 4 *H.* 7. 31 *Eliz. c.* 2. The Day and Year of acknowledging a *Fine*, and Warrant of Attorney for the Suffering a Recovery, are to be certified with the Concord: And an Office has been erected for the *Inrollment* of Writs for *Fines*, &c. the Fees whereof are limited and appointed; likewiſe the *Chirographer* the firſt Day of every Term is to fix in the Court of *C. B.* a Table containing the *Fines* paſſed in the Term before in every County, &c. by 23 *Eliz. c.* 3. There are in every *Fine* five Parts, *viz.* 1*ſt*, An original Writ, uſually a Writ of Covenant. 2. The *Licentia Concordandi*, or King's Licence, for which the King hath a *Fine*, called the *King's Silver*. 3. The Concord it ſelf, containing the Agreement between the Parties how the Land, &c. ſhall paſs, being the Foundation and Subſtance of the *Fine*; it begins, *Et eſt concordia talis*, &c. 4. The Note of the *Fine*, or Abſtract of the original Contract. 5. The Foot of the *Fine*, which includes all, ſetting forth the Day, Year, and Place, and before what Juſtices the Concord was made, &c. Of this there are Indentures made forth in the Office, which is called the Ingroſſing of the *Fine*; and it beginneth thus, *Hæc eſt finalis Concordia facta in Curia Domini Regis apud* Weſtm. *a die Paſchæ in quindecim dies*, *anno*, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 511, 517. 'Tis ſaid, the Concord being the compleat *Fine*, it ſhall be adjudg'd a *Fine* of that Term in which the Concord was made, and the Writ of Covenant returnable. 1 *Salk.* 341. A Concord cannot be of any Thing but what is contained in the Writ of Covenant: And the Note of the *Fine* remaining with the *Chirographer*, it hath been held, *eſt Principale Recordum*. 3 *Leon.* 234. As to *Fines*, there are various Kinds: They are either with Proclamations, or without; that with Proclamations, is term'd a *Fine according to the Statutes*. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 7. and 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 24. And ſuch a *Fine* is every *Fine* that is pleaded intended

to be, if it be not ſhewed what *Fine* it is; and theſe *Fines* are the beſt Sort, and moſt uſed; alſo if there be Error in the Proclamations, it ſhall be taken as a good *Fine* at Common Law. 3 *Rep.* 86. A *Fine* may ſtand, though the Proclamations according to the Statute are made irregularly; for *Fines* are Matter of Record, and remain in Subſtance and Form as they were before. *Plowd.* 265. If Tenant in Tail levies a *Fine*, and dies before all the Proclamations are made, tho' the Right of the Eſtate-tail deſcends upon the Iſſue, immediately on the Death of the Anceſtor; yet if Proclamations are made afterwards, ſuch Right ſhall be barred by the *Fine*, by the Statute 4 *H.* 7. and 32 *H.* 8. 3 *Rep.* 84. The *Fine* without Proclamations is called a *Fine at the Common Law*, levied in ſuch Manner as was us'd before the 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 24. and is ſtill of the like Force as by the Common Law, to diſcontinue the Eſtate of the Cogniſor, if the *Fine* be executed. A *Fine* alſo with or without Proclamations, is either executed or executory: A *Fine executed* is ſuch a *Fine* as of its own Force gives preſent Poſſeſſion to the Cogniſee, without any Writ of Seiſin to enter on the Lands, &c. as a *Fine ſur Cogniſance de Droit come ceo*; and in ſome Reſpects a *Fine ſur Releaſe*, &c. are ſaid to be executed. A *Fine executory* doth not execute the Poſſeſſion in the Cogniſee, without Entry or Action, but requires a Writ of Seiſin; as the *Fine ſur Cogniſance de Droit tantum*, &c. unleſs the Party be in Poſſeſſion of the Lands; for if he be in Poſſeſſion at the Time of Levying the *Fine*, there needs not be any ſuch Writ, or any Execution of the *Fine*; and then the *Fine* will enure by Way of Extinguiſhment of Right, not altering the Eſtate or Poſſeſſion of the Cogniſee, however it may better it. *Weſt. Sect.* 20. *Fines* are likewiſe ſingle or double: *Single*, where an Eſtate is granted by the Cogniſor to the Cogniſee, and nothing is thereby rendered back again from the Cogniſee to the Cogniſor. The *double Fine* is that which doth contain a Grant or Render back again from the Cogniſee, of the Land it ſelf, or of ſome Rent, Common, or other Thing out of it; many Times limiting Remainders to Strangers, &c. *Weſt. Sect.* 21, 30. And a *Fine* is ſometimes called a double *Fine*, when the Lands lie in ſeveral Counties. *Fines* are further divided into four Sorts, *viz.* A *Fine ſur Cogniſance de Droit come ceo*, &c. A *Fine ſur done Grant & Render*; a *Fine ſur Cogniſance de Droit tantum*; and a *Fine ſur Conceſſit*: The *Fine ſur Cogniſance de Droit come ceo* is a ſingle *Fine* levied with Proclamations, according to the Statute 4 *H.* 7. And it is the principal and ſureſt Kind of *Fine*, it being ſaid to be executed, becauſe it gives preſent Poſſeſſion (at leaſt in Law) to the Cogniſee, ſo that he needs no Writ of *Hab. facias Seiſinam*, or other Means for Execution thereof; for it admits the Poſſeſſion of the Lands of which the *Fine* is levied to paſs by the *Fine*, ſo that the Cogniſee may enter, and the Eſtate is thereby in him, to ſuch Uſes as are declared in the Deed to lead the Uſes thereof: But if it be not declared by Deed to what Uſe the *Fine* was levied, ſuch *Fine* ſhall be to the Uſe of the Cogniſor that levied the ſame. 2 *Inſt.* 513. If the Cogniſee of a *Fine* levied of Lands, do pay Money unto the Cogniſor at the Time of the *Fine* levied, and there is no Uſe declared of the *Fine*, the Law will conſtrue the *Fine* to the Uſe of the Cogniſee: And if there be no Money paid by the Cogniſee, nor any Uſe declared, the *Fine* ſhall enure to the Cogniſor that levied it. *Paſch.* 23 *Car. B. R.* Where a *Fine* is levied to the Uſe of two Perſons in Tail, &c. in Conſideration of Marriage, tho' the Deed to lead its Uſes do not mention any Marriage had between them, yet it hath been adjudg'd that the Eſtate-tail is executed before Marriage; for the *Fine* doth carry the Uſes, and they are perfected by the *Fine*, notwithſtanding the Conſideration is perfected afterwards; but without a *Fine*, the Marriage muſt be had, before any Uſe could ariſe. 1 *Leon.* 138. If a Feme Covert alone declares the Uſes of a *Fine* intended to be levied by Husband and Wife of her Land, and the Husband alone declares other Uſes; it has been held that both Declarations of Uſes are void, and the Uſe ſhall follow the Ownerſhip of the Lands: But in another Caſe, it was determined that the Uſes declared by the Wife were void; and the Uſes declared by the Husband, good only againſt himſelf, during the Coverture. 2 *Rep.* 56. If Husband and Wife levy a *Fine* of the Lands of the Wife, and he alone declares the Uſes, this ſhall bind the Wife, if her Diſſent doth not appear; becauſe otherwiſe it ſhall be intended that ſhe did conſent. *Ibid.* 59. A *Fine ſur Cogniſance de Droit come ceo*, &c. may not be levied to any Perſon but one that is Party to the Writ of Covenant; tho' a Vouchee after he hath enter'd into the Warranty to the Demandant, it is ſaid, may confeſs the Action, or levy a *Fine* to the Demandant, for he is then ſuppos'd to be Tenant of the Land, though he is not a Party to the Writ; and yet a *Fine* levied by the Vouchee to a Stranger, is void. No ſingle *Fine* can be with a Remainder over to any other Perſon not contained in it: But if *A.* levy a *Fine* to *B. Sur Cogniſance de Droit come ceo*, and *B.* by the ſame Concord grants back the Land again to *A.* for Life, Remainder to *E.* the Wife of *A.* for her Life, Remainder to *A.* and his Heirs; this will be a good *Fine*. *Plowd.* 248, 249. A *Fine ſur Done Grant & Render*, is a double *Fine*, being in a Manner two *Fines*, *i. e.* A *Fine ſur Cogniſance de Droit come ceo*, &c. and a *Fine Sur Conceſſit*, both form'd into one; whereby the Cogniſee after a Releaſe and Warranty made to him by the Cogniſor of the Lands contained therein, doth grant and render back to the Cogniſor the Lands, &c. And thereby oftentimes limiting Remainders to Perſons that are Strangers, and not named in the Writ of Covenant. This *Fine* is partly executed and partly executory; and as to the firſt Part of it is altogether of the ſame Nature with a *Fine ſur Cogniſance de Droit come ceo*; but as to the ſecond Part, containing a Grant and Render back, it is taken in Law to be rather a private Conveyance or Charter between Party and Party, and not as a Writ of Judgment upon Record: And this Render is ſometimes of the whole Eſtate, and ſometimes of a particular Eſtate, with Remainder or Remainders over; or of the Reverſion, and ſometimes with Reſervations of Rent and Clauſe of Diſtreſs, and Grant thereof over by the ſame *Fine*. 5 Rep. 38. *A. B.* and *C. D.* levied a *Fine* of Lands, and the Cogniſee by the ſame *Fine* rendered back the Land to *A. B.* in Tail, reſerving a Rent to himſelf, &c. the Rent and Reverſion ſhall paſs, though in one *Fine*; and it ſhall enure as ſeveral *Fines*. *Cro. Eliz.* 727. A *Fine* and Render is a Conveyance at Common Law, and makes the Cogniſor on the Render back

back a new Purchaſer; by which Lands ariſing on the Part of the Mother, may go to the Heirs on the Part of the Father, &c. 1 *Salk.* 337. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 864. The *Fine Sur Conceſſit* is where the Cogniſor is ſeiſed of the Lands contained therein, and the Cogniſee hath no Freehold in it, but it paſſeth by the *Fine:* This *Fine* is uſed to grant away Eſtates for Life, or Years; and it is executory, ſo that the Cogniſees muſt enter or have a Writ of *Hab. fac. Seiſinam* to obtain Poſſeſſion; if the Parties to whom the Eſtate is limited, at the Time of Levying ſuch *Fine*, be not in Poſſeſſion of the Thing granted. A *Fine Sur Cogniſance de Droit tantum* is alſo a *Fine* executory, and much of the Nature of a *Fine Sur Conceſſit*; it is commonly made uſe to paſs a Reverſion, and then it is expreſſed by ſuch *Fine* that the particular Eſtate is in another, and that the Cogniſor willeth that the Cogniſee ſhall have the Reverſion, or that the Land ſhall remain to him after the particular Eſtate is ſpent: And ſometimes it is uſed by Tenant for Life, to make a Releaſe (in Nature of a Surrender) to him in Reverſion, but not by the Word *Surrender*; for it is ſaid a particular Tenant, as for Life, &c. cannot ſurrender his Term to him in Reverſion by *Fine*; but he may grant and releaſe to him by *Fine. Plowd.* 268. *Dyer* 216. A *Fine* upon a Releaſe, &c. ſhall not be intended to be to any other Uſe, but to him to whom it is levied. 3 *Leon.* 61. A *Fine* is called a *Feoffment of Record*, and is of great Antiquity, for we read of *Fines* before the Conqueſt. 2 *Inſt.* 511. But it hath been held, that a *Fine* is improperly called a Feoffment of Record; tho' it hath the Effects of a Feoffment, where he that levies it is ſeiſed of the Freehold at the Time of the *Fine* levied. 1 *Salk.* 340. Lands bought of divers Perſons, by ſeveral Purchaſers, may paſs in one *Fine*, to ſave Charges; but the Writ of Covenant muſt be brought by the Vendee againſt all the Vendors, and every Vendor warrant againſt him and his Heirs. If a Feme ſole marries after the *Dedimus Poteſtatem* to take her *Fine*, &c. the *Fine* ſhall nevertheleſs be paſs'd as her *Fine. Dyer* 246. And if either of the Parties Cogniſors die after the King's Silver is entered, the *Fine* ſhall be finiſhed, and be good. 1 *Cro.* 469. A Record of a *Fine* may be amended, (if the King's Silver is paid) where it is the Miſpriſion of the Clerk. 5 *Rep.* 43.

Form *of a* Præcipe and Concord *of a* Fine.

South'ton ſſ. *Præcipe* Willielmo B. *Armig.* & Annæ *Uxor. ejus quod Fuſte, &c. Tenen.* Thomæ D. *Ar. Con. &c. de uno Meſſuagio, quadragint. Acris terræ, ſexagint. acr. prati, ſeptuagint. Acris Paſturæ, &c. cum pertin. in, &c. Et niſi, &c.*

ET *eſt Concordia talis ſcil't quod præd.* Willielmus & Anna *Recognover. Tenement. præd. cum pertin. &c. eſſe jus ipſius* Thomæ D. *Ut ill. quæ idem* Thomas *habet de Dono præd.* Willielmi & Annæ *Et ill. Remiſer. & quiet. Clam. de ipſis* Willielm. & Ann. *& hæred. ipſius* Willielmi *præfat.* Thomæ & *hæred. ſuis imperpetuum, Et præterea iidem* Willielmus & Anna *conceſſer. pro ſe & hæred. ipſius* Willielmi *quod ipſi Warrant. præfat.* Thomæ & *hæred. ſuis Tenement. præd. cum pertin. contra ipſos* Willielmum & Annam *& hæred. ipſius* Willielmi *imperpetuum. Et pro hac, &c.*

A Præcipe *and* Concord *of a* Fine Sur Done Grant & Render.

Wilts ſſ. *Præcipe* A. B. *Ar. quod Fuſte,* &c. *Ten.* C. D. *Armig. Convention. &c. de un. Meſſuagio ſive Tenemento, &c. cum pertin. in, &c. Et niſi, &c.*

ET *eſt Concordia talis ſcilicet quod præd.* A. *Recogn. Tenement. præd. cum pertin. eſſe Jus ipſius* C. *ut ill. quæ idem* C. *habet de Dono præd.* A. *Et ill. Remiſit & quiet. Clam. de ipſo* A. *& hæredibus ſuis præd.* C. *& hæredibus ſuis imperpetuum, Et præterea idem* A. *Conceſſit pro ſe & hæred. ſuis quod ipſi Warrant. Tenement. præd. cum pertin. præfat.* C. *& hæred. ſuis contra ipſum & hæred. ſuis imperpetuum, Et pro hac Recogn. remiſſion. quiet. Clam. Warrant.* Fine & *Concordia idem* C. *conceſſit præd.* A. *Tenement. præd. cum pertin. Et ill. ei reddidit in eadem Cur. habend. & tenend. eidem* A. *& hæredibus quos idem* A. *procreaverit de Corpore* F. *Uxoris ejus tenend. de Capitalibus Dominis Feodi ill. per ſervitia quæ ad præd. Tenement. pertin. Et ſi contigerit quod idem* A. *obiret ſine hæred. per ipſum de Corpore ipſius* F. *procreat. tunc poſt Deceſſum ipſius* A. *præd. Tenement. cum pertin. integre reman. præd.* F. *tenend. &c. tota vita ipſius* F. *Et poſt Deceſſum ipſius* F. *præd. Tenement. cum pertin. integre remanen. rectis hæred. præd.* C. *&c. Et pro hac, &c.*

Form of an Indenture to lead the Uſes of a Fine, *on a Purchaſe.*

THIS Indenture *made*, &c. Between W. B. *of*, &c. *Eſq; and* A. *his Wife, of the one Part, and* T. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witneſſeth, *that for and in Conſideration of the Sum of* 1000 l. *of lawful* Britiſh *Money to the ſaid* W. B. *and* A. *his Wife in Hand paid by the ſaid* T. D. *The Receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, and for divers other good Cauſes and Conſiderations, he the ſaid* W. B. hath *covenanted and granted, and by theſe Preſents doth covenant and grant, to and with the ſaid* T. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, That he the ſaid* W. B. *and* A. *his Wife, ſhall and will on this Side, and before the End of* Eaſter-*Term next coming, before the King's Majeſty's Juſtices of his Court of* Common Pleas *at* Weſtminſter, *in due Form of Law, levy and acknowledge unto the ſaid* T. D. *and his Heirs, one* Fine Sur Cogniſance de Droit come ceo, &c. *with Proclamations to be thereupon had, according to the Form of the Statute in that Caſe made and provided, of* all *that Meſſuage or Tenement, with the Appurtenances, ſituate*, &c. *And alſo of all thoſe Pieces or Parcels of Land lying and being*, &c. *and containing*, &c. *with all and ſingular their Appurtenances, all which ſaid Premiſſes were formerly purchas'd of*, &c. *and are now in the Tenure of*, &c. *And alſo of the Reverſion and Reverſions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents and Services of the ſaid Premiſſes above-mentioned, and of every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances, by ſuch Name and Names, Quantity and Number of Acres and Things, and in ſuch Manner as by the ſaid* T. D. *or his Counſel learned in the Law ſhall be reaſonably deviſed or adviſed and required.* Which *ſaid* Fine *ſo to be had and levied; and all and every other* Fine *and* Fines *already had, or at any Time hereafter to be had, levied, ſued or proſecuted of the ſaid Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, by it ſelf or jointly, with any other Lands or Tenements, by or between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, or by or between them or any or either of them, and any other Perſon or Perſons, as for and concerning all*

and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes above-mentioned with the Appurtenances, ſhall be *and enure, and ſhall be adjudged, eſteemed, and taken to be and enure, to and for the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* T. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, and to and for none other Uſe, Intent or Purpoſe whatſoever.* In Witneſs, &c.

An Indenture *declaring the* Uſes of a Fine, *by Way of Settlement.*

THIS Indenture *made*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *Eſq*; *and* M. *his Wife, of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witneſſeth, *That the ſaid* A. B. *and* M. *his Wife, for the Settling and Aſſuring of the Manors, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments and Premiſſes herein after mentioned, to the ſeveral Uſes herein after declared and limited, and for divers other good Cauſes and Conſiderations*, he, *the ſaid* A. B. *hath covenanted and granted, and by theſe Preſents doth for himſelf, his Heirs and Aſſigns, covenant and grant, to and with the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns*; *and the ſaid* M. *Wife of the ſaid* A. B. *doth hereby conſent and agree, that the ſaid* A. B. *and* M. *his Wife ſhall and will, before the End of* Michaelmas-Term *next enſuing, acknowledge and levy in due Form of Law, before his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of* Common Pleas *at* Weſtminſter, *unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, one* Fine Sur Conuſance de Droit come ceo, &c. *with Proclamations to be thereupon had according to the Form of the Statute in that Caſe made, of* all *that the Manor of*, &c. *And of all that Meſſuage or Farm called*, &c. *and alſo the Reverſion and Reverſions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents and Services of the ſaid Manor and Premiſſes above-mentioned, and of every Part and Parcel thereof with the Appurtenances, by the Names of twenty five Meſſuages, fifteen Cottages, two Mills, Four hundred Acres of Land, Three hundred Acres of Meadow, Five hundred Acres of Paſture, thirty Acres of Wood, and thirty Pounds Rent, and Common of Paſture for all Manner of Cattle*, &c. *with the Appurtenances in*, &c. *aforeſaid.* And *it is hereby agreed by and between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, and the true Meaning hereof is, and it is hereby ſo declared, That the* Fine *ſo as aforeſaid, or in any other Manner to be had and levied of the ſaid Manor and Premiſſes, or any Part thereof*; *and alſo all and every other* Fine *and* Fines *already had, levied, or to be had and levied of the ſame Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, ſhall be and enure, and ſhall be adjudged, eſteemed, and taken to be and enure, and the ſaid* C. D. *and his Heirs, and all and every other Perſon and Perſons, and his and their Heirs now ſtanding and being ſeiſed, or which at the Perfecting of the ſaid* Fine *ſhall ſtand or be ſeiſed of the ſaid Manor and Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, ſhall at all Times hereafter ſtand and be ſeiſed thereof, and of every Part thereof, with the Appurtenances, to and for the ſeveral Uſes, Intents and Purpoſes herein after limited, expreſſed and declared, (that is to ſay)* As for and concerning *the ſaid Manor, with its Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, and all and ſingular the Meſſuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, Commons, Waſtes, Waſte-Grounds, Mines, Royalties, Rents and Hereditaments whatſoever, to the ſame Manor belonging or appertaining, or accepted, reputed, or taken as Part, Parcel, or Member thereof, to the Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* A. B. *and* M. B. *for and during the Term of their natural Lives, and the Life of the longeſt Liver of them, without Impeachment of or for any Manner of Waſte*; *and with full Power and Authority for the ſaid* A. B. *alone, during his Life, and after his Death, for the ſaid* M. *alone, during her Life, to make and grant any Leaſe or Leaſes, or Grant or Grants by Copy of Court-Roll, for one, two, or three Life or Lives, in Poſſeſſion or Reverſion, of any Lands or Tenements, Parcel of the ſaid Manor, which have been uſually ſo granted*; *provided that there ſhall be no more than three Lives at any one Time in Being on the ſaid Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, and ſo as the uſual Rents, Heriots and Services, or more ſhall be reſerved on ſuch Leaſes and Copies reſpectively*; *and from and after the Deceaſe of the ſaid* A. B. *and* M. *his Wife, and the Survivor of them, then to the Uſe and Behoof of the right Heirs of the ſaid* A. B. *for ever.* And as for and concerning *all and ſingular the ſaid Meſſuage or Farm called*, &c. *with the Appurtenances, whereof the ſaid* Fine *ſhall be ſo levied, and whereof no Uſe is herein before declared, to the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* A. B. &c. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever*; *and to and for none other Uſe, Intent or Purpoſe whatſoever.* In Witneſs, &c.

A *Fine* may be levied of any Thing whereof a *Præcipe quod reddat* lies, as of Lands, Rents, &c. or of any Thing whereof a *Præcipe quod faciat* lies, as Cuſtoms, Services, &c. or whereof a *Præcipe quod permittat*, or *Præcipe quod teneat* may be brought. 2 *Inſt.* 513. And almoſt any Kind of Contract may be made and expreſſed by a *Fine*, as by a Deed; and therefore it may be ſo made that one of the Parties ſhall have Land, and the other a Rent out of it; and that one ſhall have it for a Time, and another for another Time; alſo a Leaſe for Years, or a Jointure for a Wife, may be made; and a Gift in Tail, and a Remainder over, may be limited and created thereby. 1 *Rep.* 76. The King, and all Perſons who may lawfully grant by Deed, may levy a *Fine*; but not Infants, Ideots, Lunaticks, &c. 7 *Rep.* 32. Civil Corporations, as Mayor and Commonalty, &c. may levy a *Fine* of Land belonging to their Body: But Biſhops, Deans and Chapters, Parſons, &c. are reſtrained from levying of *Fines* to bind their Succeſſors. All Perſons that may be Grantees, or that may take by Contract, may take by *Fine*: Though in Caſes of Infants, Feme Coverts, Perſons attainted, Aliens, &c. who, it is ſaid, may take by *Fine*, before the Ingroſſing of the *Fine*, there goes a Writ to the Juſtices of *C. B. quod permittat finem Levari. Litt.* 669. Tenant in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail general, or ſpecial, Tenant in Remainder or Reverſion, may levy a *Fine* of their Eſtates; ſo may Tenant for Life, to hold to the Cogniſee for Life of Tenant for Life: But a Perſon who is Tenant, or hath an Intereſt only for Years, cannot levy a *Fine* of his Term to another. 3 *Rep.* 77. 5 *Rep.* 124. As *Fines* may be levied of Things in Poſſeſſion; ſo they may be levied of a Remainder or Reverſion, or of a Right *in futuro*. 3 *Rep.* 90. But if a Leſſee for Years, or a Diſſeiſee, or one that hath Right only to a Reverſion or Remainder, levy a *Fine* to a Stranger that hath nothing in the Land, this *Fine* will be void or voidable as to the Stranger; and he that hath Cauſe to except againſt it, may ſhew that the Freehold and Seiſin was in another at the Time of the *Fine* levied, and that *Partes* Finis *nihil habuerunt tempore Levationis* Finis, and by this avoid the *Fine*: And yet a Diſſeiſor, who hath a Fee-ſimple by Wrong in him, may levy a *Fine* to a Stranger that hath nothing in the Land, like unto one that is rightfully ſeiſed of Land in Fee, &c. and it will be a good *Fine*. *Plowd.* 353. 3 *Rep.* 87. If the Cogniſor of a *Fine* hath nothing in the Land paſs'd, at the

Time of the *Fine* levied, the *Fine* may be avoided: Yet where the Cogniſor or Cogniſee is ſeiſed of an Eſtate of Freehold, whether by Right or by Wrong, the *Fine* will be a good *Fine* in Point of Eſtate. 41 *E.* 3. 14. 22 *H.* 6. 43. 27 *H.* 8. *Fines* may be had of all Things *in eſſe tempore Finis*, which are inheritable; but not of Things uncertain; or of Lands held in Tail by the King's Letters Patent; of Land reſtrained from Sale by Act of Parliament; or of Lands in Right of a Man's Wife, without the Wife, &c. 5 *Rep.* 225. *Weſt. Sect.* 25. Lands aſſured for Dower, or Term of Life, or in Tail, to any Woman by Means of her Husband, or his Anceſtors, cannot be conveyed away from her by *Fine*, &c. without her Act: But if a Woman and her Husband levy a *Fine* of her Jointure, ſhe is barred of the ſame; though if the Jointure be made after Coverture, when the Wife hath her Election to have her Jointure or Dower on the Husband's Death, it is ſaid this will be no Bar of her Dower in the Reſidue of the Land of the Husband. *Dyer* 358. *Leon.* 285. No *Fine* of the Husband alone, of the Lands of the Wife, ſhall hurt her, but that ſhe or her Heirs, or ſuch as have Right may avoid it; but if ſhe joins with him, it ſhall bind her and her Heirs. 37 *H.* 8. Women Coverts ought to be cautious in levying *Fines* with their Huſbands of their own Lands; and if a married Woman under Age levies a *Fine* of her Lands, ſhe cannot reverſe it during her Husband's Life, nor after his Death, if ſhe be of full Age when he dies; but if the Husband dies during her Minority, ſhe may. *Dyer* 359. *Wood's Inſt.* 243. A married Female ought not to be admitted alone without her Husband to levy a *Fine*; and if ſhe be receiv'd, the Husband may avoid the *Fine* by Entry; but if he do not, it is good to bar her and her Heirs, except ſhe be an Infant at the Time of the *Fine* levied: The Husband and Wife together may diſpoſe of her Land, &c. 12 *Rep.* 122. If Baron and Feme levy a *Fine*, the Feme within Age, ſhe may be brought into Court by *Habeas Corpus*; and if it be found by Inſpection that ſhe is under Age, it hath been adjudged, where the Baron and Feme brought a Writ of Error, that as to both, *quod* Finis *Revocetur.* 1 *Leon.* 116, 117. 3 *Salk.* 168. Husband and Wife, Tenants in Special Tail, the Husband only levies a *Fine*, this bars the Iſſue in Tail; but it remains in Right to the Wife as to her ſelf, and to all the Eſtates and Remainders depending upon it, and to all the Conſequences of Benefits to her ſelf and others, ſo long as ſhe lives, as if the *Fine* had not been levied. *Hob.* 257, 259. If a Husband make a Feoffment of the Wife's Land upon Condition, which is broken, and the Feoffee levies a *Fine*, and the Husband and Wife dies having Iſſue, and five Years paſs; the Heir is barred to enter as Heir to the Father upon the Condition, but he ſhall have five Years after the Death of his Father as Heir to his Mother. *Plowd.* 367. If a Woman with a ſecond Husband acknowledge a *Fine*, it ſhall not bind her; though if ſhe levies a *Fine* with her right Husband by a wrong Chriſtian Name, ſhe is bound by *Eſtoppel* during her Life, and the Tenant may plead, that ſhe by ſuch a Name levied the *Fine.* 1 *Aſſ. pl.* 11. *Brook* 117. When the Husband and Wife join in a *Fine* of the Wife's Lands, all the Eſtate paſſeth from her, and he is join'd only for Conformity; ſo that if the *Fine* levied by Husband and Wife in ſuch a Caſe be reverſed, ſhe ſhall have Reſtitution. 2 *Rep.* 77. A Husband and his Wife covenanted to levy a *Fine* of the Lands of the Wife, to the Uſe of the Heirs of the Body of the Husband on the Wife, Remainder to the Husband in Fee; both dying without Iſſue, it was held that the Heir of the Wife had the Title, becauſe the Limitation to the Heirs of the Body of the Husband was meerly void, there being no precedent Eſtate of Freehold for Life, &c. to ſupport it as a Remainder. 2 *Salk.* 675. 4 *Mod.* 153. If a Widow having an Eſtate in Dower accept of a *Fine*, and by the ſame *Fine* render back the Land for 100 Years, &c. this is a Forfeiture of her Eſtate within the Stat. 11 *H.* 7. 20. by which Statute ſhe may not make a greater Eſtate than for her own Life; if ſhe do, it is a preſent Forfeiture. 2 *Cro.* 689. If Tenant for Life grants a greater Eſtate by *Fine* than for his own Life, it is a Forfeiture: And if there be Tenant for Life, and Remainder for Life, and the Tenant for Life levy a *Fine* to him in Remainder and his Heirs, both their Eſtates are forfeited, the Tenant for Life by Levying the *Fine*, and the Remainder-Man for Life by Accepting it. 2 *Lev.* 202. Where a *Fine* is levied by Tenant for Life, for a greater Eſtate, the *Fine* may be good; but it is a Forfeiture of the Eſtate of Tenant for Life, whereof he in Remainder, &c. may take preſent Advantage and enter: And where a Perſon enters for a Forfeiture, all Eſtates are avoided. *Dyer* 111. But if ſuch a Tenant for Life levy a *Fine Sur Grant & Releaſe* to the Cogniſee for the Life of Tenant for Life; or by *Fine* grant a Rent out of the Land for a longer Time, the *Fine* is good, and there will be no Forfeiture of the Eſtate of Tenant for Life: So likewiſe if a *Fine* be levied of Lands by Tenant for Life to a Stranger, who thereby acknowledges all his Right to be in the Tenant for Life, and releaſes to him and his Heirs. 27 *Ed.* 1. 1. 44 *Ed.* 3. 36. If there be Tenant in Tail upon Condition not to alien, or diſcontinue the Lands, &c. if he doth, the Donor to re-enter; and his Iſſue levy a *Fine* of the Land, this is a Forfeiture of the Eſtate. 1 *Leon.* 292. A *Fine* is levied by Leſſee for Life, &c. who continues the Poſſeſſion, and pays the Rent; it ſhall not bind the Leſſor, who ſhall have five Years Claim after the Determination of the Leſſee's Eſtate, &c. 3 *Rep.* 77, 78. If one doth levy a *Fine* of my Land, while I am in Poſſeſſion, this will not hurt me; nor where a Stranger levies a *Fine* of my Lands let to a Tenant, if the Tenant pays me his Rent duly: And if there is Tenant in Tail, or for Life, Remainder in Tail, &c. And the firſt Tenant in Tail, or for Life, bargains and ſells the Land by Deed inrolled, and levies a *Fine* to the Bargainee, the Remainders are not bound; for the Law adjudges them always in Poſſeſſion. 9 *Rep.* 106. Leſſees who pretend Title to the Inheritance of the Lands, cannot by *Fine* bar the Inheritance. 3 *Rep.* 77. But if a Leaſe is made for Years, and the Leſſor before Entry of the Leſſee levies a *Fine* with Proclamations, and the Leſſee doth not make his Claim within five Years, the Leſſee is barred, and no Relief can be had for him; for though the Leſſee for Years cannot levy a *Fine*, yet he ſhall be barred by a *Fine* levied by the Tenant of the Land, &c. 5 *Rep.* 124. If a Perſon hath a Remainder depending on an Eſtate for Years, and the Termor is diſſeiſed, and a *Fine* is levied and five Years paſs, &c. the Termor and Reverſioner are barred; Becauſe the Termor might preſently have

entered, and he in Remainder had an Aſſiſe. *Weſt. Sect.* 183. In caſe a Perſon enters upon and puts out a Copyholder, and the Diſſeiſor doth levy a *Fine* of the Lands, if the Copyholder ſuffer five Years to paſs after the Diſſeiſin and *Fine*, without making any Claim, the Intereſt of the Copyholder and his Lord are hereby barred for ever: And if a Copyholder makes a Feoffment in Fee upon good Conſideration, and the Feoffee levies a *Fine* with Proclamations, and five Years paſs, the Lord is barred; but if a Copyholder himſelf levies a *Fine*, and five Years do paſs, the Lord is not barr'd, for the Copyholder not having a Freehold, the *Fine* will be void. *Wood's Inſt.* 247, 248. A *Fine* of *Ceſtui que Truſt* ſhall bar and transfer a Truſt, as it ſhould an Eſtate at Law, if it were on a good Conſideration. *Chanc. Rep.* 49. And *Fines* of *Ceſtui que Uſe* are as good as if levied of immediate Poſſeſſions, *&c.* 1 *R.* 3. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 860. Intereſts in Eſtates which may be barred by *Fine*, are either Intereſts by Common Law, or by Cuſtom; as Copyholds, *&c.* And if I have a Fee-ſimple, and am diſſeiſed, and the Diſſeiſor levies a *Fine* with Proclamations, and I do not claim within five Years after, I and my Heirs (Allowance being made for Impediments) are barred for ever. *Plowd.* 353. 3 *Rep.* 79. A *Fine* with Proclamations levied by Perſons of Lands entailed to them or their Anceſtors, *&c.* is a good Bar againſt their Heirs, claiming only by ſuch Intail. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 36. But though ſuch *Fine* bars the Eſtate-tail and the Iſſue in Tail, yet it doth not Remainders or Reverſions; though Recoveries bar them all. And if one makes his Title as Heir by another, and not by him that levied the *Fine*, he is not barred. 1 *Cro.* 377. Alſo he that is privy in Blood only, and not in Eſtate, is not within the Statutes to be barred by a *Fine*: As if Lands are given to a Man and the Heirs Females of his Body, and he hath a Son and a Daughter, and the Son levies a *Fine* and dies without Iſſue, this is no Bar to the Daughter; for notwithſtanding ſhe be Heir to his Blood, yet ſhe is not Heir to the Eſtate, nor need make her Conveyance to it by him; but if the Father had levied the *Fine*, it would have been otherwiſe. *Trin.* 21 *Jac.* A *Fine*, *&c.* cannot deſtroy an executory Eſtate, which depends upon Contingencies, as it is uncertain whether there will ever be an Eſtate in Being for the *Fine* to work upon; but a *Fine* and Recovery will bar an Eſtate in Remainder, as that is an Eſtate veſted. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 617. If a *Fine* be levied of Lands in Ancient Demeſne, it doth not bar by the Statute of Non-claim. *Lutw.* 781. Eſtates by Statute-Merchant, Statute-Staple, and *Elegit*, may be barred, if a *Fine* is levied, and thoſe that have Right ſuffer five Years to paſs without Claim, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 124. As Deans, Biſhops, Parſons, *&c.* are prohibited by Statute to levy *Fines*, and may not have a Writ of Right, they are not barred by five Years Non-claim, and their Non-claim will not prejudice their Succeſſors. *Plowd.* 138, 375. If a Corporation which hath an abſolute Eſtate, ſo as to maintain a Writ of Right, is diſſeiſed of Land, and a *Fine* is levied by the Diſſeiſor; if they claim not in five Years, they are barred: But in ſuch Caſe it is ſaid, that every Succeſſor being Head of the Corporation, may have a new five Years to make their Claim. *Plowd.* 537. By the antient Common Law, he that had Right was to make his Claim, *&c.* within a Year and a Day of the *Fine* levied and the Execution thereof, or he was barred for ever: But this Bar is now gone; and if a *Fine* without Proclamations according to the Common Law be now levied, he that hath Right may make his Claim or Entry, *&c.* at any Time to prevent the Bar. 1 *Inſt.* 254, 262. By Statute, a Claim or Entry to avoid the Bar of a *Fine* is to be made in five Years: And no Claim or Entry ſhall avoid any *Fine* with Proclamations, unleſs an Action be commenc'd within one Year after ſuch Entry, and proſecuted with Effect. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 7. 4 *&* 5 *Ann. c.* 16. The Statutes 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 24. and 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 36. declare the Force of *Fines* how far they bar Parties, Privies, and Strangers; and to bar is to take away the Entry or Action of him that hath Right: Privies in Blood, as Heirs of the Cogniſor are barred preſently by a *Fine*; but Strangers to the *Fine*, ſuch as are not Parties nor Privies, have five Years to enter and claim their Rights, *&c.* *Plowd.* 367, 375. Feme Coverts have five Years after the Death of their Husbands, to avoid the *Fine* of the Husband of the Wife's Lands; and alſo to claim their Dower: And if they do not make their Claim in that Time by Action or Entry, they are barred by Statute. *Dyer* 72. 2 *Rep.* 93. An Infant ſhall have five Years after he comes of Age, although he was in his Mother's Womb at the Time of the *Fine* levied. *Plowd.* 359. And an Infant is allow'd Time during his Minority to reverſe his own *Fine*, and prevent the Bar; and if not reverſed during that Time, their *Fines* will be good. *Aſſ. pl.* 53. Strangers out of the Realm at the Time of the *Fine* levied, ſhall have five Years after their Return to prevent the Bar; and ſo if they were in *England* when the *Fine* was levied, and within five Years are ſent in the King's Service by his Commandment. *Plowd.* 366. A Perſon in *Scotland* or *Ireland* ſhall be ſaid to be out of the Realm. 4 *H.* 7. Madmen, *&c.* have five Years after the Cure of their Maladies, and though the Infirmity happen after the *Fine* levied, if before the laſt Proclamation. *Plowd.* 367. *Dyer* 3. And they who have divers Defects, have five Years after the laſt Infirmity removed; but if the Impediments are once wholly gone, and afterwards the Party relapſes into the like again, the five Years ſhall begin immediately after the firſt Removal; and if the Party dies, his Heir ſhall not have a new five Years. *Plowd.* 375. *Dyer* 133. If a Feme Covert dies during the Coverture, being no Party to the *Fine*, *&c.* or if an Infant, being Party to the *Fine*, and having preſent Right, dies in his Infancy: If a Perſon beyond Sea when the *Fine* was levied, never return, *&c.* a Perſon in Priſon dies whilſt therein; or if one *Non Compos*, *&c.* dies ſuch; in all theſe Caſes, their Heirs are not limited to any Time. 2 *Inſt.* 519, 520. Five Years are given after a Remainder falls; and five Years after the Forfeiture of Tenant for Life. *Plowd.* 374. And he that hath two Titles, ſhall have Two five Years to make his Claim. *Jenk. Ca.* 45. Where a Claim is to be in Equity within five Years after Levying the *Fine*, the Claim muſt be by *Subpœna. Chanc. Rep.* 279. A future Intereſt of another Perſon, cannot be barred by *Fine* and Non-claim, until five Years after it happens; as in Caſe of a Remainder or Reverſion. 2 *Rep.* 93. *Raym.* 151. And where there is no preſent nor future Right in Land, *&c.* only a Poſſibility at the Time of Levying the *Fine*, a Perſon may enter and claim when he pleaſes. 10 *Rep.* 49. Alſo when there is only a Right to a Rent, *&c.* iſ-

ſuing out of Lands, and not the Land in the *Fine*, the Perſons that have it are not barred at all. 5 *Rep.* 124. No *Fine* bars any Eſtate in Poſſeſſion or Reverſion, which is not deveſted and put to a Right. 9 *Rep.* 106. He that at the Time of a *Fine* levied had not any Title to enter, ſhall not be immediately barred by the *Fine*: But this is in Caſe of an Intereſt not turned to a Right, where a Man is not bound to claim; and not in the Caſe of Tenant in Tail, barring his Iſſue. 32 *Hen.* 8. When an Eſtate is put to a Right, and there comes a *Fine* and Non-claim, it is a perpetual Bar. *Carter* 82, 163. A *Fine*, Grant and Render was levied, and a *Scire facias* brought and Judgment given, and alſo Writ of Seiſin awarded, but not executed; and afterwards a ſecond *Fine* was levied and executed, and five Years paſſed; it was the Opinion of the Court that the ſecond *Fine* barred the firſt. *March's Rep.* 194. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 864. A *Fine* was levied, and five Years paſſed without bringing a Writ of Error; and it was held a good Bar by the Word *Actions*, within the Stat. 4 *H.* 7. *cap.* 14. *Cro. Jac.* 333. But it has been adjudged that where five Years paſs, that ſhall not hinder, where the *Fine* is erroneous. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 838. And *Fines* may be reverſed for Error, ſo as the Writ of Error be brought in twenty Years, *&c.* and not afterwards, by Stat. 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *c.* 14. *Fines* are not reverſible for falſe *Latin*, Raſure, Interlineation, Miſentry, *&c.* or any Want of Form; but 'tis otherwiſe if of Subſtance. 23 *Eliz.* A *Fine* ſhall not be reverſed for ſmall Variance, which will not hurt it; nor is there Occaſion for a preciſe Form in a Render upon a *Fine*, becauſe it is only an *amicable Aſſurance* upon Record. 5 *Rep.* 38. If a *Fine* be levied of Lands in a wrong Pariſh, though the Pariſh in which they lie be not named, it will be a good *Fine*, and not be erroneous, being an amicable Aſſurance: And a *Fine* of a Cloſe may be levied by a *Lieu Conus* in a Town, without mentioning the Town, Vill, *&c. Godb.* 440. 2 *Cro.* 574. 2 *Mod.* 47. If there be Want of an Original, or not Writs of Covenant for Lands in every County; or if there is any notorious Error, in the Suing out a *Fine*, or any Fraud or Deceit, *&c.* Writ of Error may be had to make void the *Fine*. 1 *Inſt.* 9. 1 *Cro.* 469. So if either of the Parties dies before finiſhed, *&c.* And if the Cogniſor die before the Return of the Writ of Covenant, (though after the Caption of the *Fine*) it is ſaid it may be reverſed. 3 *Salk.* 168. A Writ of Error may be brought in *B. R.* to reverſe a *Fine* levied in *C. B.* and the Tranſcript only, not the very Record of the *Fine* is removed in theſe Caſes: But if the Court of *B. R.* adjudge it erroneous, then a *Certiorari* goes to the Chirographer to certify the *Fine* it ſelf, and when it comes up it is cancelled. 1 *Salk.* 341. And where on a Writ of Error in *B. R.* to reverſe a *Fine* in *C. B.* the *Fine* was affirmed; a *Writ of Error coram vobis Reſiden.* hath been allowed to lie. *Ibid.* 357. The Court of *B. R.* will not reverſe a *Fine*, without a *Sci. fac.* returned againſt the Tertenant, becauſe the Cogniſees are but nominal Perſons. *Ibid.* 339. A *Fine* may be ſet aſide, by pleading that neither of the Parties had any Thing in the Eſtate, at the Time of Levying the *Fine*, &c. But thoſe that are privy to the Perſon that levied the *Fine*, are eſtopped to plead this Plea. 3 *Rep.* 88. In the Pleading a *Fine* or Recovery to Uſes, the Deeds need not be ſet forth; but the Pleader is to ſay, that the *Fine*, &c. was levied to ſuch Uſes, and produce the Deeds in Evidence to prove the Uſes. 8 *W.* 3. *B. R. Fines* levied before the Juſtices in *Wales*; or in the Counties Palatine of *Cheſter*, *Durham*, &c. have the ſame Effect as *Fines* levied before the Juſtices of *C. B.* 34 & 35 *H.* 8. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. 5 *Eliz.* &c. Sometimes a Sum of Money paid for the Income of Lands, *&c.* let by Leaſe, is called *Fine*: And *Fine* alſo ſignifies an Amends, or Puniſhment for an Offence committed, in which Caſe a Man is ſaid *facere finem de Tranſgreſſione cum Rege*, *&c.* And in all Caſes it is a *final* Concluſion or End of Differences.

Fine adnullando levato de Tenemento quod fuit de antiquo Dominico. Is a Writ directed to the Juſtices for diſannulling a *Fine* levied of Lands in *ancient Demeſne*, to the Prejudice of the Lord. *Reg. Orig.* 15. *Fine capiendo pro Terris*, *&c.* a Writ lying where a Perſon upon Conviction of any Offence by Jury, hath his Lands and Goods taken into the King's Hands, and his Body is committed to Priſon, to be remitted his Impriſonment, and have his Lands and Goods redelivered him, on obtaining Favour for a Sum of Money, *&c. Reg. Orig.* 142. *Fine levando de Tenementis tentis de Rege in Capite*, *&c.* was a Writ directed to the Juſtices of *C. B.* to admit of a *Fine* for the Sale of Land holden of the King *in Capite. Reg. Orig.* 167. *Fine non capiendo pro pulchre Placitando* is a Writ to inhibit Officers of Courts to take *Fines* for fair Pleading. *Reg. Orig.* 179. *Fine pro Rediſſeiſina capienda*, *&c.* a Writ lying for the Releaſe of one impriſoned for a Rediſſeiſin, on Payment of a reaſonable *Fine*. Reg. Orig. 222.

Fines for Alienation, Were *Fines* paid to the King by his Tenants in *Chief*, for Licence to *alien* their Lands, according to the Statute 1 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 12. But theſe are taken away by the Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24.

Fines for Offences. Among the Ancients, all *Puniſhments* were by *Fine*; but in Proceſs of Time this Sort of Puniſhment became too mild, and then for ſome Crimes Death was inflicted: And as to the Definition of a *Fine*, it is a Sum of Money which one is to pay to the King, for any Contempt or Offence againſt the Government. 3 *Inſt.* 218. 3 *Salk.* 32. All *Fines* belong to the King, and the Reaſon is, becauſe the Courts of Juſtice are ſupported at his Charge; and wherever the Law puts the King to any Charge for the Support and Protection of his People, it provides Money for that Purpoſe. *Bract.* 129. Where a Statute impoſes a *Fine* at the Will and Pleaſure of the King, that is intended of his Judges, who are to impoſe the *Fine*. 4 *Inſt.* 71. Courts of Record only can *fine* and impriſon a Perſon: And ſuch a Court may *fine* a Man for an Offence committed in Court in their View, or by Confeſſion of the Party recorded in Court. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 621. A Man ſhall be *fined* and impriſoned for all Contempts done to any Court of Record againſt the Commandment of the King's Writs, *&c.* 8 *Rep.* 60. If a Perſon is arreſted coming to the Courts of Juſtice to anſwer a Writ, the Offender doing it ſhall be *fined* for the Contempt: But there has been a Difference made where it is done by the Plaintiff in the Writ, and a Stranger, who it is ſaid ſhall not be *fined*. 9 *H.* 6. 55. 1 *Danv.* 469. If an Officer of the Court neglects his Duty, and gives not due Attendance; a Clerk of the Peace doth not draw an Indict-

ment

ment well in Matter of Form, on Return thereof upon a *Certiorari* to remove the Indictment into *B. R.* If a Sheriff, &c. make an insufficient Return of a *Habeas Corpus* issuing out of *B. R.* &c. Or if Justices of Peace proceed on an Indictment after a *Certiorari* issued to remove the Indictment, the Court may set a *Fine* upon them. 1 *Lill.* 620. Where a Juror at the Bar will not be sworn, he may be *fined.* 7 *H.* 6. 12. And if one of the Jury depart without giving his Verdict; or any of the Jury give their Verdict to the Court before they are all agreed, they may be *fined.* 8 *Rep.* 38. 40 *Ass.* 10. In all Actions *quare Vi & Armis, &c.* the Defendant shall be *fined.* 8 *Rep.* 59. If a Writ abates through the Default of the Plaintiff, he shall be *fined:* And so if the Plaintiff be nonsuited. 34 *Ass.* 9. And if in Appeal of Maihem, &c. against several, some are found Guilty, and the Plaintiff prays Judgment against them only, and relinquishes his Suit against the others, he shall be *fined* for not proceeding against the Rest. 22 *Ass.* 82. If in an Action a Man denies his own Deed, and this is found against him by Verdict, he shall be *fined* for his Falsity, and the Trouble to the Jury. 8 *Rep.* 60. 1 *Danv.* 471. But where a Person denies a Recovery or other Record, to which he himself is Party, he shall not be *fined*; for it is not his Act but the Act of the Court, and he does not deny it absolutely, but *non habetur tale Recordum. Ibid.* All *Capiatur Fines* are taken away by Stat. 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 12. Except where a Defendant pleads *Non est factum*, and it is found against him. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 621. In Trespass, Assault and Battery, &c. there can be no *Capiatur pro Fine* entered since the Statute 5 & 6 *W.* 3. but instead thereof the Plaintiff is to have so much in Costs allowed him, to pay to the King for the *Fine:* And in *B. R.* Judgment is entered up without any Notice of the *Fine*, the Law being altered by this Statute: In *C. B.* they enter their Judgments *nihil de Fine quia remittitur per Stat.* 1 *Salk.* 54. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 847. To every *Fine* Imprisonment is incident; and when the Judgment is *quod Defendens Capiatur*, that is *Capiatur quousque finem fecerit.* 8 *Rep.* 59. Where an Offender is to be *fined*, the usual Judgment is *Quod Capiatur, i. e.* to be imprisoned till the *Fine* is paid: But if the *Fine* is tendered, there ought to be no Imprisonment. 1 *Ventr.* 116. When a Person is *fined* to the King, notwithstanding the Body remains in Prison, it is said the King shall be satisfied the *Fine* out of the Offender's Estate. 4 *Leon. c.* 393. A *Fine* may be mitigated in the same Term wherein it was set, it being under the Power of the Court during that Time; but it may not be done afterwards. *Raym.* 376. And *Fines* assessed in Court by Judgment upon an Information, cannot be afterwards mitigated. *Cro. Car.* 251. If a *Fine* certain is imposed by Statute on any Conviction, the Court cannot mitigate it; but if the Party comes in before the Conviction, and submits himself to the Court, they may assess a less *Fine*; for he is not convicted, and perhaps never might. 3 *Salk.* 33. The Court of *Exchequer* may mitigate a *Fine* certain, because it is a Court of Equity, and they have a Privy Seal for it. *Ibid.* A Defendant being indicted for an Assault, confessed it, and submitted to a small *Fine*; and it was adjudged that in such a Case he may produce Affidavits to prove on the Prosecutor that it was *son Assault*, and that in Mitigation of the *Fine*; though this cannot be done after he is found Guilty. 1 *Salk.* 55. Where a Person is found Guilty of a Misdemeanor upon Indictment, and fined, he cannot move to mitigate the Fine, unless he appear in Person; but one absent may submit to a *Fine*, if the Clerk in Court will undertake to pay it. 1 *Ventr.* 209, 270. 1 *Salk.* 55. 2 *Hawk.* 446. It is a common Practice in the Court of *B. R.* to give a Defendant Leave to speak with the Prosecutor, *i. e.* to make Satisfaction for the Costs of the Prosecution, and also for Damages sustained, that there may be an End of Suits; the Court at the same Time shewing on that Account an Inclination to set a moderate *Fine* on Behalf of the King. *Wood's Inst.* 653. And in Cases where Costs are not given by Law, after a Prosecutor has accepted Costs from the Defendant, he cannot aggravate the *Fine*; because having no Right to demand Costs, if he takes them, it shall be intended by way of Satisfaction of the Wrong. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 292. A Joint Award of one *Fine* against divers Persons, is erroneous; it ought to be several against each Defendant; as otherwise one who hath paid his Part might be continued in Prison till all the others have paid theirs likewise, which would be in Effect to punish him for the Offence of another. 2 *Hawk.* 446. A Man was *fined* a great Sum who drank a Health to the pious Memory of a Traitor, that was executed, &c. *Raym.* 376. 3 *Mod.* 52. *Fines* to the King are *estreated* into the *Exchequer.*

Fines le Roy, Are all *Fines* to the King; and under this Head are included *Fines* for *Original Writs.* Originals in *Trespass* on the Case, where the Damages are laid above 40 *l.* pay a *Fine, viz.* from 40 *l.* Damages to 100 Marks, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* from 100 Marks to 100 *l.* the *Fine* is 10 *s.* From 100 *l.* to 200 Marks, 13 *s.* 4 *d.* From 200 to 400 Marks, 16 *s.* 8 *d.* From 400 Marks to 200 *l.* it is 1 *l. Fine*; and so for every 100 Marks more, you pay 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and every 100 *l.* further 10 *s. Practis. Attorn.* 1 *Edit. pag.* 132. And *Fines* are paid for Original Writs in *Debt*; for every Writ of 40 *l.* Debt, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and if it be of 100 Marks, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for every 100 Marks, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* &c. Also for every Writ of *Plea of Land*, if it be not a Writ of Right Patent, which is for the yearly Value of 5 Marks, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and so according to that Rate. 19 *Hen.* 6. 44. 7 *H.* 6. 33. *New Nat. Br.* 212.

Finire, To fine, or pay a Fine upon Composition and making Satisfaction, &c. It is the same with *Finem facere*, mentioned in *Leg. H.* 1. *cap.* 53. And in *Brompton, p.* 1105. —— *Quando Rex* Scotiæ *cum Domino Rege* Finivit, &c. And in *Hovedon, p.* 783.

Finitio, Death, so called; because *Vita* Finitur *morte.* Blount.

Finers of Gold and Silver, Are those Persons that purify and separate Gold and Silver from other coarser Metals, by Fire and Water. 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 2.

Firdfare and **Firdwite**; See *Ferdfare* and *Firdwit.* Leg. Canuti, par. 2. c. 22.

Fire-cocks. Church-wardens in *London* and within the Bills of Mortality, are to fix *Fire-Cocks*, &c. at proper Distances in Streets, and keep a large Engine and Hand-Engine for extinguishing *Fire*, under the Penalty of 10 *l.* &c. *Stat. 6 Ann. c.* 31. *Firing Houses*, see *Arson.*

Firebare, (*Sax.*) Signifies a *Beacon* or high Tower by the Sea-side, wherein were continual Lights, either to direct Sailors in the Night, or

to give Warning of the Approach of an Enemy. —— *Quod ſine dilatione levari & reparari fac. ſigna* & Firebares *ſuper montes altiores in quolibet Hundredo, ita quod tota patria, per illa ſigna, quotieſcunque neceſſe fuevit, præmunire poteſt, &c.* Ordinatio *obſervandis à* Lynne *uſque* Yarmouth. *Temp. Ed.* 2.

Firebote, Fuel for *Firing* for neceſſary Uſe, allowed by Law to Tenants out of the Lands, &c. granted them. See *Eſtovers*.

Firma, Is taken for Victuals, Proviſions; alſo Rent, &c.

Firma Alba, Rent of Lands let to Farm paid in Silver, not in Proviſion for the Lord's Houſe.

Firmam Noctis, Was a Cuſtom or Tribute paid towards the Entertainment of the King for one Night, according to *Domeſday*. —— *Comes Meriton* T. R. E. *Reddebat* Firmam *unius* Noctis, &c. *i. e.* Proviſion or Entertainment for one Night, or the Value of it. *Temp. Reg. Edw. Confeſſ.*

Firmam Regis, Anciently *pro* Villa Regia, *ſeu* Regis Manerio. *Spelm.*

Firmatio, *Firmationis Tempus*, Doe-Seaſon, as oppos'd to Buck-Seaſon. 31 *Hen.* 3. *Firmatio* ſignifies alſo a Supplying with Food. *Leg. Inæ, c.* 34.

Firmitas, A Fortification or Caſtle of Defence well fortified: *Et nimia Feſtinatione Saxonum caſas ſeu* Firmitates *ſubito introivit.* Du Cange.

Firmura. *Will. de Creſſi* gave to the Monks of *Blyth*, a Mill, *cum libera* Firmura of the Dam of it. —— *Reg. de Blyth.* This has been interpreted Liberty to ſcour and repair the Mill-Dam, and carry away the Soil, &c. And Dr. *Thornton* engliſhes it *Free-Firmage*

First-fruits, (*Primitiæ*) Are the Profis after Avoidance, of every Spiritual Living for the firſt Year, according to the Valuation thereof in the King's Books. Theſe were given in ancient Time to the *Pope* throughout all Chriſtendom; and were firſt claimed by him in *England* of ſuch Foreigners as he beſtowed Benefices on here by way of Proviſion; afterwards they were demanded of the Clerks of all Spiritual Patrons, and at Length of all other Clerks on their Admiſſion to Benefices: But upon the Throwing off the Pope's Supremacy in the Reign of King *Hen.* 8. they were tranſlated to and veſted in the King, as appears by the Stat. 26 *H.* 8. *c.* 3. And for the Ordering thereof, there was a Court erected 32 *Hen.* 8. but diſſolved *Anno* 1. *Mar.* Though by 1 *Eliz.* theſe Profits are reduced again to the Crown, yet the Court was never reſtored; for all Matters formerly handled therein, were tranſferred to the *Exchequer*, within the Survey of which Court they now remain. By the Statute 26 *Hen.* 8. the Lord Chancellor, &c. is empowered to examine into the Value of *Firſt-fruits*; and Clergymen entering on their Livings before the ſame are paid or compounded, are to forfeit double Value. But the 1 *Eliz. c.* 4. ordains, that if an Incumbent on a Benefice do not live Half a Year, or is ouſted before the Year expired, his Executors are to pay only a fourth Part of the *Firſt-fruits*; and if he lives the Year, and then dies, or be ouſted in ſix Months after, but Half of the *Firſt-fruits* ſhall be paid. And by this Statute Livings not above 10 *l. per Ann.* &c. are diſcharged from Payment of theſe Duties: As are alſo Benefices under and not exceeding 50 *l.* a Year, by Stat. 5 *Ann. c.* 24. The 2 *Ann. cap.* 11. ſettles upon a *Corporation* the *Firſt fruits* of all Benefices for the *Maintenance of the poor Clergy*; which is called the Corporation of the Bounty of Q. *Anne*. See 3 *Geo. c.* 10.

Fiſh and Fiſhing. No Fiſherman ſhall uſe any Net or Engine, to deſtroy the Fry of *Fiſh*: And Perſons uſing Nets or Engines for that Purpoſe, or taking Salmon or Trout out of Seaſon, or any *Fiſh* under certain Lengths, are liable to forfeit 20 *s.* And Juſtices of Peace, and Lords of Leets, have Power to put the Acts in Force. 13 *R.* 2. 17 *R.* 2. 1 *El. c.* 17. None ſhall *fiſh* in any Pond or Moat, &c. without the Owner's Licenſe, on Pain of three Months Impriſonment. 31 *H.* 8. *cap.* 2. And no Perſon ſhall take any *Fiſh* in any River, without the Conſent of the Owner, under the Penalty of 10 *s.* for the Uſe of the Poor, and treble Damages to the Party grieved, leviable by Diſtreſs of Goods; and for Want of Diſtreſs, the Offender is to be committed to the Houſe of Correction for a Month: Alſo Nets, Angles, &c. of Pochers may be ſeiſed, by the Owners of Rivers, or by any Perſons, by Warrant from a Juſtice of Peace, &c. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 25. 4 & 5 *W.* & *M. c.* 23. The Stat. 4 & 5 *Ann. cap.* 21. was made for the Increaſe and Preſervation of Salmon in Rivers in the Counties of *Southampton* and *Wilts*; requiring that no Salmon be taken between the 1ſt of *Auguſt* and 12th of *November*, or under Size, &c. And by 1 *Geo. c.* 18. Salmon taken in the Rivers *Severn*, *Dee*, *Wye*, *Were*, *Ouſe*, &c. are to be 18 Inches long at leaſt; or the Perſons catching them ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* And Sea *Fiſh* ſold muſt be of the Lengths following, *viz.* Bret and Turbot 16 Inches, Bril and Pearl 14, Codlin, Baſs and Mullet 12, Sole, Plaice 8, Flounders 7, Whiting 6 Inches long, &c. on Pain of forfeiting 20 *s.* to the Poor, and the *Fiſh*. Vide the *Statute*.

As to *Right of Fiſhing*, It has been held that where the Lord of a Manor hath the Soil on both Sides, 'tis a good Evidence that he hath the *Right of Fiſhing*, and it puts the Proof upon him who claims *Liberam Piſcariam*; but where a River ebbs and flows, and is an Arm of the Sea, there 'tis common to all, and he who claims a Privilege to himſelf muſt prove it; for if Treſpaſs is brought for *fiſhing* there, the Defendant may juſtify that the Place where is *Brachium Maris, in quo unuſquiſque ſubditus Domini Regis habet & habere debet* Liberam Piſcariam: In the *Severn*, the Soil belongs to the Owners of the Land on each Side, and the Soil of the River *Thames*, is in the King, &c. but the *Fiſhing* is common to all. 1 *Mod.* 105. He who is Owner of the Soil of a private River, hath *Separalis Piſcaria*; and he that hath *Libera Piſcaria*, hath a Property in the *Fiſh*, and may bring a poſſeſſory Action for them; but *Communis Piſcaria* is like the Caſe of all other Commons. 2 *Salk.* 637.

Fiſhery. The Crown hath Power to direct 20 *s.* out of every 100 *l. South-Sea* Stock, to be applied for improving the *Fiſhery* of the Kingdom, carried on to *Greenland*, and in other Northern Seas. *Stat.* 9 *Ann. c.* 21. 5 *Geo. c.* 18.

Fiſhgarth, A Dam or Wear in a River, made for the Taking of *Fiſh*, eſpecially in the Rivers of *Owſe* and *Umber*. 23 H. 8. c. 18.

Flaco, A Place covered with ſtanding Water. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *p.* 209.

Flecta, A feather'd or fledged Arrow, a *Fleet Arrow*. Radulphus *de* F. *tenet*, &c. *per ſervitium reddendi per Annum viginti* Flectas *Dom. Reg.* 9 Edw. 1.

Fledwite or **Flightwite**, (From the Sax. *Flyht*, *fuga*, & Wite, *mulcta*) In our ancient Law ſignifies a Diſcharge from Amerciaments, where a Perſon

Perſon having been a *Fugitive*, comes to the Peace of our Lord the King, of his own Accord or with Licenſe. *Raſtal.*

Fleet, (Sax. *Fleot*, i. e. *Flota*, a Place of Running-water, where the Tide or *Float* comes up) Is a famous *Priſon* in *London*, ſo called from the River or Ditch, on the Side whereof it ſtands. To this Priſon Men are uſually committed for Contempt to the King and his Laws, particularly againſt the Courts of Juſtice; or for Debt, when Perſons are unable or unwilling to ſatisfy their Creditors: There are large Rules, and a *Warden* belonging to the *Fleet-Priſon*, &c. *Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 7.

Fleet of Ships, See *Flota Navium*, and *Navy Royal* of *England.*

Flem, *Flema*, (From the Sax. *Flean*, to kill or ſlay) An Outlaw; and by Virtue of the Word *Flemaſtare* were claimed *Bona felonum*, as may be collected from a *Quo Warranto.* Temp. Ed. 3.

Flemenefrit, Flemmesfrinthe, Flymenafrythe, Signifies the Receiving or Relieving of a Fugitive or Outlaw. *Leg. Inæ, cap.* 29. 47. *LL. Hen.* 1. *c.* 10, 12.

Flemeswite, (Sax.) *Fleta*, Who writes of this Word, interprets it *Habere Catalla Fugitivorum.* Lib. 1. c. 47.

Flidethrift, Or more truly *Slidethrift*, otherwiſe called *Shovegroat*, is the Game we now call *Shovelboard*, mentioned in the Stat. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 9.

Flighers, Maſts for Ships. —— *Conceſſi etiam eis* Flighers *ad ſuam propriam Navem, colligendas in territorio, &c.* Mon. Ang. Tom. 2. p. 799.

Flight For any Crime committed, which implies Guilt. See *Fugitives.*

Flood-mark, The Mark which the Sea makes on the Shoar, at flowing Water and the higheſt Tide: It is alſo called *High-water Mark.*

Florence, An ancient Piece of *Engliſh* Gold Coin: Every Pound-Weight of old Standard Gold was to be coined into fifty *Florences*, to be current at ſix Shillings each; all which made in Tale fifteen Pounds, or into a proportionate Number of *Half Florences* or *Quarter* Pieces, by Indenture of the *Mint.* 18 Ed. 3.

Florin, A Foreign Coin, in *Spain* 4s. 4d. *Germany* 3s. 4d. and *Holland* 2s. And in ſome Parts of *Germany*, Accounts are kept in *Florins.*

Flota navium, A Fleet of Ships. — *Rex, &c. Sciatis quod conſtituimus* Johannem *de* R. *Admirallum noſtrum* Flotæ Navium *ab ore aquæ Thamiſiæ verſus partes occidentales, &c.* Rot. Francia, 6 R. 2. m. 21.

Flotages, Are ſuch Things as by Accident ſwim on the Top of great Rivers; the Word is ſometimes uſed in the Commiſſions of *Water-Bailiffs.*

Flotſam, Is when a Ship is ſunk or caſt away, and the Goods are *floating* upon the Sea. 5 *Rep.* 106. *Flotſam, Jetſam* and *Lagan*, are mentioned together; *Jetſam* being where any Thing is caſt out of the Ship when in Danger, and the Ship notwithſtanding periſheth; and *Lagan* is when heavy Goods are thrown over-board before the Wreck of the Ship, which ſink to the Bottom of the Sea. *Lex. Mercat.* 149. The King ſhall have *Flotſam, Jetſam* and *Lagan*, when the Ship is loſt, and the Owners of the Goods are not known; but not otherwiſe. *F. N. B.* 122. Where the Proprietors of the Goods may be known, they have a Year and a Day to claim *Flotſam.* 1 *Keb.* 657. *Flotſam, Jetſam*, &c. any Perſon may have by the King's Grant, as well as the Lord Admiral, *&c.* Lex Mercar. 149.

Focage, (*Focagium*) The ſame with *Houſe-bote* or *Fire-bote.*

Focal, A Right of taking Wood for Firing: *In eadem Hala* 10. *Carratas* Focalis *recipiendas annuatim per viſum ſervientis mei.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 779.

Foder, (Sax. *Foda*, i. e. *alimentum*) Any Kind of Meat for Horſes, or other Cattle: And among the *Feudiſts* it is uſed for a Prerogative of the Prince, to be provided with Corn and other Meat for his Horſes, by his Subjects, in his Wars or other Expeditions. *Hotom. de verb. Feudal.*

Foderto, ium, Proviſion or Fodder, to be paid by Cuſtom to the King's Purveyor. *Cartular. St. Edmund. M.S. fol.* 102.

Foeſa, (Fr. *Foiſſon*) Graſs, Herbage. *Mon. Angl. tom.* 2. *pag.* 506.

Fogage, (*Fogagium*) Fog or rank After-graſs, not eaten in Summer. *LL. Foreſtar. Scot. c.* 16.

Foiterers, By *Blount* are interpreted to be Vagabonds. See *Faitours.*

Folc-lands, (*Sax.*) Copyhold Lands ſo called in the Time of the *Saxons*, as Charter-Lands were called *Boc lands. Kitch.* 174. *Folcland* was *Terra Vulgi* or *Popularis*, the Land of the vulgar People, who had no certain Eſtate therein, but held the ſame under the Rents and Services accuſtomed or agreed at the Will only of their Lord the *Thane*; and it was therefore not put in Writing, but accounted *Prædium Ruſticum & Ignobile.* Spelm. of Feuds, c. 5.

Folcmote or **Folkmote**, (Sax. *Folcgemot*, i. e. *Conventus Populi*) Is compounded of *Folk, populus*, and *Mote* or *Gemote, convenire*; and ſignified originally as *Somner* in his *Saxon Dictionary* tells us, a general Aſſembly of the People, to conſider of and order Matters of the Common Wealth: *Omnes proceres Regni & Milites & Liberi homines univerſi totius Regni Britanniæ facere debent in pleno* Folcmote *Fidelitatem Domino Regi, &c. Leg. Edw. Confeſſ. cap.* 35. And Sir *Henry Spelman* ſays the *Folcmote* was a Sort of annual Parliament, or Convention of the Biſhops, Thanes, Aldermen and Freemen, upon every *May-day* yearly; where the Laymen were ſworn to defend one another, and to the King, and to preſerve the Laws of the Kingdom, and then conſulted of the Common Safety. But Dr. *Brady* infers from the Laws of our *Saxon* Kings, that it was an inferior Court, held before the *King's Reve* or Steward, every Month to do *Folk* Right, or compoſe ſmaller Differences, from whence there lay Appeal to the Superior Courts. *Brady's Gloſſ. pag.* 48. *Manwood* mentions *Folkmote* as a Court holden in *London*, wherein all the *Folk* and People of the City did complain of the Mayor and Aldermen, for Miſgovernment within the ſaid City: And this Word is ſtill in Uſe among the *Londoners*; and denotes *Celebrem ex tota Civitate conventum. Stow's Survey.* According to *Kennet*, the *Folkmote* was a Common Council of all the Inhabitants of a City, Town or Borough, convened often by Sound of Bell to the *Mote hall* or *Houſe*; or it was applied to a larger Congreſs of all the Freemen within a County, called the *Shire-mote*, where formerly all Knights and military Tenants did Fealty to the King, and elected the annual Sheriff on the 1ſt of *October*, till this popular Election to avoid Tumults and Riots devolved to the King's Nomination, *Anno* 1315. 3 *Ed.* 1. After which

which the *City Folkmote* was ſwallowed up in a ſelect Committee or *Common Council*; and the *County Folkmote*, in the *Sheriff's Tourn* and *Aſſiſes*. 3. The Word *Folkmote* was uſed for any Kind of Popular or Publick Meeting; as of all the Tenants at the *Court-Leet* or *Court-Baron*. in which Signification it was of a leſs Extent. —— *Paroch. Antiq.* 120.

Foldage and **Fold-courſe**, A Liberty to fold Sheep, *&c.* See *Faldage* and *Faldfee*.

Folgarii, Menial Servants; *Eos qui aliis deſerviunt. Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *c.* 10. Houſe-keepers by the *Saxons* were called *Husfaſtene*; and their Servants or Followers, *Folgheres* or *Folgeres*. LL. Hen. 1. cap. 9.

Footgeld, (From the *Sax.* Fot, *Pes*, & Geldan, *ſolvere*) Is as much as *Pedis Redemptio*, and ſignifies an Amercement for not cutting out and *expeditating* the Balls of great Dogs Feet in the *Foreſt*: To be quit of *Footgeld* is a Privilege to keep Dogs within the Foreſt unlawed, without Puniſhment. *Manwood, par.* 1. *p.* 86.

Forage, (Fr. *Fourage*) Hay and Straw for Horſes, particularly for the Uſe of Horſe in an Army. —— *Et le dit* J. *Trovera herbe & feyn &* Forage *pour un Hakeney, &c.* M.S. Penes Wal. Blount. Bar.

Foragium, Straw when the Corn is thraſhed out. *Cowel.*

Forbalk, (*Forbalca*) Lying forward or next the Highway. *Petr. Bleſenſis Contin. Hiſt. Croyland, pag.* 116.

Forbarre, Is to bar or deprive one of a Thing for ever. 9 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. & 6 *H.* 6. *c.* 4.

Forbatudus, Is whenthe Aggreſſor in Combat is ſlain. —— *Et ſic eſt veritas ſine ullo concludio & in ſua culpa ſecundum Legem* Forbatudum *fecit, &c.*

Forbither of Armour, (*Forbator*) *Si quis Forbator arma alicujus ſuſceperit, ad purgandum, &c.* LL. Aluredi, M.S. cap. 22.

Force, (*Vis*) Is moſt commonly applied in *pejorem partem*, the evil Part, and ſignifies any unlawful Violence. It is defined by *Weſt* to be an Offence, by which Violence is uſed to Things or Perſons; and he divides it into *Simple* and *Compound*; *Simple Force* is that which is ſo committed that it hath no other Crime accompanying it; as if one by *Force* do only enter into another Man's Poſſeſſion, without doing any other unlawful Act: Mix'd or *Compound Force* is when ſome other Violence is committed with ſuch a Fact, which of it ſelf alone is criminal; as where any one by *Force* enters into another Man's Houſe, and kills a Man, or raviſhes a Woman, *&c.* And he makes ſeveral other Diviſions of this Head; as *True Force*, and *Force after a Sort*, &c. *Weſt Symbol. par.* 2. *Sect.* 65. By the Law any Perſon may enter a Tavern, a Landlord may enter his Tenant's Houſe to view Repairs, *&c.* But if he that enters a Tavern, commits any Force or Violence, or he that enters to view Repairs, breaketh the Houſe, *&c.* it ſhall be intended that they entered for that Purpoſe. 8 *Rep.* 146. All Force is againſt the Law; and it is lawful to repel Force by Force: There is a *Maxim* in our Law, *Quod alias bonum & Juſtum eſt, Si per vim vel fraudem petatur, malum & injuſtum eſt.* 3 Rep. 78.

Fine-Force, Is where a Perſon is forced to do that which he can no Ways help; when we ſay he doth it *Fine-force*: So that it ſeems to ſignify an abſolute Neceſſity or Conſtraint not avoidable. *Old. Nat. Br.* 68. 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 12. 6 *Rep.* 111.

Forcible Entry, (*Ingreſſus manu forti factus*) Is a violent actual Entry into Houſes or Lands: And *Forcible Detainer* is a With-holding by Violence, and with ſtrong Hand, of the Poſſeſſion of Land, *&c.* whereby he which hath Right of Entry is barred or hindered. *Writ* of *Forcible Entry* lies where one is ſeiſed of a Freehold, and is put out thereof with Force; or if he is diſſeiſed peaceably, and afterwards the Diſſeiſor doth hold and detain the ſame by Force. *F. N. B.* 54. When one or more Perſons armed with unuſual Weapons, violently enter into the Houſe or Land of another; or where they do not enter violently, if they forcibly put another out of his Poſſeſſion: If one enter another's Houſe, without his Conſent, although the Door be open, *&c.* Theſe are *Forcible Entries* puniſhable by Law. 1 *Inſt.* 257. So when a Tenant keeps Poſſeſſion of the Land at the End of his Term againſt the Landlord, it is a *Forcible* Detainer. *Cro. Jac.* 199. And if a Leſſee takes a new Leaſe of another Perſon, whom he conceives to have better Title, and at the End of the Term keeps Poſſeſſion againſt his own Landlord, this is a *Forcible* Detainer. *Ibid.* Alſo Perſons continuing in Poſſeſſion of a defeazible Eſtate, after the Title is defeated, are puniſhable for *Forcible Entry*; for continuing in Poſſeſſion afterwards, amounts in Law to a new Entry. 1 *Inſt.* 256, 257. And an Infant, or Feme Covert may be Guilty of *Forcible Entry* within the Statutes, in Reſpect of Violence committed by them in Perſon; but not in Reſpect of what is done by others at their Command, their Commands being void. 1 *Inſt.* 357. Indictment of *Forcible Entry* lies not only for Lands, but for Tithes; and alſo for Rents: But not againſt a Lord entring a Common with Force, for which the Commoner may not indict him, becauſe it is his own Land. *Cro. Car.* 201, 486. And no Man can be Guilty of *Forcible Entry*, for entring with Violence into Lands or Houſes in his own ſole Poſſeſſion, at the Time of Entry; as by breaking open Doors, *&c.* of his Houſe, detained from him by one who has the bare Cuſtody of it: But Jointenants, or Tenants in Common, may be Guilty of *Forcible Entry*, and holding out their Companions. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 147. A Perſon is not Guilty of a *Forcible* Detainer, by barely refuſing to go out of a Houſe, and continuing therein in Deſpight of another. *Ibid.* 146. And no Words alone can make a *Forcible Entry*, although violent and threatning, without Force uſed by the Party. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 514. 1 *Hawk.* 145. At Common Law, any one who had a Right of Entry into Lands, *&c.* might regain Poſſeſſion thereof by Force; but this Liberty being much abuſed, to the Breach of the publick Peace, it was found neceſſary that it ſhould be reſtrained by Statute: At this Day he who is wrongfully diſpoſſeſſed of Goods, may juſtify the Retaking them by Force. *Lamb.* 135. *Cromp.* 70. *Kelw.* 92. By Statutes, none ſhall enter into any Lands or Tenements, but where Entry is given by Law, and in a peaceable Manner, though they have Title of Entry, on Pain of Impriſonment, *&c.* And when a *Forcible Entry* is committed, Juſtices of Peace are impowered to view the Place, and enquire of the Force by a Jury ſummoned by the Sheriff of the County; and cauſe the Tenements to be ſeiſed and reſtored, and impriſon the Offenders till they pay a Fine. 5 *R.* 2. *cap.* 7. 15 *R.* 2. *cap.* 2. 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 9. The Juſtices of Peace are not

to enquire into the Title of either Party: And there ſhall be no Reſtitution upon an Indictment of *Forcible Entry* or Detainer, where the Defendant hath been in quiet Poſſeſſion for three Years together without Interruption, next before the Day of the Indictment found, and his Eſtate in the Land not ended; which may be alledged in Stay of Reſtitution, and Reſtitution is to be ſtaid till that be tried, if the other will traverſe the ſame, &c. *Dalt.* 312. *Stat.* 31 *Eliz. cap.* 11. If a Diſſeiſee within three Years makes a lawful Claim, this is an Interruption of the Poſſeſſion of the Diſſeiſor. *H. P. C.* 139. Though it has been adjudged, that it is not the Title of the Poſſeſſor, but the Poſſeſſion for three Years, which is material. *Sid.* 149. Since the Statute 5 *R.* 2. if *W. R.* is ſeiſed of Lands, and *L. R.* having good Right to enter, doth accordingly enter *Manu forti*, he may be indicted notwithſtanding his Right, &c. 3 *Salk.* 170. For a *Forcible* Detainer only 'tis ſaid there is no Reſtitution, the Plaintiff never having been in Poſſeſſion; but there may be Reſtitution where *Forcicle Entry* and Detainer are found. 1 *Ventr.* 23. *Sid.* 97, 99. The Juſtices on *Forcible* Detainer may puniſh the Force upon View, and fine and impriſon the Offenders; but cannot meddle with the Poſſeſſion. *Sid.* 156. And it hath been held, that in *Forcible Entry* and Detainer, the Jury are to find all or none; and not the Detainer, without the *Forcible Entry.* 1 *Ventr.* 25. A Reverſioner cannot bring Action of *Forcible Entry*, becauſe he cannot be expelled, though he may be diſſeiſed. *Dyer* 141. And the Words in the Writ to maintain the Action are that the Defendant *Expulit & Diſſeiſivit*, &c. yet it is ſaid that every Diſſeiſin implies an Expulſion in *Forcible Entry.* 2 *Cro.* 31. The Poſſeſſion of the Termor is the Poſſeſſion of him in Reverſion: And where a Leſſee for Years is put out of Poſſeſſion by Force, Reſtitution muſt be to him in Reverſion, and not the Leſſee; and then his Leſſee may re-enter. 1 *Leon.* 327. A Termor may ſay that he was expelled, and his Landlord in Reverſion diſſeiſed; or rather that the Tenant of the Freehold is diſſeiſed, and he the Leſſee for Years expelled. 4 *Mod.* 248. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 869. A Copyholder cannot be diſſeiſed, becauſe he hath no Freehold in his Eſtate; but he may be expelled: And a Copyhold Tenant may be reſtored, where he is expelled wrongfully; but if the Indictment be only of Diſſeiſin, as he may not be diſſeiſed, there can be no Reſtitution but at the Prayer of him that hath the Freehold. *Yelv.* 81. 2 *Cro.* 41. Indictment for *Forcible Entry* muſt be laid of *Liberum Tenementum*, &c. to have Reſtitution by the Statute 15 *R.* 2, &c. 2 *Cro.* 157. Though by 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 15. Juſtices of Peace may give like Reſtitution of Poſſeſſion to Tenants for Years, Tenant by *Elegit*, Statute-ſtaple, &c. and Copyholders, as to Freeholders. Juſtices of Peace only have Power to enquire of *Forcible Entry*: But an Indictment of *Forcible Entry* may be removed from before Juſtices of Peace into the Court of *B. R. coram Rege*, which Court may award Reſtitution. 11 *Rep.* 65. A Record of Juſtices of Peace of *Forcible Entry*, is not traverſable; but the Entry and Force, &c. may be traverſed in Writing, and the Juſtices may ſummon a Jury for Trial of the Traverſe. 1 *Salk.* 353. The Finding of the Force being in Nature of a Preſentment by the Jury, is traverſable; and if the Juſtices of Peace refuſe the Traverſe, and grant Reſtitution, on removing the Indictment into *B. R.* there the Traverſe may be tried; and on a Verdict found for the Party, &c. a Re-reſtitution ſhall be granted. *Sid.* 287. 2 *Salk.* 588. If no Force is found at a Trial thereof before Juſtices, Reſtitution is not to be granted; nor ſhall it be had till the Force is tried; or ought the Juſtices to make it in the Abſence of the Defendant, without calling him to Anſwer. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 154. No other Juſtices of Peace but thoſe before whom the Indictment was found, may either at Seſſions or out of it award Reſtitution; the ſame Juſtices may do it in Perſon, or make a Precept to the Sheriff to do it, who may raiſe the Power of the County to aſſiſt him in executing the ſame. 1 *Hawk.* 152. And the ſame Juſtices of Peace may alſo ſuperſede the Reſtitution, before it is executed; on Inſufficiency found in the Indictment, &c. But no other Juſtices, except of the Court of *B. R.* A *Certiorari* from *B. R.* is a *Superſedeas* to the Reſtitution; and the Juſtices of *B. R.* may ſet aſide the Reſtitution after executed, if it be againſt Law, or irregularly obtained, &c. 1 *Salk.* 154. If Juſtices of Peace exceed their Authority, Information may be brought againſt them in *B. R.* A Conviction for *Forcible Entry*, before a Fine is ſet, may be quaſhed on Motion; but after a Fine is ſet, it may not; the Defendant muſt bring Writ of Error. 2 *Salk.* 450. Indictments for *Forcible Entry* muſt ſet forth that the Entry was *Manu forti*, to diſtinguiſh this Offence from other Treſpaſſes *Vi & Armis*; and there are many Niceties to be obſerved in drawing the Indictment, otherwiſe it will be quaſhed. 1 *Cro.* 461. *Dalt.* 298. There muſt be Certainty in this Indictment; and no Repugnancy, which is an incurable Fault. An Indictment of *Forcible Entry* was quaſhed, for that it did not ſet forth the Eſtate of the Party: So where the Defendant had not been in Poſſeſſion peaceably three Years before the Indictment, without ſaying before the Indictment found, &c. And Force ſhall not be intended when the Judgment is generally laid, for it muſt be always expreſſed. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 867, 869. If a Plaintiff proceeds not criminally by Indictment for *Forcible Entry*, but commences a Civil Action on the Caſe, which he may do on the Statute of *Hen.* 6. the Defendant is to plead *Not guilty*, or may plead any ſpecial Matter, and traverſe the Force; and the Plaintiff in his Replication muſt anſwer the ſpecial Matter, and not the Traverſe; and if it be found againſt the Defendant, he is convicted of the Force of Courſe; whereupon the Plaintiff ſhall recover treble Damages and Coſts. 3 *Salk.* 169. Though *Forcible Entry* is puniſhable either by Indictment or Action; the Action is ſeldom brought, but the Indictment often.

Form of an *Indictment* for a *Forcible Entry.*

JUR' &c. *quod* A. B. & C. D. *de*, &c. *aſſumptis & aſſociatis ſibi ipſis aliis malefactoribus & pacis Dom. Regis perturbator. modo hoſtili armatis quorum nomina Juratores præd. penitus ignorant die & anno*, &c. *apud*, &c. *in Com. præd. Vi & Armis, viz. Baculis gladiis*, &c. *& aliis armis Defenſivis & Invaſivis in unum meſſuagium cum pertin. in*, &c. *præd. ſuper pacificam Poſſeſſionem cujuſdam* E. F. *intraverunt & quilibet eorum intravit de quo quidam meſſuagio præd.* E. F. *adtunc Poſſeſſionatus fuit pro termino*, &c. *Et præd.* A. B. & C. D.

C. D. *alii malefactores præd. Vi & Armis præd.* E. F. *à Poſſeſſione ſua præd. Ejecerunt Expulerunt & Amoverunt & præfat.* E. F. *ſic inde Expulſum a præd. meſſuagio cum pertin. illicite ac manu forti adtunc Extratenuer', &c. Et adhuc extratenent contra pacem dict. Dom. Regis, &c. Et contra formam Statut. &c.*

A *Writ of Forcible Entry*, according to the Statute.

REX *Vic. & ſalutem. Si* A. B. *fecerit, &c. tunc pone* C. D. *&c. ad Reſpondend. tam nobis quam præfat* A. B. *quare cum in Statuto in Parliamento apud* Weſtm. *Anno Regni Regis* Hen. *nup. Regis Angliæ ſext. progenitor. noſtri octavo tento edit. inter cætera contineat. Quod ſi aliqua perſona de aliquibus terris ſeu Tenementis manu forti Expulſa ſit & Diſſeiſit. vel pacifice expellat. & poſtea manu forti extrateneat. vel aliquod Feoffament. vel Diſcontinuatio inde poſt talem Ingreſs. pro jure Poſſeſſor. Defraudando & tollend. aliquo modo fiat, habeat pars in hac parte gravata verſus talem Diſſeiſ. Aſſiſam novæ Diſſ. vel Breve de Tranſgr. & ſi pars gravata per Aſſiſam vel per Action. Tranſgr. recuperet & per Verdict vel alio modo per debit. Legis formam inveniat. quod pars Def. in Terr. & Tenement. vi Ingreſs. fuerit, vel ea poſt Ingreſſum ſuum per vim tenuerit recuper. Querens Damna ſua ad triplum verſus Def. & ulter. finem & Redemption. nobis faciat; Præd.* C. D. *præf.* A. B. *de Liber. Tenemento ſuo in, &c. manu forti Expulit & Diſſeiſivit, & eum ſic Expulſ. & Diſſeiſ. extratenet de eod. in noſtri Contemptum, & ipſius* A. B. *Dampn. non modicum & gravam. ac contra formam Statuti præd. & contra pacem noſtram. Et habeas ibi nomina Pleg. & hoc. Breve.* Teſte, *&c.*

Forcible Marriage, Of a Woman of Eſtate is Felony; for by the Stat. 3 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 2. it is enacted, That if any Perſons ſhall take away any Woman having Lands or Goods, or that is Heir apparent to her Anceſtor, by Force and againſt her Will, and marry or defile her, the Takers, Procurers, Abetters, and Receivers of the Woman taken away againſt her Will, and knowing the ſame, ſhall be deemed principal Felons: But as to Procurers and Acceſſaries, they are to be before the Offence committed, to be excluded the Benefit of Clergy, by 39 *El. c.* 9. The Indictment on the Stat. 3 *H.* 7. is expreſly to ſet forth, that the Woman taken away had Lands or Goods, or was Heir apparent, and alſo that ſhe was married or defiled, becauſe no other Caſe is within the Statute; and it ought to alledge that the Taking was for Lucre: It is no Excuſe that the Woman at firſt was taken away with her Conſent; for if ſhe afterwards refuſe to continue with the Offender, and be forced againſt her Will, ſhe may from that Time properly be ſaid to be taken againſt her Will: And it is not material whether a Woman ſo taken away, be at laſt married or defiled with her own Conſent or not, if ſhe were under the Force at the Time, the Offender being in both Caſes equally within the Words of the Act. 3 *Inſt.* 61. *H. P. C.* 119. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 109, 110. Thoſe Perſons who after the Fact receive the Offender, are but Acceſſaries after the Offence, according to the Rules of the Common Law: And thoſe that are only Privy to the Marriage, but not Parties to the *Forcible* Taking away, are not within the Act. *H. P. C.* 119. A Man may be indicted for taking away a Woman by Force in another County; for the Continuing of the Force in any County amounts to a *Forcible* Taking there. *Ibid.* Taking away any Woman Child, under the Age of ſixteen Years and unmarried, out of the Cuſtody and againſt the Will of the Father, Guardian, &c. the Offender ſhall ſuffer Fine and Impriſonment. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *P. & M. cap.* 8. This is a *Force againſt the Parents:* And an Information will lie for ſeducing a young Man or Woman from their Parents, againſt their Conſents, in order to marry them, &c. 3 *Cro.* 557. *Raym.* 473.

Forð, (*Forda*) A ſhallow Place in a River, made ſo by damming or penning up the Water. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 657.

Forðol, (From the Sax. *Fore*, before, and *dæle* a Part or Portion) Signifies a But or Head-band, ſhooting upon other Bounds. *Cowel.*

Forecheapum, *Præemption*, from the Sax. *Fore*, *ante*, and *Ceapean*, i. e. *Nundinari, Emere.* —— *Et non licebat iis aliquod* Forecheapum *facere Burghmannis, & dare Theolonium ſuum.* Chron. Brompton. Col. 897, 898. *and* LL. Æthelredi, c. 23.

Foreclosed, Shut out, or excluded, as the Barring the Equity of Redemption on Mortgages, &c. 2 Inſt. 298.

Foregoers. The King's Purveyors were ſo called, from their *going before* to provide for his Houſhold. 36 *Ed.* 3. 5.

Foreign, (Fr. *Forain*, Lat. *Forinſecus*, *Extraneus*) Strange or outlandiſh, of another Country; and in our Law, is uſed adjectively, being joined with divers Subſtantives in ſeveral Senſes. *Kitch.* 126.

Foreign Attachment, Is an Attachment of *Foreigners Goods*, found within a *Liberty* or *City*, for the Satisfaction of ſome Citizen, to whom the Foreigner is indebted; or of Money in the Hands of another Perſon, due to him againſt whom an Action of Debt is brought, &c. See *Attachment.*

Foreign Court, At *Lemſter* (Anciently called *Leominſter*) There is the Borough and the *Foreign Court*; which laſt is within the Juriſdiction of the Manor, but not within the Liberty of the Bailiff of the Borough: So there is a *Foreign Court* of the Honour of *Glouceſter. Claus.* 8 *Ed.* 2. *Foreign bought and ſold* is a Cuſtom within the City of *London*, which being found prejudicial to the Sellers of Cattle in *Smithfield*, it was enacted 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. that as well Strangers, as Freemen may buy and ſell any Cattle there.

Foreign Kingdom, Is a Kingdom under the Dominion of a *Foreign* Prince; ſo that *Ireland*, or any other Place, ſubject to the Crown of *England*, cannot with us be called *Foreign*; though to ſome Purpoſes they are diſtinct from the Realm of *England.* If two of the King's Subjects fight in a *Foreign* Kingdom, and one of them is killed, it cannot be tried here by the Common Law; but it may be tried and determined by the *Conſtable and Marſhal*, according to the *Civil Law*; or the Fact may be examined by the Privy Council, and tried by Commiſſioners appointed by the King in any County of *England*, by Stat. 3 *Inſt.* 48. 33 H. 8. One *Hutchinſon* killed Mr. *Colſon* abroad in *Portugal*, for which he was tried there and acquitted, the Exemplification of which Acquittal he produced under the Great Seal of that Kingdom; and the King being willing he ſhould be tried here, referred it to the Judges, who all agreed, that the Party being already acquitted by the Laws of *Portugal*, could not be tried again for the ſame Fact here. 3 *Keb.* 785. If a Stranger of *Holland*, or any Foreign

Kingdom, buys Goods at *London*, and gives a Note under his Hand for Payment, and then goes away privately into *Holland*; the Seller may have a Certificate from the Lord Mayor, on Proof of Sale and Delivery of the Goods; upon which the People of *Holland* will execute a legal Proceſs on the Party. 4 *Inſt.* 38. Alſo at the Inſtance of an Ambaſſador or Conſul, ſuch a Perſon of *England*, or any Criminal againſt the Laws here, may be ſent from a *Foreign* Kingdom hither.

Foreign Plea, Is a Plea in Objection to a Judge, where he is refuſed as incompetent to try the Matter in Queſtion, becauſe it ariſes out of his Juriſdiction. *Kitch.* 75. *Stat.* 4 *H.* 8. *cap.* 2. And if a Plea of iſſuable Matter is alledged in a different County from that wherein the Party is indicted or appealed; by the Common Law, ſuch Pleas can only be tried by Juries returned from the Counties wherein they are alledged. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 404. But by the Stat. 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 14. all *Foreign Pleas* triable by the Country, upon any Indictment for Petit Treaſon, Murder or Felony, ſhall be forthwith tried without any Delay, before the ſame Juſtices afore whom the Party ſhall be arraigned, and by the Jurors of the ſame County where he is arraigned, notwithſtanding the Matter of the Pleas are alledged to be in any other County or Counties: Though as this Statute extends not to Treaſon, nor Appeals, it is ſaid a *Foreign* Iſſue therein muſt ſtill be tried by the Jury of the County wherein alledged. 3 *Inſt.* 17. *H. P. C.* 255. In a *Foreign Plea* in a Civil Action, the Defendant ought to plead to that Place where the Plaintiff alledges the Matter to be done in his Declaration; and the Defendant may plead a *Foreign Plea* where a Matter is tranſitory, or not tranſitory; but in the laſt Caſe he muſt ſwear to it. *Sid.* 234. 2 *Nelſ.* 871. When a *Foreign Plea* is pleaded, the Court generally makes the Defendant put it in upon Oath, that it is true; or will enter up Judgment for Want of a Plea: But if a Plea in *B. R.* &c. be only to the Juriſdiction of the Court, or a Plea of Privilege, &c. if they are not put in on Oath, Judgment ſhall not be ſigned for Want thereof. 5 *Mod.* 335. *Foreign Anſwer* is ſuch an Anſwer as is not triable in the County where made: And *Foreign Matter* is that Matter which is done in another County, &c.

Foreign Service, Is that whereby a mean Lord holds of another, without the Compaſs of his own Fee: Or that which a Tenant performs either to his own Lord, or to the Lord paramount, out of the Fee. *Kitch.* 299. Of theſe Services, *Bracton* ſay thus: *Item ſunt quædam ſervitia, quæ dicuntur* Forinſeca, *quamvis ſunt in Charta de Feoffamento expreſſa & nominata; & quæ ideo dici poſſunt* Forinſeca, *quia pertinent ad Dominum Regem, & non ad Dominum Capitalem, &c. Quandoque enim nominantur* Forinſeca, *large ſumpto vocabulo, quoad ſervitium Domini Regis, quandoque ſcutagium, quandoque ſervitium Domini Regis, & ideo* Forinſecum *dici poteſt, quia ſit & capitur* Foris, *ſive extra ſervitium quod ſit Domino Capitali. Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 16. And *Foreign Service* ſeems to be *Knights-Service*, or *Eſcuage* uncertain. *Perkin*, 650. —— *Salvo* Forinſeco Servitio. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 637.

Foreigners, Though made Denizens, or naturalized here, are diſabled to bear Offices in the Government, to be of the Privy Council, Members of Parliament, &c. by the Acts of Settlement of the Crown. 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 2. 1 *Geo. cap.* 4.

Forejudger, (*Forjudicatio*) A Judgment whereby a Perſon is deprived or put by the Thing in Queſtion. *Bract. lib.* 4. To be *forejudged* the Court is when an *Officer* or *Attorney* of any Court is expelled the ſame for ſome Offence; or for not appearing to an Action, on a Bill filed againſt him, &c. And in the latter Caſe, he is not to be admitted to practiſe in the Court, till he appears. 2 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 8. If an Attorney *privileged* in *C. B.* is ſued, after a Bill filed againſt him, he is to be called in Court, and a Rule muſt be made to Plead; and if upon that Rule, he doth not appear, he ſhall be *forejudged* the Court; after he is *forejudged*, but not before, he may be arreſted as another Perſon, &c. *Practiſ. Solic.* 322. He ſhall loſe his Office, and be *forejudged* the Court. —— Forjudicare *interdum eſt male Judicare.* Spelm.

Foreſchoke, (*Derelictum*) Is of the ſame Meaning with *Forſaken* in modern Language: In one of our Statutes, it is ſpecially uſed for Lands or Tenements ſeiſed by a Lord, for Want of Services performed by the Tenant, and quietly held by ſuch Lord beyond a Year and a Day; now the Tenant, who ſeeing his Land taken into the Hands of the Lord, and poſſeſſed ſo long, and not purſuing the Courſe appointed by Law to recover it, doth in Preſumption of Law diſavow or forſake all the Right he hath to the ſame; and then ſuch Lands ſhall be called *Foreſchoke.* Stat. 10 Ed. 2. c. 1.

Foreſt, (*Foreſta, Saltus*) Signifies a great or vaſt Wood; *Locus Sylveſtris & Saltuoſus.* Our Law-Writers define it thus, Foreſta *eſt Locus ubi feræ inhabitant vel includuntur*; others ſay, it is called *Foreſta, quaſi ferarum ſtatio, vel tuta manſio ferarum. Manwood* in his *Foreſt Laws* gives this particular Definition of it: A *Foreſt* is a certain Territory or Circuit of woody Grounds and Paſtures, known in its Bounds, and priviledged, for the peaceable Being and Abiding of wild Beaſts, and Fowls of *Foreſt*, Chaſe and Warren, to be under the King's Protection for his princely Delight; repleniſhed with Beaſts of Venary or Chaſe, and great Coverts of *Vert* for Succour of the ſaid Beaſts; for Preſervation whereof, there are particular Laws, Privileges and Officers belonging thereunto. *Manw. part.* 2. *cap.* 1. *Foreſts* are of that Antiquity in *England*, that (except the *New Foreſt* in *Hampſhire*, erected by *William* called *the Conqueror*, and *Hampton-Court* erected by King *Hen.* 8.) it is ſaid there is no Record or Hiſtory doth make any certain Mention of their Erections and Beginnings; though they are mentioned by ſeveral Writers, and in divers of our Laws and Statutes. 4 *Inſt.* 319. Our ancient Hiſtorians tell us, that *New Foreſt* was raiſed by the Deſtruction of twenty-two Pariſh Churches, and many Villages, Chapels and Manors, for the Space of thirty Miles together; which was attended with divers Judgments on the Poſterity of King *Will.* 1. who erected it; for *William Rufus* was there ſhot with an Arrow, and before him *Richard* the Brother of *Hen.* 1. was there killed; and *Henry* Nephew to *Robert*, the eldeſt Son of the Conqueror, did hang by the Hair of the Head in the Boughs of the *Foreſt* like unto *Abſolom. Blount.* Beſides the *New Foreſt*, there are ſixty-eight other *Foreſts* in *England*; thirteen Chaſes, and more than ſeven hundred Parks: The four principal *Foreſts*, are *New*

Foreſt

Foreſt on the Sea, *Shirewood Foreſt* on the *Trent*, *Dean Foreſt* on the *Severn*, and *Windſor Foreſt* on the *Thames*. The Way of making a *Foreſt* is thus: Certain Commiſſioners are appointed under the Great Seal of *England*, who view the Ground intended for a *Foreſt*, and fence it round with Metes and Bounds; which being returned into the Chancery, the King cauſeth it to be proclaimed throughout the County where the Land lieth, that it is a *Foreſt*, and to be governed by the Laws of the *Foreſt*, and prohibits all Perſons from hunting there without his Leave; and then he appointeth Officers fit for the Preſervation of the Vert and Veniſon, and ſo it becomes a *Foreſt* by Matter of Record. *Manw. cap.* 2. Tho' the King may erect a *Foreſt* on his own Ground and Waſtes; he may not do it in the Ground of other Perſons, without their Conſents; and Agreements with them for that Purpoſe, ought to be confirmed by Parliament. 4 *Inſt.* 300. Proof of a *Foreſt* appears by Matter of Record; as by the *Eyres* of the Juſtices of the *Foreſt*, other Courts, and Officers of *Foreſts*, &c. and not by the Name in Grants. 12 *Rep.* 22. As Parks are encloſed with Wall, Pale, *&c.* ſo *Foreſts* and Chaſes are incloſed by Metes and Bounds; ſuch as Rivers, Highways, Hills, *&c.* which are an Incloſure in Law; and without which there cannot be a *Foreſt*. 4 *Inſt.* 317. And in the Eye of the Law, the Boundaries of a *Foreſt* go round about as it were a Brick Wall, directly in a right Line the one from the other; and they are known either by Matter of Record, or Preſcription. *Ibid.* Bounds of *Foreſts* may be aſcertained by Commiſſion from the Lord Chancellor, and Commiſſioners, Sheriffs, Officers of *Foreſts*, &c. are empowered to make Inqueſts thereof. *Stat.* 16 & 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 16. Alſo the Boundaries of *Foreſts* are reckoned a Part of the *Foreſt*; for if any Perſon kill or hunt any of the King's Deer in any Highway, River, or other incluſive Boundary of a *Foreſt*, he is as great an Offender as if he had killed or hunted Deer within the *Foreſt* it ſelf. 4 *Inſt.* 318. By the Grant of a *Foreſt*, the Game of the *Foreſt* does paſs; and Beaſts of *Foreſt* are the Hart, Hind, Buck, Doe, Boar, Wolf, Fox, Hare, *&c.* The Seaſons for Hunting whereof are as follow, *viz.* That of the Hart and Buck, begins at the Feaſt of St. *John Baptiſt*, and ends at *Holy-rood Day*; of the Hind and Doe, begins at *Holy-rood*, and continues till *Candlemas*; of the Boar, from *Chriſtmas* to *Candlemas*; of the Fox, begins at *Chriſtmas*, and continues till *Lady-day*; of the Hare, at *Michaelmas*, and laſts till *Candlemas*. *Dyer* 169. 4 *Inſt.* 316. Not only Game, *&c.* are incident to a *Foreſt*, but alſo a *Foreſt* hath divers ſpecial Properties. 1. A *Foreſt* truly and ſtrictly taken cannot be in the Hands of any but the King; for none but the King hath Power to grant Commiſſion to be a *Juſtice in Eyre* of the *Foreſt*: But if the King grants a *Foreſt* to a Subject, and granteth farther that upon Requeſt made in Chancery, he and his Heirs ſhall have Juſtices of the *Foreſt*, then the Subject hath a *Foreſt* in Law. 4 *Inſt.* 314. *Cro. Jac.* 155. The ſecond Property of a *Foreſt* is the Courts; as the *Juſtice-Seat*, the *Swainmote*, and Court of *Attachment*. The third Property is the Officers belonging to it; as firſt the *Juſtices* of the *Foreſt*, the *Warden* or Warder, the *Verderors*, *Foreſters*, *Aiſters*, *Regarders*, *Keepers*, *Bailiffs*, *Beadles*, *&c.* Tho' as to the Courts, the moſt eſpecial Court of a *Foreſt* is the *Swainmote*, which is no leſs incident to it, than a Court of *Pie-powders* to a Fair: And if this fail, there is nothing remaining of a *Foreſt*, but it is turned into the Nature of a Chaſe. *Manw. cap.* 21. *Crompt. Jur.* 146. There is but one *Chief Juſtice* of the *Foreſts* on this Side *Trent*, and he is named *Juſticiarius Itinerans Foreſtarum*, *&c. citra* Trentam; and there is another *Capitalis Juſticiarius*, and he is *Juſticiarius Itinerans omnium Foreſtarum ultra* Trentam, *&c.* who is a Perſon of greater Dignity, than Knowledge in the Laws of the *Foreſt*; and therefore when *Juſtice-Seats* are held, there are aſſociated to them ſuch as the King ſhall appoint, who together with him determine *Omnia placita foreſtæ*, *&c.* 4 *Inſt.* 315. A *Juſtice in Eyre* cannot grant Licence to fell any Timber, unleſs it be *ſedente Curia*, or after a Writ of *Ad quod Damnum*: And it hath been reſolved by all the Judges, that though *Juſtices in Eyre*, and the King's Officers within his *Foreſts*, have Charge of Veniſon, and of Vert or green Hue, for the Maintenance of the King's Game, and all Manner of Trees for Covert, Bruiſe and Pawnage; yet when Timber of the *Foreſt* is ſold, it muſt be cut and taken by Power under the *Great Seal* or the *Exchequer Seal*, by View of the *Foreſters*, that it may not be had in Places inconvenient for the Game: And the Juſtice in Eyre, or any of the King's Officers in the *Foreſt*, cannot ſell or diſpoſe of any Wood within the *Foreſt* without Commiſſion; ſo that the Exchequer and the Officers of the *Foreſt* have *Diviſum Imperium*, the one for the Profit of the King, the other for his Pleaſure. 3*d Vol. Read. on Stat. pag.* 304, 305. Alſo no Officer of the *Foreſt* can claim Windfalls, or Dotard Trees, for their Perquiſites, becauſe they were once Parcel of the King's Inheritance; but they ought to be ſold by Commiſſion, for the King's beſt Benefit. *Ibid.* If any Officers cut down Wood, not neceſſary for Browſe, *&c.* they forfeit their Offices. 9 *Rep.* 50. The Lord of a *Foreſt* may by his Officers enter into any Man's Wood within the Regard of the *Foreſt*, and cut down Browſe-Wood for the Deer in Winter. 2. *par. Game Law*, *p.* 46. A Preſcription for a Perſon to take and cut down Timber-trees in a *Foreſt*, without View of the *Foreſter*, it is ſaid may be good: But of this *Quære*, without Allowance of a forner *Eyre*, &c. If a Man hath a Wood in a *Foreſt*, and hath no ſuch Preſcription, the Law will allow him to fell it, ſo as he doth not prejudice the Game, but leave ſufficient Vert; but it ought to be by Writ of *Ad quod Damnum*, *&c.* 4 *Inſt. Cro. Jac.* 155. And every Perſon in his own Wood in a *Foreſt*, may take *Houſe-bote* and *Hay-bote*, by View of the *Foreſter*; and ſo may Freeholders by Preſcription, Copyholders by Cuſtom, *&c.* 1 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 2. The Wood taken by View of the *Foreſter*, ought to be preſented at the next *Court of Attachment*, that it was by View, and may appear of Record. Fences, *&c.* in *Foreſts* and Chaſes, muſt be with low Hedges; and they may be deſtroyed, though of forty Years Continuance, if they were not before. *Cro. Jac.* 156. He whoſe Wood is in Danger of being ſpoiled, for Want of repairing Fences by another, ought to requeſt the Party to make good the Hedges; and if he refuſe, then he muſt do it himſelf, and have Action on the Caſe againſt the other that ſhould have done it. 1 *Jones* 277. A Perſon may have Action at Common Law, for a Treſpaſs in a *Foreſt*, as to Wood, *&c.* to recover his Right. *Sid.* 296. The *Court of Juſtice in Eyre* may proceed upon the Preſentments or Verdicts

dicts in the *Swainmote*, &c. And Presentments and Convictions of the Court of *Attachment* and *Swainmote*, must be delivered to the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre, at the next Court of Justice-Seat, &c. where Judgment is to be given: And the Plea of the *Forest* runs thus; *Præsentatio per Forestarios, & Convictio per Viridarios, &c.* The *Court of Attachment*, or Woodmote in *Forests*, is kept every forty Days; at which the *Foresters* bring in the Attachments *de viridi & venatione*, and the Presentments thereof, and the Verderors do receive the same, and inrol them; but this Court can only enquire, and not convict. 4 *Inst.* 289. The *Court of Swainmote* is holden before the Verderors, as Judges, by the Steward of the Swainmote, thrice in the Year: The Freeholders within the *Forest*, are to appear at this Court, to make Inquests and Juries; and this Court may enquire *de superoneratione Forestariorum & aliorum Ministrorum* Forestæ *& de eorum Oppressionibus populo nostro illatis:* It may enquire of Offences, and convict also; but not give Judgment. *Ibid.* The Court of the *Chief Justice in Eyre*, or *Justice-Seat*, is a Court of Record, and hath Authority to hear and determine all Trespasses, Pleas and Causes of the *Forest*, &c. within the *Forest*, as well concerning Vert and Venison, as other Causes whatsoever; and this Court cannot be kept oftner than every third Year. As before other Justices in Eyre, it must be summoned forty Days at least before the Sitting thereof; and one Writ of Summons is to be directed to the Sheriff of the County, and another Writ *Custodi* Forestæ *Domini Regis vel ejus locum tenenti, &c.* Which Writ of Summons consists of two Parts; first, to summon all the Officers of the *Forest*, and that they bring with them all Records, &c. Secondly, all Persons which claim any Liberties or Franchises within the *Forest*, and to shew how they claim the same: If there be erroneous Judgment at the Justice-Seat, the Record may be removed by Writ of Error into *B. R.* 4 *Inst.* 291. The *Court of Regard*, or Survey of Dogs, is holden likewise every third Year, for Expeditation or Lawing of Dogs; by cutting off to the Skin three Claws of the Forefeet, to prevent their running at and killing of Deer. By Statute, three *Courts of Swainmote* are to be held for *Forests* in the Year; one fifteen Days before *Michaelmas*, another about *Martinmas*, and the third fifteen Days before *Midsummer:* And Presentments of Trespasses of Green Hue, and hunting in *Forests*, must be made at the next *Swainmote* by *Foresters*, &c. Also no Officer of the *Forest* shall surcharge the *Forest*, on Pain of Imprisonment by the Justices of the *Forest. Charta de* Foresta. 9 *Hen.* 3. *cap.* 1. *Ordinatio de* Foresta 24 *Ed.* 1. *Justices of Forests*, &c. may make Deputies. 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 35. The *Chief Warden* of the *Forest* is a great Officer, next to the Justice of the *Forest*, to bail and discharge Offenders; but he is no judicial Officer: And the Constable of the Castle where a *Forest* is, by the *Forest* Law is Chief Warden of the *Forest*, as of *Windsor-Castle*, &c. A *Verderer* is a judicial Officer of the *Forest*, and chosen in full County, by the King's Writ: His Office is to observe and keep the Assises or Laws of the *Forest*, and view, receive and inrol the Attachments and Presentments of all Trespasses of the *Forest*, of Vert and Venison, and to do equal Right and Justice to the People: The Verderors are the Chief Judges of the *Swainmote* Court; although the Chief Warden, or his Deputy, usually sits there. 4 *Inst.* 292. The *Regarder* is to make Regard of the *Forest*, and to view and enquire of Offences, Concealments, Defaults of *Foresters*, &c. Before any Justice-Seat is holden, the Regarders of the *Forest* must make their Regard, and go through and view the whole *Forest*, &c. They are ministerial Officers, constituted by Letters Patent of the King, or chosen by Writ to the Sheriff. 4 *Inst.* 291. A *Forester* is in legal Understanding a sworn Officer ministerial of the *Forest*, and is to watch over the Vert and Venison, and to make Attachments and true Presentments of all manner of Trespasses done within the *Forest: A Forester* is also taken for a *Woodward:* This Officer is made by Letters Patent, and 'tis said the Office may be granted in Fee or for Life. 4 *Inst.* 293. Every *Forester* when he is called at a Court of Justice-Seat, ought upon his Knees to deliver his Horn to the Chief Justice in Eyre; so every Woodward ought to present his Hatchet to my Lord. A *Riding Forester* is to lead the King in his Hunting. 1 *Jones* 277. The Office of *Forester*, &c. though it be a Fee-simple, cannot be granted or assigned over, without the King's Licence. 4 *Inst.* 316. If a *Forester* by Patent for Life, is made Justice of the same *Forest pro hac vice*, the *Forestership* is become void; for these Offices are incompatible, as the *Forester* is under the Correction of the Justice, and he cannot judge himself. 4 *Inst.* 310. An *Agister's* Office is to attend upon the King's Woods and Lands in a *Forest*, receive and take in Cattle, &c. by Agistment, that is to depasture within the *Forest*, or to feed upon the Pawnage, &c. And this Officer is constituted by Letters Patent. 4 *Inst.* 293. Persons inhabiting in the *Forest*, may have *Common* of Herbage for Beasts commonable within the *Forest*; but by the *Forest* Law, Sheep are not commonable there, because they bite so close that they destroy the Vert; and yet it has been held, that Sheep may be commonable in *Forests* by Prescription. 3 *Bulst.* 213. There may be a Prescription for Common in a *Forest* at all Times in the Year; though it was formerly by the Opinion of our Judges, that the *Fence-month* should be excepted. 3 *Lev.* 127. A *Forest* may be *disafforested* and laid open; but Right of Common shall remain. *Poph.* 93. He that hath a Grant of the Herbage or Pawnage of a Park, *Forest*, &c. cannot take any Herbage or Pawnage, but of the Surplusage over and above a competent and sufficient Pasture and Feeding for the Game; and if there be no Surplusage, he that hath the Herbage and Pawnage, cannot put in any Beasts; if he doth, they may be driven out. 3. *Vol. Read. on Stat.* 305. None may gather Nuts in the *Forest*, without Warrant. A *Ranger* of a *Forest* is one whose Business it is to rechase the wild Beasts from the *Purlieus* into the *Forest*, and to present Offences within the Purlieu, and the *Forest*, &c. And though he is not properly an Officer in the *Forest*, yet he is a considerable Officer of and belonging to it. The *Beadle* is a *Forest* Officer, that warns all the Courts of the *Forest*, and executes Process, makes all Proclamations, &c. 4 *Inst.* 313. There are also *Keepers* or *Bailiffs* of Walks in *Forests* and Chases, which are subordinate to the Verderors, &c. And these Officers cannot be sworn on any Inquests or Juries out of the *Forest*. If any Man hunt Beasts within a *Forest*, although they are not Beasts of the *Forest*, they are punishable by the *Forest* Laws; because all

hunting there, without Warrant, is unlawful. 4 *Inſt.* 314. If Deer be hunted in a *Foreſt*, and afterwards by hunting it is driven out of the *Foreſt*, and the *Foreſter* follows the Chaſe, and the Owner of the Ground where driven kills the Deer there; yet the *Foreſter* may enter into the Lands and retake the Deer: For Property in the Deer is in this Caſe by Purſuit. 2 *Leon.* 201. He that hath any manner of Licenſe to hunt in a *Foreſt*, Chaſe, Park, *&c.* muſt take heed that he do not abuſe his Licenſe, or exceed his Authority; for if he do, he ſhall be accounted a Treſpaſſer *ab initio*, and be puniſhed for that Fact as if he had no Licenſe at all. *Manw.* 280, 288. Every Lord of Parliament, ſent for by the King, may in coming and returning kill a Deer or two in the King's *Foreſt* or Chaſe through which he paſſes; but it muſt not be done privily, without the View of the *Foreſter* if preſent; or if abſent by cauſing one to blow a Horn, becauſe otherwiſe he may be a Treſpaſſer, and ſeem to ſteal the Deer. *Chart. Foreſt. c.* 11. 4 *Inſt.* 308. *Lex Foreſtæ* is a private Law, and muſt be pleaded. 2 *Leon* 209. But it hath been obſerved, that the Laws of the *Foreſt* are eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, and for the moſt Part contained in *Charta de Foreſta.* 9 *H.* 3. and 34 *Ed.* 1. By the Law of the *Foreſt*, Receivers of Treſpaſſers in hunting or killing of Deer, knowing them to be ſuch, or any of the King's Veniſon, are principal Treſpaſſers; tho' the Treſpaſs was not done to their Uſe or Benefit, as the Common Law requires; by which the Agreement ſubſequent amounts to a Commandment: But if the Receipt be out of the Bounds of the *Foreſt*, they cannot be puniſhed by the Laws of the *Foreſt*, being not within the *Foreſt* Juriſdiction, which is local. 4 *Inſt.* 317. If a Treſpaſs be done in a *Foreſt*, and the Treſpaſſer dies, it ſhall be puniſhed after his Death in the Life-time of the Heir, contrary to the Common Law. *Hue* and *Cry* may be made by the *Foreſt* Law for Treſpaſs, as to Veniſon; tho' it cannot be purſued but only within the Bounds of the *Foreſt*. 4 *Inſt.* 294. And not purſuing Hue and Cry in the *Foreſt*, a Townſhip, *&c.* may be fined and amerced. In every Treſpaſs and Offence of the *Foreſt* in Vert or Veniſon, the Puniſhment is to be impriſoned, ranſomed, and bound to the good Behaviour of the *Foreſt*, which muſt be executed by a judicial Sentence by the Lord Chief Juſtice in *Eyre* of the *Foreſt*. If any *Foreſter* find any Perſon hunting without Warrant, he is to arreſt his Body, and carry him to Priſon; from whence he ſhall not be delivered without ſpecial Warrant from the King, or his Juſtices of the *Foreſt*, *&c.* But by 1 *Ed.* 3. c. 8. Perſons are bailable if not taken *in the manner*, as with a Bow ready to ſhoot, carrying away Deer killed, or ſmeared with Blood, *&c.* Tho' if one be not thus taken, he may be attached by his Goods. 4 *Inſt.* 289. The Warden of the *Foreſt* ſhall let ſuch to Mainpriſe until the *Eyre* of the *Foreſt*; or a Writ may be had out of the Chancery to oblige him to do it, and if he refuſe to deliver the Party, a Writ ſhall go to the Sheriff to attach the Warden, *&c.* who ſhall pay treble Damages to the Party grieved, and be committed to Priſon, *&c. Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 3. No Officer of the *Foreſt* ſhall take or impriſon any Perſon, without due Indictment, or *per main ouvre*, with his Hand at the Work; nor ſhall conſtrain any to make Obligation againſt the Aſſiſe of the *Foreſt*, on Pain to pay double Damages, and to be ranſomed at the King's Will. 7 *R.* 2. *c.* 4. A *Foreſter* ſhall not be queſtioned for killing a Treſpaſſer, who (after the Peace cried unto him) will not yield himſelf; ſo as it be not done out of ſome former Malice. 21 *Ed.* 1. But if Treſpaſſers in a *Foreſt*, *&c.* kill a Man who oppoſes them, altho' they bore no Malice to the Perſon killed, it is Murder; becauſe they were upon an unlawful Act, and therefore Malice is implied. *Roll. Abr.* 548. And if Murder be committed by ſuch Treſpaſſers, all are Principals. *Kel. Rep.* 87. If a Man comes into a *Foreſt* in the Night-time, the *Foreſter* cannot juſtify Beating him before he make Reſiſtance; but if he reſiſts he may juſtify the Battery. Perſons may be fined for concealing the killing of Deer by others; and ſo for carrying a Gun, with an Intent to kill the Deer: And he that ſteals Veniſon in the *Foreſt*, and carries it off on Horſeback, the Horſe ſhall be forfeited, unleſs it be a Stranger's ignorant of the Fact. 2 *Par. Game Law*, 34, 35. Where Heath is burned in a *Foreſt*, the Offenders may be fined: And if any Man cuts down Buſhes and Thorns, and carries them away in a Cart, he is fineable; and the Cart and Horſes ſhall be ſeiſed by the *Foreſt* Laws. *Ibid.* 36, 46. By *Charta de Foreſta*, no Man ſhall loſe Life or Member for killing the King's Deer in any *Foreſt*, *&c.* but ſhall be fined, and if he have nothing to pay the Fine, he ſhall be impriſoned a Year and a Day; and then be delivered, if he can give good Security not to offend for the future, and if not, he ſhall abjure the Realm: Before this Statute, it was Felony to hunt the King's Deer. 2 *Roll.* 120. To hunt in a *Foreſt*, Park, *&c.* in the Night diſguiſed, if denied or concealed, upon Examination before a Juſtice of Peace, it is *Felony*: But if confeſſed, it is only Fineable. 1 *H.* 7. *c.* 7. By the 9 *Geo. c.* 22. If any Perſons *armed* and *diſguiſed*, ſhall appear in any *Foreſt*, Chaſe, *&c.* where Deer are kept, and hunt, wound, kill or ſteal any Deer; or if any Perſons ſhall procure any one to join with them in any ſuch unlawful Act; or ſhall reſcue ſuch an Offender, *&c.* they ſhall be guilty of Felony. And the *Norman* Kings puniſhed thoſe who hunted and killed Deer in *Foreſts* with great Severity, inflicting their Puniſhments in various Ways; as by Hanging, Forfeiture of Goods, and Loſs of Limbs, Gelding, and putting out Eyes, *&c. W.* 1. *H.* 1. *R.* 1, *&c.* Felony committed within a *Foreſt*, is enquired of before the Judges of the Common Law, and not by the Juſtice of the *Foreſt*. See *Drift of the Foreſt*, *Chaſe and Purlieu.*

Foreſtagium, Seems to ſignify ſome Duty payable to the King's *Foreſters*, as *Chiminage* or ſuch like: *Et ſint quieti de Thelonio & Paſſagio, & de* Foreſtagio, *&c. Chart.* 18 *E.* 1.

Foreſtal, {*Foreſtallamentum*, from the Sax. *Foreſt* i. e. via & *Stal.*) Is to intercept on the Highway. *Spelman* ſays, it is *Viæ obſtructio, vel itineris interceptio*; with whom agrees *Coke on Litt.* fol. 161. And according to *Fleta*, Foreſtalling *ſignificat obſtructionem Viæ vel Impedimentum tranſitus & fugæ averiorum, &c.* lib. 1. cap. 24. In our Law, *Foreſtalling* is the Buying or Bargaining for any Corn, Cattle or other Merchandiſe, by the Way as they come to Fairs or Markets to be ſold, before they are brought thither; to the Intent to ſell the ſame again, at a higher and dearer Price. By the 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 14. any buying or contracting for Merchandiſe, Victuals, or other Thing whatſoever in the Way, coming by Land

or Water to any Fair or Market, or to any Port, &c. to be ſold, or cauſing the ſame to be bought, or diſſwading People by Word, Letter, Meſſage or otherwiſe, from bringing ſuch Things to Market, or perſwading them to enhance the Price after they are brought thither, is *Foreſtalling*: And the Party guilty of any Offence of *Foreſtalling*, &c. upon Conviction at the Quarter-Seſſions by two Witneſſes, on Bill, Information, Preſentment, &c. ſhall, for the firſt Offence, loſe the Goods ſo bought, or the Value of them, and ſuffer two Months Impriſonment; for the ſecond Offence, he ſhall forfeit double the Value, and be impriſoned ſix Months; and for the third Offence, he ſhall loſe all his Goods, be ſet upon the Pillory, and be impriſoned at the King's Pleaſure. *Stat. ibid.* The Forfeitures are to the King's Uſe only, if there are no Informers; otherwiſe a Moiety goes to the King, and a Moiety to the Informer. All Endeavours to enhance the common Price of any Victuals or Merchandiſe, and Practiſes which have an apparent Tendency thereto, whether by ſpreading falſe Rumours, or buying Things in a Market before the accuſtomed Hour, or by buying and ſelling again the ſame Thing in the ſame Market, &c. are highly Criminal by the Common Law; and all ſuch Offences anciently came under the general Appellation of *Foreſtalling*. 3 *Inſt.* 195, 196. And ſo jealous is the Common Law of Practiſes of this Nature, which are a general Inconvenience and Prejudice to the People, and very oppreſſive to the poorer Sort, that it will not ſuffer Corn to be ſold in the Sheaf before thraſhed; for by ſuch Sale the Market is in Effect *Foreſtalled*. 3 *Inſt.* 197. *H. P. C.* 152. By the Common Law, Perſons guilty of *Foreſtalling* upon an Indictment found, are liable to a Fine and Impriſonment, anſwerable to the Heinouſneſs of their Offence. 1 *Hawk.* 235. See *Ingroſſer.*

Foreſtaller, Is a Perſon guilty in any of the Inſtances and Particulars deſcribed of *Foreſtalling*. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 14.

Forfang and **Forfeng**, (From the Sax. *Fore*, *ante* & fangen, *prendere*) Is the Taking of Proviſion from any one in Fairs or Markets, before the King's *Purveyors* are ſerved with Neceſſaries for his Majeſty.——*Eſt captio obſoniorum, quæ in Foris aut Nundinis ab aliquo fit, priuſquam Miniſter Regis ea ceperit quæ Regi fuerint neceſſaria.* Antecaptio *vel* preventio——*Et ſint quieti de* Wardwite & *de* Forfeng, & Withfang, &c. *Chart. Hen.* 1. *Hoſp. Sancti Barth. Lond. Anno* 1133.

Forfeiture, (*Foriſfactura*, Fr. *Forfait*) Signifies the Effect or Penalty of tranſgreſſing ſome Law; and not the Tranſgreſſion itſelf. It is of Lands or Goods, and differs from *Confiſcation*, in that *Forfeiture* is more general; whereas *Confiſcation* is particularly applied to ſuch as *forfeit* only to the King's *Exchequer*. *Staundf. P. C.* 186. There is a *full Forfeiture*, *Plena Foriſfactura*, otherwiſe called *Plena Wita*, which is a *Forfeiture* of Life and Member, and all that a Man hath. *Leg. H.* 1. *cap.* 88. And there is Mention in ſome Statutes, of *Forfeiture* at the King's Will, of Body, Lands and Goods, &c. but this is not extended farther than Impriſonment, and Lands and Goods. 4 *Inſt.* 66. *Forfeitures* are in Criminal Matters, where a Perſon is attainted of Treaſon, Felony, &c. And in Civil Caſes, when Tenant in Tail makes Leaſes, not warranted by the Statute; a Copyholder commits Waſte, refuſes to pay his Rent, or do Suit of Court; and where an Eſtate is granted on Condition, upon Non-performance thereof, &c. theſe will make a *Forfeiture*. 1 *Rep.* 15. Alſo Offices may be *Forfeited* by Neglect of Duty, &c. As all Eſtates are ſaid to be derived from the Crown; ſo all *Forfeitures* and Eſcheats of Lands belong to the King, unleſs granted away. *Finch* 132, 164. In *Treaſon*, all Lands of Inheritance whereof the Offender was ſeiſed in his own Right, were *Forfeited* by the Common Law; and Rights of Entry, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 448. and the Inheritance of Things not lying in Tenure, as of Rent-Charges, Commons, &c. ſhall be *Forfeited* in High Treaſon: But no Right of Action whatſoever to Lands of Inheritance is *Forfeited*, either by the Common or Statute Law. *Ibid.* 449. All Lands, Tenements, &c. are *Forfeited* in Treaſon by Stat. 26 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. And the King ſhall be adjudg'd in Poſſeſſion of Lands and Goods *forfeited* for Treaſon on the Attainder of the Offender, without any Office found, ſaving the Right of others. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 20. Lands and Hereditaments in Fee-ſimple and Fee-tail, are *forfeited* in High Treaſon: But Lands in Tail could not be *forfeited* only for the Life of Tenant in Tail till the Statute 26 *H.* 8. by which Statute they may be *forfeited*. 2 *Hawk.* Where Tenant for Life, &c. is attainted, the King ſhall have the Profits of the Lands during the Life of ſuch Tenant only. 2 *Inſt.* 37. There ſhall be no *Forfeiture* of Lands for Treaſon of dead Perſons, not attainted. 3 *Inſt.* 12. Tho' the Chief Juſtice of *B. R.* as Sovereign Coroner may view the Body of a Perſon killed in a Rebellion, and make a Record thereof, whereby he ſhall *forfeit* Lands and Goods. *Wood's Inſt.* 654. And a Man may be attainted by Act of Parliament. After the Deceaſe of the *Pretender*, no Attainder for Treaſon ſhall make any *Forfeiture* to diſinherit the Heir. *Stat.* 7. *Ann. c.* 21. Upon *Outlawry* in Treaſon or Felony, the Offender ſhall *forfeit* as much as if he had appeared, and Judgment had been given againſt him, ſo long as the Outlawry is in Force. 3 *Inſt.* 52, 212. For *Petit Treaſon*, *Murder*, *Burglary*, *Robbery*, and all *Felonies* for which the Offenders ſhall ſuffer Death, they ſhall *forfeit* all their Lands in Fee-ſimple, Goods and Chattels. 1 *Inſt.* 391. 1. *Lill. Abr.* 628. In *Manſlaughter*, the Offender *forfeits* Goods and Chattles: And in *Chance-medley*, and *ſe Defendendo*, Goods and Chattels; but the Offenders have their Pardon of courſe. 1 *Inſt.* 391. Thoſe that are hanged by *Martial Law* in Time of War, *forfeit* no Lands. 1 *Inſt.* 13. And for Robbery or *Piracy*, &c. on the Sea, if tried in the Court of Admiralty by the *Civil Law*, and not by Jury, there is no *Forfeiture*: But if a Perſon be attainted before Commiſſioners by Virtue of the Statute 28 *H.* 8. there works a *Forfeiture*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* The King ſhall have Goods of *Felons*, and Year, Day and Waſte in their Lands, &c. which afterwards go to the Lord of the Manor of whom held. *Magn. Chart. c.* 22. & 17 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 14. Tho' 'tis ſaid the Profits of Lands whereof a Perſon attainted of Felony is ſeiſed of an Eſtate of Inheritance in Right of his Wife, or of an Eſtate for Life only in his own Right, are *forfeited* to the King, and nothing is *forfeited* to the Lord. 3 *Inſt.* 19. *Fitz. Aſſiſ.* 166. By the Conviction of a Felon, his Goods and Chattels are *forfeited*; but by Attainder, his Lands and Tenements. 1 *Inſt.* 291. The *Forfeiture* in Caſe of Felony ſhall relate to the Time mentioned in the Indictment when the Felony was committed, as to the avoiding

ing of Eſtates and Charges after; but for the mean Profits of the Land, it ſhall relate only to the Judgment. 1 *Inſt.* 390. Goods or Lands of one arreſted for Felony, ſhall not be ſeiſed before he is convict or attaint of the Felony; on Pain of *forfeiting* double Value. 1 *R.* 3 *c.* 3. Goods of a Felon, &c. cannot be ſeiſed before *forfeited*; tho' they may be inventoried, and a Charge made thereof before Indictment. *Wood's Inſt.* 659. In Treaſon or Felony, the Delinquent may ſell his Goods, be they Chattels Real or Perſonal, *bona fide*, before Conviction, for his Maintenance in Priſon; for the King hath no Intereſt in the *Forfeiture* till Conviction. 8 *Rep.* And where Goods of a Felon are pawned before he is attainted, the King ſhall not have the *Forfeiture* of the Goods till the Money is paid to him to whom they were pawned. 3 *Inſt.* 17. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 874, 875. A Truſt of a Term ſhall be *forfeited* for Felony: Tho' 'tis ſaid a Truſt in a Freehold ſhall not be *forfeited* for Treaſon. *Cro. Jac.* 512. Goods of Perſons that *fly* for a Felony, are *forfeited* to the Lord of the Franchiſe, when the Flight is found of Record. 2 *Inſt.* 281. A *Felo de ſe forfeits* all his Goods and Chattels. 3 *Inſt.* 55. For *Miſpriſion* of Treaſon, the *Forfeiture* is Goods and Chattels, and Profits of Lands during Life. 1 *Inſt.* 392. In a *Præmunire*, Lands in Fee-Simple are *forfeited*, with Goods and Chattels. 1 *Inſt.* 129. For *Petit Larceny* the Offender *forfeits* his Goods. 1 *Inſt.* 391. And for *ſtanding Mute*, where Perſons are adjudged to Penance, in Caſes of Felony, there is a *Forfeiture* of Goods and Chattels; and ſo for challenging above 35 Jurors, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 227. Drawing a Weapon upon a Judge, or *ſtriking* another in the *King's Courts*, incurs *Forfeiture* of the Profits of Lands for Life, and of Goods: And it is the ſame *Forfeiture* for reſcuing a Priſoner in or before any of the Courts, committed by the Juſtices. 2 *Cro.* 367. 3 *Inſt.* 141. *Artificers* going out of the Kingdom, and teaching their Trades to Foreigners, are liable to *forfeit* all their Lands, &c. by Stat. 5 *Geo. c.* 27.

Forfeited Eſtates. There are ſeveral Statutes appointing *Commiſſioners of forfeited Eſtates*, on Rebellions in this Kingdom and *Ireland*: By 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 3. all Lands and Tenements, &c. of Perſons attainted or convicted of Treaſon or Rebellion in *Ireland*, were veſted in ſeveral Commiſſioners and Truſtees for Sale thereof; and any Perſon or Society might purchaſe any of the ſaid Lands, and the Conveyances being inrolled, they ſhould be actually ſeiſed thereof: And the Commiſſioners had Power to proceed ſummarily, and determine by Examinations on Oath, &c. The 1 *Geo. c.* 50. appointed Commiſſioners to enquire of *forfeited Eſtates* in *England* and *Scotland*, on the Rebellion at *Preſton*, &c. And the Eſtates of Perſons attainted of Treaſon were veſted in his Majeſty for Publick Uſes; but afterwards in Truſtees, to be ſold for the Uſe of the Publick; and Purchaſers to be *Proteſtants*. The Commiſſioners had Power to ſummon Claimants, and determine Claims, &c. for which they were a Court of Record; and five Judges were aſſigned to be a Court of Delegates, to hear and determine Appeals. The Commiſſioners gave up their Accounts to the King, and both Houſes of Parliament; And were alſo impowered to enquire of Eſtates of *Popiſh Recuſants*, and Lands given to *ſuperſtitious Uſes*; two thirds of the former being liable to *Forfeiture*, and the latter veſted in the Crown, &c. See 1 *Geo. c.* 50. and 4 *Geo. c.* 8.

Forgabel, (*Forgabulum*) A ſmall reſerved Rent in Money, or Quit-Rent: —— *Ita quod ego Henricus M. vel Heredes mei nihil juris de Tenemento, &c. exceptis vi. denar. de* Forgabulo *annuatim percipiendis ad Paſc' a pro omnibus ſervitiis.* Ex Chartul. Abbat. de Rading. M.S. f 88.

Forge, (*Forgia*) A Smith's *Forge*, to melt and work Iron. —— *Henricus Rex conceſſiſſe, &c. & unam* Forgiam Ferrariam *ita liberam.* Chart. Hen. 2.

Forgery, (From the Fr. *Forger*, i. e. *accudere*, to beat on an Anvil, or bring into Shape) Is where a Perſon fraudulently makes and publiſhes falſe Writings, to the Prejudice of another Man's Right; or it ſignifies the Writ that lies againſt him who commits ſuch an Offence, the Penalty whereof is declared in the Stat. 5 *Eliz. c.* 14. The *Latin* Word uſed to deſcribe this Offence, is *Fabricare*: And there can be no *Forgery*, where none can be prejudiced by it but the Perſon doing it. 1 *Salk.* 375. *Forgery* by the *Common Law* extends to a falſe and fraudulent making or altering of a Deed or Writing, whether it be a Matter of Record, or any other Writing, Deed or Will. 3 *Inſt.* 169. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 65. Not only where one makes a falſe Deed; but where a fraudulent Alteration is made of a true Deed, in a material Part of it, as by making a Leaſe of the Manor of *Dale* appear to be a Leaſe of the Manor of *Sale*, by changing the Letter *D* into an *S*, or by altering a Bond, &c. for 500 *l.* expreſs'd in Figures, to 5000 *l.* by adding a new Cypher, theſe are *Forgery*: So it is if a Man finding another's Name at the Bottom of a Letter, at a conſiderable Diſtance from the other Writing, cauſes the Letter to be cut off, and a general Releaſe to be written above the Name, &c. Alſo a Writing may be ſaid to be *Forged*, where one being directed to draw up a Will for a ſick Perſon, doth inſert ſome Legacies therein falſely of his own Head; tho' there be no *Forgery* of the Hand or Seal, for the Crime of *Forgery* conſiſts as well in endeavouring to give an Appearance of Truth to a meer Falſity, as in counterfeiting a Man's Hand, &c. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 182, 183. 3 *Inſt.* 170. But a Perſon cannot regularly be guilty of *Forgery*, by any Act of Omiſſion; as by omitting a Legacy out of a Will, which he is directed to draw for another: Tho' it has been held, that if the Omiſſion of a Bequeſt to one cauſe a material Alteration in the Limitation of an Eſtate to another; as if the Deviſor directs a Gift for Life to one Man, and Remainder to another in Fee, and the Writer omit the Eſtate for Life, ſo that he in the Remainder hath a preſent Eſtate upon the Death of the Deviſor, not intended to paſs, this is *Forgery*. *Noy* 118. *Moor* 760. If one write a Will without any Direction, and bring it to the Teſtator, who is not of perfect Memory, and he ſigns it, it is ſaid this doth not amount to *Forgery*. *Ibid.* If a Feoffment be made of Land, and Livery and Seiſin is not indorſed when the Deed is delivered, and afterwards on ſelling the Land for a valuable Conſideration to another, Livery is indorſed upon the firſt Deed; this hath been adjudged *Forgery* both in the Feoffor and Feoffee; becauſe it was done to deceive an honeſt Purchaſer. *Moor* 665. And when a Perſon knowingly falſifies the Date of a ſecond Conveyance, which he had no Power to make, in order to de-

ceive a Purchaſer, &c. he is ſaid to be guilty of *Forgery*. 3 *Inſt.* 169. 1 *Hawk.* 182. It ſeems to be no way material, whether a *forged* Inſtrument be made in ſuch manner, that if it were in Truth ſuch as it is counterfeited for, it would be of Validity or not. 1 *Sid.* 142. The Counterfeiting Writings of an inferiour Nature, as Letters and ſuch like, is not properly *Forgery*; but the Deceit is puniſhable. 1 *Hawk.* 184. By *Statute* 1 *H.* 5. *c.* 3. A *Forger* or Publiſher of Falſe Deeds, was to pay Damages, Fine and Ranſom. And by 5 *Eliz. c.* 14. If any Perſon alone or with others, ſhall falſly *forge* or make, or cauſe to be *forged* and made, or aſſent to the *Forging* of any Deed or Writing ſealed, Court-Roll, or Will in Writing, to the Intent that the Freehold or Inheritance of Lands may be defeated or charged; or ſhall pronounce, publiſh, or ſhew forth in Evidence any ſuch *forged* Writing as true, knowing of the *Forgery*; and ſhall be convicted thereof, upon an Action founded on this Statute, or otherwiſe by Bill, &c. in the *King's Bench* or *Exchequer*, he ſhall pay double Coſts and Damages to the Party grieved, and be ſet on the Pillory, and have both his Ears cut off, and his Noſtrils ſlit, and ſhall *forfeit* to the King the Iſſues and Profits of his Lands and Tenements during Life, ſuffer perpetual Impriſonment, &c. And if any one ſhall *forge* or falſely make any Deed or Writing, containing a Leaſe for Years of Lands (not Copyhold) or an Annuity in Fee, for Life or Years, or any Obligation, Acquittance, Releaſe, or other Diſcharge of any Debt or perſonal Demand, or publiſh or give in Evidence the ſame knowingly; he ſhall pay to the Party injured double Coſts and Damages, and ſhall be likewiſe ſet on the Pillory, and loſe one of his Ears, and be impriſoned for a Year. And if any Perſon ſhall be guilty of a ſecond Offence, it ſhall be adjudged *Felony*, without Benefit of Clergy. Stat. *Ibid.* The *Forgery* of a Deed of Gift of meer perſonal Chattels, is not within the Words of the Statute; which are Obligation, Acquittance, Releaſe, &c. 3 *Leon.* 170. And *Forging* an Aſſignment of a Leaſe is not within the Act, becauſe it doth not charge the Lands, but only transfers an Intereſt which was in Being before. *Noy* 42. *Forgery* of a Leaſe of Lands in *Ireland* is not within this Statute. 3 *Leon.* 170. Where there is a Penalty in an Obligation, &c. the Party grieved by a *forged* Releaſe thereof, ſhall recover double the Penalty as Damages, and not of the Debt appearing in the Condition. 3 *Inſt.* 172. As to Publiſhing a Deed, knowing the ſame to be *forged*, it has been reſolved, that if a Perſon is informed by another that a Deed is *forged*, if he afterwards publiſhes it as true, he is within the Danger of this Statute. *Ibid.* 171. The King may pardon the corporal Puniſhment which tends to common Example; but the Plaintiff cannot releaſe it: If the Plaintiff releaſe or diſcharge the Judgment or Execution, &c. it ſhall only diſcharge the Coſts and Damages, and the Judges ſhall proceed to Judgment upon the Reſidue of the Pains, and award Execution upon the ſame. 5 *Rep.* 50. 5 *Eliz. c.* 12. But in an extraordinary Caſe a *Forgery* hath been compounded; and the Defendant diſcharged, on paying a ſmall Fine. 3 *Salk.* 172. In an Information for *Forgery*, it was adjudg'd that no Perſon who is or may be a Loſer by the Deed *forged*, or who may receive any Benefit or Advantage by the Verdict being found againſt the Defendant, ſhall be a Witneſs for the King. *Hardr.* 331. A Perſon convicted of *Forgery*, and adjudged to the Pillory, &c. whereby he becomes Infamous, is not allowed to be a Witneſs; but it is a good exception to his Evidence. *Hawk. P. C.* 432. And one convicted of this Crime, may be challenged on a Jury, ſo as to be incapable to ſerve as a Juror; and it hath been holden, that Exceptions to Perſons found guilty of Perjury or *Forgery*, as well as Felony, &c. are not ſalved by a Pardon. 2 *Hawk.* 417. The Court of *B. R.* will not ordinarily, at the Prayer of the Defendant, grant a *Certiorari* for Removal of an Indictment of *Forgery*, &c. 1 *Sid.* 54. Perſons guilty of *Forgery* or Perjury are not indictable before Juſtices of Peace, &c. *Forging* of *Exchequer* and *Bank Bills*, *Lottery Tickets*, *Letters of Attorney* to transfer Stock, &c. See *Felony*.

Foſinſecus, Outward, or on the Outſide; as the Ridge or Furrow to be left in Ground for a Path or common Way. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Foſinſecum Manerium, The Manor as to that Part of it, which lies without the Town, and not included within the Liberties of it——*Summa reddituum Aſſiſorum de* Manerio Forinſeco *Banbury*, &c. Paroch. Antiq. 351.

Foſinſecum Servitium, The Payment of extraordinary Aid, oppos'd to *Intrinſecum Servitium*, which was the common and ordinary Duties, within the Lord's Court. *Kenn. Gloſſ.* See *Foreign Service*.

Foſisbannitus, Signifies baniſhed: *Expulſus a Scotia*, Forisbannitus *ab Anglia*, &c. Mat. Pariſ. Ann. 1245.

Foſisfamiliari. When a Son accepts of his Father's Part of Lands, in the Life-time of the Father, and is contented with it; he is ſaid to be *Forisfamiliari*, and cannot claim any more. *Blount.*

Foſland, (*Forlandum*) Lands extending further or lying before the reſt; alſo a *Promontory*. Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. fol. 332.

Foſlet-land, Was Land in the Biſhoprick of *Hereford* granted or leaſed *dum Epiſcopus in Epiſcopatu ſteterit*, ſo as the Succeſſor might have the ſame for his preſent Revenue: This Cuſtom has been long ſince diſus'd, and the Land thus formerly granted is now let by Leaſe as other Lands, tho' it ſtill retains the Name by which it was anciently known. *Butterfield's Surv.* 56.

Foꝛm, Is required in Law Proceedings, otherwiſe the Law would be no Art; but it ought not to be uſed to ſnare or entrap. *Stat.* 27 *Eliz. Hob.* 232.

Foꝛma Pauperis, Is where any Perſon has juſt Cauſe of Suit, and is ſo *poor*, that he cannot bear the uſual Charges of ſuing at Law, or in Equity: In this Caſe, upon his making Oath that he is not worth 5 *l.* his Debts being paid, and bringing a Certificate from ſome Lawyer that he hath Cauſe of Suit, the Judge admits him to ſue *in forma Pauperis*, i. e. without paying Fees to Counſellor, Attorney or Clerk: This had Beginning from the Statute 11 *H.* 7. *c* 12. by which it is enacted, that poor Perſons having Cauſe of Action or Suits, ſhall have Original Writs, Counſel and Attornies, aſſign'd them *gratis*. On proceeding in *Chancery*, *Affidavit* is firſt made that the Plaintiff is not worth 5 *l.* in Lands, Tenements, Goods or Chattels, his wearing Apparel, and the Matters of the Suit excepted; and then a *Petition* is drawn up and preſented to the Lord Chancellor or Maſter of the Rolls, praying to be admitted *in forma Pauperis*, and to have Counſel,

&c. assigned him; who are neither to take Fees, nor make any Contract for Recompence, on Pain of Punishment; and no Counsellor or Attorney assigned shall refuse to proceed, without shewing good Cause to the Lord Chancellor, &c. *Pract. Sol.* 24. If a Cause goes against a *Pauper*, or a Plaintiff *in forma Pauperis* be Nonsuit; he shall not pay Costs to the Defendant, but shall suffer such Punishment in his Person as the Court shall award. 23 H. 8. *c.* 15. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 634. 2 *Sid.* 261. *Paupers* using Delays to vex their Adversaries, or being proved to be vexatious Persons, and having many frivolous Suits depending, will be *dispaupered* by the Court; for the Law doth not assist them to do Injury to others. 1 *Lill.* 633.

Formedon, (*Breve de* Forma donationis) Is a Writ that lies for him who hath Right to Lands or Tenements by Virtue of any *Intail*, growing from the Statute of *Westminster* 2. *cap.* 2. It is a *Writ of Right* for Recovery of Lands, and is of three Kinds, *viz.* in *Descender*, *Remainder* and *Reverter*: *Formedon in Descender* lieth where Tenant in Tail enfeoffs a Stranger, or is disseised and dieth, the Heir shall have this Writ to recover the Land. *Formedon in Remainder* lies where one gives Land in Tail, and for Default of Issue the Remainder to another in Tail, &c. If the Tenant in Tail die without Issue, and a Stranger abates and enters into the Land, he in Remainder shall have this Writ. *Formedon in the Reverter* lieth where Land is entailed to certain Persons and their Issue, with Remainder over for Want of Issue, and on the Remainder failing to revert to the Donor, and his Heirs; now if Tenant in Tail dies without leaving any Issue, and likewise he in Remainder, then the Donor or his Heirs to whom the Reversion comes, shall have this Writ for Recovery of the Estate, in Case it be aliened, &c. *Reg. Orig.* 238, 242. *F. N. B.* 111. *Formedon in Descender* is the highest Writ a Tenant in Tail can have: And where Tenant in Tail aliens, or is disseised of his Estate, or if a Recovery is had against him by Default, and he die, his Heir shall have a *Formedon*, it being the only Remedy the Heir may have for the Possession of his Ancestor; but if he be outed of his own Possession, as if he be seised, and put out, he shall have his Writ of *Assise*. There is a Writ of *Formedon* in *Descender*, where *Partition* of Lands held in Tail, being made among Parceners, &c. and one alieneth her Part, her Heir shall have this Writ: And by the Death of one Sister without Issue, the Partition is made void, and the other shall have the whole Land as Heir in Tail. *New Nat. Br.* 476, 477. Also there is a Writ of *Formedon insimul tenuit*, that lies for a Coparcener against a Stranger upon the Possession of the Ancestor; which may be brought without naming the other Coparcener who hath her Part in Possession. *Ibid.* 481. This Writ may be likewise had by one Heir in *Gavelkind*, &c. of Lands entailed; and where the Lands are held without Partition. A Demandant in a Writ of *Formedon*, ought to make his Descent by all which did hold the Estate, otherwise the Writ will abate; and the Demandant should always be made Cousin and Heir, or Son and Heir to him who was last seised of the Tail; but the surest Way is to make every Man named in the Writ Son and Heir in the Writ, and it is not material whether they were seised or not, altho' they are named Heir. 8 & 11 *H.* 6.

Form of Writ of *Formedon in Descender*, &c.

REX, &c. *Vic. S. Salutem. Pr.* A. B. *quod reddat* C. D. *Unum Messuagium*, &c. *cum pertin. in*, &c. *Quam* T. B. *dedit* R. B. & *hæred. de Corpore suo exeuntibus*, & *quæ post mortem*, &c. If in Remainder; *quod* T. B. *dedit* R. B. & *hæred. de Corp. suo exeunt. Ita quod si idem* R. B. *sine hæred. de Corpore suo exeunt. obiret, prad. Messuag. præfat.* C. D. & *hæred. remaneret*, & *quod post*, &c. *præfat.* C. D. *remanere debet per formam Donationis prad. Eo quod prad.* R. B. *obiit sine hæred. de Corpore suo exeunte, ut dicit*, &c. If in Reverter, *quod* T. D. *Pater prad.* C. D. *cujus hæres ipse est, dedit*, &c. & *hæred. de Corporibus ipsor. ad præfat.* C. D. *Reverti debet per formam Donationis prad. Eo quod prad.* &c. *obierunt sine hæred. de Corporibus suis exeunt. ut dicit*, & *nisi*, &c.

In a *Formedon in Descender*, The Demandant is to set forth the Pedigree: In *Formedon in Remainder*, that the Tenant in Tail is dead without Issue; but in a *Formedon in Reverter* the Donor, &c. need not shew the Pedigree of the Issue, nor who was last seised, because he is suppos'd to be a Stranger to them. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 880. Where a Fee-simple is demanded in a *Formedon in Reverter*, the Taking of the Profits ought to be alledged in the Donor, and Donee: If an Estate Tail is demanded, it must be alledged in the Donee only. 1 *Lutw.* 96. The Writ of *Formedon* is now rarely brought, except in some special Cases, where it cannot be avoided; and the Trying Titles by *Ejectione firmæ* supplies its Place at an easier Rate.

Formella, A certain Weight of about seventy Pounds, mentioned in the *Statute of Weights and Measures.* 51 H. 3.

Fornagium, *Furnagium*, (Fr. *Fournage*) Signifies the Fee taken by a Lord of his Tenants, bound to bake in the Lord's common Oven, or for a Permission to use their own; this was usual in the *Northern* Parts of *England. Plac. Parl.* 18 *Ed.* 1.

Fornication, (*Fornicatio*, from the *Fornices* in *Rome*, where lewd Women prostrated themselves for Money) Is Whoredom, or the Act of Incontinency in single Persons; for if either Party be married, it is *Adultery*. The Stat. 1 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 4. mentions this Crime; which by an Act made *Anno* 1650. during the late Times of *Usurpation*, was punished with three Months Imprisonment for the first Offence; and the second Offence 'tis said was made Felony. *Scobel's Collect.* The *Spiritual Court* hath Cognizance of this Offence: And formerly *Courts-Leet* had Power to enquire of and punish *Fornication* and *Adultery*; in which Courts the King had a Fine assessed on the Offenders, as appears by the Book of *Domesd.* 2 Inst. 488.

Forprise, (*Forprisum*) An Exception or Reservation, in which Sense it is used in the Statute 14 *Ed.* 1. This Word is frequently inserted in Leases and Conveyances, wherein *Excepted* and *Forepriſed* is an usual Expression. In another Signification it is taken for any Exaction; according to *Thorn*, *Anno* 1285.

Forses, (*Catadupæ*) Water-falls so called in *Westmoreland.* Camb. Britan.

Forspeaker, An Attorney or Advocate in a Cause. *Blount.*

Fortia, Power, Dominion or Jurisdiction: And we read of *Infortiare Placitum*, by Judges assembled. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 29.

Fortiori, *à Fortiori* or *Multo fortiori*, Is an Argument often used by *Littleton*, to this Purpose: If it be *so* in a Feoffment passing a new Right,

much more is it for the Reſtitution of an ancient Right, &c. *Co. Lit.* 253, 260.

Foꝛtilice and **Foꝛtiliꝛ**, (*Fortelleſcum*) Signifies a fortified Place, Bulwark or Caſtle; as it is ſaid within the Towns and *Fortilities* of *Berwick* and *Carliſle*, anno 11 Hen. 7. cap. 18.

Foꝛtlet, (Fr.) A Place or Fort of ſome Strength; or rather a little Fort. *Old Nat. Br.* 45.

Foꝛtuna, Is that which is called in our Law Treaſure-trove, *i. e. Theſaurum ducente* Fortuna *invenire.* —— *Inquirendum eſt per* 12. *Jurator. pro Rege, &c. quod fideliter præſentabunt omnes* Fortunas, *Abjurationes, &c.*

Foꝛunium, A Tournament or Fighting with Spears; or an Appeal to *Fortune* therein. *Mat. Pariſ. Anno* 1241.

Foſſa, A Ditch full of Water; wherein Women committing Felony were drowned: It has been likewiſe uſed for a Grave in antient Writings. See *Furca.*

Foſſatum, (*Lat.*) A Ditch or Place fenced round with a Ditch or Trench; alſo it is taken for the Obligation of Citizens, to repair the City Ditches. *Foſſatura* ſignifies the ſame with *Foſſatum:* And the Work or Service done by Tenants, &c. for Repairing and Maintenance of Ditches is called *Foſſatorum operatio*; and the Contribution for it *Foſſagium.* Kennet's Gloſſ.

Foſſeway, (From *Foſſus*, digged) Was antiently one of the four principal Highways of *England*, leading through the Kingdom; which had its Name from its being ſuppoſed to be digged and made paſſable by the *Romans*, and having a *Ditch* upon one Side. *Cowel.*

Foſter-land, (*Sax.*) Is Land given or allotted for the Finding of Food or Victuals; as for Monks in Monaſteries, &c.

Foſterlean, (*Sax.*) Nuptial Gifts, which we call a Jointure, or Stipend for the Maintenance of the Wife. —— *Poſtea ſciendum eſt cui* Fosterlean *pertineat, vadiet hoc Brigdunia & plegient amici ſui.*

Fother or **Fodder**, (From the Teuton. *Fuder*) Is a Weight of Lead, containing eight *Pigs*, and every *Pig* one and twenty Stone and a Half; ſo that it is about a Tun or common Cart-load: Among the *Plumbers* in *London* it is Nineteen hundred and an Half; and at the Mines it is Two and twenty hundred Weight and a Half. *Skene.*

Fovea, A Place for Burial of the Dead. *Statut. Eccl. Paulin. London. M.S.* 29.

Foundation, The Founding and Building of a College or Hoſpital is called *Foundatio, quaſi fundatio*, or *fundamenti locatio. Co. lib.* 10. The King only can found a *College*; but there may be a College in Reputation, founded by others. *Dyer* 267. If it cannot appear by Inquiſition, who it was that founded a *Church* or *College*, it ſhall be intended it was the King; who has Power to *found* a new Church, &c. *Moor* 282. The King may *found* and erect an *Hoſpital*, and give a Name to the Houſe, upon the Inheritance of another, or licence another Perſon to do it upon his own Lands; and the Words *Fundo, Creo, &c.* are not neceſſary in every *Foundation*, either of a College or Hoſpital made by the King, but it is ſufficient if there be Words equivalent: The Incorporation of a College or Hoſpital is the very *Foundation*; but he who endows it with Lands is the *Founder*; and to the Erection of an Hoſpital, nothing more is requiſite but the Incorporation and *Foundation* 10 *Rep. Caſe of Sutton's Hoſp.* Perſons ſeiſed of Eſtates in Fee-ſimple, may erect and *found Hoſpitals* for the Poor, by Deed inrolled in Chancery, &c. which ſhall be incorporated, and ſubject to ſuch Viſitors as the *Founder* ſhall appoint, &c. *Stat.* 39 *Eliz.* Where a Corporation is named, it is ſaid the Name of the *Founder* is Parcel of the Corporation. 2 *Nelſ.* 886. Tho' the *Foundation* of a Thing may alter the Law, as to that particular Thing; yet it ſhall not work a general Prejudice. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 634.

Founder of Metal, (From the Fr. *Foundre*, to melt or pour) Is he that melts Metal, and makes any Thing of it by Pouring or Caſting it into a Mould. 17 *R.* 2. *c.* 1. Whence is *Bell founder*, a *Fount* of Letters, &c.

Fourcher, (Fr. *Fourchir*) Signifies a putting off, or delaying of an Action; and has been compared to ſtammering, by which the Speech is drawn out to a more than ordinary Length of Time, as by *Fourching* a Suit is prolonged, which might be brought to a Determination in a ſhorter Space. This Device is commonly uſed when an Action or Suit brought againſt two Perſons, who being jointly concern'd, are not to anſwer 'till both Parties appear; and is where the Appearance or *Eſſoin* of one, will excuſe the other's Default, and they agree between themſelves that one ſhall appear or be eſſoin'd one Day, and for Want of the other's Appearing, have Day over to make his Appearance with the other Party; and at that Day allow'd the other Party doth appear, but he that appear'd before doth not, in Hopes to have another Day by Adjournment of the Party who then made his Appearance. *Terms de Ley* 356. This is called *Fourcher*; and in the Statute of *Weſtm.* 1. *c.* 42. it is termed *Fourcher by Eſſoin*; where are Words to this Effect, *viz.* Coparceners, Jointenants, &c. may not *fourch* by *Eſſoin*, to eſſoin ſeverally; but ſhall have only one Eſſoin, as one ſole Tenant. And *Anno* 6 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 10. it is uſed in like Manner: The Defendants ſhall be put to anſwer without *Fourching*, &c. 23 *H.* 6. *c.* 2. 2 *Inſt.* 250. *Fourcher* in the Latin is writ *Furcare*; becauſe it is two fold.

Fraction. The Law makes no *Fraction* of a Day; if any Offence be committed, in Caſe of Murder, &c. the Year and Day ſhall be computed from the Beginning of the Day on which the Wound was given, &c. and not from the preciſe Minute or Hour. 2 *Hawk.* 163. See *Co. Litt.* 255.

Fractitium, Is made Uſe of for arable Land. —— *Pratum de Mura & tres Acr. terræ de* Fractitio. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. 873.

Fractura navium, Wreck of Shipping at Sea.

Frampole Fences, Are ſuch *Fences* as the Tenants in the Manor of *Writtel* in *Eſſex*, ſet up againſt the Lord's Demeans; and they are entitled to the Wood growing on thoſe *Fences*, and as many Poles as they can reach from the Top of the Ditch with the Helve of an Axe, towards the Reparation of their *Fences.* It is thought the Word *Frampole* comes from the Sax. *Frempul*, profitable; or that it is a Corruption of *Franc-pole*, becauſe the Poles are free for the Tenants to take: But Chief Juſtice *Brampton*, whilſt he was Steward of the Court of the Manor of *Writtel*, acknowledged that he could not find out the Reaſon why theſe *Fences* were called *Frampole*; ſo that we are at a Loſs to know the Truth of this Name etymologically.

Franchilanus, (Fr. *Franchi*, i. e. free) A Freeman. —— *Sciatis me ded ſſe, cum Villanis, & Franchilano, & cum Tenuris eorum, &c. Chart. Hen.* 4. And we find *Francus homo* uſed for a Freeman in *Domeſday.*

Franchiſe,

Franchiſe, (*Fr.*) Is taken for a Privilege or Exemption from ordinary Juriſdiction, as for a Corporation to hold Pleas to ſuch a Value, &c. And ſometimes it is an Immunity from Tribute, when it is either perſonal or real, that is belonging to a Perſon immediately, or by Means of this or that Place whereof he is Chief or a Member. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 141. There is alſo a *Franchiſe Royal*; which ſeems to be that where the King's Writ runs not. 28 *H.* 6. *c.* 4. But *Franchiſe* Royal is ſaid by ſome Authors, to be where the King grants to one and his Heirs, that they ſhall be quit of Toll, &c. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 5. A *Franchiſe* in general is a Royal Privilege in the Hands of a Subject; and may be veſted in Bodies Politick or Corporations, either aggregate or ſole, or in many Perſons that are not Corporations, (as in Borough-Towns, &c.) or in a ſingle Perſon: And *Franchiſes* are of different Kinds; ſuch as the *Principality of Wales*, *Counties Palatine*, *Counties*, *Hundreds*, *Ports* of the Sea, &c. Then there is a *Franchiſe* or Liberty of having a *Leet*, Manor or Lordſhip, as well as a Liberty to make a Corporation, and to have Cogniſance of Pleas; and *Bailiwicks* of Liberties, the Liberty of a *Foreſt*, Chaſe, &c. *Fairs* and *Markets*, *Felons Goods*, Goods of *Fugitives*, *Outlaws*, *Deodands*, *Treaſure Trove*, *Waifs*, *Eſtrays*, *Wrecks*, &c. All theſe come under *Franchiſes* and Liberties. *F. N. B.* 230. 2 *Inſt.* 221. All *Franchiſes* and Liberties are derived from the Crown, and ſome are held by Charter; but ſome lie in Preſcription and Uſage, without the Help of any Charter. *Finch* 164. And Uſage may uphold *Franchiſes*, which may be claim'd by Preſcription, without Record either of Creation, Allowance or Confirmation; and Wreck of the Sea, Waifs, Strays, Fairs and Markets, and the like, are gained by Uſage, and may become due without Matter of Record. 2 *Inſt.* 281. 9 *Rep.* 27. But Goods of Felons and Outlaws, and ſuch like, grow due by Charter, and cannot be claimed by Uſage, &c. *Ibid.* It hath been adjudg'd, that Grants of *Franchiſes*, made before the Time of Memory, ought to have Allowance within Time of Memory in the *King's Bench*, or before the Barons of the *Exchequer*, or by ſome Confirmation on Record; and 'tis ſaid they are not Records pleadable, if they have not the Aid of ſome Matter of Record, within Time of Memory; and ſuch antient Grants, after ſuch Allowance, ſhall be conſtrued as the Law was when they were made, and not as it hath been ſince alter'd: But *Franchiſes* granted within Time of Memory are pleadable without any Allowance or Confirmation; and if they have been allowed or confirmed as aforeſaid, the *Franchiſes* may be claimed by Force thereof, without ſhewing the Charter. 9 *Rep.* 27, 28. 2 *Inſt.* 281, 494. There have been formerly ſeveral antient Prerogatives divided from the Crown, beſide the *Franchiſes* aforementioned; as Power to pardon Felony, make Juſtices of Aſſiſe, and of the Peace, &c. Tho' by the Statute 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 24. they were reſumed and re-united to the Crown; and the King cannot grant Power to another to make Strangers born, Denizens here, becauſe ſuch Power is by Law inſeparably annex'd to his Perſon. 7 *Rep.* 25. By the Statute of *Magna Charta*, 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 37. The *Franchiſes* and Liberties of the City of *London*, and all other Cities, Towns, &c. are confirmed. The 30 *Ed.* 1. ordains, that a Writ ſhall iſſue out to the Sheriffs of Counties, to permit all Men to enjoy their antient Liberties and *Franchiſes*; and on Proclamation made, they ſhall ſhew their Tenures to the Juſtices of Aſſiſe, or forfeit their *Franchiſes*. All Writs, Proceſſes, &c. in *Franchiſes*, are to be made in the King's Name; and Stewards, Bailiffs, and other Miniſters of Liberties, ſhall attend the Juſtices of Aſſiſe, and make due Execution of Proceſs, &c. 27 *H.* 8. Some *Franchiſes*, as *York*, *Briſtol*, &c. have Return of Writs, to whom Mandates are directed from the Courts above, to execute Writs and Proceſs: And a Mayor or Bailiff of a Town or Liberty, may have Liberty to keep Courts, and hold Pleas in a certain Place according to the Courſe of the Common Law; and Power to draw Cauſes out of the King's Courts, by an excluſive Juriſdiction: But the Cauſes here may be removed to the ſuperior Courts. 1 *Inſt.* 114. 4 *Inſt.* 87, 224. A *Franchiſe* hath no Relation to the County wherein it lies; for it is not neceſſary to ſet forth the County when any Thing is ſhewed to be done within a Liberty or *Franchiſe*. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* If a *Franchiſe* fails to adminiſter Juſtice within the ſame, the *Franchiſe* ſhall not be allow'd; but on any ſuch Failure, the Court of *B. R.* may compel the Owners of the *Franchiſe*, &c. to do Juſtice; for this Court ought to ſee Juſtice equally diſtributed to all Perſons. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 635. *Franchiſes* may be forfeited and ſeiſed when they are abuſed, for Miſ-uſer or Non-uſer; and where there are many Points, a Miſ-uſer of any One will make a Forfeiture of the Whole upon a *Quo Warranto* brought. *Kitch.* 65. And where *Franchiſes* come to the Crown again from whence derived, by Forfeiture, &c. they are *extinguiſhed*; but in ſome Caſes 'tis ſaid they are not. For Contempt of the King's Writ, in a County Palatine, &c. the Liberties may be ſeiſed, and the Offenders fined; and the Temporalties of a Biſhop, have been adjudg'd to be ſeiſed until he ſatisfied the King for ſuch a Contempt, on Information exhibited, &c. *Cro. Car.* 183. Where-ever the King is Party to a Suit, as in all Informations and Indictments, the Proceſs ought to be executed by the Sheriff, and not the Bailiff of any *Franchiſe*, whether it have the Clauſe *Non omittas*, &c. or not; for the King's Prerogative ſhall be preferred to any *Franchiſe*. 2 *Hawk.* 284. And Sheriffs upon a *Non omittas*, or on a *Capias Utlagatum*, or *Quo minus*, may enter and make Arreſts in any *Franchiſe*. 1 *Lill.* 635. If a Perſon claims *Franchiſes* which he ought not to have, it is a Uſurpation upon the King. See *Quo Warranto*.

Francigenæ, Was the general Appellation of all Foreigners. Vide *Englecery*.

Frank, A *French* gold Coin, worth about a *French* Shilling; but in Computation twenty *Sols*, which is a *Livre*, and twenty Pence in our Money.

Frankalmoign, (*Libera Eleemoſyna*) Is a Tenure by Spiritual Service, where an Eccleſiaſtical Corporation, ſole or aggregate, holdeth Land to them and their Succeſſors, of ſome Lord and his Heirs in *free* and perpetual Alms: And *perpetual* ſuppoſes it to be a Fee-ſimple; though it may paſs without the Word *Succeſſors*. *Litt.* 133. 1 *Inſt.* 94. A Lay Perſon cannot hold in *free* Alms: And when a Grant is in *Frankalmoign*, no Mention is to be made of any Manner of Service; for it is free from any Temporal Service, and is of the higheſt Nature, becauſe it is a Tenure by Spiritual Service. *Litt.* 137. None can hold in *Frankalmoign* but by Preſcription, or by Force of ſome

ſome Grant made before the Statutes of *Mortmain*. 7 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 36. and 18 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 1. ſo that the Tenure cannot at this Day be created, to hold of a Founder and his Heirs in free Alms: But the King is not reſtrained by the Statutes; nor a Subject licenſed or diſpenſed with by the King, to make ſuch a Grant, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 98, 99. And if an Eccleſiaſtical Perſon holds Lands by Fealty and certain Rent, the Lord may at this Time confirm his Eſtate, to hold to him and his Succeſſors in *Frankalmoign*; for the former Services are extinct, and nothing is reſerved but that he ſhould hold of him, which he did before; whereby this Change and Alteration is not within the Statute 18 *Ed.* 1. of *Quia emptores Terrarum*. *Litt.* 540. 1 *Inſt.* 99, 306. Tenure in *Frankalmoign* is incident to the inheritable Blood of the Donor or Founder; except in Caſe of the King, who may grant this Tenure to hold of him and his Succeſſors. *Litt.* 135. And the Reaſon why a Grant in *Frankalmoign*, ſince the Stat. 18 *Ed.* 1. is void, except in the Caſe of the King, &c. is, becauſe none can hold Land by this Tenure, but of the Donor; whereas that Statute enjoins, that it be held of the Chief Lord, by the ſame Service by which the Feoffor held it; tho' the King may grant away any Eſtate, and reſerve the Tenure to himſelf. 1 *Inſt.* 99, 223. If any Perſons that hold Lands or Tenements in *Frankalmoign*, make any Failure in doing ſuch Divine Service as they ought, the Lord may make Complaint of it to the Ordinary or Viſitor; which is the King, if he be Founder, or a Subject where he was appointed Viſitor upon the Foundation; and the Ordinary, &c. may puniſh the Negligence, according to the Eccleſiaſtical Laws. *Litt.* 136. 1 *Inſt.* 96. Alſo for Neglect in performing Divine Service in certain, the Lord may diſtrain: But *Frankalmoign* is ſaid to be held by Service uncertain; and where the Tenure is tied to certain Services, as to read Prayers every Friday, &c. this is not *Frankalmoign*, but *Tenure by Divine Service*; it is Lands given in Alms, but not in free Alms. *Briton*, *cap.* 66. The Tenure by *Frankalmoign* is an antient Tenure, chiefly to be met with in Grants to Religious Houſes, Biſhops, Deans, Colleges, &c. and is become out of Uſe.

Frank-chaſe, Is a Liberty of *Free Chaſe*; by which all Perſons that have Lands within the Compaſs thereof, are prohibited to cut down any Wood, &c. without the View of the Foreſter, though it be in their own Demeſnes. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 187.

Frank-fee, (*Feudum liberum*) That Land, according to *Broke*, which is in the Hands of the King or Lord of any Manor being the Demeſnes of the Crown is called *Frank-fee*; and that in the Tenant's Hands is Ancient Demeſne. *Bro.* Tit. *Demeſne*. In the *Regiſter* of Writs, we find that is *Frank-fee*, which a Man holds at the Common Law, to him and his Heirs; and not by ſuch Service, as is required in Antient Demeſne, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor: And that the Lands in the Hand of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, at the Making of the Book of *Domeſday*, were Antient Demeſne, and all the reſt *Frank fee*; wherewith *Fitzherbert* agrees. *Reg. Orig.* 12. *F. N. B.* 161. And the Author of the *Terms of the Law* defines *Frank-fee* to be a Tenure pleadable at the Common Law; and not in Ancient Demeſne. *Terms de Ley* 358. ——— Feudum Francum *eſt, pro quo nullum Servitium præſtatur Domino*. Frachineus, lib. 7. cap. 39.

Frank-ferm, Was Lands or Tenements, changed in the Nature of the Fee, by Feoffment, &c. out of Knights Service, for certain yearly Services. *Britton*, *cap.* 66. See *Fee-farm*.

Frank-Law, (*Libera Lex*) Is applied to the Benefit of the Free and Common Law of the Land. You may find what it is by the contrary, from *Crompton* in his Juſtice of Peace; where he ſays, he that for any Offence loſeth his *Frank-Law*, falls into theſe Miſchiefs, *viz.* He may never be impanelled upon any Jury or Aſſiſe; or be permitted to give any Teſtimony: If he hath any Thing to do in the King's Courts, he muſt not attend them in Perſon, but appoint his Attorney therein for him: And his Lands ſhall be eſtreated, and his Body committed to Priſon, &c. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 156. *Lib. Aſſiſ.* 59. See *Conſpiracy*.

Frank-Marriage, (*Liberum Maritagium*) Is where a Man ſeiſed of Land in Fee-ſimple, gives it to another with his Daughter, Siſter, &c. in Marriage; to hold to them and their Heirs: And it is a Tenure in ſpecial Tail, growing from theſe Words in the Gift, *i. e. Sciant*, &c. *me* A. B. *dediſſe & conceſſiſſe*, &c. T. B. *filio meo* & Annæ *Uxor. ejus*, *filiæ*, &c. *in* Liberum Maritagium *unum Meſſuagium*, &c. *Litt.* 17. *Weſt. Symb. par.* 1. *lib.* 2. *ſect.* 303. The Effect of which Words is, that they ſhall have the Land to them and the Heirs of their Bodies; and ſhall do no Services to the Donor, except Fealty, until the fourth Degree. *Glanvil*, *lib.* 7. *cap.* 18. And *Fleta* gives this Reaſon why the Heirs do no Service until the fourth Degree: *Ne Donatores vel eorum hæredes per Homagium receptionem, a reverſione repellantur.* And why in the fourth Deſcent and downward, they ſhall do Services to the Donor; *Quia in quarto gradu vehementer præſumitur, quod Terra eſt pro defectu hæredum Donatoriorum reverſura. Fleta*, *lib.* 3. *cap.* 11. All this appears in *Bracton*, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 7. where it is ſaid, that Lands in *Frank-Marriage* are *quieta & libera ab omni ſeculari ſervitio*, &c. *uſque ad tertium hæredem*, & *uſque ad quartum gradum.* Alſo *Bracton* divides Marriage into *Liberum Maritagium* and *Maritagium ſervitio obligatum*; which laſt was where Lands were given in Marriage, with a Reſervation of the Services to the Donor, which the Donee and his Heirs were bound to perform for ever; but neither he, or the next two Heirs, were obliged to do Homage, which was to be done when it came to the fourth Degree, and then, and not before, were required to be perform'd both Services and Homage. *Bract. lib.* 2. Lands given by one Man to another with a Wife in *Frank-Marriage*, amounts by Implication to a Gift in Fee-tail; which in this Caſe may be created without the Words *Heirs* or *Body*. *Litt.* 17. *Wood's Inſt.* 120. A Gift in *Frank-Marriage* might be made as well after as before Marriage: And ſuch a Gift was a Fee-ſimple before the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. but ſince, it is uſually a Fee-tail: Theſe Gifts were common in former Times, whereon Queſtions in Law did ariſe; but are now diſuſed. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 888.

Frank-pledge, (*Franci plegium*, from the Fr. *Franc.* i. e. Liber, and *Pledge*, Fidejuſſor) Signifies a *Pledge* or Surety for the Behaviour of *Freemen*; it being the antient Cuſtom of this Kingdom, borrowed from the *Lombards*, that for the Preſervation of the publick Peace, every free-born Man at the Age of Fourteen, (Religious Perſons, Clerks, &c. excepted) ſhould give Security for his Truth towards the King and his Subjects, or be committed to Priſon; whereupon a certain

certain Number of Neighbours, uſually became bound one for another, to ſee each Man of their *Pledge* forth-coming at all Times, or to anſwer the Tranſgreſſion done by any gone away: And when-ever any one offended, it was forth-with inquired in what *Pledge* he was, and then thoſe of that *Pledge* either produced the Offender within One and thirty Days, or ſatisfied for his Offence. This was called *Frank-pledge*; and this Cuſtom was ſo kept, that the *Sheriffs* at every *County-Court*, did from Time to Time take the Oaths of young Perſons as they grew to fourteen Years of Age, and ſee that they were ſettled in one *Decennary* or other; whereby this Branch of the Sheriff's Authority was called *Viſus Franci-plegii*, or *View of Frank-pledge*. At this Day no Man ordinarily giveth other Security for the Keeping of the Peace, than his own Oath; ſo that none anſwereth for the Tranſgreſſion of another, but every Perſon for himſelf. 4 *Inſt.* 78. Living under *Frank pledge* has been termed Living under *Law*, &c. *See* the Statute of *View of Frank-pledge*. 18 *Ed.* 2. And *Court-Leet*, *Deciner*, &c.

Frank Tenement, A Poſſeſſion of *Freehold* Lands and Tenements. See *Freehold*.

Fraxinetum, A Corruption of *Fraxinetum*, is taken for a Wood, or woody Ground, where *Aſhes* grow. 1 *Inſt.* 4.

Fraternia, A Fraternity, Brotherhood or Society of Religious Perſons, who were bound to pray for the good Health and Life, &c. of their living Brethren, and the Souls of thoſe that were dead: In the Statutes of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*'s in *London*, collected by *Ralph Baldock*, Dean, 1295. there is one Chapter *de Fraternia Beneficiorum Eccleſiæ S. Pauli*, &c.

Frater nutricius, Uſed in antient Deeds for a Baſtard Brother. *Malmsb.*

Fratres conjurati, Are ſworn Brothers or Companions; ſometimes thoſe were ſo called who were ſworn to defend the King againſt his Enemies. *Hoveden*, *pag.* 445. *Leg. W.* 1. —— *Præcipimus ut omnes Liberi homines ſint* Fratres conjurati *ad Monarchiam noſtram & Regnum noſtrum contra Inimicos pro poſſe ſuo defendendum.* Leg. Ed. 1. cap. 35.

Fratrueles, The Sons of two Brothers; as *ſucceſſit* Fratruelis *ejus in Regnum*, &c.

Fratres ppes, Were certain Friars, wearing black and white Garments; of whom Mention is made by *Walſingham*, *pag.* 124.

Fratriagium, Is a younger Brother's Inheritance; and whatever the Sons poſſeſs of the Eſtate of the Father, they enjoy it *ratione* Fratriagii, and are to do Homage to the elder Brother for it, who is bound to do Homage for the Whole to the ſuperior Lord. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 35.

Fraud, (*Fraus*) Is Deceit in Grants and Conveyances of Lands, and Bargains and Sales of Goods, &c. to the Damage of another Perſon. *F. N. B.* 98. Every Gift or Feoffment of Lands, made by Fraud, ſhall be void; and the Diſſeiſee ſhall recover his Eſtate. *Stat.* 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 9. Fraudulent Aſſurances of Lands or Goods to deceive Creditors, are to be void; and the Creditors ſhall have Execution thereof. 50 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 6. By the Statute 13 *Eliz. c.* 5. all fraudulent Conveyances as to Creditors, are made void; and by 27 *Eliz. c.* 4. they are made void as to Purchaſers: And Perſons juſtifying or putting ſuch Grants, &c. in Uſe as good, and *bona fide* made, ſhall forfeit a Year's Value of the Lands, and the whole Value of Goods and Chattels, and be alſo impriſoned, &c. Where Lands are convey'd with Clauſe of Revocation, &c. and afterwards ſold for valuable Conſideration, the firſt Conveyance ſhall be void againſt the Purchaſer; but this is not to extend to Mortgages made *bona fide*. And Deviſes of Lands, Rents, &c. are deemed fraudulent and void, againſt Creditors upon Bonds, or other Specialties. 3 & 4 *W. & M.* Alſo Judgments againſt Purchaſers of Lands for a valuable Conſideration, ſhall be deemed Judgments only from the Signing, &c. 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. The Stat. 13 *Eliz.* makes a fraudulent Deed void againſt Creditors, but not againſt the Party himſelf, his Executors or Adminiſtrators, for againſt them it remains good: And a Conveyance made by *Fraud* is not void by the Statute againſt all Perſons, but only againſt thoſe who afterwards come to the Land upon valuable Conſideration. *Cro. El.* 445. *Cro. Jac.* 271. Grants and Conveyances are to be on good Conſideration, and *bona fide*, or they will be fraudulent; and a Grant *bona fide* is made without any Truſt, &c. A Grant upon good Conſideration, except it be alſo *bona fide*, is not within the Proviſo of the Act 13 *Eliz.* 3 *Rep.* 81. Conſideration valuable is Money, Marriage, &c. and not natural Affection, &c. A Man made a Leaſe for twenty-one Years, in Truſt for his Daughter 'till Marriage; and if ſhe married with his Conſent, then to her during the Term; this 'till Marriage, has been held *fraudulent* as to a Purchaſer: But after Marriage it is good, becauſe Marriage is an Advancement to the Daughter, and taking Effect made it upon valuable Conſideration, which a Marriage is always taken to be, and the Husband was drawn in by this Conveyance to marry her. 1 *Sid.* 133. It has been adjudg'd, That if a Father makes a Feoffment to another, for the Advancement of his Daughters, or his younger Sons, or for Payment of his Debts; and afterwards enfeoffs his eldeſt Son or Heir, this is not *Fraud* or Collu ſion within the Statute, for he is bound in Law to make Proviſion for his Children: But where there is a Grandfather, Father, and two Sons, and the Grandfather (living the Father) conveys his Land to either of the Sons, this is out of the Statute 32 *H.* 8. becauſe it is not a common Thing ſo to do, and the Father ought to have the immediate Care of his Children; tho' if he is dead, then it belongeth to the Grandfather. 6 *Rep.* 76. If a Man levy a Fine to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, Remainder to his Son in Tail, and after ſells the Fee-ſimple to another, he as a Purchaſer ſhall avoid this Conveyance upon the Statute 27 *Eliz.* becauſe it was *voluntary*, and therefore *fraudulent*; ſo it had been if he had ſettled the Remainder on his Wife, unleſs there had been a Conſideration on precedent Marriage. *Sid.* 133. 3 *Salk.* 174. But it was ruled by *Hale* Chief Juſtice, that a Deed may be voluntary, and not *fraudulent*, as where a Father having an extravagant Son, ſettles his Land ſo that he may not ſpend all; this is good, if there is no Conſideration of Money. 1 *Mod.* 119. Although every voluntary Conveyance is *prima facie* deem'd *fraudulent* againſt Purchaſers, yet ſome Circumſtances may alter the Caſe: An Infant promiſed, on his Marriage, to ſettle his Eſtate when he came of Age, upon himſelf and his Iſſue; and this was held a ſufficient Conſideration, tho' an Infant by Law is not compellable to fulfil ſuch Promiſe. 2 *Lev.* 147. A Feme Covert joins with her Huſband in the Alienation of her Jointure, and hath

a new

a new Deed of Settlement of other Lands dated the ſame Day, in Lieu thereof, without Articles or Agreement precedent to this ſecond Settlement; this is not *fraudulent* againſt a Purchaſer, though the Lands in the new Settlement are more in Value than thoſe in the Firſt; for the old Settlement being deſtroyed, and a new one made on the ſame Day, it ſhall be preſumed that there was an Agreement for it. 2 *Lev.* 70, 71. The Husband who married a Wife an Inheritrix, promiſed, that if ſhe would join with him in a Sale of her Land, and let him have the Money to pay his Debts, that he would leave her 400 *l.* at his Death; about ſix Months after the Lands were ſold, he gave Bond to a Stranger to leave his Wife the 400 *l.* And it was adjudged that this was not *fraudulent quoad* Creditors, but good againſt them. 2 *Lev.* 148. A Perſon makes a voluntary Conveyance, and then mortgages the ſame Land, and the firſt Deed is upon a Trial found *fraudulent*; then he to whom the Deed was made exibited his Bill in *Equity* to redeem the Mortgage, and it was held, that though the firſt Deed was *fraudulent quoad* the Mortgage-Money, yet it was good to paſs the Equity of Redemption. *Chanc. Rep.* 59. Where a Leaſe is made with a Proviſo, that if the Leſſor pays 10 *s.* the Leaſe ſhall be void; becauſe 10 *s.* is not the Value of the Leaſe and Land, but only limited as a Power of Revocation, it is fraudulent as to a Purchaſer: But if a Man mortgages his Land for 100 *l.* with Proviſo, that if he pay 100 *l.* the Leaſe ſhall be good againſt a Purchaſer. *Cro. Jac.* 455. In *Chancery* it has been decreed, That if a Man conveys his Land to Friends in Truſt, to the Uſe of his Children, &c. to *defraud* a Purchaſer, the Truſt ſhall go in *Equity* to the Purchaſer; alſo it ſhall be liable for Debts, to ſatisfy the ſame. *Tothil* 43, 44. A Husband aſſign'd a Term of his Wife's, in Truſt for his Wife; and it was held *fraudulent* againſt Purchaſers. *Chanc. Rep.* 225. If a Man make an Aſſignment of his Leaſe, and yet keeps Poſſeſſion of the Lands, the Deed of Aſſignment will be judg'd *fraudulent*. By the *Common Law*, an Eſtate made by *Fraud*, ſhall be avoided only by him who hath a former Right, Title, Intereſt, Debt, or Demand. 3 *Rep.* 83. If one indebted do really ſell Lands, tho' to avoid Payment of Debts; if the Vendee be not privy to the Intent, the Sale to him is good: For as to the Vendee there is no *Fraud* in the Caſe. *Mich.* 24 *Car. B. R.* A Man gives his Goods to his Son, they are nevertheleſs liable as to his Creditors; but if he gives them to one of his Creditors, without any Truſt or Covin, it ſhall not be *fraudulent* to make him liable to other Creditors. 3 *Salk.* 174. If a Man is indicted, and give away his Goods to prevent a Forfeiture, the King ſhall have them upon an Attainder or Conviction; though 'tis otherwiſe if he ſell them for a good Conſideration, to one who had no *Notice* of the Indictment. *Ibid.* If Tenant for Life commit a Forfeiture, and he in the Reverſion enters, this ſhall be as a *fraudulent* Conveyance with Reſpect to Creditors. *Ventr.* 257. *Fraudulent* Gifts, or Grants of Goods to *defraud* the Lord of his Heriot, ſhall be void; and the Value of the Goods forfeited. 13 *Eliz.* 5. Gifts made in Secret are liable to Suſpicion of *Fraud:* A general Gift of all a Man's Goods may be reaſonably ſuſpected to be *fraudulent*, even though there be a true Debt owing to the Party to whom made. 3 *Rep.* 80, 81. And the ſeveral Marks or Badges of *Fraud*, in a Gift or Grant of Goods are, if it be general, without Exception of ſome Things of Neceſſity; if the Donor ſtill poſſeſſes and uſes the Goods; if the Deed be ſecretly made; if there be a Truſt between the Parties; or if it be made pending the Action. 3 *Rep.* 80, &c. And where a Perſon is Party to a *Fraud*, all that follows by Reaſon of that *Fraud* ſhall be ſaid to be done by him. *Cro. Jac.* 469. But where *Fraud* is not expreſly averr'd, it ſhall not be preſumed; nor ſhall the Court adjudge it to be ſo, 'till the Matter is found by Jury. 10 *Rep.* 56. *Fraudulent* Conveyances to multiply Votes at *Election of Knights of the Shire*, ſhall be taken againſt the Perſons making them as free and abſolute; and all Securities for Redeeming or Reſtoring, &c. to be void. *Stat.* 10 *Ann. c.* 23. A *Preſentation* to a Benefice, or *Adminiſtration* of Goods obtained by *Fraud*, are void; and ſo is Sale of Goods by *Fraud*, altho' in open Market, &c.

Fraus Legis. If a Perſon having no Manner of Title to a Houſe, procure an Affidavit of the Service of a Declaration in Ejectment, and thereupon gets Judgment; and by Virtue of a Writ of *Hab. fac. Poſſeſſionem* turns the Owner out of Poſſeſſion of the Houſe, and ſeiſes and converts the Goods therein to his own Uſe, he may be puniſhed as a Felon; becauſe he uſed the Proceſs of the Law with a felonious Purpoſe, *in fraudem Legis.* Raym. 276. Sid. 254.

Fredum, Was a Compoſition made by a Criminal, to be freed from Proſecution, of which the third Part was paid into the *Exchequer.* See *Delatura.*

Free-Bench, (*Francus Bancus*, i. e. *Sedes Libera*) Is that Eſtate in Copyhold Lands which the Wife hath on the Death of her Husband for her Dower, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor: But it is ſaid the Wife ought to be eſpous'd a Virgin; and is to hold the Land only ſo long as ſhe lives ſole and continent. *Kitch.* 102. Of this *Free-Bench*, ſeveral Manors have ſeveral Cuſtoms; and *Fitzherbert* calls it a *Cuſtom* whereby in certain Cities the Wife ſhall have the whole Lands of the Husband for her Dower, &c. *F. N. B.* 150. In the Manors of *Eaſt* and *Weſt Enborne* in the County of *Berks*, and the Manor of *Torre* in *Devonſhire*, and other Parts of the *Weſt* of *England*, there is a Cuſtom; that when a Copyhold Tenant dies, his Widow ſhall have her *Free-Bench* in all his Cuſtomary Lands, *Dum ſola & caſta fuerit*; but if ſhe commits Incontinency, ſhe forfeits her Eſtate: Yet nevertheleſs, on her coming into the Court of the Manor, riding backward on a *Black Ram*, with his Tail in her Hand, and ſaying the Words following, the Steward is bound by the Cuſtom to re-admit her to her *Free-Bench*; the Words are theſe,

Here I am,
Riding upon a Black Ram,
Like a Whore as I am:
And for my Crincum Crancum,
I have loſt my Binkum Bankum;
And for my Tail's Game,
Have done this worldly Shame;
Therefore pray Mr. Steward *let me have my Land again.*

This is a Kind of *Penance*, among jocular Tenures and Cuſtoms, to purge the Offence.

Free-booter, Signifies a Perſon who fights without Pay, in Hopes of getting ſome *Booty*.

Free-bord, (*Franchordus*) Is Ground claimed in ſome Places, more or leſs, beyond, or without the Fence: It is ſaid to contain two Foot and a Half, in *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 241.

Free-Chapel, (*Libera Capella*) A Chapel ſo called, becauſe it is exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Dioceſan. Thoſe *Chapels* are properly *Free-Chapels* which are of the King's Foundation, and by him exempted from the Ordinary's Viſitation: Alſo *Chapels* founded within a Pariſh for the Service of God, by the Devotion and Liberality of Pious Men, over and above the Mother-Church, and endow'd with Maintenance by the Founders, which were *free* for the Inhabitants of the Pariſh to come to, were therefore called *Free-Chapels*. *Reg. Orig.* 40, 41. The *Free-Chapel* of St. *Martin le Grand* is mentioned in the Stat. 3 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 4. as are others likewiſe, by antient Statutes: But theſe *Chapels* were given to the King, with the *Chantries*, &c. 1 Ed. 6. c. 14.

Freehold, (*Liberum Tenementum*) Is that Land or Tenement which a Man *holds* in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, or for Term of Life. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 9. And is deſcribed to be of two Sorts: *Freehold in Deed*, and *Freehold in Law*; the Firſt, being the real Poſſeſſion of Lands, &c. in Fee, or for Life; and the other, the Right a Perſon hath to ſuch Lands or Tenements, before his Entry or Seiſure. *Freehold* is alſo extended to *Offices*, which a Man holds either in Fee, or for Life: And in the *Regiſter* of Writs it is ſaid, that he who holds Land upon an Execution of a *Statute-Merchant*, until he is ſatisfied the Debt, *Tenet ut Liberum Tenementum ſibi & aſſignatis ſuis*; and the ſame of a Tenant by *Elegit*; but ſuch Tenants are not *Freeholders*, only as *Freeholders* for their Time, 'till they have received the Profits of the Land to the Value of their Debt. *Reg. Judic.* 68, 73. A Leaſe for ninety-nine Years, &c. determinable upon a Life or Lives is not a Leaſe for Life to make a *Freehold*, but a Leaſe for Years or Chattel determinable upon Life or Lives: And an Eſtate for One thouſand Years is not a *Freehold*, or of ſo high a Nature as an Eſtate for Life. *Co. Litt.* 6. He that hath an Eſtate for the Term of his own Life, or the Life of another, hath a *Freehold*, and no other of a leſs Eſtate; though they of a greater Eſtate have a *Freehold*, as Tenant in Fee, &c. *Litt.* 57. When a Man pleads *Liberum Tenementum* generally, it ſhall be intended that he hath an Eſtate in Fee; and not a bare Eſtate for Life. *Cro. Eliz.* 87. An Eſtate of *Freehold* cannot by the *Common Law* commence *in futuro*; but it muſt take preſently in Poſſeſſion, Reverſion, or Remainder. 5 *Rep.* 94. A Man made a Deed of Gift to his Son and his Heirs, of Lands after his Death, and no Livery was made; now if there had been *Livery*, it had been void, becauſe a *Freehold* cannot commence *in futuro*: And it has been held, that it ſhall not enure as a Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed, by Reaſon of the Word *Give*; by which was intended a Tranſmutation of the Eſtate, and not to paſs it by Way of Uſe. *March Rep.* 50, 51. A *Freehold* Leaſe for Life, of any Thing, if it be *in Eſſe* before, it is ſaid cannot begin at a Day to come. 1 *Inſt.* 5. Whatſoever is Part of, or fix'd to the *Freehold*, goes to the Heir; and Glaſs-Windows, Wainſcot, &c. affix'd to the Houſe, are Parcel of the Houſe, and cannot be removed by Tenants. 4 *Rep.* 63, 64. But it hath been adjudg'd, that if Things for Trade, &c. are fixed to the *Freehold* by the Leſſee, he may take them down and remove them, ſo as he do it before the End of the Term, and he do not thereby injure the *Freehold*. 1 *Salk.* 368. Any Thing fix'd to the *Freehold*, as a Furnace, Windows, Boards, &c. of a Houſe, may not be taken in Diſtreſs for Rent. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 641. Though it is not Felony to ſteal any Thing annex'd to the *Freehold*; ſuch as Lead on a Church or Houſe, Corn or Graſs growing on the Ground, Apples on a Tree, &c. this is only Treſpaſs: But if they are ſevered from the *Freehold*, whether by the Owner or the Thief, if he ſever them at one Time, and take them away at another, it is Larceny to take them. 12 *Aſſ.* 32. 1 *Hawk.* 93. The Statute of *Magna Charta*, *c.* 29. ordains, that no Perſon ſhall be diſſeiſed of his *Freehold*, &c. but by Judgment of his Peers, or according to the Law of the Land; which doth not only relate to common Diſſeiſins, but the King may not otherwiſe ſeiſe into his Hands the *Freehold* of the Subject. *Wood's Inſt.* 614. *Freehold* Eſtates, of certain Values, are required by Statutes to qualify Jurors; Electors of Knights of the Shire in Parliament, &c.

Freeholders, Are ſuch as hold any *Freehold* Eſtate: By the antient Laws of *Scotland*, *Freeholders* were called *Milites*; and *Freehold*, in this Kingdom, hath been ſometimes taken in Oppoſition to *Villenage*, it being Lands in the Hands of the Gentry and better Sort of Tenants, by certain Tenure, who were always *Freeholders*, contrary to what was in the Poſſeſſion of the inferior People, held *at the Will of the Lord*. Lambard.

Freight, (Fr. *Fret*) Signifies the Money paid for Carriage of Goods by Sea; or in a larger Senſe, it is taken for the Cargo, or Burthen of the Ship. Ships are freighted either by the Tun, or by the Great; and in Reſpect to Time, the *Freight* is agreed for at ſo much *per* Month, or at a certain Sum for the whole Voyage. If a Ship *freighted* by the Great, happens to be caſt away, the *Freight* is loſt; but if a Merchant agrees by the Tun, or at ſo much for every Piece of Commodities, and by any Accident the Ship is caſt away, if Part of the Goods is ſaved, it is ſaid ſhe ought to be anſwered her *Freight pro rata*: And when a Ship is *inſured*, and ſuch a Misfortune happens, the Inſured commonly transfer thoſe Goods over to the Aſſurers, towards a Satisfaction of what they make good. *Lex Mercat. or Merchant's Compan.* 79. If *Freight* is agreed for the Lading and Unlading of Cattle at ſuch a Port, and ſome of them die before the Ship arrives there, the whole *Freight* ſhall be paid for the Living and the Dead; but if the Agreement be for *tranſporting* them, *Freight* ſhall be only paid for the Living: And it is the ſame of Slaves. *Ibid.* 85. The Lading of a Ship, in Conſtruction of Law, is bound for the *Freight*; the *Freight* being in Point of Payment preferr'd before any other Debts to which the Goods ſo laden are liable, though ſuch Debts as to Time were precedent to the *Freight*: And Actions touching the ſame, are conſtrued favourably for the Ship and Owners; for if four Part-Owners of Five, belonging to a Ship, ſettle their Accounts with the *Freighters*, and receive their Dues, yet the fifth Man may ſue ſingly by himſelf without joining with the Reſt, by the Common Law, and the Law Marine. *Hill.* 27 *Car.* 2. *B. R.* If Part of the Lading be on Ship-board, and through ſome Misfortune happening to the Merchant, he has

not his full Lading aboard at the Time agreed, the Maſter ſhall have *Freight* by Way of Damage, for the Time thoſe Goods were on Board; and is at his Liberty to contract with another, leaſt he loſe his Seaſon and Voyage: And where a Ship is not ready to take in, or the Merchant not ready to lade aboard, the Parties are not only at Liberty, but the Perſon damnified may bring an Action againſt the other, and recover his Damages ſuſtained. *Leg. Rhod.* If the *Freighter* of a Ship ſhall lade on board prohibited Goods, or unlawful Merchandize, whereby the Ship is detained, or the Voyage impeded; he ſhall anſwer the *Freight* agreed for. *Style* 220. And when Goods are laden aboard, and the Ship hath broke Ground, the Merchant may not afterwards unlade them; for if he then changes his Mind, and reſolves not to venture, but will unlade again, by the Marine Law the *Freight* becomes due. If a Maſter *freights* out of his Ship, and afterwards ſecretly takes in Goods unknown to the firſt Laders, by the Law Marine he forfeits his *Freight:* And if a Maſter of a Ship ſhall put into any Port than what the Ship was *freighted* to, he ſhall anſwer Damages to the Merchant; unleſs he is forced in by Storm, Enemies, or Pirates; and in that Caſe he is obliged to ſail to the Port agreed at his own Expence. *Leg. Oleron.* A Ship is *freighted* out and in, there ſhall be no *Freight* due 'till the Voyage is perform'd; ſo that if the Ship be caſt away coming home, the *Freight* outwards as well as inwards are both gone. 1 *Brownl.* 21. A Maſter of a Ship is not bound to anſwer *Freight* to the Owners for Paſſengers, where it appears they are not able to pay. See *Charterparty*.

French. King *William* 1. called the *Conqueror*, cauſed the Laws of this Realm, in his Time, to be written and pleaded in the *French Language*. 3 *Rep.* 17. But by the Stat. 37 *Ed.* 3. 15. all Pleas that ſhall be pleaded in any of the King's Courts, ſhall be pleaded in the *Engliſh* Tongue, and not in *French*; though Appeals are ſtill to be arraigned, and the Plea of the Defendant read in *French*, in the ſame Manner as antiently. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 308.

Frenchman, Heretofore a Term for every Stranger or outlandiſh Man. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 15. See *Francigenæ*.

Frendwite, Comes from the Sax. *Freond*, i. e. Amicus, & *Wite* mulcta, and is a Mulct exacted of him who harbour'd his outlaw'd Friend. *Blount.* But ſee *Fleta*, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 47.

Freſca, Freſh Water or Rain, and Land Flouds. *Chart. Antiq.* in *Somner of Gavelkind*, *p.* 132.

Freſh Diſſeiſin, (Friſca *Diſſeiſina*, from the Fr. *Fraiz*, i. e. Recens, & *Diſſeiſir*, viz. *Poſſeſſione ejicere*) Signifies that *Diſſeiſin*, which a Man might ſeek to defeat of himſelf, and by his own Power, without reſorting to the King, or the Law; as where it is not above fifteen Days old, or of ſome other ſhort Continuance. *Briton. cap.* 5. Of this *Bracton* writes at large, concluding it to be arbitrary. *Lib.* 4. *cap.* 5.

Freſh Fine, Is that which was levied within a Year paſt: It is mentioned in the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. 13 Ed. 1. cap. 45.

Freſh Force, (*Friſca fortia*) Is a *Force* newly done in any City, Borough, &c. And if a Perſon be diſſeiſed of any Lands or Tenements within ſuch a City, or Borough, he who hath a Right to the Land, by the Uſage and Cuſtom of the ſaid City, &c. may bring his *Aſſiſe*, or *Bill* of *Freſh Force*, within forty Days after the *Force* committed, and recover the Lands. *F. N. B.* 7. *Old Nat. Br.* 4. This Remedy may be alſo had where any Man is deforced of any Lands, after the Death of his Anceſtor, to whom he is Heir; or after the Death of Tenant for Life, or in Tail, in Dower, &c. within forty Days after the Title accrued; and in a Bill of *Freſh Force*, the Plaintiff or Demandant ſhall make Proteſtation to ſue in the Nature of what Writ he will, as *Aſſiſe* of *Mortdanceſtor*, of *Novel Diſſeiſin*, *Intruſion*, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 15. The Aſſiſe or Bill of *Freſh Force* is ſued out without any Writ from the Chancery; but after the forty Days, there is to be a Writ out of the *Chancery*, directed to the Mayor, &c. *Ibid.*

Freſh Suit, or *Purſuit*, (*Recens inſecutio*) Is ſuch a preſent and earneſt following of an Offender, where a Robbery is committed, as never ceaſes from the Time of the Offence done or diſcovered, until he be apprehended: And the Benefit of a Purſuit of a Felon is, that the Party purſuing ſhall have his Goods reſtored to him; which otherwiſe are forfeited to the King. *Staundf. Pl. Cor. lib.* 3. *cap.* 10, and 12. When an Offender is thus apprehended, and Indictment brought againſt him, upon which he is convicted of the Felony, the Party robb'd ſhall have Reſtitution of his Goods; and though the Party robb'd do not apprehend the Thief preſently, but that it be ſome Time after the Robbery, if the Party did what in him lay to take the Offender, and notwithſtanding in ſuch Caſe he happen to be apprehended by ſome other Perſon, it ſhall be adjudg'd *Freſh Purſuit. Terms de Ley* 362, 363. It has been antiently holden, that to make a *Freſh Suit*, the Party ought to make *Hue and Cry* with all convenient Speed, and to have taken the Offender himſelf, &c. But at this Day, if the Party hath been guilty of no groſs Negligence, but hath uſed all reaſonable Care in Inquiring after, purſuing, and apprehending the Felon, he ſhall be allow'd to have made ſufficient *Freſh Suit*. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 169. Alſo it is ſaid, that the Judging of *Freſh Suit* is in the Diſcretion of the Court, tho' it ought to be found by the Jury; and the Juſtices may, if they think fit, award a Reſtitution without making any Inquiſition concerning the ſame. *Ibid.* 169, 171. Where a *Gaoler* immediately purſues a Felon, or other Priſoner, eſcaping from Priſon, it is *Freſh Suit*, to excuſe the Gaoler: And if a Lord follows his *Diſtreſs* into another's Ground, on it's being driven off the Premiſſes, this is called *Freſh Suit*; ſo where a Tenant purſues his Cattle, that eſcape or ſtray into another Man's Ground, &c. *Freſh Suit* may be either within the *View*, or without; as to which the Law makes ſome Difference: And it has been ſaid that *Freſh Suit* may continue for ſeven Years. 3 *Rep. S. P. C.*

Fretum Britannicum, Is uſed in our antient Writings for the *Streights* between *Dover* and *Calais*.

Frettum and Fretum, The Freight of a Ship, or Freight-Money. — *Acquietari facietis* Frettum *Navium*, &c. Clauſ. 17. Joh. m. 16.

Friburgh alias Frithburgh, (*Frideburgum*, from the Sax. *Frid*, i. e. Pax. & *Borge*, Fidejuſſor) Is the ſame with *Frank-pledge*, the one being in the Time of the *Saxons*, and the other ſince the *Conqueſt:* Of theſe *Friburghs*, *Bracton* treats *Lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 10. And they are particularly deſcribed in the Laws of K. *Edw.* ſet out by *Lambard*, *fol.* 143. *Fleta* likewiſe writes on this Subject,

ject, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 47. And *Spelman* makes a Difference between *Friborgh* and *Frithborgh*; saying the First ſignifies *Libera Securitas*, and the other *Pacis Securitas*. Although *Friburghs* or *Friburghers* were anciently required as principal *Pledges* or Sureties for their Neighbours, for the Keeping of the Peace; yet as to great Perſons, they were a ſufficient Aſſurance for themſelves, and their menial Servants. *Skene.*

Fridmannus, One who is of a Fraternity or Company.

Fridſtoll and **Frithſtow**, (Sax. *Frid*, Pax, & *Stol*, ſedes) A Seat, Chair, or Place of Peace. In the Charter of Immunities granted to the Church of St. *Peter* in *York*, by *Hen.* 1. and confirm'd *Anno* 5 *H.* 7. *Fridſtoll* is expounded *Cathedra pacis & quietudinis*, &c. And there were many ſuch in *England*; but the moſt famous was at *Beverly*, which had this Inſcription; *Hæc ſedes Lapidea* Freedſtoll *dicitur, i. e. Pacis Cathedra, ad quam reus fugiendo perveniens, omnimodam habet ſecuritatem.* Camd.

Friendleſs Man, Was the old *Saxon* Word for him whom we call an *Outlaw*; and it is for this Reaſon, becauſe he was upon his Expulſion from the King's Protection, denied all Help of *Friends*, after certain Days: *Nam forisfecit amicos.* Bract. lib. 3. Tract. 2. cap. 12. See *Frendwite.*

Frier, (Lat. *Frater*, Fr. *Frere*) The Name of an Order of Religious Perſons, of which there are four principal Branches, *viz.* 1. Minors, *Grey Friars*, or *Franciſcans.* 2. *Auguſtins.* 3. *Dominicans*, or *Black Friars.* 4. *White Friars*, or *Carmelites*; of which the Reſt deſcend. 4 *H.* 4. *c.* 17. *Lyndewode de Relig. Domibus, c.* 1.

Frier-obſervant, (*Frater obſervans*) Is a Branch of the *Franciſcan Friers*, which are *Minors* as well the *Obſervants* as the *Conventuals*, and *Capuchines.* And they are called *Obſervants*, becauſe they are not combined together in any Cloiſter, Convent, or Corporation, as the Conventuals are; but tie themſelves to *obſerve* the Rules of their Order more ſtrictly than the *Conventuals* do, and upon a Singularity of Zeal ſeparate themſelves from them, living in certain Places of their own Chuſing. *Zach. de Rep. Eccleſ. de Regular. cap.* 12. And of theſe you may read *Hoſpinian de Orig. Monachatus, &c. cap.* 38. They are mentioned in the Stat. 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 12.

Friling, Freoling, (From the Sax. *Freoh*, Liber & *Ling*, progenies) Signifies a Man that is free.

Frinigeldum, The Mulct or Fine of a Freeman. *Blount.*

Friperer, (Fr. *Fripier*, i. e. Interpolator) One that ſcours and furbiſhes up old Clothes to ſell again; a Kind of Broker. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 21.

Friſcus, Is taken for uncultivated Land. —— *Et de Communia Paſturæ in* Friſcis *& Dominicis ſuis.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 56.

Friſt, A Term among Merchants for ſelling Goods upon *Credit.*

Frith, (*Sax.*) A Wood, from *Frid*, i. e. *Pax*, for the Engliſh *Saxons* held Woods to be ſacred, and therefore made them Sanctuaries. Sir *Edward Coke* expounds it a Plain between two Woods, or a Lawnd. *Co. Litt.* 5. *Camden* in his *Britan.* uſeth it for an Arm of the Sea, or a Streight, between two Lands, from the Word *Fretum.*

Frithbzech, (*Pacis Violatio*) The Breaking of the Peace. *LL. Ethelred. c.* 6.

Frithgear, (From the Sax. *Frith* or *Frid*, Pax, & *Gear*, Annus) The Year of Jubilee, or of Meeting for Peace and Friendſhip. *Somn.*

Frithgild, Is the ſame which we now call a *Guild-Hall*; or a Company or Fraternity.

Frithman, Belonging to a Company. See *Fridmannus.*

Frithmote, Is mentioned in the Records of the County Palatine of *Cheſter: Per* Frithmote J. Stanley *Ar. clamat capere annuatim de Villa de* Olton, *quæ eſt infra feodum & Manerium de*, &c. 10. *ſol. quos Comites Ceſtriæ ante confectionem Chartæ præd. ſolebant capere.* Pl. in Itin. apud Ceſtriam, 14 Hen. 7.

Frithſoke, Frithſoken, Signifies Surety of Defence; or, according to *Fleta*, *Libertas habendi Franci plegii; ſeu Immunitatis locus.*

Frodmortel, rectius **Freomortel**, (From the Sax. *Freo*, free, and *Morthdel*, Homicidium) An Immunity for committing Manſlaughter. —— *Et concedo eis Curiam ſuam de omnibus Querelis, Et Judicium ſuum pro* Frodmortel, &c. Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 173.

Frumgyld, (*Sax.*) Is the firſt Payment made to the Kindred of a Perſon ſlain, towards the Recompence of his Murder. —— *Prima Capitis æſtimationis Penſio vel ſolutio.* LL. Edmund.

Frumſtol, The chief Seat or Manſion-houſe; which is called by ſome the *Homeſtal.* Leg. Inæ, cap. 38.

Fruſca terræ, Waſte and Deſart Lands. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 327.

Fruſſura, (From the Fr. *Froiſſure*) A Breaking down; alſo a Ploughing or Breaking up: Fruſſura *Domorum* is Houſe-breaking; and Fruſſura *terræ*, new broke Land. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 394.

Fruſtrum terræ, Is a ſmall Piece or Parcel of Land, *Reſiduum quiddam præter acras numeratas vel Campum menſuratum.* —— Fruſtrum terræ *accipiatur pro ampla Portione ſeorſum a Campo, Villa, Manerio jacenti.* Domeſday.

Frutectum, A Place where Shrubs, or tall Herbs do grow. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *pag.* 92.

Fuage. In the Reign of King *Edw.* 3. the *Black Prince* having *Aquitain* granted him, laid an Impoſition of *Fuage* upon the Subjects of that Dukedom, *i. e.* 12*d.* for every *Fire. Rot. Parl.* 25 *Ed.* 3. And 'tis probable, that the *Hearth-Money* impos'd *Anno* 16 *Car.* 2. took its Original from hence.

Fuer, (Fr. *Fuir*, Lat. *Fugere*) Is uſed ſubſtantively, though it be a Verb; and is two-fold, *Fuer in fait*, or *in facto*, when a Man doth apparently and corporally *fly*, and *Fuer in Ley*, *in Lege*, when being called in the County-Court he appeareth not, which is *Flight* in the Interpretation of Law. *Staundf. Pl. Cor. Lib.* 3. *cap.* 22.

Fuga Catallozum, A Drove of Cattle: *Fugatores Carrucarum*, Waggoners who drive Oxen, without beating or goading. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *cap.* 78.

Fugacia, Signifies a Chaſe, being all one with *Chaſea*; and *Fugatio*, Hunting, or the Privilege to hunt. *Blount.*

Fugam fecit, Is where it is found by Inquiſition, that a Perſon *fled* for Felony, &c. And if *Flight* and Felony be found on an Indictment for Felony, or before the Coroner, where a Murder is committed, the Offender ſhall forfeit all his Goods, and the Iſſues of his Lands, 'till he is acquitted or pardoned: And it is held, that when one indicted of any capital Crime, before Juſtices of *Oyer*, &c. is acquitted at his Trial, but found to have fled, he ſhall notwithſtanding his Acquittal, forfeit his Goods; but not the Iſſues of his Lands, becauſe by the Acquittal the Land is diſcharged, and conſequently the Iſſues. 3 *Inſt* 218. *H. P. C.* 27. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 450. The Par-

ty may in all Caſes, except that of the Coroner's Inqueſt, traverſe the Finding of a *Fugam fecit*; and the Particulars of the Goods found to be forfeited, may be always traverſed: Alſo whenever the Indictment againſt a Man is inſufficient, the Finding of a *Fugam fecit* will not hurt him. 2 *Hawk.* 451. Making Default in Appearance on Indictment, &c. whereby *Outlawry* is awarded, a *Flight in Law.* See *Exigent.*

Fugitives Goods, (*Bona Fugitivorum*) Are the proper Goods of him that *flies* upon Felony; which, after the Flight lawfully found on Record, do belong to the King or Lord of the Manor. 5 *Rep.* 109.

Fugitio, *Pro* Fuga. —— *Condonavit omnes Felonias &* Fugitiones. *Knighton, anno* 1537.

Fullum Aquæ, A Fleam or Stream of Water, ſuch as comes from a Mill.

Fumage, (*Fumagium*) Dung for Soil, or a Manuring of Land with Dung. —— *Et ſint Quieti de* Fumagio *& Maremio cariando, &c. Chart. R.* 2. *Pat.* 5 *Ed.* 4. And this Word has been ſometimes uſed for *Smoke-Money*, a cuſtomary Payment for every Houſe that had a Chimney. *Domeſday.*

Fumadoes, Are Pilchards garbag'd and ſalted, then hung in the *Smoke*, and preſs'd; ſo called in *Spain* and *Italy*, whither they are exported in great Abundance. 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 31.

Funditores, Is uſed for Pioneers, *in Pat.* 10 *Ed.* 2. *m.* 1.

Furca and **Foſſa,** (*i. e.* the Gallows and the Pit) In antient Privileges granted by our Kings, it ſignified a Juriſdiction of puniſhing Felons; that is, Men by *Hanging*, and Women with *Drowning*. And Sir *Edw. Coke* ſays *Foſſa* is taken away, but that *Furca* remains. 3 *Inſt.* 58. *Skene* treating of theſe Words, ſaith thus —— *Erectio* Furcarum *eſt meri Imperii & altæ Juſtitiæ, & ſignificat Dominium aeris, quia ſuſpenſi pendent in aere: Et merum Imperium conſiſtit in quatuor, ſicut ſunt quatuor Elementa; In Aere, ut hü qui ſuſpenduntur; In Igne, quando quis comburitur propter Maleficium; In Aqua, quando quis ponitur in culeo & in Mare projicitur ut parricida, vel in amnem immergitur ut Fœminæ furti Damnatæ; In Terra, cum quis decapitatur & in Terram proſternitur.* Skene.

Furcare ad Taſſum, To pitch Corn with a *Fork* in Loading a Waggon, or in making a Rick or Mow. *Tenentes debent falcare, ſpargere, vertere, cumulare, cariare in Manerium Domini, & ad* Taſſum furcare *unam Acram Prati.* — Cowel.

Furcam & Flagellum. The meaneſt of all ſervile Tenures, when the Bondman was at the Diſpoſal of his Lord for Life and Limb. —— *Ipſe tenet in* Villenagie *ad* Furcam & Flagellum *de Domino ſuo, &c.* Placit. Term. Mich. 2. Joh. Rot. 7.

Furigeldum, A Mulct paid for Theft: And by the Laws of King *Ethelred*, it is allow'd, that they ſhall be Witneſſes *qui nunquam* Furigeldum *reddiderunt, i. e.* who never were accuſed of Theft.

Furlong, Is a Quantity of Ground, containing generally forty Poles or Perches in Length, every Pole being ſixteen Foot and a Half; eight of which *Furlongs* make a Mile: It is otherwiſe the eighth Part of an Acre of Land in Quantity. *Stat.* 35 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 6. In the former Acceptation, the *Romans* call it *Stadium*; and in the latter *Jugerum.* Alſo the Word *Furlong* hath been ſometimes uſed for a Piece of Land of more or leſs Acres.

Furnage, (*Furnagium*) *Eſt tributum quod Domino* Furni *a ſectatoribus penditur ob uſum* Furni; *Et multis enim in locis tenentur Vaſſalli ad coquendum panes ſuos in* Furno *Domini. Eſt etiam Lucrum ſeu Emolumentum quod Piſtori conceditur in piſtionis ſumptus & Mercedem, & tunc poteſt Piſtor de quolibet quarterio frumenti lucrare* 4. *Denar. & furfur, & duos panes ad* Furnagium. *Aſſiſa Panis & Cerviſiæ.* 51 *H.* 3. See *Fornagium.*

Furnarius, A Word uſed for a Baker, who keeps an *Oven*; and *Furniare* ſignifies to bake or put any Thing in the Oven. *Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1258.

Furr, (*Furruva*, from the Fr. *Fourer*, i. e. *Pelliculare*) Is the Coat or natural Covering of a Beaſt. The Statute 24 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 13. mentions divers Kinds of it, *viz. Sables*; which are a rich *Furr*, of Colour between black and brown, the Skin of a Beaſt called a *Sable*, of Bigneſs between a Pole-cat and an ordinary Cat, bred in *Ruſſia* and *Tartary*. *Lucerns*, the Skin of a Beaſt of that Name, near the Size of a Wolf, in Colour neither red nor brown, but between both, and mingled with black Spots; which are bred in *Muſcovy*; and is a very rich *Furr*. *Genets*, a Beaſt's Skin ſo called, in Bigneſs between a Cat and a Weezle, mailed like a Cat, and of that Nature, and of two Kinds black and grey, the Black moſt precious which hath black Spots upon it hardly to be ſeen; this Beaſt is the Product of *Spain*. *Foins* are of Faſhion like the *Sable*, the Top of the *Furr* is black, and the Ground whitiſh; bred for the moſt Part in *France*. *Marten* is a Beaſt very like the *Sable*, the Skin ſomething coarſer, produc'd in *England* and *Ireland*, and all Countries not too cold; but the beſt are in *Ireland*. Beſides theſe, there are the *Fitch* or *Pole-cat*; the *Calaber*, a little Beaſt, in Bigneſs near a *Squirrel*; *Miniver*, being the Bellies of *Squirrels*; and *Shanks*, or what is called *Budge*, &c. all of them *Furrs* of Foreign Countries, ſome whereof make a large Branch of their inland Traffick.

Furſt & Fondong, (*Sax.*) Time to adviſe, or to take Counſel. —— *De quibuſcunq; Implacitetur aliquis* Furſt & Fondong *habeat.* Leg. H. 1. cap. 46.

Furtum, Theft, or Robbery of any Kind. *Litt. Dict.*

Fuſtick, Wood brought from *Berbadoes*, *Jamaica*, &c. uſed by Dyers, mentioned in the 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 18.

Fyrderinga, (From the Sax. *Firderung*, i. e. *Expeditionis apparatus*) A going out to War, or a military Expedition at the King's Command; not going upon which, when ſummon'd, was puniſhed by Fine at the King's Pleaſure. *Leg. H.* 1. *cap.* 10. *Blount* calls it an Expedition; or a Fault or Treſpaſs for not going upon the ſame.

Fyrthing or **Fyrdung,** A military Expedition.

G.

Gabble, (*Blatero, Garrio*) To babble, and talk idly to no Purpoſe, whence comes *Gabbler* or *Babler.* Plaut.

Gabel, (*Gabella, Gablum, Gablagium*) In French *Gabelle*, i. e. *Vectigal*, hath the ſame Signification among our antient Writers, as *Gabelle* hath in *France:* It is a Tax, and hath been variouſly uſed, as for a Rent, Cuſtom, Service, &c. And where it was a Payment of Rent, thoſe who paid it were termed *Gablatores. Domeſday. Co. Lit.* 213. It is by ſome Authors diſtinguiſhed from *Tribute*; Gabella *eſt Vectigal quod ſolvitur pro Bonis mobilibus*;

& Tributum *eſt proprie quod Fiſco vel Principi ſolvitur pro rebus immobilibus.* When the Word *Gabel* was formerly mentioned, without any Addition to it, it ſignified the *Tax on Salt*; but afterwards it was applied to all other Taxes.

Gable-End, (*Gabulum*) The Head or extream Part of a Houſe or Building. —— *Quæ Domus Sita eſt inter* Gabulum *Tenementi mei &* Gabulum *Tenementi* Laurentii K. *Paroch. Antiq.* 286.

Gabulus Denariorum, Rent paid in Money. *Selden of Tithes, p.* 321.

Gafold-gild, (*Sax.*) Is the Payment of Tribute or Cuſtom; alſo it ſometimes denotes Uſury.

Gafold-land, or **Gaful-land,** (*Terra cenſualis*) Land liable to Taxes; and rented, or letten for Rent. *Sax. Dict.*

Gage, (Fr. Lat. *Vadium*) Signifies as much as to pawn or pledge. *Glanvil, lib.* 10. *cap.* 6. And *Gage Deliverance* is where he that hath taken a Diſtreſs, being ſued, hath not delivered the Cattle, &c. that were diſtrained; then he ſhall not only avow the Diſtreſs, but *Gager Deliverance*, i. e. put in Surety or Pledges, that he will deliver them. *F. N. B.* 67, 74. This *Gage Deliverance* is had on ſuing out *Replevins*, upon the Plaintiff's Praying the ſame: And it is ſaid the Parties are to be at Iſſue, or there is to be a Demurrer in Law, before *Gage Deliverance* is allow'd; and if a Man claim any Property in the Goods, or the Beaſts are dead in the Pound, the Plaintiff ſhall not *gage*, &c. Kitch. 145.

Gager del Ley, In old Writings. See *Wage* and *Wager of Law.*

Gainage, (*Gainagium*, i. e. *Plauſtri apparatus*, Fr. *Gaignage*, viz. *Lucrum*) The *Gain* or Profit of tilled or planted Land, raiſed by Cultivating it; and the Draught, Plough, and Furniture for carrying on the Work of Tillage, by the baſer Kind of *Soke-men* or *Villains. Gainage* was only applied to arable Land, when they that had it in Occupation had nothing thereof but the Profit raiſed by it from their own Labour, towards their Suſtenance, nor any other Title but at the Lord's Will: And *Gainor* is uſed for a *Sokeman*, that hath ſuch Land in Occupation. *Bract. lib.* 1. *cap.* 9. *Old Nat. Br.* 117. The Word *Gain* is mentioned by *Weſt. Symb. par.* 2. *ſect.* 3. Where he ſays Land in Demeſne, but not in *Gain*, &c. And in the Stat. 51 *H.* 3. there are theſe Words; no Man ſhall be diſtrained by his Beaſts, that *gain* the Land. By the Statute of *Magn. Chart. c.* 14. *Gainage* is meant no more than the Plough-Tackle, or Implements of Husbandry, without any Reſpect to *Gain* or Profit; where it is ſaid of the Knight and Freeholder, he ſhall be amerced *Salvo contenemento ſuo*; the Merchant or Trader, *Salva Merchandiſa ſua*; and the Villains or Countrymen, *Salvo Gainagio ſuo*, &c. In which Caſes it was that the Merchant and Husbandman ſhould not be hindered, to the Detriment of the Publick, or be undone by arbitrary Fines; and the Villain had his *Wainage*, to the End the Plough might not ſtand ſtill; for which Reaſon the Husbandmen at this Day are allowed a like Privilege by Law, that their Beaſts of the Plough are not in many Caſes liable to Diſtreſs. See *Wainage.*

Gainery, (Fr. *Gaignerie*) Tillage, or the Profit ariſing from it, or of the Beaſts employ'd therein. *Stat. Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 6 & 17.

Galea, A Galley, or ſwift-ſailing Ship. *Hoved. pag.* 682, 692.

Galilea, Is taken for a Gallery or Church-Porch. *Pryn, Lib. Angl. Tom.* 3. *pag.* 668.

Galleti, According to *Somner* were *Viri Galeati*; but *Knighton* ſays they were *Welchmen.* —— *In quarum prima acie fuit Dominus* Galfridus, *cum multis* Galletis, &c. Knight.

Galligaskins, Wide Hoſe or Breeches, having their Name from their Uſe by the *Gaſcoigns.*

Gallihalpence, A Kind of Coin, which with *Suskins* and *Doitkins*, were forbidden by the Stat. 3 *H.* 5. 1. It is ſaid they were brought into this Kingdom by the *Genoeſe* Merchants, who trading hither in *Galleys*, lived commonly in a Lane near *Tower-ſtreet*, and were called *Galley-men*; landing their Goods at *Galley-Key*, and Trading with their own ſmall ſilver Coin term'd *Galley Half-pence.* Stow's Survey of Lond. 137.

Gallimawfry, Signifies a Meal of coarſe Victuals, given to *Galley-Slaves.*

Gallivolatium, (From *Gallus*, a Cock) A Cock-ſhoot or Cock-glade.

Gamba, Gamberia, Gambæa, (Fr. *Jambiere*) Military Boots or Defence for the Legs.

Gambeyſon, (*Gambezonum*) A Horſeman's Coat uſed in War, which covered the Legs: Or rather a quilted Coat, *Cento, Veſtimentum ex coactili Lana confectum*, to put under the Armour to make it ſit eaſy. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *cap.* 24.

Game, (*Aucupia*, from *Auceps, Aucupis*, i. e. *Avium captio*) Birds or Prey got by Fowling and Hunting: And Deſtroying the Game is an Offence by Statute. No Perſon ſhall take Pheaſants or Partridges with Engines in another Man's Ground, without Licence, on Pain of 10*l. Stat.* 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 17. If any Perſons ſhall take or kill any Pheaſants or Partridges, with any Net in the Night-time, they ſhall forfeit 20*s.* for every Pheaſant, and 10*s.* for every Partridge taken; and Hunting with Spaniels in Standing-Corn, incurs a Forfeiture of 40*s.* 23 *Eliz. c.* 10. Thoſe who kill any Pheaſant, Partridge, Duck, Heron, Hare, or other Game, are liable to a Forfeiture of 20*s.* for every Fowl and Hare; and Selling, or Buying to ſell again, any Hare, Pheaſant, &c. the Forfeiture is 10*s.* for each Hare, &c. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 17. Alſo Pheaſants or Partridges are not to be taken between the Firſt of *July* and the Laſt of *Auguſt*, on Pain of Impriſonment for a Month, unleſs they pay 20*s.* for every Pheaſant, &c. killed: And Conſtables, having a Juſtice of Peace's Warrant, may ſearch for *Game* and Nets. 7 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 11. Conſtables by Warrant from a Juſtice of Peace, are to ſearch Houſes and ſuſpected Perſons for *Game*, and if any *Game* be found upon them, and they do not give a good Account how they came by the ſame, they ſhall forfeit for every Hare, Pheaſant, or Partridge, not under 5*s.* nor exceeding 20*s.* And inferior Tradeſmen, Hunting, &c. are ſubject to the Penalties of the Act, and may be likewiſe ſued for Treſpaſs: If Officers of the Army or Soldiers kill *Game*, without Leave, they forfeit 5*l.* an Officer, and 10*s.* a Soldier. 4 & 5 *W.* & *M. c.* 23. Higlers, Chapmen, Carriers, Inn-keepers, Victuallers, &c. having in their Cuſtody, Hare, Pheaſant, Partridge, Heath-Game, &c. (except ſent by ſome Perſon qualified to kill *Game*) ſhall forfeit for every Hare and Fowl 5*l.* And ſelling *Game*, or offering the ſame to Sale, incurs the like Penalty; wherein Hare, and other *Game* found in a Shop, &c. is adjudg'd an Expoſing to Sale: Killing Hares in the Night is liable to the ſame

ſame Penalties: And if any Perſons ſhall drive wild Fowl with Nets, between the firſt Day of *July* and the firſt of *September*, they ſhall forfeit 5 *s.* for every Fowl. 5 *Ann. cap.* 14. 9 *Ann. c.* 25. And Penalties for killing and deſtroying *Game*, are recoverable not only before Juſtices of Peace by the ſeveral Statutes, but alſo by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in any of his Majeſty's Courts at *Weſtminſter*; and the Plaintiff if he recovers ſhall likewiſe have double Coſts. 8 *Geo. cap.* 19. Any Man may hawk and hunt at his Pleaſure in his own Lands; and he need not have the King's Licence for it, or for other Recreat ons: And Perſons qualified to keep Guns, Dogs, *&c.* to kill *Game*, are ſuch as have a free Warren, or are Lords of Manors, or have 100 *l. per Annum* Inheritance or for Life, or Leaſe for ninety-nine Years of 150 *l. per Ann.* (and by the Exception of the Act, the eldeſt Sons and Heirs of Eſquires, or other Perſons of higher Degree) And if any Perſon ſhall keep a Gun not ſo qualified, he ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* And Perſons being qualified may take Guns from thoſe as are not, and break them. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 25. 33 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 6. One Juſtice of Peace upon Examination and Proof of the Offence, may commit the Offender till he hath paid the Forfeiture of 100 *l.* And Perſons not qualified by Law, keeping Dogs, Nets, or other Engines to kill *Game*, being convicted thereof before a Juſtice of Peace, ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* or be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for three Months, and the Dogs, *Game*, &c. ſhall be taken from them, by the Stat. 5 *Ann.* No *Certiorari* ſhall be allowed to remove any Conviction or other Proceedings on the Stat. 5 *Ann.* &c. into any Court at *Weſtminſter*, unleſs the Party convicted ſhall become bound to the Party proſecuting with ſufficient Sureties, in the Sum of 50 *l.* to pay the Proſecutor his Coſts and Charges, *&c.* after the Conviction confirmed, or a *Procedendo* granted. *Ibid.* In Convictions for keeping of Guns, the Peace is not concerned, but only the Qualification of the Perſons that uſe them; ſo that it hath been adjudged the Juſtices of Peace have no general Power to puniſh the Offenders, for Want of Juriſdiction. 4 *Mod.* 49. But where a Perſon was brought before a Juſtice of Peace for ſhooting with Hail-ſhot in a Hand-gun, the Juſtice committed him to Priſon until he ſhould pay 10 *l.* &c. and having made a Record of his Conviction, it was certified upon the Return of an *Habeas Corpus*; and it was held, that if the Juſtice of Peace had purſued the Statute, no Court could diſcharge the Defendant. *W. Jones* 170. On a *Certiorari* to remove a Conviction before a Juſtice, *&c.* for carrying a Gun, not being qualified; it appeared upon the Return to be taken before a certain Juſtice of Peace, without adding, *Necnon ad diverſas felonias Tranſgreſſiones, audiend. aſſign. &c.* and it was ruled that this was a good Exception upon a *Certiorari* to remove an Indictment taken at the Seſſions; but not upon a Conviction of this Nature, becauſe the Court can take Notice that the Statutes give the Juſtices Authority in theſe Caſes. 1 *Ventr.* 33 *Sid.* 419. A Perſon was convicted before a Juſtice of Peace upon the Statute, for keeping a Gun, not having 100 *l. per Annum*; and the Conviction being removed into *B. R.* was quaſhed, for not ſaying *when* the Defendant had not 100 *l.* a Year; for it might be he had ſuch Eſtate at the Time when he kept the Gun, though not at the Conviction, and the Offence and Time ought to be certainly alledged. 3 *Mod.* 280. The Defendant not having 100 *l. per Annum*, did ſhoot in a Gun in *February*, and was brought before a Juſtice of Peace in *March* following, and then by him convicted; and it was held, that as by the Statute no Time was limited when the Offender ſhould be carried before a Juſtice to be examined, it therefore ought to be *Inſtanter*; which not being done, the Conviction was quaſhed. 4 *Mod.* 147. A Man was indicted for ſhooting of *Game*, but it was omitted ſhewing that he was not worth 100 *l.* a Year; and it was ordered by the Court, that the Party ſhould ſhew he was worth ſo much to diſcharge him. 2 *Keb.* 582. If a Perſon hunt upon the Ground of another, ſuch other Perſon cannot juſtify the Killing of his Dogs, as appears by 2 *Roll. Abr.* 567. But it was otherwiſe adjudged, *Mich.* 33 *Car.* 2. in *C. B.* 2 *Cro.* 44. and ſee 3 *Lev.* 28. Tho' the Common Law allows the Hunting of Foxes, and other ravenous Beaſts of Prey, in the Ground of another Perſon; yet a Man may not dig and break the Ground to unearth them, without Licence, which is unlawful; and the Owner of the Ground may maintain an Action of Treſpaſs for it. 2 *Roll.* 538. *Cro. Jac.* 321. An Action was brought againſt a Perſon for entering another Man's Warren; the Defendant pleaded that there was a Pheaſant on his Land, and his Hawk purſued it into the Plaintiff's Ground; it was reſolved that this doth not amount to a ſufficient Juſtification, for in this Caſe he can only follow his Hawk, and not take the *Game*. *Poph.* 162. though it is ſaid to be otherwiſe where the Soil of the Plaintiff is not a Warren. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 567. If a Man in Hunting ſtarts a Hare upon his own Ground, and follows and kills it on the Ground of another, yet ſtill the Hare is his own, becauſe of the freſh Suit; but if a Man ſtarts a Hare upon another Perſon's Ground, and hunts and kills it there, he is ſubject to an Action; tho' it is ſeldom brought, being frivolous. *Cro. Car.* 553.

Game-keepers, Are thoſe who have the Care of keeping and preſerving of the Game, being appointed thereto by Lords of Manors, *&c.* Lords of Manors or other Royalties, not under the Degree of an Eſquire, may by Writing under Hand and Seal, authorize one or more *Game-keepers*; who may ſeiſe Guns, Dogs, Nets, and other Engines, made Uſe of to kill the Game by ſuch Perſons as are prohibited, for the Uſe of the Lord of the Manor, or otherwiſe deſtroy them. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. 25. Any Lord or Lady of a Manor or Lordſhip, may impower his or her *Game-keeper*, within their reſpective Royalties, to kill Hare, Pheaſant, Partridges, *&c.* But if the ſaid *Game-keeper* ſhall under Colour of the ſaid Power, kill and afterwards ſell or diſpoſe thereof to any Perſon whatſoever, without the Conſent of the Lord or Lady of ſuch Manor, upon Conviction thereof, he ſhall be committed to the Houſe of Correction for three Months, there to be kept to hard Labour. 5 *Ann. cap.* 14. By the Stat. 9 *Ann.* no Lord or Lady of a Manor ſhall make, conſtitute or appoint, above one Perſon to be *Game-keeper* within any one Manor, with Power to kill Game; the Name of which *Game-keeper* ſo appointed, is to be entered with the Clerk of the Peace of the County wherein the Manor lies: And if any other *Game-keeper* ſhall preſume to kill any Hare, Pheaſant, Partridge, *&c.* Or if any *Game-keeper* ſhall ſell any

Hare, Pheaſant, &c. he ſhall for every Offence incur ſuch Forfeitures, as are inflicted by the Act 5 *Ann.* And by 3 *Geo. c.* 11. no Lord of a Manor is to make or appoint any Perſon to be a *Game-keeper*, with Power to take and kill Hare, Pheaſant, Partridge, or other Game, unleſs ſuch Perſon be qualified by Law ſo to do, or be truly and properly a Servant to the ſaid Lord, or immediately employed to take and kill the Game for the ſole Uſe or Benefit of the ſaid Lord: And any Perſon not qualified, or not employed as aforeſaid, who under Pretence of any Qualification from any Lord of a Manor, ſhall take or kill any Hare, &c. or ſhall keep or uſe any Dogs, to kill and deſtroy the Game, ſhall for every ſuch Offence incur ſuch Forfeitures, Pains and Penalties, as are inflicted by the Acts. 5 & 9 *Ann.* By this laſt Statute, no *Game-keeper* can qualify any Perſon to kill Game, or to keep Guns, Dogs, &c. Vide the *Statutes.*

Appointment of a Game-keeper by a Lord of a Manor.

TO all People *to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come,* J. T. *Lord* A. *Lord of the Manor of* B. *in the County of,* &c. *have* (*by Virtue of ſeveral Acts of Parliament lately made for the Preſervation of the Game*) *nominated, authorized and appointed, and by theſe Preſents do nominate, authorize and appoint* E. D. *of,* &c. *to be my* Game-keeper *of and within my Manor of,* &c. *in the County of,* &c. *aforeſaid, with full Power and Authority, according to the Direction of the Statutes in that Caſe made, to kill Game for my Uſe; and to take and ſeiſe all ſuch Guns, Greyhounds, Setting-dogs, and other Dogs, Ferrets, Trammels, Hays, or other Nets, Snares or Engines, for the Taking, Killing or Deſtroying of Hares, Pheaſants, Partridges or other Game, as within the ſaid Manor of,* &c. *and the Precincts thereof, ſhall be kept or uſed by any Perſon or Perſons not legally qualified to do the ſame: And further to act and do all and every Thing and Things which belong to the Office of a* Game-keeper, *purſuant to the Direction of the ſaid Acts of Parliament, during my Will and Pleaſure, for which this ſhall be his ſufficient Warrant.* Given *under my Hand and Seal,* &c.

Gaming, Or *Games unlawful*, (*Ludos vanos*) The Playing at Tables, Dice, Cards, &c. King *Ed.* 3. in the 39th Year of his Reign, enjoined the Exerciſe of Shooting and of Artillery, and forbad the Caſting of the Bar, the Hand and Foot-balls, Cock-fighting, & *alios Ludos vanos*; but no Effect did follow from it, till they were ſome of them forbidden by Act of Parliament. 11 *Rep.* 87. *Anno* 28 *Hen.* 8. Proclamation was made againſt all unlawful Games, and Commiſſions awarded into all the Counties of *England* for the Execution thereof; ſo that in all Places, Tables, Dice, Cards and Bowls, were taken and burnt. *Stow's Annals* 527. And by the Stat. 33 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 9. Juſtices of Peace, and head Officers in Corporations, are empowered to enter Houſes ſuſpected of unlawful Games; and to arreſt and impriſon the *Gameſters*, till they give Security not to play for the Future: Alſo the Perſons keeping unlawful *Gaming* Houſes, may be committed by a Juſtice, until they find Sureties not to keep ſuch Houſes; who ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* and the *Gameſters* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* No Artificer, Apprentice, Labourer or Servant, ſhall play at Tables, Tennis, Dice, Cards, Bowls, &c. out of *Chriſtmas* Time, on Pain of 20 *s.* for every Offence; and at *Chriſtmas*, they are to play in their Maſter's Houſe, or Preſence: But any Nobleman, or Gentleman, having 100 *l. per Ann.* Eſtate, may licence his Servants or Family to play within the Precincts of his Houſe, or Garden, at Cards, Dice, Tables, or other Games, as well among themſelves, as others repairing thither. *Stat. Ibid.* This Act is to be proclaimed once a Quarter, in every Market-Town, by the reſpective Mayors, &c. and at every Aſſiſes and Seſſions. A Perſon was convicted of keeping a Cock-Pit; and the Court reſolved it to be an unlawful Game, within the Stat. 33 *H.* 8. and fined him 40 *s.* a Day. *Keb.* 510. But to play at Dice, &c. is not unlawful in it ſelf; though prohibited by Statutes to certain Perſons, and to be uſed in certain Places. 2 *Ventr.* 175. If any Perſon of what Degree ſoever, ſhall by Fraud, Deceit, or unlawful Device, in playing at Cards, Dice, Tables, Bowls, Cock-fighting, Horſe-races, Foot-races, or other Games or Paſtimes, or bearing a Share in the Stakes, Betting, &c. win any Money, or valuable Thing, he ſhall forfeit treble the Value, one Moiety to the Crown, and the other to the Party grieved, Proſecution being in ſix Months; in Default whereof, the laſt mentioned Moiety is to go to ſuch other Perſon as will proſecute within one Year, &c. 16 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. And by this Statute, if any Perſon ſhall play at any of the ſaid Games, upon Tick, and not for ready Money; and ſhall loſe above 100 *l.* upon Tick or Credit, at any one Meeting, if the Money be not paid down, his Security taken for it ſhall be void; and the Winner ſhall forfeit treble the Value of the Money won; one Moiety to the Crown, and the other Moiety to him that will ſue for the ſame, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, &c. A Watch may be loſt at *Gaming*, which is convertible to, or may be taken for ready Money; and it is not within the Statute. 1 *Lev.* 244. It has been adjudged, that if *A. B.* loſe 100 *l.* to one, and afterwards 100 *l.* to another, upon Tick or Credit, it is not within the Meaning of the Statute, becauſe it is a ſeveral Contract; but it would be otherwiſe on a joint Contract: And if a Perſon loſt 200 *l.* in ready Money; and 100 *l.* more, for which he gave his Note, the Note would be good, but all beyond it be void. 1 *Salk.* 345. A Perſon brought an Action for 40 *l.* the Defendant pleaded it was for Money won at Play, and that at the ſame Time he alſo loſt 66 *l.* to another; but on Demurrer the Plaintiff had Judgment, for it was held that Loſing 106 *l.* to ſeveral Perſons at one Time, is not within the Statute 16 *Car.* 2 unleſs they are Partners in the Stakes; for then as to the Chance of the Game, they are as one Perſon. *Mich.* 13 *W.* 3. 1 *Salk.* 345. Where Security is given for Money won at *Gaming* to a third Perſon, not being privy to it, or not knowing it was won at Play, it is not within the Statute; as where the Winner being indebted to another, brought the Loſer to his Creditor, who entered into Bond to him, &c. 2 *Mod.* 297. If a Perſon loſe Money at Play, and the Loſer give the Winner a Bill for it drawn upon a third Perſon, who accepts the Bill; though the Acceptance of the Bill is in Nature of a new Contract, yet all is founded on the illegal Winning, and it is for the Security of the Payment of the Money loſt; and therefore 'tis within the Statute: But if the Bill be aſſigned for a valuable Conſideration to a Stran-

a Stranger, ſuch Aſſignee not being privy to the firſt Wrong, as was the Winner, it ſhall not be within the Statute. 1 *Salk.* 344. By the Statute of 9 *Ann. cap.* 14. all Notes, Bills, Bonds, Judgments, Mortgages, or other Securities, given for Money won by playing at Cards, Dice, Tables, Tennis, Bowls, or other Games; or by Betting on the Sides of ſuch as play at any of thoſe Games, or for Repayment of any Money knowingly lent for ſuch *Gaming* or Betting, ſhall be void: And where Lands are granted by ſuch Mortgages or Securities, they ſhall go to the next Perſon, who ought to have the ſame as if the Grantor were actually dead, and the Grants had been made to the Perſon ſo entitled after the Death of the Perſon ſo incumbering the ſame. If any Perſon playing at Cards, Dice, or other Game, or Betting, ſhall loſe the Value of 10 *l.* at one Time, to one or more Perſons, and ſhall pay the Money, he may recover the Money loſt by Action of Debt, within three Months afterwards; and if the Loſer do not ſue, any other Perſon may do it and recover the ſame, and treble the Value with Coſts, one Moiety to the Proſecutor, and the other to the Poor: And the Perſon proſecuted ſhall anſwer upon Oath, on preferring a Bill to diſcover what Sums he hath won. Perſons by Fraud, or ill Practice, in playing at Cards, Dice, or by bearing a Share in the Stakes, &c. or by Betting, winning any Sum above 10 *l.* ſhall forfeit five Times the Value of the Thing won, and ſuffer ſuch Infamy and corporal Puniſhment, as in Caſes of wilful Perjury, being convicted thereof on Indictment or Information; and the Penalty ſhall be recovered by Action, by ſuch Perſon as will ſue for the ſame. And if any one ſhall aſſault and beat, or challenge to fight any other Perſon, on Account of Money won by *Gaming*, upon Conviction thereof, he ſhall forfeit all his Goods, and ſuffer Impriſonment for two Years. *Stat.* 9 *Ann.* Alſo by this Statute, any two or more Juſtices of Peace, may cauſe ſuch Perſons to be brought before them, as they ſuſpect to have no viſible Eſtates, &c. to maintain them; and if they do not make it appear, that the principal Part of their Expences is got by other Means than *Gaming*, the Juſtices ſhall require Securities for their good Behaviour for a Twelve-month; and in Default of ſuch Security, commit them to Priſon until they find it: And Playing or Betting during the Time, to the Value of 20 *s.* ſhall be deemed a Breach of Behaviour, and a Forfeiture of their Recognizances. *Ibid.* It was formerly held that *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* would lie for Money won at Play; though ſome Judges were of Opinion it would not, but ſpecial Action upon the Caſe. 2 *Lev.* 118. 2 *Ventr* 175. But it hath been ſince adjudged, that it will not lie, for there muſt be ſome Work done to maintain Action of Debt: And although a Caſt of the Dice, alters the Property of the Money, if it is ſtaked down, it being then a Gift on a Condition precedent, and an *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* lies againſt him who holds the Wager, becauſe it is a Promiſe in Law to deliver it if won; yet in other Caſes, there is no Conſideration. 5 *Mod.* 13. *Mod. Caſ.* 128. Common *Gaming Houſes* are a common Nuſance in the Eye of the Law; not only becauſe they are great Temptations to Idleneſs, but as they draw together great Numbers of diſorderly Perſons, to the Diſturbance of the Neighbourhood. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 198.

Gang-days, (*Dies Luſtrationis*) And *Gang-weeks* are mentioned in the Laws of King *Athelſtan*. See *Rogation Week.*

Gaol, (*Gaola*, Fr. *Geole*, i. e. *Gaveola*, a Cage for Birds) Is uſed metaphorically for a Priſon. It is a Place wherein a Man is reſtrained of his Liberty, to anſwer an Offence done againſt the Laws: And every County hath two *Gaols*, one for *Debtors*, which may be any Houſe where the Sheriff pleaſes; the other for the Peace and Matters of the *Crown*, which is the *County-Gaol. Mod. Inſt.* 230. And Juſtices of Peace may not commit Felons, and other Criminals, to the *Counters* in *London*, or other Priſons but the common *Gaols*; for they can legally impriſon no where but in the common *Gaol. Co. Lit.* 9. 119. But the Houſe of Correction, and the *Counters* of the *Sheriffs of London*, are the common Priſons for Offenders for the Breach of the Peace, &c. Sheriffs of Counties are to have the Keeping of the common *Gaols*; except ſuch as are held by Inheritance. 19 *Hen.* 7. 10. And for the Relief of Priſoners in *Gaols*, Juſtices of Peace in Seſſions have Power to tax every Pariſh in the County, not exceeding 8 *d. per* Week, leviable by Conſtables, and diſtributed by Collectors, &c. 14 *Eliz. cap.* 5. Offenders committed to Priſon, are to bear the Charges of their Conveying to *Gaol*; or on Refuſal, their Goods ſhall be ſold for that Purpoſe, by Virtue of a Juſtice of Peace's Warrant; and if they have no Goods, a Tax is to be made by Conſtables, &c. on the Inhabitants of the Pariſh where the Offenders were apprehended. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 10. If a *Gaol* be out of Repair, inſufficient, &c. the Juſtices of Peace in the Quarter-Seſſions may agree with Workmen for Rebuilding or Repairing it; and by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, order the Sum agreed upon to be levied upon the ſeveral Hundreds and Diviſions in the County, by a proportionate Rate. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 19.

Gaoler, Is the Maſter of a Priſon; and Sheriffs muſt make ſuch *Gaolers* for which they will anſwer: But if there is a Default in the *Gaoler*, Action lies againſt him for an Eſcape, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 592. In common Caſes, the Sheriff, or *Gaoler*, are chargeable at the Diſcretion of the Party; though the Sheriff is moſt uſually charged. *Wood's Inſt.* 76. He who hath the Cuſtody of the Gaol wrongfully or of Right, ſhall be charged with the Eſcape of Priſoners; and if he that hath the actual Poſſeſſion be not ſufficient, *Reſpondeat Superior. Ibid.* A *Gaoler* kills an unruly Priſoner, it is no Felony; but if it be by hard Uſage, it is Murder. 3 *Inſt.* 52. And if a *Gaoler* barbarouſly miſuſe Priſoners, he may be fined and diſcharged. *Raym.* 216. If any Perſon aſſault a *Gaoler*, for keeping a Priſoner in ſafe Cuſtody, he may be fined and impriſoned. 1 *Hawk.* 58, 59. Where a Gaol is broken by Thieves, the *Gaoler* is anſwerable; not if it be broken by Enemies. 3 *Inſt.* 52. See *Eſcape*, *Priſoners.*

Gaol-delivery, The Adminiſtration of Juſtice being originally in the Crown, in former Times our *Kings* in Perſon rode through the Realm once in ſeven Years, to judge of and determine Crimes and Offences: Afterwards *Juſtices in Eyre* were appointed; and ſince *Juſtices of Aſſiſe* and *Gaol-delivery*, &c. A Commiſſion of *Gaol delivery* is a Patent in Nature of a Letter from the King to certain Perſons, appointing them his Juſtices, or two or three of them, and authorizing them to deliver his *Gaol*, at ſuch a Place, of the Priſoners

ſoners in it; for which Purpoſe, it commands them to meet at ſuch Place, at the Time they themſelves ſhall appoint; and informs them, that for the ſame Purpoſe the King hath commanded his Sheriff of the ſame County to bring all the Priſoners of the *Gaol*, and their Attachments before them, at the Day appointed. *Cromp. Jurſ* 125. 4 *Inſt.* 168. Juſtices of *Gaol delivery* are empowered by the Common Law to proceed upon Indictments of Felony, Treſpaſs, &c. and to order Execution or Reprieve: And they have not only Power to diſcharge ſuch Priſoners, as upon their Trials ſhall be acquitted, but alſo all ſuch againſt whom, upon Proclamation made, no Evidence appears to indict them; which Juſtices of *Oyer and Terminer*, &c. may not do. 2 *Hawk.* 24, 35. But theſe Juſtices have nothing to do with any Perſon not in Cuſtody of the Priſon, except in ſome ſpecial Caſes; as if ſome of the Accomplices to a Felony be in ſuch Priſon, and ſome of them out of it, the Juſtices may receive an Appeal againſt thoſe who are out of the Priſon, as well as thoſe who are in it; which Appeal after the Trial of ſuch Priſoners, ſhall be removed into *B. R.* and Proceſs iſſue from thence againſt the Reſt; but if thoſe out of Priſon be omitted in the Appeal, they can never be put into any other, becauſe there can be but one Appeal for one Felony. *Fitz. Coron.* 77. *S. P. C.* 64. Such Juſtices have no more to do with one let to Mainpriſe, than if he were at large; for ſuch Perſon cannot be ſaid to be a Priſoner; ſince it is not in the Power of his Sureties to detain him in their Cuſtody: And where a Perſon is bailed, that he is in the Cuſtody of his Sureties, they may detain him where they pleaſe. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 25. Juſtices of *Gaol-delivery* may puniſh thoſe who unduly bail Priſoners; as being guilty of a negligent Eſcape. *S. P. C.* 77. 25 *Ed.* 3. 39. They are alſo to puniſh Sheriffs and Gaolers, refuſing to take Felons into their Cuſtody from Conſtables, &c. 4 *Ed.* 3. 10. and have Authority to puniſh many particular Offences by Statute.

Garb, (*Garba*, from the Fr. *Garbe*, alias *Gerbe*, i. e. *faſcis*) Signifies a Bundle or Sheaf of Corn. *Chart. Foreſt, cap.* 7. It is ſometimes uſed for all Manner of Corn and Grain, that is uſually bound in Sheafs, as *Decimæ Garbarum:* And in ſome Places it is taken for an Handful, *viz.* Garba *aceris ſit ex triginta peciis.* Fleta, lib. 2. c. 12. *Garba Sagittarum* is a Sheaf of Arrows containing twenty-four. *Skene.*

Garble, Is to ſever the Droſs and Duſt from Spice, Drugs, &c. *Garbling* is the Purifying and Cleanſing the Good from the Bad; and may come from the Italian *Garbo*, i. e. Finery or Neatneſs; and thence probably we ſay, when we ſee a Man in a neat Habit, that he is in a handſome *Garb.* Cowel.

Garbler of Spices, Is an Officer of Antiquity in the City of *London*, who may enter into any Shop, Warehouſe, &c. to view and ſearch Drugs and Spices, and *garble*, and make clean the ſame, or ſee that it be done. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 19. And all Drugs, &c. are to be cleanſed and garbled before ſold, on Pain of Forfeiture or the Value. *Stat. Ibid.*

Garcio, (Fr. *Garcon*) A Groom or Servant. *Pla. Cor.* 21. *Ed.* 1. *Garcio ſtolæ*, Groom of the Stole to the King: And in the *Iriſh* Language, (according to *Toland*) *Garſon* is an Appellative for any menial Servant. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Garcioner, Are thoſe Servants which follow the Camp. —— *Habeat* Garcionem *ſuo ſervitio ſemper attendentem. Ingulph.* 886. And *Garcienes* and *Garcinæ* is applied to the Baggage of an Army; ſo called *à* Garcionibus *ſive militum famulis.* Walſing. 242.

Gard, Gardian, &c. See *Guard* and *Guardian.*

Gardebrache, (Fr. *Gardebrace*) An Armour or Vambrace for the Arm. *Chart. K. Hen.* 5.

Garderobe, (*Garderoba*) A Cloſet or ſmall Apartment, for hanging up Clothes. See *Wardrobe.*

Gardia, Is a Word uſed by the *Feudiſts* for *Cuſtodia.* Lib. Feud. 1.

Gare, A coarſe Wool full of ſtaring Hares, ſuch as grows about the Shanks of Sheep. 31 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 8.

Garlanda, A Chaplet, Coronet, or Garland.

Garneſtura, Victuals, Arms, and other Implements of War, neceſſary for the Defence of a Town or Caſtle. *Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1250.

Garniamentum, Trimming or other Ornaments for Clothes. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *p.* 321.

Garniſh. To *garniſh* the Heir, ſignifies in Law to warn the Heir. *Stat.* 27 *Eliz. c.* 3.

Garniſhment, (Fr. *Garnement*, from *Garmir*, i. e. *inſtruere*) In a legal Senſe intends a Warning given to one for his Appearance, for the better Furniſhing of the Cauſe and Court. For Example; One is ſued for the *Detinue* of certain Writings delivered; and the Defendant alledging that they were delivered to him by the Plaintiff, and another Perſon upon Condition, prays that the other Perſon may be warned to plead with the Plaintiff, whether the Conditions be performed or not; in this Petition he is ſaid to pray *Garniſhment*; which may be interpreted either a Warning of that other, or a Furniſhing the Court with all Parties to the Action, whereby it may thoroughly determine the Cauſe; and until he appears and joins, the Defendant is as it were out of the Court. *Cromp. Juriſ.* 211. *F. N. B.* 106. A Writ of *Scire facias* is to go forth againſt the other Perſon to appear and plead with the Plaintiff; and when he comes and thus pleads, it is called *Enterpleader:* If the *Garniſhee* be returned *Scire feci*, and make Default, Judgment will be had to recover the Writings, and for their Delivery againſt the Defendant; and if the Garniſhee appears and pleads, if the Plaintiff recovers, he ſhall have Damages. *Raſt.* 213. 1 *Brown.* 147. *Garniſhment* is generally uſed for a Warning; as *Garniſher le Court* is to warn the Court; and *Reaſonable Garniſhment* is where a Perſon hath reaſonable Warning. *Kitch.* 6. In the Stat. 27 *Eliz. c.* 3. we read, upon a *Garniſhment*, or two *Nichils* returned, &c. And further, ſome Contracts are naked, *ſans Garnement*, and ſome furniſhed, &c.

Garniſhee, Is a third Perſon or Party in whoſe Hands Money is *attached* within the Liberties of the City of *London*, by Proceſs out of the Sheriff's Court; ſo called, becauſe he hath had *Garniſhment* or Warning, not to pay the Money to the Defendant, but to appear and anſwer to the Plaintiff Creditor's Suit. Vide *Attachment.*

Garniture, A Furniſhing or Providing. *Pat.* 17 *Ed.* 3. Vide *Garneſtura.*

Garſummun, *Gerſuma* or *Gerſoma*, A Fine or Amerciament. *Domeſday, Spelm. Gloſſ.*

Garter, (*Garterium*, Fr. *Jartier*, i. e. *Periſcelis, Faſcia poplitaria*) Signifies in divers Statutes and elſewhere, a ſpecial *Garter*, being the Enſign of

a Noble Order of Knights, inſtituted by King *Ed.* 3. called *Knights of the Garter:* It is alſo taken for the Principal *King at Arms*, among our *Engliſh Heralds*; attending upon the Knights thereof, created by King *Hen.* 5. and mentioned in the Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 33.

Garth, A little Backſide or Cloſe in the *North* of *England*; being an ancient *Britiſh* Word, as *Gardd* in that Language is *Garden*, and pronounced and writ *Garth*; alſo a *Dam* or Wear, *&c.*

Garthman. As there are *Fiſhgarths* or Wears, for catching of Fiſh, ſo there are *Garthmen*; for by Statute it is ordained, that no Fiſher nor *Garthman* ſhall uſe any Nets or Engines to deſtroy the Fry of Fiſh, *&c.* 17 *R.* 2. *c.* 9. And this Word is ſuppoſed to be derived from the Scottiſh *Gart*, which ſignifieth enforced or compelled; and Fiſh are forced by the Wear to paſs in a Loop, where they are taken.

Gaſtaldus, A Governor of a Country, whoſe Office was only temporary, and who had Juriſdiction over the common People. *Blount.*

Gate, At the End of the Names of Places, is taken for a Way or Path, from the *Geat*, i. e. *Porta*, and ſometimes for a *Gate.*

Gabel, (Sax. *Gafel*) Tribute, Toll, Cuſtom or yearly Revenue; of which we had in old Times ſeveral Kinds. See *Gabel.*

Gabelet, (*Gaveletum*) Is an ancient and ſpecial Kind of *Ceſſavit* uſed in *Kent*, where the Cuſtom of *Gavelkind* continues, whereby a Tenant if he with-holds his Rents and Services due to the Lord, ſhall forfeit his Land: It was intended where no Diſtreſs could be found on the Premiſſes, ſo that the Lord might ſeiſe the Land it ſelf in the Name of a Diſtreſs, and keep it a Year and a Day; within which Time, if the Tenant came and paid his Rent, he was admitted to his Tenement to hold it as before; but if not, the Lord might enter and enjoy the ſame. 10 *H.* 3. 10 *Ed.* 2. The Lord was to ſeek by the Award of his Court, from three Weeks to three Weeks, to find ſome Diſtreſs upon the Land or Tenement, until the fourth Court; and if in that Time he could find none, at the fourth Court it was awarded that the Tenement ſhould be ſeiſed as a Diſtreſs, and kept a Year and a Day without manuring; and if the Tenant did not in that Time redeem it, by paying the Rent, and making Amends to the Lord, the Lord having pronounced the ſame at the next *County-Court*, was awarded by his Court to enter and manure the Tenement as his own: And if the Tenement would afterwards have it again, he was to make Agreement with the Lord. *Fitz. Ceſſ.* 60. *Terms de Ley* 373. *Gaveletum* is as much as to ſay to ceaſe, or to *let* to pay the Rent; and *Conſuetudo de Gavelet* was not a Rent or Service, but a Rent or Service with-held, denied or detained, cauſing the Forfeiture of the Tenement. *Co. Lit.*

Gavelet in London, (*Breve de Gaveleto* in London, *pro redditu ibidem quia Tenementa fuerunt indiſtringibilia*) Is a Writ uſed in the *Huſtings* of *London*; and the *Statute of Gavelet*, 10 *Ed.* 2. gives this Writ to Lords of Rents in the City of *London*, as well as in *Kent:* Here the Parties, Tenant and Demandant, appear by *Scire facias*, to ſhew Cauſe why the one ſhould not have his Tenement again on Payment of his Rent, or the other recover the Lands, on Default thereof. *Practiſ. Solic.* 419.

Gavelgeld, Is applied to the Payment of Tribute or Toll. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 3.

Gavelkind, Is ſaid by *Lambert* to be compounded of three *Saxon* Words, *Gyſe*, *Eal*, *Kyn*, *omnibus cognatione proximis data.* *Verſtegan* calls it *Gavelkind*, *quaſi Give all kind*, that is to each Child his Part: And *Taylor* in his Hiſtory of *Gavelkind*, derives it from the Britiſh *Gavel*, i. e. a Hold or Tenure, and *Cenned*, *Generatio aut familia*; and ſo *Gavel cenedh* might ſignify *Tenura Generationis.* But whatever is the Etymology, it ſignifies a Tenure or Cuſtom, annexed and belonging to Lands in *Kent*, whereby the Lands of the Father are equally divided at his Death among all his Sons; or the Land of the Brother among all the Brethren, if he have no Iſſue of his own. *Litt.* 210. In the Time of our *Saxon* Anceſtors, the Inheritance of Lands did not deſcend to the eldeſt Son as now, but to all alike; from whence came the Cuſtom of *Gavelkind:* And the Reaſon why this Cuſtom was retained in *Kent*, is becauſe the *Kentiſhmen* were not conquered by the *Normans* in the Time of *Will.* 1. For *Stigand*, then *Archbiſhop of Canterbury*, who commanded the Forces in that Country, ordered every Man to march with Boughs in their Hands, and meeting *William*, they acquainted him with their Reſolution of ſtanding and falling in Defence of the Laws of their Country; and he imagining himſelf to be encompaſſed in a Wood, granted that they and their Poſterity ſhould enjoy their Rights, Liberties and Laws; ſome of which, particularly this of *Gavelkind* continues to this Day. *Blount.* All the Lands of *England* were of the Nature of *Gavelkind* before the Conqueſt, and deſcended to all the Iſſue equally; but after the Conqueſt, (as it is called) when *Knights-Service* was introduced, the Deſcent was reſtrained to the eldeſt Son, for the Preſervation of the Tenure. *Lamb.* 167. 3 *Salk.* 129. In the Reign of *H.* 6. there were not above thirty or forty Perſons in all *Kent* that held by any other Tenure than this of *Gavelkind*; which was afterwards altered upon the Petition of divers *Kentiſh* Gentlemen, in much of the Land of that County, ſo as to be diſcendible to the eldeſt Son, according to the Courſe of the Common Law, by the Stat. 31 *H.* 8. *cap.* 3. But the Cuſtom to deviſe *Gavelkind* Land, and the other Qualities and Cuſtoms remain. 1 *Inſt.* 140. By the Statute 34 & 35 *H.* 8. *cap.* 26. all *Gavelkind* Lands in *Wales* were made diſcendible to the Heir, according to the Common Law; whereby it appears, that the Tenure of *Gavelkind* was likewiſe in that Principality. By the cuſtomary Tenure called *Gavelkind*, which is an ancient *Socage* Tenure, the Lands are dividable between the Heirs Male, who ſhall inherit as Siſters do at the Common Law; and when one Brother dies without Iſſue, all the other Brothers are to inherit. 1 *Inſt.* 140. But a Father having *Gavelkind* Lands, had three Sons, one of them died in the Life-time of his Father, leaving Iſſue a Daughter; and it was held that the Daughter ſhall inherit the Part of her Father *Jure Repræſentationis*, and yet ſhe is not within the Words of the Cuſtom of dividing the Land between the Heirs Male, for ſhe is the Daughter of a Male, and Heir by Repreſentation. 1 *Salk.* 243. The Heir at the Age of fifteen Years, it is ſaid, may give and ſell his Lands in *Gavelkind*, and ſhall inherit. *Co. Lit.* 111. The Cuſtom of *Gavelkind* is not altered, though a Fine be levied

of the Lands at Common Law; becauſe 'tis a Cuſtom that runs with the Land. 6 *Ed.* 6. Land in *Gavelkind* was deviſed to the Husband and Wife for Life, Remainder to the next Heir Male of their Bodies, &c. They had three Sons, and it was adjudged that the eldeſt Son ſhould not have the Whole. *Dyer* 133. A Donee in Tail, of *Gavelkind* Lands, had Iſſue four Sons; and it was held, that all ſhould inherit: But if a Leaſe for Life is made of *Gavelkind*, Remainder to the right Heirs of *A. B.* who hath Iſſue four Sons, in this Caſe the eldeſt Son ſhall inherit the Remainder; becauſe in Caſe of Purchaſe, there can be but one right Heir. 1 *Rep.* 103. If *Gavelkind* Lands come to the Crown, and are regranted to hold *in Capite*, &c. the Land ſhall deſcend to all the Heirs Males as *Gavelkind*. 4 & 5 *Mar.* 2. *Nelſ. Abr.* 895. A Wife ſhall be endowed of *Gavelkind* Land, of a Moiety of the Land whereof her Husband died ſeiſed, during her Widowhood. 1 *Inſt.* 111. And it has been adjudged, that the Widow cannot have Election to demand her Thirds or Dower at Common Law, ſo as to avoid the Cuſtom, and marry a ſecond Husband, by which ſhe ſhall loſe her Dower. *Moor* 260. But ſee 1 *Leon.* 62. the Husband ſhall be Tenant by the Curteſy of Half the *Gavelkind* Lands of the Wife, during the Time he continues unmarried, without having any Iſſue by his Wife; but if he marry, he ſhall forfeit his Tenancy by the Curteſy. 1 *Inſt.* 111. If the Husband had Iſſue by his Wife, and ſhe die, he ſhall be Tenant by the Curteſy of the whole Land; and tho' he do marry, he ſhall not forfeit his Tenancy. *Mich.* 21 *Car. B. R.* 1 *Lill. Abr.* 649. Although a Father be attainted of Treaſon or Felony, and hanged, the Heir of *Gavelkind* Lands ſhall inherit; for the Cuſtom is the Father to the Bough, and the Son to the Plough. *Doct. & Student, c.* 10. A Rent in Fee granted out of *Gavelkind* Land, ſhall deſcend in *Gavelkind* to all the Heirs Male, as the Lands would have done; it being of the ſame Nature with the Land it ſelf. 2 *Lev.* 138. 1 *Mod.* 97. All Lands in *Kent* ſhall be taken to be *Gavelkind*, except thoſe which are diſgavelled by particular Statutes. 1 *Mod.* 98. If Lands are alledged to be in *Kent*, it ſhall be intended that they are *Gavelkind*; if the contrary doth not appear. 2 *Sid.* 153. By *Hale* Chief Juſtice, *Gavelkind Law* is the Law of *Kent*, and is never pleaded, but preſumed: And it has been held, that the ſuperior Courts may take Notice of *Gavelkind* generally, without Pleading, though not of the ſpecial Cuſtom of *deviſing* it, &c. which ought to be pleaded ſpecially: But it appears by ſome of our Books, that the Court cannot judicially take Notice of the Cuſtom of *Gavelkind*, without pleading the ſame; and that it ought to be ſet forth in the Declaration, &c. 1 *Mod.* 98. *Cro. Car.* 465. 1 *Lutw.* 236, 754.

Gavelman, Is a Tenant liable to Tribute. —— *Villani de*, &c. *qui vocantur* Gavelmanni. *Somn. of Gavelkind, pag.* 33. And *Gavelling Men* were Tenants who paid a reſerved Rent, beſides ſome cuſtomary Duties to be done by them. *Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. M.S. fol.* 38.

Gavelmed, The Duty or Work of mowing Graſs, or cutting of Meadow Land, required by the Lord from his cuſtomary Tenants. *Conſuetudo falcandi quæ vocatur* Gavelmed. *Somn.*

Gavelrip, Bedreap or Duty of Reaping, at the Command of the Lord. —— *De Conſuetudine metendi* 40 *acras & dimid. de* Gaverip *in Autumno* 40. *Sol. & ſex Denar.*

Gavelſetter, (Sax.) *Sextarius Vectigalis*, Is a certain Meaſure of Rent-Ale: And among the Articles to be charged on the Stewards and Bailiffs of the Manors belonging to the *Church* of *Canterbury* in *Kent*, according to which they were to be accountable, this of Old was one: *De* Gavelſeſter *cujuſlibet Bracini braciati infra Libertatem Maneriorum, viz. unam Lagenam & dimidiam Cerviſiæ.* This Duty elſewhere occurs under the Name of *Tolſeſter*; in Lieu whereof the *Abbot of Abington* was wont of Cuſtom to receive the Penny mentioned by *Selden* in his Diſſertation annexed to *Fleta, cap.* 8. Nor doth it differ from what is called *Oakgavel* in the Gloſſary at the End of *Hen.* 1. Laws. *Sax. Dict.*

Gavel-werk, (*Sax.*) Was either *Manu-opera*, by the Hands and Perſon of the Tenant, or *Carropera* by his Carts or Carriages. *Phillips of Purvey.*

Gaugetum, A Gauge or Gauging, done by the Gauger; and the true *Engliſh Gauge* is mentioned *Rot. Parl.* 35 *Ed.* 1.

Gauger, (*Gaugeator*, Fr. *Gauchir*, i. e. *in gyrum torquere*) Signifies an Officer appointed by the King, to examine all Tuns, Pipes, Hogſheads, Barrels and Tercians of Wine, Oil, Honey, &c. and to give them a Mark of Allowance, as containing lawful Meaſure, before they are ſold in any Place: And becauſe his Mark is a Circle made with an Iron Inſtrument for that Purpoſe, it ſeems to have its Name from thence. Of this Officer and his Office, we have many Statutes; as by 27 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 8. all Wines, &c. imported, are to be gauged by the King's *Gaugers*, or their Deputies: By 31 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 5. Selling Wine before gauged, incurs Forfeiture or the Value. And by 23 *H.* 6. *cap.* 16. the *Gauge-Penny* is to be paid *Gaugers*, on gauging Wines. The 31 *El.* ordains, that Beer, &c. imported, ſhall be gauged by the Maſter and Wardens of the Coopers Company. See 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. Vide *Excise.*

Gauge-penny, The Gauger's Fee, allowed by 23 *H.* 6.

Geaſpecia. In a Charter of the Privileges of *New-Caſtle upon Tyne*, renewed *Anno* 30 *Eliz.* we find *Sturgiones, Porpecias*, (i. e *Porpoiſes*) *Delphinos*, Geaſpecias, (*viz. Grampois*) &c.

Geburſcip, (*Geburſcipa*) Neighbourhood, or adjoining Diſtrict. *Leg. Edw. Confeſſ. c.* 1.

Geburus, A Country Inhabitant of the ſame *Gebureſhip* or Village; from the Sax. *Gebure*, a Carl, Ploughman, or Farmer. *Cowel.*

Geld, (*Geldum*) *Mulcta, Compenſatio Delicti & Pretium rei.* Hence in our ancient Laws, *Wergild* was uſed for the Value or Price of a Man ſlain; and *Orfgild* of a Beaſt: Likewiſe Money or Tribute; for it is ſaid, *Et ſint quieti de* Geldis, *Danegeldis, Horngeldis, Blodwita*, &c. *Chart. Rich.* 2. *Priorat. de H. in Devon. Pat.* 5. *Ed.* 4. *Angeld* is the ſingle Value of a Thing; *Twigeld*, double Value, &c.

Geldable, (*Geldabilis*) That is liable to pay Tax or Tribute. *Cambden* dividing *Suffolk* into three Parts, calls the firſt *Geldable*, becauſe ſubject to Taxes; from which the other two Parts were exempt, as being *Eccleſiæ Donatæ.* This Word is mentioned in the Stat. 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 26. But in an old *M.S.* it is expounded to be that Land or Lordſhip, which is *ſub diſtrictione Curiæ vicecom.* 2 *Inſt.* 701. —— *Jur. dicunt quod Prior de* Sempringham *tenet tres Carucatas terræ in* S. & *non*

non ſunt Geldabiles. *Ex Rot. Hundr. in Turr. Lond. Ann.* 3 *Ed.* 1.

Gemote, (Sax. i. e. *Conventus*) *Omnis homo pacem habeat eundo ad* Gemotum *& rediens de* Gemoto, *Niſi probatus fur fuerit. Leg. Edw. Conf. c.* 35. See *Mote.*

Geneath, *Villanus*, as *Regis Geneath* is the King's Villain. *LL. Inæ, M.S. c.* 19.

General Iſſue, Is a Plea to the Fact of *Not guilty*, in criminal Caſes, in Order to Trial, by the Country, or by Peers, *&c. H. P. C.* 254.

Generatio. When an old Abby or religious Houſe had ſpread it ſelf into many Colonies or depending Cells, that Iſſue or Off-ſpring of the Mother Monaſtery was called *Generatio, quaſi proles & ſoboles Matricis Domus.* Annual. Waverl. 1232.

Generale. The ſingle Commons, or ordinary Proviſion of the Religious, were termed *Generale*, as their general Allowance, diſtinguiſhed from their *Pietantiæ* or Pittances; which upon extraordinary Occaſions were thrown in as Overcommons. In the Obſervances of the *Cluniac Monks*, they are deſcribed thus: Generale *appellamus quod ſingulis in ſingulis datur ſcutellis : Pietantia quod in uno ſcutella duobus.* They are alſo deſcribed amongſt other Cuſtoms. *Cartular. Glaſton. M.S. fol.* 10.

Generals of Orders, Chiefs of the ſeveral Orders of *Monks*, *Friers*, and other religious Societies.

Gentleman, (*Generoſus*) Is compounded of two Languages, from the Fr. *Gentil*, i. e. *Honeſtus, vel honeſto loco natus*, and the Sax. *Mon*, a Man; as if you would ſay a Man well born. The *Italians* call thoſe *Gentil homini* whom we ſtile *Gentlemen*; the *French* likewiſe diſtinguiſh ſuch by the Name of *Gentilhomme :* And the *Spaniards* keep up to the Meaning of the Word, calling him *Hidalgo* or *Hijo d'alga*, who is the Son of a Man of Account; ſo that *Gentlemen* are ſuch whom their Blood or Race doth make known. Under the Denomination of *Gentleman*, are compriſed all above Yeomen; whereby Noblemen are truly called *Gentlemen. Smith de Rep. Ang. lib.* 1. *cap.* 20, 21. A *Gentleman* is generally defined to be one, who without any Title, bears a *Coat of Arms*, or whoſe Anceſtors have been Freemen; and by the Coat that a *Gentleman* giveth, he is known to be, or not to be deſcended from thoſe of his Name, that lived many hundred Years ſince. *Cicero* in his *Topicks*, ſpeaks thus of this Subject; *Gentiles ſunt, qui inter ſe eodem ſunt nomine ab ingenuis oriundi, quorum majorum nemo ſervitutem ſervivit, qui capite non ſunt diminuti.* There is ſaid to be a *Gentleman* by Office, and in Reputation, as well as thoſe that are born ſuch. 2 *Inſt.* 668. And we read that *J. Kingſton* was made a *Gentleman* by King *R.* 2. *Pat.* 13 *R.* 2. *par.* 1. *Gentilis Homo* for a *Gentleman*, was adjudged a good *Addition. Hill.* 27 *Ed.* 3. But the Addition of Eſquire, or *Gentleman*, was rare before 1 *H.* 5. though that of Knight is ancient. 2 *Inſt.* 595, 667.

Gentlewoman, (*Generoſa*) Is a good Addition for the Eſtate and Degree of a Woman, as *Generoſus* is for that of a Man; and if a *Gentlewoman* be named *Spinſter* in any Original Writ, Appeal, *&c.* it hath been held that ſhe may abate, and quaſh the ſame. 2 *Inſt.* 668.

Gentility, (*Gentilitas*) Is loſt by Attainder of Treaſon, or Felony, by which Perſons become baſe and ignoble, *&c.*

Genu, Is a Generation. —— *Succeſſit* Ethelbaldo *Offa quinto* Genu. *Malmſb. lib.* 1. *c.* 4.

Genus, (*Lat.*) The general Stock, Extraction, *&c.* as the Word Office in Law is the *Genus*, or general; but the Sheriff, *&c.* is the *Species* of it, or Particular. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 528. See *Statute.*

George Noble, A Piece of Gold, current at ſix Shillings and eight Pence, in the Reign of King *H.* 8. *Lownds's Eſſ. upon Coins, p.* 41.

Gerſuma, Mentioned in *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *p.* 973. See *Garſummune.*

Geſtu & Fama, An ancient Writ where a Perſon's good Behaviour was impeached, now out of Uſe. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 4. *cap.* 14. See *Good Abearing.*

Gewineda, (*Sax.*) Was uſed for the publick Convention of the People, to decide a Cauſe: *Et pax quam Aldermannus Regis in quinque Burgorum* Gewinedâ *dabit emendatur* 12. *libris.* LL. Ethelred. cap. 1.

Gewitneſſa, The Giving of Evidence. *Leg. Ethel. cap.* 1. *apud Brompton.*

Gift, (*Donum*) Is a Conveyance, which paſſeth either Lands or Goods. And a *Gift* is of a larger Extent than a *Grant*, being applied to Things moveable and immoveable; yet as to Things immoveable, when taken ſtrictly, it is applicable only to Lands and Tenements given in Tail; but *Gift* and *Grant* are often confounded. *Wood's Inſt.* 260. A *Gift* may be by *Deed*, in *Word* or in *Law :* All Goods and Chattels perſonal may be given without Deed, except in ſome ſpecial Caſes; and a *Free Gift* is good without a Conſideration. *Perk.* 57. But a general *Gift* of all one's Goods, without any Exception, tho' this be by Deed, it is liable to Suſpicion as fraudulent, to deceive Creditors; for by giving all a Man's Goods, there ſeems to be a ſecret Truſt and Confidence implied, that the Donee ſhall deal favourably with the Donor, in Reſpect to his Circumſtances. 3 *Rep.* 80. And therefore whenever any *Gift* ſhall be made, in Satisfaction of a Debt, it is good to make it in a publick Manner before Neighbours; that the Goods and Chattels be appraiſed to the full Value, and the *Gift* expreſly made in Satisfaction of the Debt; and that on the *Gift*, the Donee take Poſſeſſion of them, *&c. Hob.* 230. If a Man intending to give a Jewel to another, ſay to him, *Here I give you my Ring, with the Ruby in it*, &c. and with his own Hand delivers it to the Party; this will be a good *Gift*, notwithſtanding the Ring ſhould bear any other Jewel, being delivered by the Party himſelf to the Perſon to whom given. *Bac. Max.* 87. And if a Perſon give a Horſe to another, being preſent, and bid him take the Horſe, tho' he call the Man by a wrong Name, it will be a good *Gift :* But it would be otherwiſe if the Horſe was delivered for the Uſe of another Perſon, being abſent; there a Miſtake of the Name would alter the Caſe. *Ibid.* As to *Gifts in Law*, when a Man is married to a Woman, all her Goods and Chattels by *Gift* in Law become the Husband's; but then he is liable for her Debts: So if a Man is made Executor of a Will, the Law gives him all the Goods and Chattels of the Teſtator, ſubject to the Teſtator's Debts: And if a Perſon make a Suit of Cloaths for another, and put it upon him to uſe and wear, this will be a *Gift* or Grant in Law of the Apparel made. 1 *Inſt.* 351. The Words *Give* and *Grant*, in Deeds of Gift, *&c.* of Things which lie in Grant, will amount

amount unto a Grant, a Feoffment, a Gift, Releaſe, Confirmation or Surrender, at the Election of the Party, and may be pleaded as a *Gift*, or Grant, Releaſe, &c. at his Election. 1 *Inſt.* 301. And Words ſhall be marſhalled ſo in *Gifts* and Grants, that where they cannot take Effect according to the Letter, the Law will make ſuch Conſtruction as the *Gift* by Poſſibility may take Effect: *Benignæ ſunt Interpretationes Chartarum propter ſimplicitatem Laicorum, ut res,* &c. Co. Lit. 183. Gifts and Grants are ſaid to be alike in Nature, and equal in Power.

Form of a Deed of *Gift of Lands and Tenements.*

THIS Indenture, *made the Day and Year,* &c. Between A. B. *of,* &c. *of the one Part, and* T. B. *of,* &c. *Son of the ſaid* A. B. *of the other Part,* Witneſſeth, *That the ſaid* A. B. *as well for and in Conſideration of the natural Love and Affection which he hath and beareth unto the ſaid* T. B. *his Son, as alſo for the better Maintenance and Preferment of the ſaid* T. B. Hath *given, granted, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by theſe Preſents doth give, grant, alien, enfeoff and confirm, unto the ſaid* T. B. All *that Meſſuage or Tenement, ſituate,* &c. *with all and ſingular its Appurtenances, and all Houſes, Outhouſes, Lands,* &c. *And the Reverſion and Reverſions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents and Services of the ſaid Premiſſes; and all the Eſtate, Right, Title, Intereſt, Property, Claim and Demand whatſoever of him the ſaid* A. B. *of, in, and to the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, Lands and Premiſſes, and of, in, and to every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances; and all Deeds, Evidences and Writings concerning the ſaid Premiſſes only, now in the Hands or Cuſtody of the ſaid* A. B. *or which he may get or come by without Suit in Law,* To have and to hold *the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, Lands and Premiſſes hereby given and granted, or mentioned or intended to be given and granted unto the ſaid* T. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, to the only proper Uſe and Behoof of him the ſaid* T. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *for himſelf, his Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, doth Covenant and Grant to and with the ſaid* T. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns by theſe Preſents, that he the ſaid* T. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall and lawfully may from henceforth for ever hereafter, peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, poſſeſs and enjoy the ſaid Meſſuage, Tenement, Lands, Hereditaments and Premiſſes hereby given and granted, or mentioned or intended ſo to be, with their Appurtenances, free, clear and diſcharged of and from all former and other Gifts, Grants, Bargains and Sales, Feoffments, Jointures, Dowers, Eſtates, Entails, Rents, Rent-Charges, Arrearages of Rents, Statutes, Judgments, Recognizances, Statutes Merchant and of the Staple, Extents, and of and from all other Titles, Troubles, Charges and Incumbrances whatſoever, had, made, committed, done or ſuffered, or to be had, made, committed, done or ſuffered, by him the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs, Executors or Adminiſtrators, or any other Perſon or Perſons lawfully claiming or to claim by, from or under him, them, or any or either of them.* In Witneſs, &c.

A Gift of *Goods* and *Chattels.*

TO all People, &c. *I* A. B. *of,* &c. *ſend greeting.* Know ye, *That I the ſaid* A. B. *for and in Conſideration of the natural Love and Affection which I have and bear unto my beloved Brother* L. B. *of,* &c. *and for divers other good Cauſes and Conſiderations me hereunto moving,* have *given and granted, and by theſe Preſents do give and grant unto the ſaid* L. B. *all and ſingular my Goods, Chattels, Plate, Jewels, Leaſes and Perſonal Eſtate whatſoever, in whoſe Hands, Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion ſoever they be, within the Kingdom of* Great Britain, &c. To have, hold and enjoy *all and ſingular the ſaid Goods, Chattels, and Perſonal Eſtate aforeſaid, unto the ſaid* L. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, to the only proper Uſe and Behoof of him the ſaid* L. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns for ever.* And *I the ſaid* A. B. *all and ſingular the aforeſaid Goods, Chattels and Premiſſes, to the ſaid* L. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, againſt all Perſons whatſoever, ſhall and will Warrant and for ever Defend by theſe Preſents.* In Witneſs, &c.

A Deed of *Gift* of Lands or Goods may be made upon Condition; and on a *Gift* or Sale of Goods, the Delivery of 6 *d.* or a Spoon, &c. is a good *Seiſin* of the Whole. *Wood's Inſt.* 234.

Gifta Aquæ, The Stream of Water to a Mill. ——*Molendinum & vivarium cum* Gifta Aquæ. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3.

Gigmills, A Kind of Fulling Mills for Fulling and Burling of Woollen Cloth, prohibited *Anno* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 22.

Gild, A Fraternity or Company, &c. See *Guild.*

Girnelled, Denied, from the Sax. *Gwernan*, i. e. *Denegare.*

Giſarms, or **Guiſarmes**, An Halbert or Hand-Axe, from the Lat. *Bis Arma*, becauſe it wounds on both Sides. *Skene* ——*Eſt Armorum genus longo manubrio & porrecta cuſpide.* Spelm. It is mentioned in the Stat. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 6.

Gladiolum, A little Sword or Dagger; alſo a Kind of Sedge. *Matt. Pariſ.* 1206.

Gladius. Jus Gladii, Is mentioned in our *Latin* Authors, and the *Norman* Laws; and it ſignifies a ſupream Juriſdiction. *Camd.* And tis ſaid that from hence, at the Creation of an Earl, he is *Gladio ſuccinctus*; to ſignify that he had a Juriſdiction over the County of which he was made Earl. See *Pleas of the Sword.*

Glaire, (*Fr.*) A Sword; alſo a Lance or Horſeman's Staff. *Gleyre* was one of the Weapons allowed the contending Parties in a Trial by *Combat.* Orig. Juriſd. 79.

Glavea, (*Spiculum*) A Hand-Dart——*Quod cum vidiſſet quiſpiam in Caſtello,* &c. *agnoviſſet telo gracili quod* Glavea *dicitur,* &c. Blount.

Glebe, (*Gleba*) Is Church-land; *Dos vel Terra ad Eccleſiam pertinens. Lyndewode* ſays, Gleba *eſt terra in qua conſiſtit Dos Eccleſiæ; generaliter tamen ſumitur pro ſolo vel pro terra culta.* We moſt commonly take it for the Land belonging to a Pariſh-Church, beſides the Tithes. If any Parſon, Vicar, &c. hath cauſed any of his Glebe Lands to be manured and ſown at his own Coſts, with any Corn or Grain, the Incumbents may deviſe all the Profits and Corn growing upon the ſaid Glebe by Will. Stat. 28 *H.* 8. *c.* 11. And if a Parſon ſows his Glebe and dies, the Executors ſhall have the Corn ſown by the Teſtator. But if the Glebe be in the Hands of a Tenant, and the Parſon dies after Severance of the Corn, and before his Rent due; it is ſaid neither the Parſon's Executors, or the Succeſſor, can claim the Rent, but the Tenant may retain it, and alſo the Crop, unleſs there be a ſpecial Covenant for the Payment to the Parſon's Executor proportionably, &c.

&c. *Wood's Inſt.* 163. There is a Writ grounded upon the Stat. *Articuli Cleri, cap.* 6. where a Parſon is diſtrained in his Glebe Lands by Sheriffs, or other Officers; againſt whom Attachment ſhall iſſue. *New Nat. Br.* 386, 387.

Glebariæ, Turfs digged out of the Ground.—*In Sylvis, Campis, Semitis, Moris, Glebariis, &c.*

Gliſcpwa, An old *Saxon* Word for a Fraternity. *Leg. Adelſtan. cap.* 12.

Glomerells, Commiſſaries appointed to determine Differences between Scholars of a *School* or *Univerſity*, and the Townſmen of the Place: In the Edict of the Biſhop of *Ely*, *Anno* 1276, there is Mention of the *Maſter of the Glomerels.*

Glove-Silver, Money cuſtomarily given to Servants to buy them *Gloves*, as an Encouragement of their Labours——*Inter antiquas conſuetudines Abbatiæ de Sancto Edmundo, capiunt etiam quidem ex prædict. Servientibus* Glove-Silver *in Feſto Sti. Petri quarum hæc ſunt Nomina, Clericus Cellerarii* 2. *Denar. Armiger Cellerarii* 11. *Den. Grangiarius* 11. *Den. Vaccarius* 1 *Den.*——Et Cartular. S. Edmundi M.S. 323. *Glove-Money* has been alſo applied to extraordinary Rewards given to Officers of Courts, *&c.*

Go. This Word is ſometimes uſed in a ſpecial Signification, as to *go* without Day, is to be diſmiſs'd the Court; ſo in old Phraſe to *go* to God. *Broke, Kitch.* 190.

God-bote, (*Sax.*) An Eccleſiaſtical or Church Fine, for Crimes and Offences againſt God.

God-gild, That which is offered to God, or his Service. *Sax.*

Golda, A Mine, according to *Blount. Conceſſionem quam idem Thomas fecit, de Terris ſuis & Terris tenentium ſuorum, à* Goldis *mundandi per ſe & ſuos ſecundum conſuetudinem, &c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 610.

Goldſmiths. *Gold* and *Silver* Manufactures are to be aſſayed by the Warden of the *Goldſmiths* Company in *London*, and mark'd; and Gold is to be of a certain Touch. 28 *E.* 1. *c.* 20. *Goldſmiths* muſt have their own Marks on Plate, after the Surveyors have made their Aſſay; and falſe Metal ſhall be ſeiſed and forfeited to the King. 37 *E.* 3, 7. Work of Silver is to be as fine as *Sterling*, except what Solder is neceſſary; and marking other Work, incurs a Forfeiture of double Value. 2 *H.* 6. c. 14. *Goldſmiths* ſhall not take above 1 *s.* the Ounce of Gold, beſides the Faſhion, more than the Buyer may be allowed for it at the King's Exchange: And the Ware of *Goldſmiths* ſold or exchanged is to have eleven Ounces and two-penny Weight of Silver, *&c.* in the Pound, on Pain of Forfeiture. 5 *Eliz.* 15. Molten Silver is not to be tranſported by *Goldſmiths* before it is mark'd at *Goldſmiths Hall*, and a Certificate made thereof on Oath; and Officers of the Cuſtoms may ſeiſe Silver ſhipp'd otherwiſe. 6 & 7. *W.* 3. *c.* 17. The Cities of *York*, *Exeter*, *Briſtol*, *Cheſter*, *Norwich*, and Town of *Newcaſtle*, are appointed Places for Aſſaying and marking wrought Plate of *Goldſmiths*, &c. 12 *W.* 3, 4. 1 *Ann.* c. 9.

Goldwit, or **Goldwich**, Perhaps a golden Mulct; in the Records of the *Tower*, there is Mention of *Conſuetudo vocata* Goldwith *vel* Goldwich.

Goliardus, Is a Jeſter or Buffoon, mentioned in *Matt. Pariſ.* 1229.

Good Abearing, (*Bonus Geſtus*) Signifies an exact *Carriage* or *Behaviour* of a Subject towards the King and the People; whereunto ſome Perſons upon their Misbehaviour are bound: And he that is bound to this, is ſaid to be more ſtrictly bound than to the *Peace*; becauſe where the Peace is not broken, the Surety *de Bono Geſtu* may be forfeited by the Number of a Man's Company, or by their Weapons. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 2. *cap.* 2. 34 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 1.

Good Behaviour, Surety for the *Good Behaviour* is Surety for the *Peace*, and differs very little from *Good Abearing*. A Juſtice of Peace may demand it *ex Officio*, according to his Diſcretion, where he ſees Cauſe; or at the Requeſt of any other under the King's Protection: His Warrant alſo is to be iſſued when he is commanded to do it by Writ of *Supplicavit* out of the *Chancery* or *B. R.* It may be granted againſt any Perſons whatſoever, under the Degree of Nobility, againſt whom Complaint is to be made in the Court of Chancery, or in *B. R.* and they may be bound there to keep the Peace. *Dalt.* 267, 268. The Warrant of the Juſtice to keep the Peace, is to be granted againſt Infants, and Feme Coverts, who ought to find Security by their Friends, and not be bound themſelves; it may be had againſt the Husband, at the Requeſt of the Wife, and againſt the Wife, at the Requeſt of the Husband; againſt a Lunatick, that hath ſometimes lucid Intervals; (but not againſt a *Non Compos*, againſt or for one attainted of Felony, *&c.*) againſt any Perſon affronting a Judge, Juſtice of Peace, *&c.* and in a Word againſt all Perſons that are ſuſpected to break the Peace, or that do break it by Affrays, Aſſaults, Battery, Wounding, Fighting, Quarrelling, threatning to beat another, or to burn his Houſe, Rioters, *&c.* and in all Caſes, where there is a future Danger. *Dalt.* 263, 264. 4 *Inſt.* 180. Alſo one may be bound to his *Good Behaviour* for a ſcandalous Way of Living, for keeping Bawdy-Houſes or haunting them, Gaming-Houſes, *&c.* and ſo may common Drunkards, Whoremongers, and common Whores, Night-walkers, and thoſe that live idly, Cheats, Libellers, *&c. Dalt.* 292, 293. A Woman who is a common Scold may be bound to the *Good Behaviour:* But the Stat. 34 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 1. only relates to Misbehaviours againſt the Publick Peace; ſo that it ought not to be demanded for private Defamation of another, but for Words only, which tend to the Breach of the Peace, or terrifying others, or unto Sedition, *&c.* 4 *Inſt.* 181. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 650, 651. A Juſtice of Peace may not bind any Perſon to the *Good Behaviour*, upon a general Accuſation made againſt the Party. *Paſch.* 23 *Car. B. R.* He that demands Security for the Peace, muſt make *Oath* before the Juſtice of Blows given, or that he ſtands in Fear of his Life or ſome bodily Hurt, or that he fears the Party will burn his Houſe, *&c.* and that he doth not demand the Peace of him for any Malice or Revenge, but for his own Safety; whereupon the Juſtice grants his Warrant to bring the Party before him, and then Security is to be given by Recognizance for the *Good Behaviour*; or on Default thereof, the Party ſhall be committed to Gaol. 1 *Inſt.* 293. 4 *Inſt.* 180. and when Security for the Peace is given to the King by Recognizance in a Penal Sum, if the Peace is afterwards broken by any Act of the Party, or by his Procuring another to break it, *&c.* it is a Forfeiture of the Recognizance, which being brought to the next Seſſions of the Peace by the Juſtice, the Juſtices in Seſſions are to certify the Recognizance, with the Cauſe of

Forfeiture, into the *B. R.* or the *Exchequer*, &c. from whence Proceſs ſhall go out againſt the Offender. *Dalt.* 277, 296. Juſtices of Peace, under Colour of their Authority, uſe to require the *Good Behaviour* of every one at their Pleaſure; and if they refuſed, then to commit them to Priſon: But if they have not good Cauſe to require Sureties for *Good Behaviour*, and the Party refuſing to give it is committed to Priſon, falſe Impriſonment well lies; for the Statute which gives the Juſtices that Authority, is principally againſt Vagabonds. 1 *Lill.* 651. The Surety for the Peace or *Good Behaviour* may be releaſed by the Juſtice that took it, and the Party upon whoſe Complaint it was granted. *Dalt.* 296. But it is ſaid ſuch a Recognizance may not be diſcharged by Releaſe of the Party himſelf; becauſe the Cogniſor is bound to the King, and to keep the Peace in general; tho' by the Death of the King, or of the Principal Cogniſor, (not of the Sureties) it is diſcharg'd of Courſe. *Roll Rep.* 199.

Goods and Chattels, (*Bona & Catalla*) Perſonal, &c. See *Chattels*.

Goole, (Fr. *Goulet*) A Breach in a Sea Bank or Wall; or a Paſſage worn by the Flux and Reflux of the Sea. 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11.

Gorce, Gourt, (From the Fr. *Gort*) A Wear: By Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 4. it is ordained, that all *Gorces*, Mills, Wears, &c. levied and ſet up, whereby the King's Ships and Boats are diſturbed and cannot paſs in any River, ſhall be utterly pulled down, without being renewed. Sir *Edward Coke* derives this Word from *Gurges*, a deep Pit of Water, and calls it a *Gors* or *Gulf*; but this ſeems to be a Miſtake, for in *Domeſday* it is called *Gourt* and *Gort*, the *French* Word for a Wear. *Co. Lit.* 5.

Gore, A narrow Slip of Ground.——*Duæ rodæ terr. jacent juxta viam ſcilicet le* Gores *ſuper*, &c. Paroch. Antiq. 393.

Gote, (Sax. *Geotan*, i. e. *Fundere*) A Ditch, Sluice or Gutter, mentioned in the 23 *H.* 8. *cap.* 5.

Government. His Majeſty was empowered by Statute, to ſecure and detain ſuch Perſons as he ſhould ſuſpect to be conſpiring againſt his Perſon and Government, in the Time of the late *Rebellion*; and all Actions, Suits and Proſecutions, by Reaſon of any Thing done to ſuppreſs the ſame, and for the Service of the Government, were made void. Stat. 1 *Geo. c.* 8, 39. Suſpending the *Habeas Corpus*. See *Habeas Corpus*. Preaching againſt the Government. Vide *Indictment*.

Governors of the Cheſt at Chatham, Are Officers appointed to take care of and relieve the *poor* and maimed *Seamen* belonging to the *Navy* Royal. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Grace. Acts of Parliament for a general and free *Pardon*, are called *Acts of Grace*. 7 *Geo. c.* 29, &c.

Graduates, (*Graduati*) Are Scholars as have taken *Degrees* in an Univerſity. 1 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 3.

Graffer, (Fr. *Greffier*, i. e. *Scriba*) A Notary or Scrivener, uſed in the Stat. 5. *H.* 8. *c.* 1.

Graffio, Grafio, A Landgrave or Earl—— *Nec Princeps, nec* Graffio, *hanc lenitatem mutare audeat.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. p. 100.

Graffium, A Writing Book, Regiſter, or Cartulary of Deeds and Evidences. *Annal. Eccleſ. Menevenſis apud Angl. Sacr. p.* 1. *pag.* 653.

Graile, (*Gradale* or *Graduale*) A *Gradual* or Book, containing ſome of the Offices of the *Roman* Church.——Gradale, *ſic dictum, a gradalibus in tali libro contentis.* Lyndewod. *Provincial. Angl. lib.* 3. It is ſometimes taken for a *Maſs-Book*, or Part of it, inſtituted by *Pope Celeſtine*, *Anno* 430. See Stat. 37. *H.* 6. *c.* 32.

Grand Aſſiſe, A Writ in a real Action, to determine the Right of Property in Lands. See *Magna Aſſiſa*.

Grand Cape, Is a Writ on Plea of Land, where the Tenant makes Default in Appearance at the Day given, for the King to take the Land into his Hands, &c. *Reg. Jud.* 1. Vide *Cape Magnum*.

Grand-Days, Are thoſe Days in the *Terms* which are ſolemnly kept in the *Inns of Court* and Chancery, *i. e. Candlemas Day* in *Hillary* Term, *Aſcenſion Day* in *Eaſter Term*, St. *John the Baptiſt Day* in *Trinity* Term, and *All Saints Day* in *Michaelmas* Term; which Days are *Dies non Juridici*, or no Days in Court.

Grand-Diſtreſs, Is a Writ ſo called not for the Quantity of it, for it is very ſhort, but for its Quality, for the Extent thereof is very great, being to all the Goods and Chattels of the Party diſtrained within the County: It lies in two Caſes, either when the Tenant or Defendant is attach'd, and appears not, but makes Default; or where the Tenant hath once appear'd, and after makes Default, then this Writ is had by the *Common Law* in lieu of a *Petit Cape*. Stat. *Weſtm.* 1. *c.* 44. 52 *H.* 3. *c.* 9.

Grand Serjeanty, An ancient Tenure, by Military Service. See *Chivalry*.

Grange, (*Grangia*) A Houſe or Farm where Corn is laid up in Barns, *Granaries*, &c. and provided with Stables for Horſes, Stalls for Oxen, and other Things neceſſary for Husbandry.

Grangiarius, Is a Perſon who has the Care of ſuch a Place, for Corn and Husbandry: And there was antiently a *Granger*, or *Grange*-Keeper belonging to Religious Houſes, who was to look after their *Granges*, or Farms, in their own Hands. *Fleta lib.* 2. *c.* 8. *Cartular. St. Edmund. M.S.* 323.

Grant, (*Conceſſio*) Signifies a Conveyance in Writing of Incorporeal Things not lying in Livery, and which cannot paſs by Word only; as of Reverſions, Advowſons in Groſs, Tithes, Services, Rent, Common in Groſs, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 172. 3 *Rep.* 63. And *Grants* are made by ſuch Perſons as cannot give but by Deed; but this Difference is oftentimes neglected, and then it is taken generally for every Gift whatſoever made of any Thing by any Perſon: And he that *Granteth* is termed the *Grantor*; and he to whom the *Grant* is made is the *Grantee*. *Weſt. Symb. Sect.* 234. Any natural Perſon, or corporate Body, (not prohibited by Law, as Infants, Feme Coverts, Monks, &c.) may be a *Grantor*; and an Infant, or Woman Covert may be a *Grantee*. *Perk.* 3, 4, 43, &c. Tho' the Infant at his full Age may diſagree to the *Grant*, and the Husband diſagree to the *Grant* to his Wife. *Ibid. Grants* made by Perſons *non ſanæ memoriæ*, are good againſt themſelves; but they are voidable by their Heirs, &c. A Perſon attainted of Treaſon or Felony, may make a Deed of Gift or *Grant*, and be good againſt all Perſons, except the King and the Lord of whom the Lands are held; and for Relief in Priſon, they may be good againſt them likewiſe. 1 *Inſt.* 2. *Perk. Sect.* 26, 31. Regularly to every good *Grant* the following Things are requiſite: 1. That there be a Perſon able to *Grant*. 2. A Perſon capable of the Thing

granted.

granted. 3. That there be a Thing *grantable.* 4. That it be granted in ſuch manner as the Law requires. 5. That there be an Agreement to and Acceptance of the Thing granted, by him to whom made. And 6. There ought to be an Attornment where needful. 1 *Inſt.* 73. But *Grants* and Conveyances are good, without Attornment of Tenants, Notice being given them of the *Grants* by Stat. 4 & 5 *Ann.* *Grants* are taken moſt ſtrongly againſt the *Grantor* in Favour of the *Grantee*: The *Grantee* himſelf is to take by the *Grant* immediately, and not a Stranger, or any *in futuro*; and if a *Grant* be made to a Man and his Heirs, he may aſſign at his Pleaſure, tho' the Word Aſſigns be not expreſſed. *Litt.* 1. *Saund.* 322. The Uſe of any Thing being *granted*, all is *granted* neceſſary to enjoy ſuch Uſe: And in the *Grant* of a Thing, what is requiſite for the Obtaining thereof is included. 1 *Inſt.* 56. So that if Timber-Trees are *granted*, the *Grantee* may come upon the *Grantor*'s Ground to cut and carry them away. 2 *Inſt.* 309. *Plowd.* 15. Where the principal Thing is *granted*, the Incident ſhall paſs; but the Principal will not paſs by the *Grant* of the Incident. 1 *Inſt.* 152. A Lord of a Manor cannot *grant* the ſame, and reſerve the Court-Baron, it being inſeparably incident. *Ibid.* 313. A *Grant* of a Manor, without the Words *cum pertinentiis*, will paſs all Things belonging to the Manor: A *Grant* of a Farm will alſo paſs all Lands belonging to it; but a *Grant* of a Meſſuage paſſes only the Houſe, Outhouſes and Gardens. *Owen*'s *Rep.* 51. *Tot. il. Maner. de A.* may be taken in the ſingular or plural Number; and Daſhes and Abbreviations in *Grants* ſhall be ſo taken that the *Grant* be not void. 9 *Rep.* 48. Where Lands are *granted* by Deed, the Houſes which ſtand thereon will paſs: Houſes and Mills will paſs by the *Grant* of all Lands, becauſe that is the moſt durable Thing on which they are built. 4 *Rep.* 86. 2. *And.* 123. By *Grant* of all the Lands the Woods will paſs: And if a Man *grant* all his Trees in a certain Place, this paſſeth the Soil; tho' an Exception of Wood extends to the Trees only, and not the Soil. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 33. *Dyer* 19. 5 *Rep.* 11. Trees in Boxes will not paſs by the *Grant* of the Land, &c. becauſe they are ſeparate from the Freehold. *Mod. cap.* 170. A Man *grants* all his Wood that ſhall grow in Time to come; it is a void Grant, not being *in Eſſe.* 3 *Leon.* 57. A *Grant de Veſtura Terræ* paſſeth not the Freehold, becauſe the Soil itſelf belongs to another; and the *Grantee* hath no Authority to dig in it by Virtue of ſuch a *Grant.* *Owen* 37. By the *Grant* of all Lands in the Poſſeſſion of another, it is good if ſuch other be in Poſſeſſion, let the Poſſeſſion be by Right or Wrong. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 23. When a *Grant* is general, and the Lands *granted* reſtrained to a certain Vill, the *Grantee* ſhall have no Lands out of the Vill. 2 *Rep.* 33. If I *grant* all my Lands in *D.* which I had by the *Grant* of *A. B.* this is a good *Grant* of all my Lands in *D.* whether I had them of *A. B.* or any other. *Mich.* 2. *Jac.* 2. It has been held, that where a *Grant* is made of Lands and Tenements in *D.* Copyhold Lands will not paſs; becauſe they cannot paſs otherwiſe than by Surrender. *Owen* 37. When Lands are certainly deſcribed in a *Grant*, with Recital as *granted* to *A. B.* &c. tho' they were not thus *granted*, it has been adjudged that the *Grant* was good. 10 *Rep.* 110. A firſt Deſcription of Lands in a *Grant* is falſe, notwithſtanding the ſecond be true, nothing will paſs by it; tho' if the firſt be true, and the ſecond falſe, the *Grant* may be good. 3 *Rep.* 10. The Word *Grant*, where it is placed among other Words of Demiſe, &c. ſhall not enure to paſs a Property in the Thing demiſed; but the *Grantee* ſhall have it by Way of Demiſe. *Dyer* 56. This Word imports a general Warranty againſt all Men in *Grants*, and ſhall not be qualified by a ſubſequent Clauſe of Warranty againſt the Makers own Acts only. 2 *Cro.* 233. But a Man cannot *grant* that which he hath not, or more than he hath: Tho' he may covenant to purchaſe an Eſtate, and levy a Fine to Uſes, which will be good. *Bac. Max.* 58. A Man may *grant* a Reverſion as well as a Poſſeſſion; but the Law will not allow of *Grants* of Titles only, or imperfect Intereſts, or of ſuch Intereſts as are meerly future. *Ibid.* A bare Poſſibility of an Intereſt, which is uncertain; a Right of Entry or Thing in Action, Cauſe of Suit, &c. may not be granted over to a Stranger. *Perk. Sect.* 65. 1 *Inſt.* 214. 4 *Rep.* 66. It was formerly held, that by a *Grant* of all a Man's Goods and Chattels, Bonds would paſs; now 'tis held the contrary, that the Words *Goods and Chattels* do not extend to Bonds, Deeds or Specialties, being Things in Action, unleſs in ſome ſpecial Caſes. 8 *Rep.* 33. 1 *Inſt.* 152. In *Grants* there muſt be a Foundation of Intereſt, or they will not be binding: If a Perſon *grants* a Rent-Charge out of Lands, when he hath nothing in the ſame Land, tho' he afterwards purchaſe the ſame, the *Grant* will be void. *Perk.* 15. Tho' it is ſaid, if a Man *grant* an annual Rent out of Land, wherein he hath no Kind of Intereſt, yet it may be good to charge the Perſon of the *Grantor*. *Owen Rep.* 3. A Man may *grant* an Annuity for him and his Heirs, to commence after his Death, and it ſhall charge the Heir. *Bac. Max.* 58. And after the *Grant* of an Annuity, &c. is determined, Debt lies for the Arrears; and the Perſon of the Tertenant will be charged. 7 *Rep.* 39. If a common Perſon *grants* a Rent, or other Thing that lies in *Grant*, without Limitation of any Eſtate, by the Delivery of the Deed, a Freehold paſſes: But if the *King* make ſuch a *Grant* of a Rent, &c. it is void for Uncertainty. *Dav. Rep.* 45. A *Grant* to a Man, with a Blank for his Chriſtian Name, is void, except to an Officer known by his Office, when it muſt be averred: And it is the ſame where the *Grantee*'s Chriſtian Name is miſtaken. *Cro. El.* 328. And *Grants* may be void by Incertainty, Impoſſibility; being againſt Law, on a wrong Title, to defraud Creditors, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 183. *Grants* are uſually made by theſe Words, *viz. Have Given*, *Granted* and *Confirmed*, &c. And Words in *Grants* ſhall be conſtrued according to a reaſonable Senſe, and not ſtrained to what is unlikely. *Hob.* 304. Alſo it hath been adjudged, that *Grants* ſhall be expounded according to the Subſtance of the Deed, not the ſtrict Grammatical Senſe; and agreeable to the Intention of the Parties. 1 *Inſt.* 146, 313.

Form of a *Grant of an Annuity* out of Lands.

THIS Indenture *made*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witneſſeth, *That the ſaid* A. B. *for and in Conſideration of the Sum of*, &c. *to him in hand paid by the ſaid* C. D. *the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged*, he *the ſaid* A. B. hath *Given, Granted and Confirmed, and by theſe Preſents doth Give,*

Give, Grant and Confirm unto the ſaid C. D. *and his Aſſigns, one Annuity of,* &c. *to be received, taken, had, and to be iſſuing out of All that Meſſuage or Tenement ſituate,* &c. *with all and ſingular the Hereditaments and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, and every Part and Parcel thereof,* To have and to hold *the ſaid Annuity or yearly Rent-Charge of,* &c. *above mentioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof, unto the ſaid* C. D. *and his Aſſigns, for and during the Natural Life of him the ſaid* C. D. Payable *and to be paid in and upon,* &c. *Yearly and every Year, by even and equal Portions.* And *if it ſhall happen the ſaid Annuity or yearly Rent-Charge of,* &c. *or any Part thereof, ſhall be behind and unpaid, in part or in all, by the ſpace of* 21 *Days next after either of the ſaid Days or Times of Payment thereof, whereon the ſame ſhould or of Right ought to be paid, as aforeſaid, That then and ſo often, and at any Time thence after, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid* C. D. *and his Aſſigns, into the ſaid Premiſſes abovementioned, or into any Part thereof, to Enter and Diſtrain, and the Diſtreſs and Diſtreſſes then and there found, to take, lead, drive, carry away and impound, and the ſame in Pound to detain and keep until the ſaid Annuity, and the Arrears thereof (if any be) together with all Coſts and Charges thereabout, ſhall be fully paid and ſatisfied.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *for himſelf, his Heirs and Aſſigns, doth Covenant and Grant to and with the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, that he the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall and will well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid, unto the ſaid* C. D. *or his Aſſigns, the ſaid Annuity or yearly Rent-Charge of,* &c. *above-mentioned, at the Days and Times, and in Manner and Form above expreſſed, according to the true Intent and Meaning of theſe Preſents.* And alſo, *That the ſaid Meſſuage,* &c. *and Hereditaments above-mentioned to be charged or chargeable with the ſaid Annuity hereby granted, ſhall from Time to Time be and continue overt and ſufficient for the Payment of the ſaid Annuity or Rent-Charge of,* &c. *yearly, during the Life of the ſaid* C. D. In Witneſs, *&c.*

Grants of the King. The King's *Grant* is good for himſelf and Succeſſors, tho' his Succeſſors are not named. *Yelv.* 13. Before the Statute *de prærogativa Regis*, Dowers, Advowſons, and other Things, have paſſed by the general *Grant of the King*; but by that Statute they are to be *granted* in expreſs Words. 1 *Rep.* 50. The King may not *grant* away an Eſtate-tail in the Crown, *&c.* And the Law takes care to preſerve the Inheritance of the King for the Benefit of the Succeſſor. 2 *And.* 154. *Style* 263. A *Grant* may not be made by the King which tends to a Monopoly againſt the Intereſt and Liberty of the Subject: Nor can the King make a *Grant non obſtante* any Statute made or to be made; if he doth, any ſubſequent Statute prohibiting what is *granted*, will be a Revocation of the *Grant*. 11 *Rep.* 87. *Dyer* 52. Where the King is reſtrained by the Common Law to make a *Grant*, if he makes a *Grant Non obſtante* the Common Law, it will not make the *Grant* good; but when he may lawfully make a *Grant*, and the Law requires he ſhould be fully appriſed of what he *grants*, and not be deceived, a *Non obſtante* ſupplies it, and makes the *Grant* good: If the Words are not ſufficient to paſs the Thing granted, a *Non obſtante* will not help. 4 *Rep.* 35. *Nelſ. Abr.* 904. If a *Grant* is made by the King, and a former *Grant* is in Being of the ſame Thing, if it be not recited, the *Grant* will be void: And Reciting a void *Grant*, when there is another good, may make the King's *Grant* void. *Dyer* 77. *Cro. Car.* 143. But there may be a *Non obſtante* to a former *Grant*. If the King is deceived in his *Grant*, as where it contains more than was intended to be *granted*; or if there be any Deceit in the Conſideration, *&c.* ſuch *Grant of the King* is void. 5 *Rep.* 94. *Moor* 293. And the King's *Grants* may be void by Reaſon of Incertainty; as if Debts and Duties are granted, without ſaying in particular what Duties, *&c.* 12 *Rep.* 46. But where there is a particular Certainty preceding, they ſhall not be deſtroyed by any Incertainty or Miſtake which follows: And there is a Diſtinction where a Miſtake of Title is prejudicial to the King, and when it is in ſome Deſcription of the Thing which is ſupplemental only and not material or iſſuable. 1 *Mod.* 195.

Grantz, Is uſed for *Grandees* or great Men, in the Parl. Roll. 6 *Ed.* 3. *n.* 5, 6. —— *Et les ditz Countz, Barons, & autre* Grantz, *&c.*

Graſs-hearth, *Graſing* or Turning up the Earth with a Plough; whence the cuſtomary Service for the inferiour Tenants of the Manor of *Amerſden* in *Oxfordſhire*, to bring their Ploughs and do one Day's Work for their Lord, was called *Graſs-hearth* or *Graſs-hurt*: And we ſtill ſay the Skin is *graſed* or ſlightly hurt, and a Bullet *graſes* on any Place, when it gently turns up the Surface of what it ſtrikes upon. *Paroch. Antiq.* 496, 497.

Grava, A little Wood or Grove: —— *Unam Carucatam terræ cum* Gravis *& Paſturis eidem pertinen.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 198. Co. Lit. 4.

Gravare & Gravatio, An Accuſation or Impeachment. *Leg. Etheld. c.* 19.

Grave. The Names of Places ending with *Grave*, come from the Sax. *Graf*, a Wood, Thicket, Den or Cave.

Great Seal of England. See *Keeper of the Great Seal*, and *Treaſon.*

Gree, (Fr. *Gre*, i. e. good Liking or Allowance) Signifies in Law Satisfaction; as to make *Gree* to the Parties, is to *Agree* with and ſatisfy them for an Offence done. And where it is ſaid in our Statutes, that Judgment ſhall be put in Suſpence till *Gree* be made to the King of his Debt; it is taken for Satisfaction. 1 *Rich.* 2. *cap.* 15. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 19.

Green Cloth, Of the King's Houſhold, ſo term'd from the *Green Cloth* on the Table, is a Court of Juſtice compos'd of the *Lord Steward*, Treaſurer of the Houſhold, Comptroller, and other Officers, to which is committed the Government and Overſight of the King's Court, and the Keeping of the Peace within the Verge, *&c.* See *Counting-Houſe.*

Greenhew or **Green-hue,** Is all one with *Vert* in Foreſts, *&c. Manwood, Par.* 2. *cap. & num.* 5.

Green-Silver. There is an ancient Cuſtom within the Manor of *Writtel* in the County of *Eſſex*, that every Tenant whoſe Fore-door opens to *Greenbury*, ſhall pay a Half-penny yearly to the Lord, by the Name of *Green-Silver.*

Green Wax, Is where Eſtreats are delivered to the Sheriffs out of the *Exchequer*, under the Seal of that Court, made in *Green Wax*, to be levied in the ſeveral Counties: This Word is mentioned in the Stat. 43 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 9. and 7 *H.* 4. *c.* 3.

Greve, (Sax. *Gerefa*) A Word of Power and Authority, ſignifying as much as *Comes* or *Vicecomes*; and hence comes our *Shireve, Portreve, &c.* which by the *Saxons* were written *Sciregerefa, Portgerefa.* *Lambert* in his Expoſition of *Saxon*

Words, *Verbo* Præfectus, makes it the ſame with *Reve*. And *Hovedon Part. poſter. Annal. fol.* 346. ſaith, Greve *dicitur, ideo quod Jure debeat* Grith, i. e. *Pacem ex illis facere*, &c.

Grithbreche, (Sax. *Grithbryce*, i. e. *Pacis fractio*) Breach of the Peace——*In cauſis Regiis* Grithbreche 100 *Sol. emendabit.* Leg. Hen. 1. c. 36.

Grithſtole, (Sax. *Sedes Pacis*) A Place of Sanctuary. See *Fridſtol.*

Grocers, were formerly thoſe that engroſſed Merchandize. Stat. 37 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 5. It is now a particular and well known *Trade.*

Gronna, A deep Pit, or bituminous Place, where Turfs are dug to burn. *Hoved.* 438. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 243.

Groome, Is the Name of a Servant in ſome inferior Place. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. and is generally applied to Servants in Stables: But it hath a ſpecial Signification, extending to *Groom of the Chamber, Groom of the Stole*, &c. which laſt is a great Officer of the King's Houſhold, whoſe Precinct is properly the King's Bed-Chamber, where the Lord Chamberlain hath nothing to do; and *Stole* ſignifies a Robe of Honour, and not a Cloſeſtool, as vulgarly apprehended. *Lex Conſtitut.* p. 182. Vide *Garcio.*

Groom-Porter, An Officer or Superintendant over the Royal *Gaming Tables*; and in *Latin* is writ *Aulæ Regiæ janitor Primarius.*

Groſs, (*Groſſus*) *In Groſs*, abſolute, entire, not depending on another; as anciently a *Villain in Groſs* was ſuch a ſervile Perſon as was not appendant or annexed to the Land or Manor, and to go along with the Tenure as appurtenant to it; but was like the other perſonal Goods and Chattels of his Lord, at his Lord's Pleaſure and Diſpoſal: So alſo *Advowſon in Groſs* differs from *Advowſon Appendant*, being diſtinct from the Manor. *Co. Lit.* 120.

Groſſe bois, (Fr. *Gros bois*, i. e. great Wood) Signifies ſuch Wood as by the Common Law or Cuſtom is reputed Timber. 2 *Inſt.* 642.

Groſs-weight, The whole Weight of Goods or Merchandize, Duſt and Droſs mix'd with them, and of the Cheſt, Bag, &c. out of which *Tare* and *Tret* are allow'd. *Merchant's Dict.*

Groundage, A Cuſtom or Tribute paid for the ſtanding of a Ship in a Port.

Growme, An Engine to ſtretch Woollen Cloth after it is woven; mentioned 43 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 10.

Growth-halfpenny, Is a Rate ſo called, and paid in ſome Places for the *Tithe* of every fat Beaſt, Ox, or other unfruitful Cattle. *Clayton's Rep.* 92.

Gruarii, (From the Fr. *Gruyer*) Signifies the principal Officers of the Foreſt in general.

Guard, (Fr. *Garde*, Lat. *Cuſtodia*) A Cuſtody or Care of Defence; and ſometimes it is uſed for thoſe that attend upon the Safety of the Prince, called the *Life-Guard*, &c. ſometimes ſuch as have the Education and *Guardianſhip* of *Infants*; and ſometimes for a *Writ* touching *Wardſhip*, as *Droit de Gard, Ejectment de Gard*, and *Raviſhment de Gard.* F. N. B. 139.

Guardian, (Fr. *Gardein*, Lat. *Cuſtos, Gardianus*) Signifies him that hath the Charge or Cuſtody of any Perſon or Thing; but moſt commonly he who hath the Cuſtody and Education of ſuch Perſons as are not of ſufficient Diſcretion to guide themſelves and their own Affairs, as Children and Ideots, (uſually the former) being as largely extended in the Common Law as *Tutor* and *Curator* among the Civilians. *Blount.* And a *Guardian* is either *Legitimus, Teſtamentarius, Datus* or *Cuſtumarius*: He that is a legitimate or lawful *Guardian* is ſo *Jure Communi* or *Jure Naturali*; the firſt as *Guardian* in *Chivalry*, who is ſo either in Fact or in Right; the other *de Jure Naturali*, as Father or Mother: A *Teſtamentary Guardian* was by the Common Law; for the Body of the Minor was to remain with him who was appointed, till the Age of Fourteen. And as for his Goods it might be longer, or as long as the Teſtator appointed; but as to this Matter there are ſeveral Statutes: *Guardianus Datus* was by the Father in his Life-time, or by the Lord Chancellor after the Death of the Father; and where there is a *Guardianſhip* by the Common Law, the Lord Chancellor can order and intermeddle, but where by Statute he cannot remove either the Child or the *Guardian: Guardianſhip* by *Cuſtom* is of Orphans by the Cuſtom of *London*, and other Cities and Boroughs; and in Copyhold Manors, by the Cuſtom it may belong to the Lord of the Manor to be *Guardian* himſelf, or to appoint one. 3 *Salk. Rep.* 176, 177. The *Guardianſhips*, by the *Common Law*, are *Guardians* in *Chivalry*; (taken away by Statute) *Guardians by Nature*, ſuch as the Father or Mother; *Guardians* in *Socage*, who are the next of Blood, to whom the Inheritance cannot deſcend, if the Father does not order it otherwiſe; and *Guardian* becauſe of *Nurture*, when the Father by Will appoints one to be *Guardian* of his Child. 1 *Inſt.* 88. 2 *Inſt.* 305. 3 *Rep.* 37. The eldeſt Son of the Half-blood ſhall be *Guardian* in Socage to a Son by a ſecond Venter: And the *Guardianſhip* in Socage continues till the Minor accompliſhes the Age of Fourteen Years, and then he may chuſe his *Guardian* before a Judge at his Chamber, or in Court, or in the Chancery: Alſo after the Minor is come to the Age of Fourteen, he may ſue his *Guardian* in Socage to account as Bailiff, &c. *Cro. Jac.* 219. Tho' a Father is *Guardian* by Nature, yet a Man may be *Guardian* to an Infant againſt his Father, for Prevention of Waſte; which is a Forfeiture of *Guardianſhip. Hardr.* 96. *Guardian* in Socage ſhall make no Waſte nor Sale of the Inheritance, but keep it ſafely for the Heir: And where there hath been ſome Doubt of the Sufficiency of *Guardian* in Socage, the Chancery hath obliged him to give Security. 2 *Mod.* 177. Alſo a *Guardian* may be ordered to enter into Security by Recognizance not to ſuffer a Female Infant to marry whilſt in his Cuſtody; and to permit other Relations to viſit her, &c. 2 *Lev.* 128. And the Court of Chancery will make ſuch *Guardian* give Security not to marry the Infant, without the Court is firſt acquainted with it. 2 *Chanc. Rep.* 237. Before the Act of 12 *Car.* 2. Tenant in Socage might have diſpoſed of his Land in Truſt for the Benefit of the Heir; but it is ſaid he could not deviſe or diſpoſe of the *Guardianſhip* or Cuſtody of the Heir from the next of Kin to whom the Land could not deſcend, becauſe the Law gave the *Guardianſhip* to ſuch next of Kin. *Keilw.* 186. But now Tenant in Socage may nominate whom he pleaſes to have the Cuſtody of the Heir, and the Land ſhall follow the *Guardianſhip*, as an Incident given by Law to attend the Cuſtody; and ſuch ſpecial *Guardian* cannot aſſign the Cuſtody by any Act, the Truſt being Perſonal; nor ſhall it go to the Executor or Adminiſtrator of the *Guardian*, but determines by his Death. *Vaugh.* 180. *Dyer* 189. *Guardianſhip by Statute* is by the 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24. by which it is enacted,

enacted, That a Father by Deed in his Life-time, or by Will, may diſpoſe of the Cuſtody of his Child under twenty-one Years of Age, and not married at the Time of his Death, and whether then born, or *in Ventre ſa Mere*, during the Minority, to any Perſons not Popiſh Recuſants, who may maintain Action of Treſpaſs, &c. againſt unlawful Takers away of ſuch Children, and take into Cuſtody their Lands, &c. And by this Statute the Father may appoint a *Guardian* to his Heir for any Time till he is twenty-one Years old; and ſuch *Guardian* ſhall have the like Remedy for his Ward as the *Guardian* in Socage had at Common Law. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 911. But if the Father appoint no *Guardian* to his Child, the Ordinary or Spiritual Court may appoint one for the Perſonal Eſtate until the Age of Fourteen. And as to his Lands, there ſhall be a *Guardian* in Socage, &c. as heretofore. 2 *Lev.* 262. If a Biſhop appoints a *Guardian* of Goods and Lands, it will be void; for it may be only of Goods and Chattels: And *Guardianſhip* is a Thing cogniſable by the Temporal Courts, where a Deviſe is made of it, which Courts are to judge whether the Deviſe be purſuant to the Statute. 1 *Ventr.* 207. A Copyhold Tenant is not within the Statute 12 *Car.* 2. to diſpoſe of the Cuſtody of his Children; for it belongs to the Lord or others, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor: But the Lord of a Manor hath no Power by the Common Law, without ſome *particular Cuſtom*, to grant the *Guardianſhip* of an Infant Copyholder. 3 *Lev.* 395. *Lutw.* 1190. *Guardianſhips* are not only by the *Common Law*, by *Statute Law*, and by *particular Cuſtom*, but are alſo diſtinguiſhed into *Guardian* in *Socage*, *Guardian* appointed by the *Father*, and *Guardian* aſſign'd by the *Court*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 655. and a Father or Mother, without Aſſignment, are *Guardians* of Women Children, &c. Stat. 4 & 5. *Ph. & M. c.* 8. A Female Infant may be brought into Court, and ask'd whether ſhe be willing to ſtay with her *Guardian.* 2 *Lev.* The Husband of a Woman under Age cannot diſavow a *Guardian* made by the Court for his Wife. 1 *Ventr.* 185. An Infant 'tis ſaid cannot revoke the Authority of the *Guardian:* But the Court may diſcharge one *Guardian*, at their Diſcretion, and aſſign another: And the Juſtices of *Niſi Prius*, &c. may aſſign a new *Guardian.* *Palm.* 252. *Stile* 456. *Noy* 49. 1. *Danv. Abr.* 604. The Court will aſſign a *Guardian* to an Infant to ſue or defend Actions, if the Infant comes into Court and deſires it; or a Judge at his Chamber, at the Deſire of the Infant, may aſſign a Perſon named by him to be his *Guardian*; but this laſt is no Record until entered and filed with the Clerk of the Rules: The Heir muſt be in Perſon in Court, for the Appointment of a *Guardian* for his Appearance. 1 *Lill.* 656. 2 *Leon.* 238. *Guardians* to Infants, appointed by the Court to ſue, may acknowledge Satisfaction upon Record, for a Debt recovered at Law for the Infant. *Trin* 23 *Car. B. R.* A *Guardian* in Socage may keep Courts in the Infant's Manors in his own Name, grant Copies, &c. He is *Dominus pro Tempore*, and hath an Intereſt in the Lands. *Cro. Jac.* 91. Such a *Guardian* may let the Land for Years, and avow in his own Name and Right, and his Leſſee for Years may maintain Ejectment: But he cannot preſent to an Advowſon, for which he may not lawfully account; and the Infant muſt preſent of whatſoever Age. *Cro. Jac.* 98, 99. A *Guardian* for Nurture of the Minor appointed by Will, hath Power to make Leaſes at Will only. *Cro. El.* 678, 734. *Guardians* are to take the Profits of the Minors Lands, &c. to the Uſe of the Minor, and account for the ſame: They ought to ſell all Moveables in a reaſonable Time, and turn them into Land or Money, except the Minor is near of Age, and may want ſuch Goods himſelf: And they ſhall pay Intereſt for Money in their Hands, which might have been put out at Intereſt; in which Caſe, it ſhall be preſumed the *Guardians* made uſe of it themſelves. 3 *Salk.* 177. A *Guardian* ſhall anſwer for what is loſt by his Fraud, Negligence or Omiſſion, but not for any caſual Events, as where the Thing had been well but for ſuch an Accident. *Litt.* 123. On accounting of *Guardians*, they ſhall have Allowance of Coſts and Expences; and if they are robbed, &c. without any Default or Negligence, they ſhall be diſcharged thereof. 1 *Inſt.* 89. In *Guardianſhips* of great Eſtates, the *Guardians* generally paſs their Accounts yearly in the Chancery, for their better Juſtification when the Minor calls them to a general Account at his full Age. Action of Account may be brought againſt the Executors or Adminiſtrators of a *Guardian*, &c. Stat. 4 & 5 *Ann.* A *Guardianſhip* of a Minor is an Intereſt in the Body and Lands, &c. of one within Age.

An *Election of a Guardian* by a Minor.

KNOW all Men *by theſe Preſents, That I* A. B. *Son and Heir of*, &c. *deceaſed, being now about the Age of eighteen Years*, have *elected and choſen, and by theſe Preſents do elect and chuſe* C. D. *of*, &c. *to be Guardian of my Perſon and Eſtate, until I ſhall attain the Age of twenty-one Years, and I do hereby Promiſe to be Ruled and Governed by him in all Things touching my Welfare; and I do authorize and empower the ſaid* C. D. *to enter upon and take Poſſeſſion of all and every my Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments and Premiſſes whatſoever, ſituate, lying and being in*, &c. *in the County of*, &c. *or elſewhere, whereunto I have or may have any Right or Title, and to let and ſet the ſame, and receive and take the Rents, Iſſues and Profits thereof, for my Uſe and Benefit, during the Term aforeſaid; giving and hereby granting unto the ſaid* C. D. *my full Power in the ſaid Premiſſes; and whatſoever he ſhall lawfully do or cauſe to be done in the Premiſſes, by Virtue hereof, I do hereby promiſe to ratify and confirm.* In Witneſs, &c.

Guardian de l'eſſemary, Is the *Guardian* or Warden of the *Stanneries*, or Mines in the County of *Cornwall*, &c. 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 15.

Guardian de l'Eglis, Churchwardens, who are Officers choſen in every Pariſh to have the Care and Cuſtody of the Church Goods; and they may have an Action for ſuch Goods, and have divers Powers for the Benefit of the Church. Stat. 43 *Eliz. c.* 2.

Guardians of the Peace, Are thoſe that have the Keeping of the Peace; *Wardens* or *Conſervators* thereof. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 1. *cap.* 3.

Guardian of the Cinque Ports, Is a Magiſtrate that hath the Juriſdiction of the Ports or Havens, which are commonly called the *Cinque Ports*, who has there all the Authority and Juriſdiction the Admiral of *England* has in Places not exempt: And *Camden* believes this *Warden of the Cinque Ports* was firſt erected among us in Imitation of the *Roman* Policy, to ſtrengthen the

Sea Coasts against Enemies, &c. *Camd. Britan.* 238.

Guardian of the Spiritualities. The Person to whom the *Spiritual Jurisdiction* of any *Diocese* is committed, during the *Vacancy* of the See, is called by this Name, 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 21. The *Archbishop* is *Guardian of the Spiritualities* on the Vacancy of any *See* within his Province; but when an *Archiepiscopal See* is vacant, the Dean and Chapter of the Archbishop's Diocese are *Guardians of the Spiritualities, viz.* the Spiritual Jurisdiction of his Province and Diocese is committed to them. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 223. 25 *H.* 8. The *Guardian of the Spiritualities* it is said may be either *Guardian in Law, Jure Magistratus*, as the Archbishop is of any Diocese in his Province, or *Guardian by Delegation*, being he whom the *Archbishop* or *Vicar-General* doth for the Time appoint. 13 *Eliz. c.* 12. And the *Guardian of the Spiritualities* hath all Manner of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Courts, Power of granting Licenses and Dispensations, Probate of Wills, &c. during the Vacancy, and of admitting and instituting Clerks presented; but such *Guardians* cannot as such consecrate or Ordain, or present to any Benefices. *Wood's Inst.* 25, 27.

Guest, (Sax. *Gest*, Fr. *Gist*, a Stage of Rest in a Journey) A Lodger or Stranger in an Inn, &c. A *Guest* who hath a Piece of Plate set before him in an Inn, may be guilty of Felony in fraudulently taking away the same, he having only a bare Charge of it. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 90. And a *Guest* having taken off the Sheets from his Bed, with Intent to steal them, carried them into another Room, and was apprehended before he could get away, this was adjudged Larceny. *Ibid.* 92. Action lies against an Inn-keeper, refusing a *Guest* Lodging, &c. See *Inn.*

Guidage, (*Guidagium*) Is an old legal Word, signifying that which is given for safe Conduct through a strange Land, or unknown Country. *Est* Guidagium *quod datur alicui, ut tuto conducatur per terram alterius.* Consuetud. Burgund. p. 119. 2 Inst. 526.

Guild, (From the Sax. *Gildan*, to pay) Signifies a Fraternity or Company, because every one was *Gildare*, i. e. to pay something towards the Charge and Support of the Company. The Original of these *Guilds* and Fraternities, is said to be from the Old *Saxon* Law; by which Neighbours entered into an Association, and became bound for each other, to bring forth him who committed any Crime, or make Satisfaction to the Party injured, for which Purpose they raised a Sum of Money among themselves, and put it into a common Stock, whereout a *pecuniary* Compensation was made according to the Quality of the Offence committed. From hence came our Fraternities and *Guilds*; and they were in Use in this Kingdom long before any formal Licences were granted for them: Tho' at this Day they are a Company combined together, with Orders and Laws made by themselves, by the Prince's Licence. *Camd.* *Gildam Mercatoriam*, or the *Merchants Guild*, is a Liberty or Privilege granted to Merchants, whereby they are enabled to hold certain Pleas of Land within their own Precinct. 37 *Ed.* 3. 15 *R.* 2. And *Guildhalls* are the Halls of those Societies, where they meet and make Laws, &c. for their better Government. King *Ed.* 3. in the 14th Year of his Reign, granted Licence to the Men of *Coventry* to erect a *Merchants Guild*, and also a Fraternity of Brethren and Sisters, with a Master or Warden, and that they might make Chantries, bestow Alms, do other Works of Piety, and constitute Ordinances touching the same, &c. And K. *Hen.* 4. in the 4th Year of his Reign, gave License to found a *Guild* of the *Holy Gross* at *Stratford* upon *Avon.* Antiq. Warwicksh. 119, 522. *Guild*, or *Gild*, likewise is used for a Tribute or Tax, an Amercement, &c. 27 *Ed.* 3. 11 *H.* 7. 15 *Car.* 2. See *Geld.*

Guild-hall, Or the Chief Hall of the City of *London*, for the Meeting of the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of the City, making Laws and Ordinances, holding of Courts, &c. —— Gildarum *nomine continentur non solum minores Fraternitates, sed ipsæ etiam Civitatum Communitates.* Spelm.

Guildhalda Teutonicorum, The Fraternity of *Easterling* Merchants in *London*, called the *Stillyard.* 22 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 8.

Guild-Rents, Are Rents payable to the Crown, by any *Guild* or Fraternity; or such Rents as formerly belong'd to *Religious Guilds*, and came to the Crown at the general Dissolution of Monasteries, being ordered to be sold by the Stat. 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6.

Guilder, Foreign Coin: The *German Guilder* is 3 *s.* 8 *d.* and the golden one in some Parts of *Germany* 4 *s.* 9 *d.* in *Portugal* it passes for 5 *s.* but the *Poland* and *Holland Gelder* is but 2 *s.* In *Holland* Merchants keep their Accounts in *Guilders*, &c.

Gule of August, (*Gula Augusti, alias Goule de August*) Is the Day of *St. Peter ad Vincula*, which is celebrated on the 1*st of August*, and called the *Gule of August*, from the Lat. *Gula*, a Throat, from this Reason, that one *Quirinus* a Tribune, having a Daughter that had a Disease in her *Throat*, went to Pope *Alexander*, the Sixth from St. *Peter*, and desired of him to see the Chains that St. *Peter* was chained with under *Nero*, which Request being granted, she the said Daughter kissing the Chains, was cured of her Disease: Whereupon the *Pope* instituted this Feast in Honour of St. *Peter*; and, as before, this Day was termed only the *Calends of August*, it was on this Occasion called indifferently either St. *Peter's Day ad Vincula*, from what wrought the Miracle, or the *Gule of August*, from that Part of the Virgin whereon it was wrought. *Durand's Rationale Divinorum, lib.* 7. *cap.* 19. It is mentioned *F. N. B* 62. *Plowden* 316. Stat. *Westm.* 2. *cap.* 30. 27 *Ed.* 3.

Gunpowder. It is lawful for all Persons, as well Strangers as natural-born Subjects, to import any Quantities of *Gunpowder*, or Salt-Petre, Brimstone, and other Materials, for the making thereof, and to make and sell *Gunpowder*, &c. Stat. 16. *Car.* 1. *c.* 21. but no Person shall keep more than 600 *lb.* weight of *Gunpowder*, in any Place in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or the Suburbs, &c. And Persons keeping more, not removing it, on Order of Justices of Peace, shall forfeit 20 *s.* for every hundred Weight: *Gunpowder* is to be carried in covered Carriages, the Barrels close jointed, or in Cases, Bags of Leather, &c. 5 *Geo. c.* 26.

Gurgites, Is used as a *Latin* Word for *Wears*: *Tres* Gurgites *in Aqua de Monew attachiantur per Homines de Grossomonte.* Black Book Hereford, f. 20. *See* Gorce.

Guti and **Gotti,** Engl. *Goths*, called sometimes *Futæ*, and by the Romans *Getæ*, is derived from the old Word *Fæt*, which signifies a *Giant*: The

were one of thoſe three Nations or People who left *Germany*, and came to inhabit this Iſland. *Leg. Edw. Confeſſ. c.* 35.

Guttera, A Gutter or Spout to convey the Water from the Leads and Roofs of Houſes: And there are *Gutter Tiles*, eſpecially to be laid in ſuch *Gutters*, &c. mentioned in the Statute 17 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 4.

Gwabymerched, Is a *Britiſh* Word ſignifying a Payment or Fine, made to the Lords of ſome Manors, upon the Marriage of their Tenants Daughters; or otherwiſe on their Committing Incontinency. See *Marchet.*

Gwalſtow, (*Sax.*) A Place of Execution: *Omnia* Gwalſtowe, *i. e. Occidendorum loca, totaliter Regis ſunt in ſoca ſua.* Leg. Hen. 1. c. 11.

Gyput, The Name of a Court held every three Weeks, in the Liberty or Hundred of *Pathbew*, in the County of *Warwick.* Inquiſic. ad quod Damn. 13 Ed. 3.

Gyltwite, A Compenſation or Amends for Treſpaſs, &c. *Mulcta pro Tranſgreſſione.* LL. Edgar. Regis, Anno 964.

Gyrovagi, Wandering *Monks*, who pretending Piety, left their own Cloiſters, and viſited others. *Matt. Pariſ. pag.* 490.

H.

Habeas Corpora, Is a Writ for the Bringing in a Jury, or ſo many of them as refuſe to appear upon the *Venire facias*, for the Trial of a Cauſe brought to Iſſue. *Old Nat. Br.* 157. And the *Habeas Corpora Juratorum* in the Court of *C. B.* ſerves for the ſame Purpoſe as the *Diſtringas Jurator.* in *B. R.* It commands the Sheriff to have the Jurors before the Judges at ſuch a Day, to paſs on the Trial of certain Parties, in ſuch a Cauſe, &c. *Practiſ. Solic.* 308, 309.

Habeas Corpus, The great Writ of *Engliſh Liberty*, lies where one is indicted for any Crime or Treſpaſs before Juſtices of Peace, or in a Court of any Franchiſe, and being impriſoned for the ſame, hath offer'd ſufficient Bail, but it is refus'd where bailable; he may then have this Writ out of the *King's Bench* to remove himſelf thither, and anſwer the Cauſe there. *F. N. B.* 250. And the Courſe in this Caſe is firſt to procure a *Certiorari* out of the *Chancery*, directed to the Juſtices for removing the Indictment into *B. R.* And upon that to procure this Writ to the Sheriff, for the Cauſing his Body to be brought at a Day. *Reg. Jud.* 81. This Writ is alſo uſed to bring the Body of a Perſon into Court, who is committed to any Gaol, either in Criminal or Civil Cauſes; and a *Habeas Corpus* removes a Perſon and Cauſe from one Court and Priſon to another. The Writ of *Habeas Corpus* was originally ordained by the *Common Law* of the Land, as a Remedy for ſuch as were unjuſtly impriſon'd, to procure their Liberty; and it is a miſtaken Notion that this Writ is of a modern Date, and introduced with the Reign of King *Charles* 2. But before the Statute 31 *Car.* 2. 'tis true, it was difficult to be obtained, becauſe the Judges who had Authority to iſſue it, pretended to have Power either to grant or deny it; and the Sheriffs and Gaolers to whom the Writ was directed, frequently put poor Priſoners to the Charges of a ſecond, and third *Habeas Corpus*, before they would yield Obedience to the Firſt; which being grievous to the People, the Stat. 31 *Car.* 2. was enacted to prevent Abuſes of this Nature, and further our Laws for the Benefit of the Liberty of the Subject. *Laws of Liberty, p.* 44, 45. By the Statute 31 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. a Perſon in Priſon may have an *Habeas Corpus* from any Judge, on Complaint made and View of the Copy of the Warrant of Commitment, (unleſs he be committed for Treaſon or Felony eſpecially expreſſed in the Warrant, or other Offences or Matters not bailable) which *Habeas Corpus* ſhall be returnable immediately; and upon Certificate of the Cauſe of Commitment, the Priſoner ſhall be diſcharged on Bail to appear in the Court of *B. R.* the next Term, or at the next Aſſizes, &c. where the Offence is cogniſable: And Perſons committed for Treaſon or Felony, (ſpecially expreſſed in the Warrant) on Prayer in open Court the firſt Week of the Term, or Day of Seſſions, &c. are to be brought to Trial; and if not indicted the next Term, or Seſſions after Commitment, upon Motion the laſt Day of the Term, &c. they ſhall be let out upon Bail; except it appears upon Oath, that the King's Witneſſes are not ready; and if on Prayer they are not indicted or tried the ſecond Term after Commitment, they ſhall be diſcharged. No Perſon which ſhall be delivered upon his *Habeas Corpus*, ſhall be committed again for the ſame Offence, other than by legal Order and Proceſs of ſuch Court where they ſhall be bound to appear, or other Court having Juriſdiction of the Cauſe; on Pain to forfeit 500 *l.* And if any Perſon be in Priſon, or any Officer's Cuſtody, for any Criminal Matter, he ſhall not be removed into the Cuſtody of any other Officer but by *Habeas Corpus*, upon Pain of incurring the Penalty of 100 *l.* for the firſt Offence, and 200 *l.* for the ſecond Offence, and being diſabled to execute his Office. No Perſon ſhall be ſent Priſoner to *Ireland*, *Scotland*, or any Place beyond the Seas in the King's Dominions; which will be Falſe Impriſonment, on which the Priſoner may recover treble Coſts, and not leſs than 500 *l.* Damages, &c. and the Party committing or detaining him alſo ſhall incur the Penalty of a *Præmunire.* Judges denying a *Habeas Corpus* ſhall forfeit 500 *l.* And the Officer refuſing to obey it, or to deliver a true Copy of the Commitment-warrant, is liable to a Forfeiture of 100 *l.* for the firſt Offence, &c. *Stat. Ibid.* This is the Subſtance of the *Habeas Corpus Act*; which hath been ſuſpended ſeveral Times in late Reigns, on Rebellions, &c. No Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, or other Writ to remove a Cauſe out of an inferior Court, ſhall be allowed, except delivered to the Judge of the Court, before the Jury to try the Cauſe have appeared, and before any of them are ſworn. 43 *Eliz. c.* 5. And Writs to remove Suits commenced in an inferior Court of Record ſhall not be obey'd, unleſs delivered to the Steward of the Court before Iſſue or Demurrer joined, &c. And a Suit ſhall never be removed again, after a *Procedendo* is allow'd. 21 *Jac.* 1. 23. Nor ſhall any Suit be removed where the Thing in Demand doth not exceed 5 *l.* or where the Freehold, Inheritance, Title of Land, &c. are concern'd. And Judges are to proceed in Suits in inferior Courts laid not to exceed the Sum of 5 *l.* altho' there may be other Actions againſt the Defendant, wherein the Plaintiff's Demand may exceed 5 *l.* by Stat. 12 *Geo.* If the Steward of an inferior Court proceeds after an *Habeas Corpus* delivered and allowed, the Proceedings are void; and the Court of *B. R.* will award a *Superſedeas*; and

and grant an Attachment againſt the Steward for the Contempt. *Cro. Car.* 79, 296. A *Habeas Corpus* ſuſpends the Power of the Court below, ſo that if they proceed, it is void, and *coram non judice*. On a *Habeas Corpus*, if the Record be filed, no *Procedendo* can go to the Court below; but where a Record below is not filed, or not returned, it may be granted. 1 *Salk.* 352. A *Habeas Corpus cum cauſa* removes the Body of the Party for whom granted, and all the Cauſes depending againſt him; and if upon the Return thereof the Officer doth not return all the Cauſes, *&c.* it is an Eſcape in him. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 2. A Judge will not grant a *Habeas Corpus* in the Vacation, for a Priſoner to follow his Suits; but the Court may grant a ſpecial *Habeas Corpus* for a Priſoner to be at his Trial in the Vacation-time. *Ibid.* 3. And the Court may grant a *Habeas Corpus* to bring a Priſoner, not in Priſon on Execution, out of Priſon, to be a Witneſs at a Trial; tho' it is at the Peril of the Party ſuing out the Writ, that the Priſoner do not eſcape. *Style* 119. *Trin.* 1640. But no Perſon ought to take out a *Habeas Corpus* for any one in Priſon, without his Conſent; except it be to turn him over to *B. R.* or charge him with an Action in Court. 2 *Lill.* A Man brought into *B. R.* by *Habeas Corpus*, ſhall not be removed thence 'till he has anſwered there; he ſhall be detained until then, and after he may be removed. 1 *Salk.* 350. If there be Judgment againſt a Defendant in the Court of *B. R.* and another in *C. B.* on which he is in Execution in the *Fleet*, he may have a *Habeas Corpus* to remove himſelf into *B. R.* where he ſhall be in Cuſtody of the Marſhal for both Debts. *Dyer* 132. Where the Chief Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench commits a Perſon to the Marſhal of the Court by his Warrant, he ought not to be brought to the Bar by Rule, but by *Habeas Corpus*. 1 *Salk.* 349. In extrajudicial Commitments, the Warrant of Commitment ought to be returned *in hæc verba* on a *Habeas Corpus*; but when a Man is committed by a Court of Record, 'tis in the Nature of an Execution for a Contempt, and in ſuch Caſe the Warrant is never returned. 5 *Mod.* 156. The Cauſe of the Impriſonment muſt be particularly ſet forth in the Return of the *Habeas Corpus*, or it will not be good; for by this the Court may judge of it, and with a *Paratum habeo*, that they may either diſcharge, bail, or remand the Priſoner. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 915. 2 *Cro.* 543. Where a Commitment is without Cauſe, or no Cauſe is ſhewn, a Priſoner may be delivered by *Habeas Corpus*. 1 *Salk.* 348. But on a *Habeas Corpus* granted by the Court of *B. R.* a Difference was made as to a Return; that where a Priſoner is committed by one of the Privy Council, there the Cauſe of his Commitment is to be returned particularly; but when he is committed by the whole Council, no Cauſe need be alledged. 1 *Leon.* 70, 71. And it has been adjudged, that on a Commitment by the Houſe of Commons, of Perſons for Contempt and Breach of Privilege, no Court can deliver on a *Habeas Corpus:* But *Holt* Ch. Juſt. was of a contrary Opinion. 2 *Salk.* 503, 504. A Writ of Error may be allowed by the King in ſuch a Caſe, *&c.* and it is not to be denied *ex debito Juſtitiæ*; though it has been a Doubt, whether any Writ of Error lay upon a Judgment given on a *Habeas Corpus*. *Ibid.* A Man may not be delivered from the Commitment of a Court of *Oyer* and *Terminer* by *Habeas Corpus*, without Writ of Error: And where there appears to be good Cauſe, and a Defect only in the Form of the Commitment, he ought not to be diſcharged. 1 *Salk.* 348. If a Perſon be committed by the Admiralty in Execution, he is not removable by *Habeas Corpus* into *B. R.* to anſwer an Action brought againſt him there; but it might be otherwiſe if an Action were depending. *Ibid.* 351. Where there is a precedent Action in *B. R.* to the King's Suit, on which the Party is out on Bail, *Habeas Corpus* may be brought by the Bail, *&c.* and the Priſoner turned over; tho' this was greatly oppoſed in Favour of the King's Execution. *Ibid.* 353. A *Hab. Corpus* is a prerogative Writ, which concerns the Liberty of the Subject, and muſt be obey'd in *Counties Palatine*, *&c.* If it is not, an *alias Hab. Corp.* will iſſue with a great Penalty. 2 *Cro.* 543. And on the Inſufficiency of the Return of a *Habeas Corpus*, an *Alias Habeas Corpus* ſhall be granted. 12 *W.* 3. *B. R.* Before a *Habeas Corpus* is returned and filed, it may be amended; but not afterwards. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 2. A *Habeas Corpus* is grantable, without Motion, to remove a Perſon upon an Arreſt; but not where committed for a Crime. 1 *Lev.* 1. In the Suing out theſe Writs in *B. R.* to remove a Cauſe, *&c.* they are firſt to be carried to the other Court to be allowed; and ſome few Days after the Delivery, the Return muſt be called for, and ſpecial Bail put in at a Judge's Chamber; which being done, within four Days in Term, and ſix Days in the Vacation, the Cauſe is removed to the ſuperior Court. *Practiſ. Solic.* 262. And if the Defendant be actually a Priſoner, he ſhall not be delivered from Priſon 'till the Bail on the *Habeas Corpus* be accepted, or juſtified in Court. *Ibid.* If a Defendant arreſted cannot find Bail, and would be removed to the *King's Bench* or *Fleet* Priſon, a *Habeas Corpus* is to be delivered there; and they will make out a Return, and ſend an Officer with the Defendant to a Judge's Chamber, and there a *Committitur* is made; whereupon the Judge's Tipſtaff takes the Priſoner into Cuſtody, and charges him in Priſon; and he may agree with the Marſhal or Warden, for the Liberty of the Rules, *&c. Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 124. When the Defendant is in Cuſtody either of a Bailiff or in any other Priſon, and would be turned over to the *King's Bench*, the Practice is the ſame; the *Habeas Corpus* directed to the Sheriff of *London* and *Middleſex* is to be delivered, and he after Search in his Office for what Writs he hath againſt the Defendant, will make Return of them, and then the Bailiff or Keeper of the other Priſoner, who hath the Defendant in Cuſtody, is to carry him to a Judge's Chamber, where he will be turned over, *ut ſupra. Ibid.*

Form *of a* Habeas Corpus *returnable* immediate.

GEorgius, *&c. Majori Alderman. &c. Salutem. Præcipimus vobis quod* Corpus A. B. *in Priſona noſtra ſub Cuſtod. veſtra ut dicitur detent. ſalvo & ſecur. Conduct. unacum die & cauſa captionis & detentionis ſuæ quocunque nomine idem* A. B. *cenſeatur in eadem habeatis coram Dilecto & Fidel. noſtro* Roberto Raymond *Mil. Capital. Juſtic. noſtro ad Placita in Cur. noſtra coram nobis tenend. aſſign. apud Cameram ſuam ſituat. &c. immediate poſt Reception. hujus Brevis ad faciend. & recipiend. ea omnia & ſingula quæ idem Juſtic. noſtr. de eo adtunc & ibidem Conſ. in hac parte, &c. Et habeatis, &c.*

Habeas Corpus ad prosequendum, Is to remove a Man in Order to Prosecution and Trial in the proper County, &c.

Habeas Corpus ad Respondendum, Lies where a Person is imprison'd upon Process at the Suit of another, in any Prison, except the *King's Bench* Prison; and a third Person would sue the Prisoner in *B. R.* this Writ removes the Prisoner from the Prison where he was into the *King's Bench*, to *answer* the Action in that Court; and for that Reason it is called *Habeas Corpus ad Respondend.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 4. And where a Person is in Custody in an inferior Jurisdiction, the Plaintiff may bring his Writ returnable in *B. R.* and then the Defendant cannot nonsuit the Plaintiff, nor be bailed but by the Court of *B. R.* &c. *Ibid.* A Writ of *Habeas Corpus* is either *ad Respondendum* granted on the Plea Side, to answer the Party; or *ad subjiciendum*, issued on the Crown-Side, to submit to the Order of the Court in Criminal Matters.

Habeas Corpus ad Satisfaciendum, Is had against a Man in the *Fleet* Prison, &c. to charge him in Execution; which being delivered to the Warden will be sufficient. *Practis. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 173.

Habendum. In every *Deed* or Conveyance there are two principal Parts, the *Premisses*, and the *Habendum*; the Office of the First is to express the Name of the Grantor and Grantee, and the Thing granted: And the *Habendum* is to limit the Estate, by which the general Implication in the Premisses may be qualified: As in a Lease or Grant to two Persons, if the *Habendum* be to one for Life, and the Remainder to the other for Life, this alters the general Implication of the Jointenancy, which would pass by the Premisses, if the *Habendum* were not. 2 *Rep.* 55. And where Things which lie in Grant are conveyed to take Effect barely on Delivery of the Deed of Grant, without other Ceremony; in such Case, if the *Habendum* be for a less Estate than in the Premisses, or be repugnant to it, the *Habendum* is void: But when a Ceremony is requisite to the Perfection of an Estate limited in the Premisses, and not a bare Delivery only of the Deed, there tho' the *Habendum* is of a less Estate than the Premisses, the *Habendum* shall stand good, and qualify the Estate granted in the Premisses. 2 *Rep.* 23. 2 *Nelf.* 920. An *Habendum* may not only qualify what is granted in the Premisses; but it may also enlarge what is thus granted, or explain the Premisses: Though the *Habendum* shall never introduce one who is a Stranger to the Premisses. 1 *Jones* 4. 3 *Leon.* 60. If a Bargain and Sale be made, without expressing to whom; although it were *Habendum* to *A. B.* who is a Party to the Deed, it is not good; because the *Habendum* is only to limit an Estate, and not give any Thing. *Cro. El.* 585, 903. 2 *Lill.* 8. See *Deed.*

Habenta, Signifies Riches: In some antient Charters, *Habentes Homines* is taken for rich Men; and we read, *Nec Rex suum pastum requirat, vel* Habentes Homines *quos nos dicimus* Feasting Men. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 100.

Habere facias Possessionem, Is a judicial Writ that lies where one hath recovered a Term for Years in Action of *Ejectione firmæ*, to put him into *Possession. F. N. B.* 167. And one may have a new Writ, if a former be not well executed; but where Execution is made, and the Writ returned, the Court will never grant a new *Habere facias*, &c. *Mich.* 22 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* A Sheriff delivered Possession in the Morning, by Virtue of an *Habere facias Possessionem*, and some Time in the same Day after he was gone, the Defendant turn'd the Plaintiff out of Possession; and it was held, that if he had been turn'd out immediately, or whilst the Sheriff or his Officers were there, an Attachment might be granted against the Defendant; for this had been a Disturbance in Contempt of the Execution; but it being several Hours after the Plaintiff was in Possession, the Court doubted, but agreed to grant a new *Habere facias*, &c. 1 *Salk.* 321. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 779. If the Sheriff delivers Possession of more than is contained in the Writ of *Habere facias Possessionem*, an Action of the Case will lie against him; or an Assise for the Lands. *Style* 238. The Sheriff cannot return upon this Writ, that another is Tenant of the Land by Right, because that will not come in Issue between the Demandant and him; therefore he must execute the Writ, and leave the Right to be determined by Law. 6 *Rep.* 52.

Habere facias Seisinam, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff to give *Seisin* of a Freehold Estate recovered in the King's Courts by *Ejectione firmæ*, or other Action. *Old Nat. Br.* 154. The Sheriff may raise the *Posse Comitatus* in his Assistance, to execute these Writs: And where a House is recovered in a real Action, or by Ejectment, the Sheriff may break open the Doors to deliver Possession and Seisin thereof; but he ought to signify the Cause of his Coming, and Request that the Doors may be opened. 5 *Rep.* 91. This Writ also issues sometimes out of the Records of a Fine, to give the Cognisee Seisin of the Land whereof the Fine is levied. *West. Symb. par.* 2. And there is a Writ called *Habere facias Seisinam, ubi Rex habuit Annum, Diem & Vastum*; for the Delivery of Lands to the Lord of the Fee, after the King hath had the Year, Day and Waste in the Lands of a Person convict of Felony. *Reg. Orig.* 165.

Habere facias Visum, A Writ that lies in divers Cases, in Real Actions, as in *Formedon*, &c. where a *View* is required to be taken of the Lands in Controversy. *Reg. Jud.* 26, 28, &c. *F. N. B.*

Haberjects, (*Haubergettæ*) A Sort of Cloths of a mix'd Colour, mentioned in the Stat. of *Magn. Chart. c.* 26.

Habilliments of War, Armour, Utensils, or Provisions for the Maintaining of War. 3 *Eliz. cap.* 4.

Hable, (*Fr.*) Signifies a Sea-port Town; this Word is used in 27 *H.* 6. *c.* 3.

Hachia, A Hack, Pick, or Instrument for Digging. *Placit.* 2 *Edw.* 3.

Hadbote, (*Sax.*) A Recompence or Amends for Violence offered to Persons in Holy Orders. *Sax. Dict.*

Hade of Land, (*Hada terræ*) Is a small Quantity of Land, thus express'd: —— *Sursum reddidit in Manus Domini duas acras terræ, continentes decem seliones & duas* Hadas, *Anglic.* Ten *Ridges*, and Two *Hades*, *jacent inter Terr.* &c. *Rotl. Cur. Manner. de* Orleton, *Anno* 16 *Jac.*

Haderunga, Respect or Distinction of Persons; from the Sax. *Had*, *Persona* and *Arung*, honour'd and admired. *Leg. Ethelred.*

Hadgonel, (*Sax.*) Seems to be a Tax or Mulct. —— *Item quando aliquis delegabit terram Burgagii*, &c. *quieta* Hadgonel & *maxime Celerario.* Mon. Angl. par. 1. fol. 302.

Hærede abducto, Is a Writ that antiently lay for the Lord, who having by Right the Wardſhip of his Tenant under Age, could not come by his Body, being carried away by another Perſon. *Old Nat. Br.* 93.

Hærede deliberando alii, qui habet Cuſtodiam terræ, A Writ directed to the Sheriff to require one that had the Body of him who was Ward to another to deliver him to the Perſon whoſe Ward he was, by Reaſon of his Land. *Reg. Orig.* 161.

Hærede Rapto, Alſo a Writ; ſee *Raviſhment of Guard.* Reg. Orig. 163.

Hæredipeta, The next Heir to Lands. —— *Et nullus* Hæredipeta *ſuo propinquo vel extraneo periculoſa ſane Cuſtodia committatur.* Leg. Hen. 1. c. 70.

Hæretico comburendo, Is a Writ that lay againſt an *Heretick*, who having been convicted of *Hereſy* by the Biſhop, and abjured it, afterwards fell into the ſame again, or ſome other, and was thereupon delivered over to the Secular Power. *F. N. B.* 69. By this Writ, grantable out of Chancery, upon a Certificate of ſuch Conviction, *Hereticks* were burnt; and ſo were likewiſe Witches, Sorcerers, *&c.* But the Writ *De Hæretico comburendo* lies not at this Day. 12 *Rep.* 93. *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2.

Hafne, Is a *Daniſh* Word for Haven or Port; and *Hafne Courts* are granted *inter alia* by Letters Patent of *Rich.* Duke of *Glouc.* Admiral of *England.* 14 Aug. Anno 5 Edw. 4.

Haga, (Sax. *Manſio*) A Houſe in a City or Borough. *Domeſday.* An antient *Anonymous* Author expounds *Haga* to be a Houſe and Shop, *Domus cum Shopa:* And in a Book which belong'd to the *Abbey of St. Auſtin* in *Canterbury*, Mention is made of Hagam *Monachis, &c.* See *Co. Litt.* 56.

Hagablum, The ſame with *Gablum*, or Gabel. See *Gabel.*

Hagia, A Hedge, (Sax. *Hæg*, melted into *Hay*, whence *Haia*) Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. p. 273.

Haia, Alſo an Hedge: Sometimes taken for a Park, *&c.* enclos'd. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 40. And *Haiement* is uſed for a Hedge-Fence. *Rot. Inq.* 36 *Edw.* 3. See *Hay.*

Hake, A Sort of Fiſh dried and ſalted; hence the Proverb obtains in *Kent*, *as dry as a Hake.* Paroch. Antiq. 575. Spelm.

Haketon, A military Coat of Defence. *Walſ. in Ed.* 3.

Half-blood, Is no Impediment to *Deſcents* of Fee-ſimple Lands of the Crown, or to Dignities; or in Deſcent of Eſtates-tail: But in other Caſes it is an Impediment. Adminiſtration is grantable to the *Half-blood* of the Deceas'd, as well as the Whole Blood; and *Half-blood* ſhall come in for a Share of an Inteſtate's Eſtate, equally with the Whole Blood, they being next of Kin in equal Degree. *Style* 74. 1 *Ventr.* 307. 22 *Car.* 2. 10. See *Demy Sangue.*

Halfendeal, Signifies the Moiety, or one Half of a Thing; as *Fardingdeal* is a Quarter, or fourth Part of an Acre of Land, *&c.*

Half-mark, (*Dimidia Merkæ*) Is a Noble, or ſix Shillings and eight Pence in Money. If a *Writ of Right* is brought, and the Seiſin of the Plaintiff, or his Anceſtor, be alledged, the Seiſin is not traverſable by the Defendant, but he muſt render the *Half-mark* for the Inquiry of the Seiſin; which is as much as to ſay, that though the Defendant ſhall not be admitted to deny, that the Plaintiff or his Anceſtors were ſeiſed of the Land in Queſtion, and to prove his Denial; yet he may be allowed to tender *Half* a *Mark* in Money, to have an Inquiry made whether the Plaintiff, *&c.* were ſo ſeiſed, or not. *F. N. B.* 5. *Old Nat. Br.* 26. But in a Writ of Advowſon brought by the King, the Defendant may be permitted to traverſe the Seiſin, by Licence obtained from the King's Serjeant; ſo that the Defendant ſhall not be obliged to proffer the *Half-mark, &c.* F. N. B. 31.

Half Seal, Is what is uſed in the *Chancery* for Sealing of Commiſſions to *Delegates*, upon any Appeal to the Court of Delegates, either in Eccleſiaſtical or Marine Cauſes. *Stat.* 8 *Eliz. c.* 5.

Half Tongue, See *Medietas Linguæ*, as to Pleas and Trials of *Foreigners.*

Halke, (From the Sax. *Heale*, i. e. *Angulus*) An Hole; ſeeking in *Halke, &c.*

Hall, (Lat. *Halla*, Sax. *Heall*) Was antiently taken for a Manſion-houſe or Habitation, being mentioned as ſuch in *Domeſday*, and other Records; and this Word is retained in many Counties of *England*, eſpecially in the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, where almoſt every Gentleman of Quality's Seat is called a *Hall.*

Hallage, Is Toll paid for Goods or Merchandize vended in a *Hall*; and particulary applied to a Fee or Toll due for Cloth, brought for Sale to *Blackwell-Hall* in *London:* Lords of Fairs or Markets are entitled to this Fee. 6 *Rep.* 62.

Hallamaſs, The Day of *All-Hallows*, or *All-Saints*, viz. *Novemb.* 1. and one of the croſs Quarters of the Year, was computed in antient Writings from *Hallamaſs* to *Candlemas.* Cowel.

Hallamſhire, Is a Part of the County of *York*, in which the Town of *Sheffield* ſtands. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 23.

Hallmote or **Halimote,** (Sax. *Heall*, i. e. Aula, & *Gemote*, Conventus) Was that Court among the *Saxons*, which we now call a Court-Baron; and the Etymology is from the Meeting of the Tenants of one *Hall* or Manor. The Name is ſtill kept up in ſeveral Places in *Herefordſhire*; and in the Records of *Hereford* this Court is entered as follows, *viz.* Hereford Palatium, *ad* Halimot *ibidem tent.* 11. *die Octob. Anno Regni Regis Hen.* 6. *&c.* It hath been ſometimes taken for a Convention of Citizens in their publick *Hall*, where they held their Courts; which was alſo called *Folkmote*, and *Halmote:* But the Word *Halimote* is rather the Lord's Court, held for the Manor, in which the Differences between the Tenants were determined. —— *Omnis Cauſa terminetur vel Hundredo, vel Comitatu, vel* Halmote *ſocam habentium, vel Dominorum Curia.* Leg. Hen. 1. cap. 10.

Halymote, Is properly a *Holy* or Eccleſiaſtical Court; but there is a Court in *London*, formerly held on the *Sunday* next before St. *Thomas*'s Day, called the *Halymote* or *Holy Court*, (*Curia Sanctimotus*) for regulating the *Bakers* of the City, *&c.*

Halywercfolk, *Holyworkfolk*, or People who enjoyed Lands by the Service of Repairing or Defending a Church or Sepulchre; for which pious Labours they were exempt from all Feodal and Military Services. It did ſignify ſuch of the Province of *Durham* in particular, as held their Lands to defend the Corpſe of *St. Cuthbert*; and who claimed the Privilege not to be forced to go out of the Biſhoprick, either by the King or Biſhop. *Hiſt. Dunelm. apud Wartoni Ang. Sac. par.* 1. *pag.* 749.

Ham, Is a *Saxon* Word, uſed for a Place of Dwelling; a Village or Town: And hence is the Termination of ſome of our Towns, as *Nottingham,*

ham, *Buckingham*, &c. Likewiſe a Home-Cloſe, or little narrow Meadow is called *Ham*.

Hambling, or **Hameling of Dogs**, Is the antient Term uſed by Foreſters for *expeditating*. Manwood.

Hamlet, and **Hamel** or **Hampſel**, (From the Sax. *Ham*, i. e. *Domus*, and Germ. *Let*, Membrum) Signify a little Village, or Part of a Village or Pariſh; of which three Words, *Hamlet* is now only uſed, tho' *Kitchen* mentions the other Two, *Hamel* and *Hampſel*. By *Spelman* there is a Difference between *Villam integram*, *Villam dimidiam*, and *Hamletam*; and *Stow* expounds it to be the Seat of a Freeholder. Several Country Towns have *Hamlets*, as there may be ſeveral *Hamlets* in a Pariſh; and ſome particular Places may be out of a Town or *Hamlet*, though not out of the County. *Wood* 3.

Hamfare, Breach of the Peace in a Houſe. *Brompton in Legibus Hen.* 1. *c.* 80.

Hamſoken, (Sax. *Hamſocen*) Is the Liberty or Privilege of a Man's own Houſe; alſo a Franchiſe granted to Lords of Manors, whereby they hold Pleas, and take Cogniſance of the Breach and Violation of that Immunity. And likewiſe *ſignificat quietantiam Miſericordiæ intrationis in alienam Domum Vi & Injuſte. Fleta, lib. cap.* 47. In *Scotland* Violations of this Kind are equally puniſhable with Raviſhing a Woman. *Skene*. And our old Records expreſs *Burglary* under the Word *Hamſocne*.

Handbozow, A Surety or manual Pledge, *i. e.* an inferior Undertaker; for *Headborow* is the Superior or Chief. *Spelm.*

Hand-habend, A Thief caught in the very Fact, having the Goods ſtolen in his Hand. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 59. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *cap.* 38.

Hand in and out, Is the Name of an unlawful *Game*, now diſuſed and prohibited by the Statute 17 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 2.

Handful, In Meaſuring is four Inches by the Standard. *Anno* 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 5.

Handgrith, (From the Sax. *Hond*, manus, and *Grith*, *Pax*) Peace or Protection given by the King, with his own Hand. ——— *Hæc mittunt hominem in Miſericordia Regis, infractio ſeu violatio pacis quam per* Manum *ſuam dabit alicui.* Leg. H. 1.

Handy-warp, A Kind of Cloth. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ph. & Mar. c.* 5.

Hanig, A Term for cuſtomary Labour to be performed. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 264.

Hankwit alias **Hangwite**, (From the Sax. *Hangan*, i. e. ſuſpendere, & *Wite*, Mulcta) Is a Liberty granted to a Perſon, whereby he is quit of a Felon or Thief, hanged without Judgment; or eſcaped out of Cuſtody. *Raſtal.* We read it interpreted to be quit *de Laron pendu ſans Serjeants le Roy, i. e.* without legal Trial: And elſewhere, *Mulcta pro Latrone præter juris exigentiam ſuſpenſo vel elapſo.* It may likewiſe ſignify a Liberty, whereby a Lord challenges the Forfeiture for him who hangs himſelf within the Lord's Fee. *Domeſday.*

Hanper or **Hanaper**, (*Haniperium*) The *Hanaper* of the *Chancery*; it ſeems to be the ſame as *Fiſcus* originally in the *Latin.* 10 R. 2. c. 1.

Hanſe, (An old *Gothiſh* Word) Signifies a Society of *Merchants* for the good Uſage and ſafe Paſſage of Merchandize from one Kingdom to another. The *Hanſe*, or *Mercatorum Societas*, was and in Part yet is endowed with many large Privileges by Princes within their Territories: And had four principal Seats or *Staples*, where the *Almain*, or *German* and *Dutch* Merchants, being the Founders of this Society, had an eſpecial Houſe; one of which was here in *London*, called the *Steel-yard.* Ortelius's Index ad Theatr. verbo *Aſiatici.*

Hans Towns, In *Germany*, &c. ſo named, either becauſe they lay near the Sea, or from the Gothick *Anſi*, which is taken for thoſe who were the Richeſt of the People; and from thence it is inferr'd, that theſe Towns were the chiefeſt for Trade or Riches: Or it may come from the Germ. *Hanſa, i. e. Societas*; a Company of Merchants excelling others in Trade. There were at firſt but ſeven Towns diſtinguiſh'd by this Name; but afterwards they were Seventy in Number.

Hantelode, An Arreſt, from the Germ. *Hant*, an Hand, and *Load*, *i. e.* laid; *Manus immiſſio*: As Arreſts are made by laying hold on the Debtor, &c. *Du Cange.*

Hap, (Fr. *Happer*, *i. e.* to catch) Is of the ſame Signification with us as in the *French*; as to *hap* the Rent, is where the Partition being made between two Parceners, and more Land allowed to one than the other, ſhe that has moſt of the Land charges it to the other, and ſhe *haps* the Rent whereon Aſſiſe is brought, &c. This Word is uſed by *Littleton*, where a Perſon *happeth* the Poſſeſſion of a Deed-Poll. *Litt. f.* 8.

Haque, A little Hand-gun, prohibited to be uſed for Deſtruction of Game, &c. by Statute 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. and 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 14. There is alſo the *Half-Haque*, or *Demy-haque*, within the ſaid Acts.

Haquebut, A bigger Sort of Hand-Gun than the *Haque*, from the Teuton. *Haeck-Buyſe*; it is otherwiſe called an *Harquebuſs*, and vulgarly a *Hagbut.* 2 & 3 Ed. 6. c. 14. *and* 4 & 5 Ph. & Mar. c. 2.

Haratium, (From the Fr. *Haras*) A Race of Horſes and Mares kept for Breed; in ſome Parts of *England* termed a *Stud of Mares*, &c. Spelm. Gloſſ.

Harbours and Havens. There are many Acts of Parliament for Repairing and Improving the *Harbours* and *Havens* of this Kingdom; ſuch as 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. and 4 *Geo. c.* 13, &c. for the Reparation of *Dover Harbour*, &c. And Duties are granted by theſe Statutes towards Effecting thereof. *Vide* the Statutes.

Hardwic, Mentioned in *Domeſday*, and by *Spelman.* See *Herdewick.*

Harneſs, (Fr. *Harniſch*) Signifies all War-like Inſtruments. *Hoved. pag.* 725. *Matt. Pariſ.* And the Tackle or Furniture of a Ship, was called *Harneſs* or *Herneſium.* Pl. Parl. 22 Edw. 1.

Haro, Harron. An *Outcry* after Felons and Malefactors; and the Original of this *Clameur de Haro* comes from the *Normans.* Cuſtum. de Normand. Vol. 1. p. 104.

Harping-Irons, Are Iron Inſtruments for the Striking and Taking of *Whales*: And thoſe that Strike the Fiſh with them are called *Harpiniers.* Merch. Dict.

Harriers, (*Harrecti canes*) Small Hounds, for Hunting the *Hare*: Antiently ſeveral Perſons held Lands of the King, by the Tenure and Service of keeping Packs of *Beagles* and *Harriers.* Cart. 12 Ed. 1.

Hart, Is a Stag or male Deer of the Foreſt five Years old compleat; and if the King or

Queen do hunt any ſuch, and he eſcape alive, then he is called an *Hart Royal:* And where by the Hunting he is chaſed out of the Foreſt, Proclamation is uſually made in the adjacent Places, that in Regard of the Diverſion the Beaſt has afforded the King or Queen, none ſhall hurt or hinder him from returning to the Foreſt; and then he is called a *Hart Royal proclaimed.* Manwood's Foreſt Laws, par. 2. cap. 4.

Harth-peny and **Harth-ſilver.** See *Chimney Money*, &c.

Haſta Porci, A Shield of Brawn. — Johannes de Muſgrave *tenet Terras in* B. *de Domino Rege per ſervitium deſerendi Domino Regi unam* Haſtam Porci, &c. Paroch. Antiq. 450.

Hatches, Are certain Dams made of Clay and Earth, to prevent the Water iſſuing from the Works and *Tin* Waſhes in *Cornwal*, from running into the freſh Rivers: And the Tenants of ſeveral Manors there are bound to do certain Days Work *ad le Hatches*, or *Hacches. Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 23. And from a *Hatch*, Gate, or Door, ſome Houſes ſituate on the Highway, near a common Gate, are called *Hatches.*

Haubergettum, The ſame with *Halsberga* and *Habergeon*, a Coat of Mail. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *cap.* 24.

Haur, (From the Fr. *Hair*) Is uſed for Hatred. *Leg. W.* 1. *c.* 16.

Hauthoner, (*Homo Loricatus*) A Man armed with a Coat of Mail. —— *Et faciendo ſervitium de* Hauthoner, *quantum pertinet ad Villam*, &c. Charta Galfridi de Dutton, temp. H. 3.

Haw, A ſmall Parcel of Land, ſo called in *Kent*; as a *Hemphaw* or *Beanhaw*, lying near the Houſe, and encloſed for thoſe Uſes. *Sax. Dict.* But Sir *Edw. Coke*, in an antient Plea concerning *Feverſham* in *Kent*, ſays *Hawes* are Houſes. *Co. Litt.* 5. See *Haga.*

Hawgh or **Howgh**, Signifies a green Plot in a Valley, as they uſe it in the *North* of *England.* Camd.

Hawberk alias **Haubert**, (Fr. i. e. *Lorica*) He that holds Land in *France* by Finding a Coat or Shirt of Mail, and to be ready with it when he ſhall be called, is ſaid to have Hauberticum *feudum*, *Fief de* Haubert: And *Hawberk*, with our Anceſtors, had the ſame Signification, and ſo it ſeems to be uſed in the Statute 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 6.

Hawks. Stealing of an *Hawk*, or concealing it, after Proclamation made by the Sheriff, is Felony with Clergy. 37 *E.* 3. *c.* 19. But this extends only to long-winged *Hawks*, of the Kind of *Falcons*; and not to *Goſs-hawks* or *Sparrow-hawks.* 3 *Inſt.* 97. A *Hawk* taken up muſt be delivered to the Sheriff, if taken by a mean Perſon, to be proclaimed in the Towns of the County, &c. And Action of Trover and Converſion lies for an *Hawk reclaimed*, and which may be known by her Vervels, Bells, &c. *Hawking* for Game, ſee *Game.*

Hawkers. Thoſe deceitful Fellows who went from Place to Place, buying and ſelling Braſs, Pewter, and other Goods and Merchandize, which ought to be utter'd in open Market, were of old ſo called; and the Appellation ſeems to grow from their uncertain Wandering, like Perſons that with *Hawks* ſeek their Game where they can find it. They are mentioned Statute 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. and 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 4. *Hawkers, Pedlars*, &c. going from Town to Town, are now to pay a Fine and Duty to the King, and to be licenſed by Commiſſioners appointed for that Purpoſe, or be liable to certain Penalties; and any Perſon may ſeiſe a *Hawker*, &c. till he produce a Licence. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. 25. But Traders in the Linen and Woollen Manufactures, ſending their Goods to Markets and Fairs, and ſelling them by Wholeſale; Makers of Goods, ſelling thoſe of their own Making; and Makers and Sellers of *Engliſh* Bone-lace, going from Houſe to Houſe, &c. are excepted out of the Acts, and not to be taken as *Hawkers.* 3 & 4 *Ann.* 4. 4 *Geo.* We now call thoſe Perſons *Hawkers*, who go up and down the Streets of *London*, crying *News-Books* and Papers, and ſelling them by Retail; and the Women and others who ſell them by Wholeſale from the Preſs, are called *Mercuries.*

Hay, *Haya*, Fr. *Haye*, A Hedge or Incloſure; alſo a Net to take Game. See *Haia.*

Hay-bote, Is a Liberty to take Thorns and other Wood, to make and repair Hedges, Gates, Fences, &c. either by Tenant for Life, or Years.

Hay-market. Carts of *Hay*, which ſtand to be ſold in the *Hay-market*, are to pay ſo much *per* Load towards the Paving and Amending the Streets; and ſhall not ſtand loaden with *Hay* after Three a-Clock in the Afternoon, &c. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. 17.

Hayward, (From the Fr. *Haye*, i. e. ſepes, & *Garde*, Cuſtodia) Is one that keeps the common Herd of Cattle of a Town; and the Reaſon of his being called *Hayward* may be, becauſe one Part of his Office is to ſee that they neither break nor crop the Hedges of inclos'd Grounds, or for that he keeps the Graſs from Hurt and Deſtruction. He is an Officer appointed in the *Lord's Court*, and ſworn for the due Execution of his Office. *Kitch.* 46.

Hazard, Is an unlawful Game at Dice; and thoſe that play at it are called *Hazardors*: And we read, Hazardor *communis ludens ad falſos talos adjudicatur, quod per ſex Dies in diverſis locis ponatur ſuper Colliſtrigium.* Int. Plac. Trin. 2 Hen. 4. Suſſex 10.

Headborow. (From the Sax. *Head*, caput, & *Borge*, fidejuſſor) Signifies him that is *Head* of the *Frank-pledge* in *Boroughs*; and had the principal Government within his own Pledge: And as he was called *Headborow*, ſo he was alſo ſtiled *Borowhead*, *Burſholder*, *Thirdborow*, *Tithingman*, &c. according to the Uſage and Diverſity of Speech in ſeveral Places. *Lamb.* Theſe *Headborows* were the Chief of the ten Pledges; the other Nine being denominated *Handborows*, or inferior Pledges: *Headborows* are now a Kind of *Conſtables.*

Headland, Is the upper Part of Ground left for the Turning of the Plough; whence the *Head-way.* Paroch. Antiq. 587.

Head-pence, Was an Exaction of a certain Sum heretofore collected by the *Sheriff* of *Northumberland* of the Inhabitants of that County, without any Account therefore to be made to the King; which was aboliſhed by the Statute 23 *H.* 6. *c.* 7.

Head Silver, Paid to Lords of Leets. See *Common Fine.*

Healfang or **Halsfang**, Is compounded of two *Saxon* Words *Hals*, i. e. *Collum*, and *Fang*, capere, and ſignifies that Puniſhment, *qua alicui collum ſtringatur*, (*Colliſtrigium*). Sometimes it is taken for a pecuniary Mulct, to commute for ſtanding in the *Pillory*; payable to the King or Chief Lord. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 11.

Hebber-men, Fiſhermen, or Pochers below *London-Bridge*, who fiſh for Whitings, Smelts, &c. commonly at *Ebbing* Water; mentioned in one

one of the Articles of the *Thames* Jury, at the Court of the Conſervator of the River of *Thames* printed *Anno* 1632. And theſe Perſons are puniſhable by Statute. 4 *H.* 7. 15.

Hebbing-wears, Are Wears or Engines made or laid at *Ebbing Water.* 23 H. 8. 5.

Hebdomadius, The Week's Man, Canon or Prebendary in a Cathedral Church, who hath the Care of the Choir, and the Officers belonging to it for his own Week. *Regiſtr. Epiſcop. Hereford. M.S.* See *Ebdomary.*

Heck, Is the Name of an Engine to take Fiſh in the River *Owſe.* 23 H. 8. c. 18.

Heccagium, Is ſuppos'd to be Rent paid to the Lord of he Fee, for Liberty to uſe the Engines called *Hecks.*

Heda, A ſmall Haven, Wharf, or landing Place. *Domeſday.* See *Hith.*

Hedagium, Toll or Cuſtumary Duties paid at the *Hith* or Wharf, for Landing of Goods, &c. from which Exemption was granted by the King to ſome particular Perſons and Societies. *Cartular. Abbat. de Radinges, M.S. f.* 7.

Hedge-breakers. By the Statute 43 *Eliz. c.* 7. *Hedge breakers, &c.* ſhall pay ſuch Damages as a Juſtice of Peace ſhall think fit; and if not able to pay the Damages, ſhall be committed to the Conſtable to be whipp'd. And Conſtables, and others, may apprehend Perſons ſuſpected of *Hedge-ſtealing,* and carry them before a Juſtice; where not giving a good Account how they came by Wood, &c. they are not only to make ſuch Recompence as the Juſtice of Peace ſhall adjudge, but pay a Sum not exceeding 10 *s.* for the Uſe of the Poor; or be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for a Month, by 15 *Car.* 2. 2. Perſons convicted of Buying ſtolen Wood, ſhall forfeit treble Value to him from whom taken. *Ibid.*

Heir, (*Hæres, ab hæreditate*) Is he that ſucceeds by Deſcent to Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, being an Eſtate of Inheritance. The Eſtate muſt *be Fee,* becauſe nothing paſſeth *Jure Hæreditatis* but *Fee*; and by the *Common Law* a Man cannot be *Heir* to Goods and Chattels: But the *Civilians* call him *Hæredem, qui ex Teſtamento ſuccedit in Univerſum jus Teſtatoris.* Some Writers have made a Diſtinction of Hæres *ſanguinis* & Hæreditatis; a Man may be *Hæres ſanguinis* to a Father or Anceſtor, and yet may upon Diſpleaſure be defeated of his Inheritance: And there is an *Ultimus Hæres,* being he to whom Lands come by *Eſcheat,* for Want of lawful *Heirs, viz.* The Lord of whom the Lands are held, or the King. *Bract. lib.* 7. *c.* 17. *Hæres,* according to Sir *Edw. Coke,* is he *qui ex juſtis Nuptiis procreatus eſt,* to whom Lands and Tenements by the Act of God, and Right of Blood, do deſcend. *Co. Lit.* 7. There are ſome Perſons who may not be *Heirs*; as a Baſtard, born out of lawful Wedlock; an Alien, born out of the King's Allegiance, though in Wedlock; a Man attainted of Treaſon or Felony, whoſe Blood is corrupted; theſe laſt may not be *Heirs, propter Delictum*; and an Alien cannot be *Heir, propter Defectum ſubjectionis*; nor may one made Denizen by Letters Patent, though 'tis otherwiſe of a Perſon naturaliz'd by Act of Parliament. *Co. Litt.* 8. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 552. A Baſtard, by Continuance, may be *Heir* againſt a Stranger: And an Hermaphrodite may be *Heir,* and take according to that Sex which is moſt prevalent; but a Monſter, that hath not human Shape cannot be *Heir,* altho' a Perſon deformed may. *Co. Litt.* 7. 2 *Danv.* 553. Ideots and Lunaticks, Perſons excommunicate, attainted in *Præmunire,* Outlaws in Debt, &c. may be *Heirs. Ibid.* There is a *Lineal Heir,* as the Son of a Perſon; and a *Collateral Heir,* as Brother, &c. Yet a Man can have no right *Heir,* to take Lands during his Life. *Dyer* 99. The Word *Heir* is not a good Deſcription of a Perſon in the Life-time of the Anceſtor; and an eldeſt Son ſhall not take by the Name of *Heir* in the Life-time of his Father. 2 *Leon.* 70. A Man cannot raiſe a Fee-ſimple Eſtate to his right *Heirs,* by the Name of *Heirs,* as a Purchaſe, by Conveyance or otherwiſe; but in ſuch Caſe the *Heir* ſhall be in by Deſcent: *Fortior & Potentior eſt Diſpoſitio Legis, quam Hominis. Hob.* 30. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 11. By the Law of *England,* no Perſon can take to himſelf an Inheritance in Fee-ſimple by Deed, without the Word *Heirs*; but he may by Deviſe: Though in Caſes where the Word *Heirs* is wanting, it has been adjudged that if there are other Words equivalent, and the Intereſt in the Thing granted paſſeth by the Conſideration only, without any further Ceremony in the Law, an Eſtate in Fee may paſs. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 928. The Word *Heir* is *nomen collectivum,* and extends unto all *Heirs:* And under *Heirs,* the *Heirs* of *Heirs* are comprehended *in Infinitum*; if Lands are given to a Man and his *Heirs,* all his *Heirs* are ſo totally in him, that he may give his Lands to whom he will. *Trin.* 23 *Jac.* 1. *Noy* 56. The *Heir* is favoured by the *Common Law*; and the Anceſtor could not give away his Lands by Will from his *Heir* at Law, without the Conſent of the *Heir,* 'till the Statute 32 *H.* 8. 2 *Lill.* 11. *Hill.* 23 *Car. B. R.* Dubious Words in a Will ſhall be conſtrued for the Benefit of the *Heir*; and not to diſinherit him: And the *Heir* at Law is preferr'd in Chancery in a doubtful Caſe. *Noy* 185. *Chanc. Rep.* 7. Not only Land, but Rent not due at the Death of the Anceſtor Leſſor, ſhall go to the *Heir*; ſo Corn ſown by Tenant for Years, where his Term expires before the Corn is ripe; every Thing faſtened to the Freehold, Timber-Trees, Deeds belonging to the Inheritance; Deer, Conies, Pigeons, Fiſh, &c. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 927. An *Heir* ſhall enforce the Adminiſtrator to pay Debts with Perſonal Eſtate, to preſerve the Inheritance to the *Heir. Chanc. Rep.* 280, 293. If an Executor hath Aſſets, he is compellable in Equity to redeem a Mortgage, for the Benefit of the *Heir*; and it is the ſame where the *Heir* is charged in Debt. *Hardr.* 511. And when the *Heir* is ſued for the Debt of his Anceſtor, and pays it, he ſhall be re-imburſed by the Executor of the Obligor, who hath perſonal Aſſets. 1 *Chanc. Rep.* 74. But in Action of Debt brought upon a Bond againſt an *Heir,* 'tis no good Plea for the *Heir* to ſay, that the Executors have Aſſets in their Hands. *Dyer* 204. For a Creditor may ſue either *Heir* or Executor; and *Heirs* and Executors are both chargeable upon Specialties. If an *Heir* hath Aſſets, and the Executor alſo, it is at the Election of the Obligee to have Action of Debt againſt the One, or the other; but he ſhall not charge them doubly. 2 *Plowd.* 433. If an *Heir* has made over Lands fallen to him by Deſcent, Execution ſhall be had againſt him to the Value of the Land, &c. if it be not ſold *bona fide* before the Action brought, in which Caſe there is a Saving by the Statute 3 & 4 *W.* & *M. c.* 14. And whether the *Heir* hath Lands by Deſcent, ſhall be tried and enquired of, with the Value, by a Jury, to make the *Heir* anſwerable. 5 *Mod.* 122. It has been

held, that the *Heir* is never chargeable without an expreſs *Lien* and Aſſets; and even then no longer than he hath Aſſets, for he is not obliged to keep them 'till he is charged: But if he hath Aſſets, he ought to plead truly, and to confeſs them; otherwiſe Judgment ſhall be given againſt him *de Terris propriis*, for 'tis then his Debt. *Jones* 88. 3 *Salk.* 179. When a Man recovers againſt an *Heir*, by Default or Verdict, on Pleading *Riens per Deſcent*, a Special Judgment *de Terris Deſcenſis* may be entered againſt the *Heir*, and the Plaintiff ſhall have all the Lands by Deſcent in Execution: Though if the Judgment be general againſt the *Heir*, he can have only a Moiety by *Elegit*. *Davis* 439. 2 *Leon.* 16. And the Judgment and Execution ſhall be general, where the *Heir* acknowledges the Action, and ſhews that he hath ſo much by Deſcent; but if he will not ſhew what he hath by Deſcent, he loſes the Benefit of the Law. *Mich.* 1 *W. & M. B. R. Cro. Eliz.* 692. Where an *Heir* is ſued for the Debt of his Anceſtor, his Body ought not to be taken in Execution, or any other Lands which he had not by Deſcent; yet if the *Heir* do not ſhew what Lands he had by Deſcent, it ſhall be intended that he had Aſſets to pay the Debt. *Moor* 522. A collateral *Heir* is chargeable for the Debt of his Anceſtor; but the Declaration muſt be ſpecial, and he is to be charged as collateral *Heir*, not as immediate *Heir*; and if a Son happens between, who dies, he muſt be ſaid Uncle and *Heir* of the Son, who was *Heir* of the Debtor, *&c. Cro. Car.* 151. And a Child born, though he lives but an Hour, has the Fee of Lands veſted in him as *Heir*. *Hetl.* 134. In a Writ a Man need not ſhew how he is *Heir*; but he muſt in a Declaration, *&c.* though it is only for Form to ſet forth how a Perſon is *Heir*, becauſe it is not traverſable; and *Heir*, or no *Heir*, is iſſuable. *Moor* 885. If an *Heir* ought to confeſs the Debt on Action brought againſt him, and the Debt be not denied, it muſt be admitted. 1 *Lutw.* 442. Debt againſt the *Heir*, upon the Bond of his Anceſtor, is to be brought in the *Debet* and *Detinet*, becauſe the *Heir* himſelf is bound; and not in the *Detinet* only, though that is cured by a Verdict. *Sid.* 342. 1 *Lev.* 224. The *Heir* is not bound by the Bond of the Anceſtor, unleſs he is expreſly bound: And if in a Bond a Man binds his *Heirs*, but not himſelf, the Bond is void. 2 *Saund.* 136. *Cro. Jac.* 570. Alſo a Man ſhall never bind his *Heir* to Warranty, where himſelf was not bound: If he makes a Feoffment in Fee, and binds his *Heirs* only to Warranty, the Feoffment is void; for the *Heir* ſhall be bound to Warranty in ſuch Caſes only, where the Anceſtor was bound, without which it cannot deſcend upon him. 1 *Inſt.* 386. And a Grant of an Annuity muſt be for a Man and his *Heirs*, to bind the *Heir*, although there be Aſſets; and when he is named, the *Heir* ſhall not be bound, except there be Aſſets. 1 *Inſt.* 144. A Perſon covenants with another to perform any Act, if his *Heir* be not named, he is not bound by it: But in Covenants of others, that concern the Inheritance, and run with the Land, the *Heir* ſhall have the Benefit of them, though not named. 5 *Rep.* 8. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 520. An *Heir* may enter for a Condition broken, when the Condition is annex'd to Lands, and take Advantage of it; becauſe if there had been no Condition, the Land would have deſcended to him: And an *Heir* may perform a Condition, to ſave the Land. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 929. The *Heir* ſhall not have Money due on Mortgages in Fee, if he be not particularly named, but the Executor; and if the Day be paſt, although the *Heir* be named, the Executor ſhall have it. 1 *Inſt.* 210. 2 *Ventr.* 348. If a Perſon makes a Leaſe for Years of Lands of Inheritance, rendring Rent to his Executors and Aſſigns, the *Heir* ſhall have the Rent; becauſe by the Reſervation it is to continue after the Leſſor's Death, and is incident to the Reverſion; though it was formerly held otherwiſe, the *Heir* not being named: And where it is reſerved to the Leſſor, and his Aſſigns, it is otherwiſe. 2 *Lev.* 13, 14. 12 *Rep.* 36. *Heirs* includes Aſſigns in Grants, *&c.* If a Woman keeps Land from the *Heir*, on Pretence of being with Child by the *Heir*'s Anceſtor, her deceaſed Husband, the Writ *Ventre Inſpiciendo* is to be granted to ſearch her, *&c.* that the *Heir* be not defrauded. *F. N. B.* 227. The next *Heir* Male is to bring Appeal for the Death of his Anceſtor, *&c.* And *Heirs* may have divers Writs, as Writ of *Mortdanceſtor*, *Entre ad communem Legem*, *In caſu Proviſo*, and *Conſimili caſu*, *Quod permittat*, *&c.* See *Diſcent*, *&c.*

Heir apparent, Is one during the Life-time of his Anceſtor; 'till the Anceſtor's Death he is only *Heir apparent*, or at Law. 1 *Inſt.* 8.

Heireſs, Is a *Female Heir* to a Man, having an Eſtate of Inheritance in Lands; and where there are ſeveral joint *Heirs*, they are called *Coheirs* or *Co-heireſſes*. Stealing an *Heireſs*, and marrying her againſt her Will, where Felony. See *Forcible Marriage*.

Heir-loome, (From the Sax. *Heier*, i. e. *Hæres*, & *Leome*, Membrum) Comprehends divers Implements of Houſhold, which by the Cuſtom of ſome Countries have belonged to a Houſe certain Deſcents, are never inventoried after the Deceaſe of the Owner as Chattels, but accrue to the *Heir* with the Houſe it ſelf by Cuſtom, and not by the Common Law: And theſe are not deviſeable by Teſtament; for the Law prefers the Cuſtom before a Deviſe, which takes not Effect 'till after the Death of the Teſtator, and then they are veſted in the *Heir* by the Cuſtom. *Co. Litt.* 18, 28. But Sale in a Man's Life-time might make it otherwiſe. The antient Jewels of the *Crown* are *Heir-looms*, and ſhall deſcend to the next Succeſſor; and are not deviſable by Will. *Ibid.* 185. And *Heir-looms* in general are ſaid to extend to all Houſhold Implements; of which *Spelman* ſays thus: *Omne Utenſile robuſtius quod ab ædibus non facile revellitur, ideoque ex more quorundam locorum ad hæredem tranſit, tanquam membrum hæreditatis.* And Sir *Edw. Coke* ſays, *Conſuetudo Hundredi de* Stretford *in Com.* Oxon, *eſt, quod* Hæredes *Tenementorum poſt Mortem anteceſſorum ſuorum habebunt, &c. Principalium*, Anglice, *an* Heirloom, *viz. de quodam genere Catallorum, Utenſilium, &c. Optimum Plauſtrum, optimam Carucam, optimum Ciphum, &c.* Co. Litt. 18.

Hegira, The Mahometan *Æra*, or Computation of Time, Beginning from the Flight of *Mahomet* from *Rome*, 16. July, Anno 622.

Helfing, A braſs Coin among the *Saxons*, equivalent to our Half-penny.

Hellen-Wall, Is an End Wall, that defends the Reſt of the Building; from the Sax. *Helan* to cover; hence a Thatcher, Slater or Tiler, who covers the Roof of a Houſe, is in the weſtern Parts of *England* called a *Hellier*. Paroch. Antiq. 573.

Henchman,

Henchman, Henxman, A *German* Word, ſignifying *Domeſticum*; it is uſed for a Man that runs on Foot, attending upon a Perſon of Honour. 3 *E.* 4. 5. 24 *H.* 8. 13.

Henepeny, A cuſtomary Payment of Money, inſtead of *Hens* at *Chriſtmas*; mentioned in a Charter of King *Edward* 3. Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 327. *Du Freſne* is of Opinion, it may be *Hen-peny*, *Gallinagium*, or a Compoſition for Eggs: But *Cowel* thinks it is miſprinted *Hened peny*, for *Heved-peny* or *Head-peny*.

Henghen, (*Sax.*) A Gaol, Priſon, or Houſe of Correction. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 65.

Heordfeſte, (Sax. *Heorthfaſt*, i. e. Fix'd to the Houſe or Harth) Is the ſame with *Huſfeſtane*, the Maſter of a Family. *LL. Canuti, cap.* 40.

Heordpenny, (From the Sax. *Heorth*, focus, & Penning, Denarius) *Olim* Romeſcot, & *poſtea* Peter-pence. *Leg. Edgar. apud Brompt. c.* 5.

Herald, Heralt, or **Harold,** (Ital. *Heraldo*, Fr. *Herault*, quaſi *Herus* altus) Signifies an Officer at Arms. *Veſtegan* thinks it may be derived from two *Dutch* Words, *viz.* Here, *exercitus*, & Healt, *pugil Magnanimus*; as if he ſhould be called the *Champion of the Army*: And the *Romans* called *Heralds*, *Feciales*. *Polydore*, *lib.* 19. deſcribes them thus: *Habent inſuper Apparitores Miniſtros*, *quos* Heraldos *dicunt*, *quorum præfectus* Armorum Rex *vocitatur*; *hii Belli & pacis* Nuncii; *Ducibus*, *Comitibuſque a Rege factis inſignia aptant*, *ac eorum funera curant*. The Function of theſe Officers, as now exerciſed with us, is to denounce War, proclaim Peace, and to be employed by the King in Martial Meſſages: They are Examiners and Judges of Gentlemen's *Coats of Arms*, and Conſervers of *Genealogies*; and they marſhal the Solemnities at the Coronations, and Funerals of Princes, and other great Men. The three Chief of theſe *Heralds*, are called *Kings at Arms*; of which *Garter* is the Principal, inſtituted by King *Henry* 5. whoſe Office is to attend the *Knights of the Garter* at their Solemnities, and to marſhal the Funerals of the Nobility: And King *Edw.* 4. granted the Office of *King of Heralds* to one *Garter*, *cum Feudis & Proficuis ab antiquo*, *&c.* The next is *Clarenceux* or *Clarentius*, ordained by *Edward* 4. who attaining the Dukedom of *Clarence* by the Death of *George* his Brother, whom he beheaded for aſpiring to the Crown, made the *Herald* which belong'd to that Dukedom a King at Arms, and called him *Clarenceux*; his proper Office is to marſhal and diſpoſe the Funerals of all the leſſer Nobility, Knights and Eſquires, through the Realm, on the *South*-Side of *Trent*. The Third is *Norroy*, quaſi *North-Roy*, whoſe Office and Buſineſs is the ſame on the *North*-Side of *Trent*, as *Clarentius* on the South, which is intimated by his Name, ſignifying the *Northern King*, or *King at Arms* of the *North* Parts. Theſe Three Officers are diſtinguiſhed as follows, *viz.* Garter, *Rex Armorum Anglicorum indefinite*; Clarencieux, *Rex Armorum partium Auſtralium*: Norroy, *Rex Armorum partium Borealium*. Beſides the *Kings at Arms*, there are Six *inferior Heralds*, according to their Original, as they were created to attend Dukes and Great Lords, in Martial Expeditions, i. e. *York*, *Lancaſter*, *Cheſter*, *Windſor*, *Richmond*, and *Somerſet*; the Four former inſtituted by King *Edward* 3. and the Two latter by *Edward* 4. and *Henry* 8. To theſe, upon the Coming of King *George* to the Crown, on Account of his *Hanoverian* Dominions, a new *Herald* was made called *Hanover Herald*; and another ſtiled *Glouceſter*, King at Arms. *Anno* 11 *Geo.* And laſtly, to the ſuperior and inferior *Heralds*, are added Four others called *Marſhals*, or *Purſuivants at Arms*, who commonly ſucceed in the Places of ſuch *Heralds* as die, or are preferred; and they are *Blue Mantle*, *Rouge-Croſs*, *Rouge-Dragon*, and *Portcullis*; all equipp'd with proper Enſigns, Badges, and Diſtinctions. The antient *Heralds* have been made a Corporation or College, under the *Earl Marſhal* of *England*, with certain Privileges by the Kings of this Realm: *Conceſſerunt*, *&c.* Heraldi Armorum, & *omnes alii* Heraldi, *Proſecutores ſive* Purſuivandi *Armorum*, *qui pro tempore fuerint*, *imperpetuum*, *ſint unum Corpus Corporatum*, *in re*, *facto*, & *nomine*; *habeantque ſucceſſionem perpetuam*, *nec non quoddam ſigillum commune*, *&c. Dat. &c.* Spelm. Gloſſ. Herald's *Court of Honour*. See *Honor-Courts*.

Herbage, (*Herbagium*) Is the green Paſture and Fruit of the Earth, provided by Nature for the Bit or Food of Cattle: And it is uſed for a Liberty that a Perſon hath to feed his Cattle in the Ground of another Perſon; or in the Foreſt, *&c. Cromp. Juriſd.* 197.

Herbagium anterius, The firſt Crop of Graſs or Hay, in Oppoſition to the ſecond Cutting, or *After-Math*. Paroch. Antiq. 459.

Herbinger or **Harbinger,** (From the Fr. *Herberger*, i. e. *Hoſpitio accipere*) Signifies an Officer of the King's Houſhold, who goes before and allots the Noblemen, and thoſe of the King's Retinue their Lodgings: It has been alſo taken for an Inn-keeper, who has the Care of Lodging and *Harbouring* his Gueſts. *Kitch.* 176.

Herberg, (*Sax.*) A Houſe of Entertainment; whence *Herbigere*, to harbour and entertain.

Herbury, Is a *Saxon* Word uſed for Inn; and *Herburgeis*, an Inn-keeper. *Blount*.

Herce, (Lat. *Hercia*) A Harrow. —— *Carucas & Hercias reparare*. Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 77.

Hercia, The ſame as *Herce*; and ſignifies likewiſe a Candleſtick ſet up in Churches, made in the Form of an *Harrow*, in which many Candles were plac'd; theſe Candleſticks were uſed on the Sepulture of Perſons, and ſet *ad caput Cenotaphii*.

Herciebant, (From the Fr. *Hercer*, to harrow, and *Arabant*) *Arabant* & Herciebant *ad Curiam Domini*, *i. e.* They did plough and harrow at the Lord's Manor. 4 *Inſt.* 270.

Herdewic, (*Herdewycha*) A Grange, or Place for Cattle and Husbandry. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3.

Herdwerc, Herdſman's Labour, or cuſtumary Work done by Shepherds, Herdſmen, and inferior Tenants. *Regiſt. Eccleſ. Chriſti Cant. M.S.*

Herebannum, (Sax. *Here*, *exercitus*, & Ban, *Edictum*, *Mulcta*) A Mulct for not going armed into the Field, when called forth. *Spelm.*

Herebote, (From the Sax. *Here*, and *Bode* a Meſſenger) The King's Edict commanding his Subjects into the Field.

Hereditaments, (*Hæreditamenta*) Signify all ſuch immoveable Things, whether Corporeal or Incorporeal, which a Man may have to him and his *Heirs* by way of Inheritance; and which, if they are not otherwiſe deviſed, deſcend to him that is next Heir, and fall not to the Executor as Chattels do. 32 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 2. It is a Word of very great Extent, comprehending whatever may be inherited or come to the *Heir*; be it Real, Perſonal or Mix'd, and though it is not holden, or lieth not in Tenure. *Co. Lit.* 6. 16. And by the Grant of *Hereditaments* in Conveyances, Manors,

nors, Houſes, and Lands of all Sorts, Rents, Services, Advowſons, &c. will paſs. *Ibid. Hæreditamentum eſt omne quod jure hæreditario ad Hæredem tranſeat.* Coke.

Herefare, (*Sax.*) Is a going in a military Expedition, or to a Warfare.

Heregeld, A Tribute or Tax levied for the Maintenance of an Army. See *Subſidy.*

Heremitorium, A ſolitary place of Retirement for *Hermits.* —— *Radulphus* Heremita *locum* Heremitorium *de M. ædificavit.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 3. pag. 18

Herenach, An ancient Word ſignifying Archdeacon.

Hereflita, A Soldier hired for the Wars, departing without Licence; from the Sax. *Here,* and *Sliten* to depart, or *Slitan, ſcindere, diſſolvere.* 4 *Inſt.* 128. This Word is alſo writ *Hereſla*; and *Hereſliz.*

Hereſy, (*Hæreſis*) Is an Opinion contrary to ſound Principles of Religion; among Proteſtants it is taken for a falſe Opinion repugnant to ſome eſſential Point of Doctrine of the Chriſtian Faith, revealed in Scripture, and obſtinately maintained and perſiſted in, by ſuch as profeſs the Name of Chriſt. There is no expreſs Law or Statute that determines what ſhall be called *Hereſy,* it being impoſſible to ſet down all the particular Errors which may be ſaid to be *Heretical,* concerning which there have been ſo many Diſputes: Yet as the Stat. 1 *Eliz. cap.* 1. directed the *High Commiſſion Court,* (ſince aboliſhed) to reſtrain the ſame to what had been adjudged ſo by the Authority of the Scriptures; or by the firſt four General Councils, or any other General Council wherein it was declared *Hereſy* by expreſs Words of Scripture; or as ſhould be determined to be ſuch by Parliament, the Convocation aſſenting: Theſe Rules may be a good Direction to the Judges of the Eccleſiaſtical Courts in Relation to *Hereſy.* 3 *Inſt.* 40. *H. P. C.* 3, 4. The Archbiſhop, or Biſhop of every Dioceſe, have Power to convict any for *Hereſy*; this is by the *Common Law.* And by the 23 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 9. the Archbiſhop of either Province, may cite any Perſon before him for *Hereſy,* if the immediate Ordinary or Biſhop conſent thereto; or do not his Duty in puniſhing the ſame: The Convocation may declare what Tenets are heretical; and ſome ſay that an Heretick may be convicted before an Archbiſhop and Biſhops, &c. at a general Convocation; but it is ſaid to be a Queſtion of late, whether they have Power to convene and convict the Heretick. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 226. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 4. The Temporal Courts cannot take Cogniſance of any Perſon for *Hereſy,* by Indictment, or otherwiſe; but they may incidentally adjudge whether any Tenet be *Hereſy* or not, as in a *Quare Impedit,* where the Biſhop pleads, that he refuſed the Clerk for *Hereſy,* &c. 5 *Rep.* 58. And if a Perſon in Maintenance of his Errors ſets up *Conventicles,* and raiſes Factions, to the Diſturbance of the publick Peace; he may be fined and impriſoned, upon an Indictment at the *Common Law.* 2 *Hawk.* 4. *Hereſy* was anciently *Treaſon* according to Lord *Finch*; and the Puniſhment for *Hereſy* was Burning, by Force of the Writ *de Hæretico Comburendo*; but the Heretick forfeited neither Lands nor Goods, becauſe the Proceedings againſt him were only *pro ſalute Animæ. H. P. C.* 5. 3 *Inſt.* 43. *Raym.* 407. By the Stat. 29 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 9. the Proceedings on the Writ *de Hæretico Comburendo,* and all Puniſhments by Death in Purſuance of any Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures, are taken away: And all the old Statutes which gave Power to arreſt or impriſon Perſons for *Hereſy,* &c. are repealed: But by the Common Law, an obſtinate Heretick being excommunicate, is ſtill liable to be impriſoned by Virtue of the Writ *de Excommunicato capiendo,* till he make Satisfaction to the Church: And denying the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion, or the Divine Authority of the Holy Scriptures, &c. is liable, for the ſecond Offence, to three Years Impriſonment, and divers Diſabilities, by Stat. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *cap.* 32.

Heretick, (*Hæreticus*) Is one that is convict of Hereſy, or that maintains any Opinions or Principles contrary to the Chriſtian Religion. See *Hæretico Comburendo.*

Heretoche, (From the Sax. *Here, exercitus,* and *togen, ducere*) The General of an Army; a Leader or Commander of military Forces. *LL. Ed. Conf. cap.* 35. But *Du Cange* ſays, the *Heretochii* were the Barons of the Realm. —— *Interſunt Epiſcopi, Comites, Vicecomites,* Heretochii, &c. Leg. H. 1.

Heretum, A Court or Yard for drawing up the Guards or military Retinue, which uſually attended our Nobility. *Hiſt. Dunelm.*

Hergripa, (Sax. *Hær, capillus,* and *grypan, capere*) Signifies the Pulling any one by the Hair; which was puniſhable by the Laws of *Hen.* 1. *cap.* 94.

Herigaldis, A Sort of Garment called by that Name. *Blount.*

Heriot, (*Heriotum*) Is in the Sax. *Heregate,* derived from *Heræ,* i. e. *Exercitus,* an Army, and *Gate,* a Beaſt; and ſignified originally a Tribute given to the Lord of a Manor for his better Preparation for War: By the Laws of *Canutus,* at the Death of the great Men of this Realm, ſo many Horſes and Arms were to be paid as they were in their reſpective Life-times obliged to keep for the King's Service. *Spelm.* Sir *Edw. Coke* makes *Heriot,* or *Heregat,* the Lord's Beaſts, from *Here,* Lord: And it is now taken with us for the beaſt Beaſt, whether it be Horſe, Ox, or Cow, that the Tenant dies poſſeſſed of, due and payable to the Lord of the Manor; and in ſome Manors, the beſt Goods, Piece of Plate, &c. *Kitch.* 133. There is *Heriot-Service,* or *Heriot-Cuſtom: Heriot-Service* is payable on the Death of Tenant in Fee-ſimple; and *Heriot-Cuſtom* upon the Death of Tenant for Life: When a Tenant holds by Service to pay a *Heriot* at the Time of his Death, which Service is expreſſed, and eſpecially reſerved in the Deed of Feoffment, this is *Heriot-Service*; and where *Heriots* have been paid Time out of Mind, by particular Cuſtom, after the Death of Tenant for Life, this is *Heriot-Cuſtom. Co. Lit.* 185. *Heriots* by Cuſtom are commonly paid for *Copyhold* Eſtates; and if an *Heriot* is reſerved upon a Leaſe, it is *Heriot-Service,* and incident to the Reverſion. *Lutw.* 1366, 1367. For a *Heriot* goes with the Reverſion, as well as Rent; and the Grantee of the Reverſion ſhall have it. 2 *Saund.* 166. Altho' a *Heriot* reſerved upon a Leaſe is called an *Heriot-Service,* yet it is not like the Caſe where a Man holds Lands by the *Service of paying an Heriot,* &c. becauſe where a *Heriot* is reſerved on Leaſe, the proper Remedy is either a Diſtreſs, or Action of Covenant grounded on the Contract; for the Leſſor cannot ſeiſe, as the Lord of a Manor may do, the Beaſt of his Tenant who holds of him by *Heriot-Service. Keilw.* 82, 84. There may be a Covenant in Leaſes for Lives,

Lives, &c. to render the beſt Beaſt, or ſo much in Money for an *Heriot*, at the Election of the Leſſor; in which Caſe the Leſſor muſt give Notice which he will accept, before Action may be brought for it, or a Diſtreſs taken, &c. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 19. For *Heriot-Service*, the Lord may diſtrain any Beaſt belonging to the Tenant on the Land: Alſo it has been held, that the Lord may diſtrain any Man's Beaſts which are upon the Land, and retain them till a *Heriot* is ſatisfied. 1 *Inſt.* 185. *Litt. Rep.* 33. And if the Tenant deviſeth away all his Goods, &c. yet the Lord ſhall have his *Heriot* on the Death of the Tenant. *Stat.* 13 *Eliz. c.* 5. For *Heriot-Cuſtom*, the Lord is to ſeiſe, not diſtrain; and he may ſeiſe the beſt Beaſt, &c. though out of the Manor, or in the King's Highway, becauſe he claims it as his proper Goods, by the Death of the Tenant, which he may ſeiſe in any Place where he finds it: But for *Heriot-Service*, it is ſaid he ought to diſtrain, and not to ſeiſe. *Kitch.* 267. 2 *Inſt.* 132. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 931. The Lord may properly ſeiſe for *Heriot-Cuſtom*, and take a Diſtreſs for *Heriot-Service*: And for *Heriot-Cuſtom*, he may ſeiſe any where; but for *Heriot-Service*, on the Land only: Though it has been adjudged, that a *Heriot-Cuſtom* or *Service*, may be ſeiſed any where; but one cannot diſtrain for them out of the Manor. *Plowd.* 96. *Keilw.* 84. 1 *Salk.* 356. Where a Woman Life marries and dies, the Lord ſhall have no *Heriot-Cuſtom*, becauſe a Feme Covert can have no Goods to pay as a *Heriot*. 4 *Leon.* 239. And when a *Heriot* is to be paid by a certain Life of his own Goods, an Aſſignee is not liable to pay the *Heriot*; his Goods not being the Goods of ſuch Life. *Cro. Car.* 313. 2 *Nelſ.* 932. If the Lord purchaſe Part of the Tenancy, *Heriot-Service* is extinguiſhed; but it is not ſo of *Heriot-Cuſtom*. 8 *Rep.* 105. There is this Difference between *Heriot* and *Relief*; *Heriot* has been generally a *Perſonal*, and *Relief* always a *predial* Service.

Heriſchild, (From the Sax. *Here*, and *Scyld*, i. e. *Scutum*) Military Service, or Knight's Fee.

Heriſhit, Signifies Laying down of Arms. *Sax.*

Heriſtall, (Sax. *Here*, an Army; and *Stall*, *Statio*) A Caſtle. *Blount.*

Hermer, Among the *Saxons* was a great Lord; from the Sax. *Hera*, i. e. *Major*, and *Mære*, *Dominus.*

Hermitage, (*Hermitagium*) The Habitation of a Hermit: The *Hermitory* is ſaid to be the ſame; but in an old Charter Mention is made of *Capella, ſive Hermitorium*, where it ſhould ſignify a Place of Prayer belonging to an *Hermitage*. See *Heremitorium.*

Hering Silver, Seems to be a Compoſition in Money, for the Cuſtom of paying ſuch a Number of *Herrings*, for the Proviſion of a religious Houſe, &c. Placit. Term. St. Trin. 18 Ed. 1.

Heſia, An Eaſement. —— *Uſque ad quandam* Heſiam *ante Meſſuagium*, &c. Chart. Antiq.

Heſta, Is a Corruption of the Lat. *Hecta*, ſignifying a little Loaf of Bread.

Hiſtoan. King *Athelſtane* in his Return from the *North*, after a Victory, went to *Beverley*, where he gave to God, &c. *Quaſdam avenas, vulgariter dictas* Heſtcorne, *percipiendas de Dominiis & Eccleſiis in illis partibus, quas*, &c. Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. p. 367.

Heſtha, A Capon, or young Cockerill. —— *Quando Rex ibi veniebat, reddebat ei unaquæque Carrucata* 200 Heſthas. *Domeſday.*

Heuvelborth, (From the Sax. *Healf*, i. e. *Dimidium*, & Borgh, *Debitor vel Fidejuſſor*) A Surety for Debt, *Quia qui fide jubet, Debitorem ſe quodammodo conſtituit.* Du Freſne.

Heram and **Heramſhire**, Anciently *Haguſtald*, was a Country of it ſelf, and likewiſe a Biſhoprick, endowed with great Privileges: But by the Stat. 14 *Eliz. cap.* 14. it is enacted, that *Hexam* and *Hexamſhire*, ſhall be within and accounted Part of the County of *Northumberland.* 4 *Inſt.* 22.

Heymectus, A Net for catching of Conies; a *Hay-Net.* Placit. Temp. Ed. 3.

Hidage, (*Hydagium*) Was an extraordinary Tax, payable to the King for every *Hide* of Land. *Bracton* writes of it thus: *Sunt etiam quædam communes Præſtationes, quæ ſervitia non dicuntur, nec de Conſuetudine veniunt, niſi cum neceſſitas intervenerit, vel cum Rex venerit; ſicut ſunt* Hidagia, Coragia, & Carvagia, *ex conſenſu communi totius Regni introducta*, &c. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 6. This Taxation was levied not only in Money, but Proviſion of Armour, &c. And when the *Danes* landed at *Sandwich*, in the Year 994. King *Ethelred* taxed all his Land by *Hides*, ſo that every 310 Hides, found one Ship flouriſhed; and every 8 Hides, found one Jack and one Saddle, to arm for the Defence of the Kingdom, &c. Sometimes the Word *Hidage* was uſed for the being quit of that Tax; which was alſo called *Hidegild*, and interpreted from the *Saxon*, a Price or Ranſom paid to ſave one's Skin or Hide from Beating. *Sax. Dict.* See *Danegeld.*

Hide of Land, (*Hida Terræ*, Sax. *Hydeland*, from *Hyden, tegere*) Is ſuch a Quantity of Land as might be plowed with one Plough in a Year; or as much as would maintain a Family. *Terms de Ley. Crompton* in his *Juriſd.* ſays, it contains an hundred Acres; and Others hold it to be four Yard-Lands: But Sir *Edw. Coke* ſaid, that a *Hide*, or *Plough-Land*, Yard-land, &c. contain no certain Number of Acres. *Co. Lit.* 69. The Diſtribution of *England* by *Hides of Land* is very ancient; Mention being made thereof in the Laws of King *Ina*, *c.* 14.

Hide and Gain, Signified arable Land; to *gain* the Land, being as much as to till it. *Co. Lit.* 85.

Hidel, A Place of Protection or Sanctuary. *Stat.* 1 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 6.

High Treaſon, (*Læſa Majeſtas*). See *Treaſon.*

Highway, (*Via Regia*) Is a Paſſage for the King's People, for which Reaſon it is called the *King's Highway*; but the Freehold of the Soil is in the Lord of the Manor, or in the Owner of the Land on each Side; and if there are Trees and other Profits there, they belong to him. *Dalt.* 76. Our Books mention three Kinds of Ways, 1ſt, A *Foot-way*, which is called *Iter, quod eſt jus eundi vel ambulandi hominis.* 2d, A Foot-way and Horſe-way, which is termed *Actus ab agendo*, and this is called a pack and prime Way, becauſe it is both a Foot-way, which was the firſt or prime Way, and a pack or drift Way alſo. 3d, *Via*, *Aditus*, which contains the other two, and likewiſe a Cart-way, &c. And this is either the King's *Highway* for all Men, or *Communis ſtrata*, belonging to a City or Town, &c. and is called by our ancient Writers *Chimin*, being a *French* Word for a Way. *Co. Lit.* 56. Any one of the

the aforementioned Ways, may properly be called the *Highway*, if common to all the King's People; and ſo may a private Way, that leads from Town to Town, and is a Thorough fare: If a Way leads to a Market-Town, is a Way for Travellers, and has a Communication with a great Road, &c. it is a *Highway*; but if it leads only to a Church, a Village, or the Fields, &c. there it is a *private Way*. *Co. Lit.* 56. *Ventr. Rep.* 189. A Foot-way common to all People, is a *Highway*, although it do not lead to a Market-Town: A common Street is a *Highway*; and ſo may a River be ſaid to be, that is common to all Men. *Ibid.* *Highways* which lead from one Town to another; and thoſe *Highways* that are Drift-ways, or Cart-ways, leading from Market to Market, that are Ways for all Travellers, and great Roads, or do communicate with them, are only under the Care of Surveyors, as to Reparation, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 38. 1 *Ventr.* 189. A *Highway* lying within a Pariſh, the whole Pariſh is of common Right bound to repair it; except it appear that it ought to be repaired by ſome particular Perſon either *ratione Tenuræ*, or by Preſcription. 1 *Ventr.* 183. *Style* 163. The King by the Common Law may award his Commiſſion for amending the Highways and Bridges throughout the Realm. *Dalt.* 77. And all the Country ought to make good the Reparations of a *Highway*, where no particular Perſons are bound to do it; by Reaſon the whole Country have their Eaſe and Paſſage by the ſaid Way. *Co. Rep.* 13. A Hamlet within a Pariſh is not obliged to repair a *Highway*, except it be by Preſcription, or for ſome other ſpecial Reaſon; becauſe of common Right the whole Pariſh is charged with it: But though a Hamlet be not bound to the Repairs of common Right, yet a Vill may. *Style* 163. Private Ways are to be repaired by the Village or Hamlet; and ſometimes by particular Perſons. 1 *Ventr.* 789. Where a Pariſh is indicted for not repairing a *Highway*, they cannot plead Not guilty, and give in Evidence that ſuch a one is bound to repair it, either by Tenure, or Preſcription; for the Pariſh is chargeable *de Communi jure*, and they muſt plead the Preſcription, &c. if they would diſcharge themſelves. 1 *Ventr.* 256. 1 *Mod.* 112. The general Iſſue Not guilty, goes only to the being in Repair, or not; and a ſpecial Juſtification ought not to be given in Evidence upon the general Iſſue. 1 *Salk.* 287. On Indictment againſt a Pariſh, they can give nothing in Evidence upon Not guilty, but that the Way is in Repair: Though where a private Perſon is indicted for not repairing a *Highway*, he may give in Evidence that another is to repair, becauſe he is not bound of common Right as a Pariſh is. *Mich.* 8 *W.* 3. 3 *Salk.* 183. Tho' a *Highway* be not ſet forth in the Indictment to lead to any Market-Town, it has been adjudged no Objection; for every *Highway* leads to ſome Market-Town, or Vill, &c. Nor is it neceſſary to ſhew that the Proſecutors are Surveyors, &c. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 412. But the Indictment muſt ſhew with Certainty, in what Place a Nuſance was done, the Extent of it, &c. And the Fact is to be ſet forth in proper Terms, that the Court may judge of it. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 220. An Indictment concerning the *Highways* ought to ſet forth that it is the King's *Highway*, and for all the King's People; or it may be quaſhed. *Co. Lit.* 56. *Cro. Eliz.* 63. Upon an Indictment for not repairing a *Highway*, if the Defendant produce a Certificate before Trial, that the Way is repaired, he ſhall be admitted to a Fine: But after Verdict, the Certificate is too late, for then he muſt have a *Conſtat* to the Sheriff, who ought to return that the Way is repaired, becauſe the Verdict which is a Record, muſt be anſwered by a Record. *Raym.* 215. And where the Defendants, indicted for not repairing a common Foot-way, confeſſed the Indictment, and ſubmitted to a Fine; it was held that the Matter was not ended by their being fined, but that Writs of *Diſtringas* ſhall be awarded *in infinitum*, till the Court of *B. R.* is certified that the Way is repaired, as it was when it was at beſt; but the Defendants are not bound to put it in better Repair than it has been Time out of Mind. 1 *Salk.* 358. Where a Defendant hath made a *Highway*, as good as it is capable of being made, it is ſaid this ſhall not diſcharge him, on an Information againſt him; though it may be a Mitigation of his Fine. 3 *Salk.* 183. Alſo it is no Excuſe for the Inhabitants of a Pariſh indicted at Common Law, for not repairing the *Highways*, that they have done the Work required by Statute; for the Statutes are made in Aid of the Common Law: And when the Statute-Work is not ſufficient, Rates and Aſſeſſments are to be made. *Dalt. cap.* 26. The Preſentment of a Juſtice of Peace upon his own Knowledge of a *Highway* out of Repair, is of the ſame Effect as the Preſentment of twelve Men; but the Authority of Juſtices of Peace is limited only to common *Highways*, and not to private Ways; and the Preſentment of the Juſtices may be traverſed by the Defendants, &c. On a Preſentment of a *Highway* out of Repair, and that the Inhabitants of ſuch a Pariſh ought to repair it; upon a Traverſe to this Preſentment, the Jury found it was not a common *Highway*: And it was adjudged that the Inhabitants ought to have pleaded *Reparare non debent*, and that ſuch a Perſon, naming him, ought to repair; but by taking the Traverſe, the Preſentment is admitted to be good. 4 *Mod.* 38. A Preſentment before Juſtices of Peace of a Way out of Repair, &c. may be removed into *B. R.* And an Indictment for not repairing of *Highways*, may be thus removed by *Certiorari*: But by the Stat. 3 & 4 *W. & M.* no Preſentment, Indictment, &c. ſhall be removed by *Certiorari* to be tried out of the County; tho' if the Right to repair ſuch Ways come in Queſtion, a *Certiorari* may be had to remove the Indictment into *B. R.* 5 & 6 *W. & M.* In Caſes of Trials on Indictments, relating to the *Highways*, thoſe Perſons in the Pariſh no way liable to the Reparations will be good Evidence; but Perſons chargeable to the ſame will not. *Hill.* 14 & 15 *Car.* 2. A Perſon may be indicted for not repairing a Houſe ſtanding upon a *Highway*, which is ruinous, and like to fall down, to the Danger of Travellers, whatever be his Tenure, which in ſuch Caſe is not material. 1 *Salk.* 357. And in Reſpect of Incloſure of Land, wherein a Way lies, particular Perſons may be liable to the general Charge of repairing a *Highway*. *H. P. C.* 144. 8 *H.* 7. 5. If any Perſon encloſe any Part of a *Highway*, or Waſte adjoining, he thereby takes upon him to keep the Way in Repair; but if afterwards he lays it open again, he ſhall be diſcharged from the Reparation, and the Pariſh is to repair it. 1 *Sid.* 464. *Cro. Car.* 306. Where a Man encloſes his Land on both Sides of a *Highway*, tho' he makes the Way better than

it was before, by the Encloſure, he is bound to keep it in Repair at his own Charges; and the Country is freed from the Charges of it, which before was bound to do it: And if a Perſon encloſe Land of one Side of the Way only, and it was anciently encloſed of the other Side; he that makes the new Incloſure, is to repair the whole Way; though if there hath not been any Incloſure of the other Side, then but Half of the Way is to be repaired by him. *Cro. Car.* 366. 2 *Saund.* 160. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 783. When any Perſon turns a *Highway*, or encloſes a Field to his own Benefit, leaving a Way, he is to repair the Way at his own Charge, and make it paſſable, although it were founderous before. *Cro. Car.* 306. If a *Highway* leading through a Field is founderous, Travellers may go out of the Track-way, notwithſtanding there be Corn ſown: And where it hath been uſed Time out of Mind for the King's Subjects to go by Outlets on the Lands next the *Highway*, when the Way is founderous; the Outlets are a Part of the Way, for the good Paſſage is the Way. *Yelv.* 141. *Trin.* 10 *Car. B. R.* 1 *Danv.* 782. If there be a common Foot-way through a Cloſe by Preſcription, and the Owner of the Cloſe ploughs up the Way, and ſows it, and lays Thorns at the Side of it, Paſſengers may go over another Foot-way in the ſame Cloſe, without being Treſpaſſers. *Yelv.* 142. And if a *Highway* is not ſufficient, any Paſſenger may break down the Incloſure of it, and go over the Land, and juſtify it till a ſufficient Way is made. 3 *Salk.* 182. One *Highway* cannot lawfully be eſtopped, and another laid out, without the King's Licence upon a Writ of *Ad quod Damnum*, after Return of the Inquiſition. *Cro. Car.* 266. *Vaugh.* 341. But this in ſome Meaſure is altered by the Stat. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. To change an ancient *Highway*, there muſt be this Writ; or the Subjects cannot juſtify going there, nor are they liable to repair it, or the Hundred anſwerable for Robberies, &c. *Vaugh. Ibid.* Erecting a Gate croſs a *Highway*, though not locked, but opening and ſhutting at Pleaſure, is eſteemed a Nuſance; for it is not ſo free and eaſy a Paſſage, as if there had been no Gate: And the uſual Way of redreſſing Nuſances of this Kind, is by Indictment; but every Perſon may remove the Nuſance, by cutting or throwing it down, if there be Occaſion ſo to do; and it hath been held, that although there are many Gates croſs *Highways*, they muſt be anciently ſet up, and it ſhall be intended by Licence from the King upon the Writ *Ad quod Damnum. Cro. Car.* 184. All Manner of Injuries to *Highways* which render them leſs commodious to Travellers, are adjudged Nuſances; as Laying Logs of Timber in Ways, Erecting Gates, or making Hedges overthwart them, Permitting Boughs of Trees to hang over the Road; Digging Ditches, &c. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 137. Where a Carrier carries an exceſſive Weight, as more than twenty Hundred, and thereby ſpoils the Way; this is a Nuſance. *Mich.* 17 *Car.* And Drawing with more Horſes than allowed by Law, to the Injury of the *Highways*; or with Wheels under ſuch Breadth, &c. is puniſhable, and liable to certain Forfeitures of Horſes, by Statute 1 *Geo. cap.* 11. 5 *Geo. cap.* 12. A Nuſance in a *Highway* is puniſhable by Indictment, Information, &c. And if in a common or private Way, by Action on the Caſe; and if a private Way in a Vill, &c. be ruinous and out of Repair, every Inhabitant has a Right to bring an Action. 1 *Ventr.* 208. An Indictment againſt particular Perſons, muſt eſpecially charge them every one. 1 *Hawk.* 220. For avoiding Multiplicity of Suits, Indictments, &c. are to be had for Nuſances in *Highways*, and not Actions; but for any particular Damage, not common to others, a Man ſhall have Action on the Caſe. 1 *Inſt.* 56.

For *repairing Highways*, *by Statute* 2 & 3 *P. & M. cap.* 8. it is enacted, That Conſtables and Church-wardens of Pariſhes, calling together the Pariſhioners, ſhall yearly elect two honeſt Perſons to be Surveyors of the *Highways*, who are authorized to order and direct the Perſons and Carriages that ſhall be employed in the Works for the Amendment of the *Highways*; and the Perſons choſen ſhall take upon them the Execution of the Office, on Pain of forfeiting 20 *s.* Alſo Days are to be appointed for Working on the Repairs of *Highways*; on which every Perſon having a Plough-land, (formerly 100 Acres, now 50 *l. per Annum*) or keeping a Draught or Plough, ſhall ſend out one Wain or Cart, furniſhed with Horſes, Oxen, Tools, &c. and two able Men with the ſame, on Pain of 10 *s.* for every Default; and every Houſholder, Cottager and Labourer, ſhall work on the ſaid Days for the Amendment of the *Highways*, under the Penalty of 1 *s. per* Day. Stewards of Leets are empowered to enquire of all Offences againſt this Statute, and to aſſeſs Fines and Amerciaments; in Default thereof, the Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions are to enquire of the ſaid Offences: And the Fines, which are leviable by Diſtreſs, and all Forfeitures, ſhall go towards the Repairing of the *Highways*. By the 18 *Eliz. c.* 10. Perſons having a Plough-land in ſeveral Pariſhes, ſhall be chargeable with a Team only where they reſide; but every Perſon occupying and keeping in his Hands ſeveral Plough-lands, in ſeveral Towns, or Pariſhes, ſhall be chargeable to find in each Town where the Lands lie one Wain, &c. And it has been adjudged, that he who occupies ſeveral Plough-lands, ought to ſend a Team for each, whether he keep any Draught or not; that he who keeps a Draught and but two Horſes, is obliged to give his Attendance with it for repairing of the *Highways*; and a Clergyman keeping a Coach and Horſes, not a Team, is bound to ſend out a Wain towards the Repairs of the *Highways*; a Coach and Horſes doing as much Damage to the Ways as a Cart and Horſes; and Clergymen are not exempted from the publick Duties of the Nation. *Raym.* 186. *Dalt* 105. 1 *Lev.* 139. If a Man hath Plough-lands, though he hath no Draughts; or if he hath Draughts, and no Lands, he muſt ſend out Teams: But in ſuch Places where there is no Uſe of Carts and Teams for the Amendment of the *Highways*, the Inhabitants ſhall ſend Horſes or other Carriages with able Perſons to work, under certain Penalties, by Stat. 22 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 12. And this Statute gives Power to Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions, to enquire into the Value of Lands given for the Maintenance of *Highways*, &c. and to ſee that they are let at the full Value, and the Rents and Profits duly applied: And likewiſe the Juſtices, at their general Quarter-Seſſions, on their being ſatisfied that the common *Highways* cannot be repaired by Force of the Laws in Being, may cauſe one or more Aſſeſſments to be made and levied upon the Inhabitants, Owners and Occupiers of Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, or any perſonal

Eſtate, uſually rated to the Poor, towards the Repairing ſuch *Highways*; and ſuch Aſſeſſments ſhall be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods of the Perſons aſſeſſed, not paying the ſame within ten Days, *&c. Stat. Ibid.* And it has been reſolved, that it is the Occupier, and not the Owner of Land, who is chargeable with the Repairs of *Highways*: But it is otherwiſe where there is no Occupier, and the Owner ſuffers the Lands to lie freſh, *&c.* For in ſuch Caſe he ſhall be charged as if he had occupied them. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 412. *Palm.* 389. By 5 *Eliz. c.* 13. Surveyors of the *Highways* may take and carry away the ſmall broken Stones of any Quarry, being already dug, without the Licence of the Owners, for the Amendment of the *Highways*; and they may dig for Gravel in the Ground of any Perſon adjoining to the *Highway*, not being a Garden, Meadow, *&c.* provided they make not above one Pit of ten Yards Square in one Ground, and ſuch Pits be filled up in one Month; and may gather Stones upon any Lands in the Pariſh, to be employed in the Amendment of the Ways; And the Surveyors are alſo empowered to turn any Water-courſe or Spring, being in any *Highways*, into the Ditches of the Grounds adjoining. The Hedges, Fences and Ditches adjoining to the *Highways*, ſhall from Time to Time be ſcoured, repaired and kept low; and all Trees and Buſhes growing in the *Highway* ſhall be cut down, that the Ways may lie open: There ſhall be ſix Days yearly appointed to be employed in the Reparation and Amendment of the *Highways*; of which Notice ſhall be given in the Church the next *Sunday* after *Eaſter*: And Surveyors of the *Highways* are to preſent Defaults within one Month, to the next Juſtice of Peace, on Pain of forfeiting 40 *s.* and the ſaid Juſtice ſhall certify the ſaid Preſentment to the next General Seſſions of the Peace; at which Seſſions the Offenders ſhall be fined, *&c.* and this Statute is made perpetual by 29 *Eliz. c.* 5. Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* are to appoint particularly the ſix Days for working on the *Highways* by Statute, and not generally between ſuch a Time and ſuch a Time; which Appointment is ill, and Perſons are not bound to come thereon. 1 *Salk.* 357. The Stat. 3 & 4 *W. & M. cap.* 12. ordains, That all the Laws and Statutes concerning the Repairing of the *Highways*, not thereby repealed or altered, ſhall be put in Execution: And on the 26th of *December* yearly, the Pariſh-Officers and Inhabitants of every Pariſh are to aſſemble and make a Liſt of the Names of Perſons having 10 *l. per Annum*, or perſonal Eſtate of 100 *l.* or who rent 30 *l. per Ann.* or if there be none ſuch, of the moſt ſufficient Inhabitants, and ſhall return the ſaid Liſt to two Juſtices of Peace at a ſpecial Seſſions to be held on the 3d of *January*, or within fifteen Days after; who are by Warrant to appoint two or more to be Surveyors of the *Highways* in every Pariſh, *&c.* for the enſuing Year: And if any Surveyor being ſerved with the Warrant of Appointment of the Juſtices, ſhall neglect or refuſe to take upon him the Office, he ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* and the Juſtices ſhall nominate another, *&c.* And every Surveyor ſhall within fourteen Days after the Acceptance of his Office, and afterwards every four Months, view the *Highways* and Roads, and make a Preſentment of the Condition thereof, on Oath, to ſome Juſtice; and give Notice of ſuch Defects and Annoyances, as they find, the next *Sunday* after Sermon; and if they are not removed or amended within thirty Days after, then the Surveyor ſhall do the ſame, and be reimburſed his Charges by the Party who ſhould have done it: The Juſtices of Peace in their reſpective Diviſions, are to hold a ſpecial Seſſions once in four Months for the *Highways*, and ſummon Surveyors, at which they ſhall make Preſentments, and account for Money coming to their Hands, which ought to be employed in amending the *Highways*: And on Oath made by Surveyors of Sums expended for Materials, *&c.* to mend the Ways, the Juſtices in their ſpecial Seſſions may cauſe a Rate to be made to reimburſe the ſame; alſo they may make a Rate for reimburſing any Inhabitant of a Pariſh on whom a Fine ſhall be levied: And in their General Quarter-Seſſions, by Force of this Act, they may order Aſſeſſments to be made on Lands, Tenements, *&c.* not exceeding 6 *d.* in the Pound, *&c.* Every Cart-way leading to a Market-Town muſt be eight Foot wide, and as near as may be level; and no Cauſey ſhall be under three Foot wide. Laying in any *Highway* not twenty Foot broad, any Stone, Timber, Dung, or other Matter to obſtruct it, incurs a Penalty of 5 *s.* and the Occupier of Lands adjoining may remove and convert the ſame to his own Uſe; and no Tree or Buſh ſhall be permitted to grow in, or ſpread or hang over ſuch Way, under the like Penalty. Surveyors neglecting their Duty, required by this Statute, ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* and Juſtices of Peace 5 *l.* and Offences againſt this Act are to be proſecuted in ſix Months, *&c.* By 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 16. Juſtices of Peace at their Quarter-Seſſions have Power to order the Enlarging of any *Highways*; ſo as the Ground taken in do not exceed eight Yards in Breadth, and they do not pull down any Houſe, or take away the Ground of any Garden, *&c.* And a Jury ſhall be empanelled to enquire of the Value of the Ground taken into *Highways*, and aſſeſs Damages as a Recompence for Injuries; on the Payment of which, the Intereſt of ſuch Ground ſhall be deveſted out of the Owners, and the Ground be taken to be a publick Way: The Juſtices may alſo cauſe Aſſeſſments to be made upon the Occupiers of Lands, *&c.* for the Purchaſe of the ſaid Ground, to enlarge the ſaid *Highways*. And Perſons aggrieved by the Order of Juſtices in their Quarter-Seſſions for enlarging *Highways*, may appeal to the Judges of Aſſiſe at the next Aſſiſes, *&c.* Surveyors of the *Highways*, by Precept from the Juſtices in their ſpecial Seſſions, are to fix a Stone or Poſt with Inſcriptions in large Letters, where two or more Croſs-ways meet; as a Direction to Travellers to the next Market Town, to which each of the Ways lead, on Pain of forfeiting 10 *s.* to be employed in erecting ſuch Poſt: And if any Perſon ſhall pull up, cut down, or remove any Poſt, Block, or great Stone, or other Security ſet up for ſecuring Horſe and Foot-Cauſeys, he ſhall forfeit 20 *s.* leviable by Diſtreſs, *&c.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 29. The 1 *Geo. cap.* 48. enacts, that the Laws for Repairing of *Highways* ſhall be put in Force; and Surveyors of the *Highways* are every four Months, or oftner if required by two Juſtices of Peace, to view all *Highways*, &c. and give an Account of their State and Condition to the Juſtices at the next ſpecial Seſſions, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* And the Juſtices in their ſpecial Seſſions may order the Reparation of ſuch great Roads as moſt want

want Repairing to be first amended, and in what Manner. The Surveyors shall take the first and most convenient Time of the Year for repairing the *Highways*, and perfect the same before Harvest; and Fines, &c. are to be rightly applied for the Repairs of the *Highways*. Justices of Peace at their General Quarter-Sessions may make Assessments for Reparation of *Highways*, according to the Proportion limited by the Stat. 3 & 4 *W. & M.* Although the Statute-Work hath not been performed; but Money raised shall not excuse the Working on the Ways. Persons neglecting to scour Ditches, thirty Days after Notice given thereof by the Surveyors, shall forfeit 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for every eight Yards not scoured: And permitting Soil to lie in the *Highways*, incurs a Forfeiture not exceeding 5 *l.* nor under 20 *s.* And the Surveyors are to scour and keep open such Ditches; or may make new ones through the adjoining Lands, and to remove all Annoyances out of the *Highways*. Justices of Peace in Cities and Corporations, are empowered to execute the Laws relating to the *Highways*: Appeal lies from the Special Sessions, to the Quarter-Sessions; and Persons sued for what they do in Pursuance of the Statutes, may plead the General Issue, and give the Act and the special Matter in Evidence, &c. *Stat. Ibid.* See *Waggon.*

Form of an Indictment for not *Repairing of a Highway.*

JUR. &c. *quod communis alta Via Regia in Parochia de, &c. in Com. præd. die & Anno, &c. fuit & adhuc est in magno Decasu pro defectu Reparationis & Emendationis ejusdem, ita quod Ligei dict. Dom. Reg. per & trans viam illam transeuntes absque Magno Periculo non possunt transire, ad grave Dampnum & commune nocumentum omnium Ligeorum subditorum dict. Dom. Regis per viam illam transeuntium: Et quod Inhabitantes villæ de, &c. de Jure & ex antiqua consuetudine viam præd. reparare debent & soliti sunt, &c.*

Highwaymen. A Reward of 40 *l.* is given for the Apprehending and Taking of a *Highwayman*, to be paid within a Month after Conviction, by the Sheriff of the County, &c. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *W. & M.* See *Robbery.*

Hiis testibus, Words antiently added in Deeds, after the *In cujus rei Testimonium*; which *Witnesses* were first called, then the Deed read, and their Names entered down: But this Clause of *Hiis Testibus* in the Deeds of Subjects has been disused since the Reign of K. *Hen.* 8. Co. Litt. 6.

Hindeni Homines, (From the Sax. *Hindene*, i. e. *Societas*) A Society of Men: And in the Time of the *Saxons*, all Men were rank'd into three *Classes*, and valued, as to Satisfaction for Injuries, &c. according to the Class they were in; the *highest* Class were valued at Twelve hundred Shillings, and were called *Twelfhindmen*: the *middle* Class valued at Six hundred Shillings, and called *Sexhindmen*; and the *Lowest*, at Ten Pounds, or Two hundred Shillings, called *Twyhindmen*: And their Wives were term'd *Hinda's*. Brompt. Leg. Alfred. cap. 12, 30, 31.

Hine, (*Sax.*) A Servant, or one of the Family; but it is properly a Term for a Servant in Husbandry, and he that oversees the Rest is called the *Master-hine.* Stat. 12 R. 2. c. 4.

Hinefare, (Sax. *Hine*, a Servant, and *Fare*, a Going or Passage) Signifies the Loss or Departure of a Servant from his Master.——*Si quis occidit hominem Regis & facit* Heinfaram, *dat Regi* 20 *s.* &c. Domesday.

Hinegeld, *Significat quietantiam Transgressionis illatæ in servum transgredientem.* M.S. Arth. Trevor, Ar.

Hirtisrunda, Is the Division of an Inheritance among *Heirs*.

Hireman, A Subject, from the Sax. *Hiran*, i. e. *Obedire*, to obey; or it may be rather one who serves in the King's Hall, to guard him, from *Hird*, *Aula*, and *Man*, *Homo.* Du Cange.

Hithe or **Hyth,** (*Sax.*) A Port, Wharf, and little Haven, to embark or land Wares at; as *Queen-hith*, &c. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *p.* 142.

Hlasocner, (From the Sax. *Laga*, *Lex* and *Socn*, *Libertas*) The Benefit of the Law.

Hloth, An unlawful Assembly, from the Number of Seven to Thirty-five; and where one was accused of being in a Rout or Riot, he was to clear himself by a Mulct called *Hlothbota* or *Hlothbote.* Sax.

Hoastmen, Are an ancient Fraternity, who deal in Sea-Coal, at *Newcastle upon Tine.* Stat. 21 Jac. 1. c. 3.

Hoblers or **Hobilers,** (*Hobelarii*) Were Light Horsemen; or certain Tenants bound by their Tenure to maintain a little light Horse for certifying and giving Notice of any Invasion made by Enemies, or such like Peril towards the Seaside; of which Mention is made in the Statute 18 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 7. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 8. *Camb. Britan.* 272. They were to be *Ad omnem motum agiles*, &c. And we read, *Duravit vocabulum usque ad ætatem Hen.* 8. *Gentzdarmes* and *Hobelours.* Spelm.

Hock-Tuesday-Money, Was a Duty paid to the Landlord, for giving his Tenants Leave to celebrate that Day, on which the *English Conquered* and expulsed the *Danes*; being the second *Tuesday* after *Easter* Week.

Hocketter or **Hocqueteur,** Is an old *French* Word for a Knight of the Post; also a decayed Man. 3 *Inst.* 175.

Hoga, Hogium, Hoch, A Mountain or Hill, from the Germ. *Hoogh*, *altus*; or from the Sax. *Hou*——*Edwinus invenit quendam* Hogam, &c. *& ibi ædificavit quandam villam quam vocavit* Stanhogiam, *postea* Stanhow. *Du Cange.*

Hogaster, (*Hogastrum*) A little Hog; it also signifies a young Sheep: *Tertium ovile pro* Hogastris *annatis & juvenibus.* Fleta, lib. 2. c. 79.

Hogenhine, (*Sax.*) Is he that comes Guest-wise to an *Inn* or *House*, and lies there the third Night, after which he is accounted of that Family. *Bract. lib.* 3. See *Third Night awn hind.*

Hogshead, A Vessel of Wine, or Oil, &c. containing in Measure 63 Gallons; Half a Pipe, and the fourth Part of a Ton. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 13.

Hokeday, Called otherwise *Hock-Tuesday*, (*Dies Martis, quam Quindenam* Paschæ *vocant*) Was a Day so remarkable in ancient Times, that Rents were reserved payable thereon: And in the Accounts of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, there is an yearly Allowance *pro Mulieribus* Hockantibus, in some Manors of theirs in *Hampshire*, where the Men *hock* the Women on *Monday*, & *contra* on *Tuesday*; the Meaning of it is, that on that Day the Women in Merriment stop the Ways with Ropes, and pull Passengers to them, desiring something to be laid out in pious Uses. See *Hock-Tuesday-Money.*

Holde, (Sax. *Hold*, i. e. *Summus Præpoſitus*) A Bailiff of a Town, or City; Others are of Opinion that it ſignifies a General; for *Hold* in *Saxon* is alſo *ſummus Imperator*.

Holidays, Appointed by Statute. See 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. &c.

Holm, (Sax.) *Hulmus*, *inſula amnica*, an Iſle or Fenny Ground, according to *Bede*; or a River Iſland. And where any Place is called by that Name, or this Syllable is joined with any other in the Names of Places, it ſignifies a Place ſurrounded with Water; as the *Flatholmes* and *Stepholmes*, in the *Severn* near *Briſtol*: But if the Situation of the Place is not near the Water, it may then ſignify a hilly Place; *Holm* in *Saxon* being alſo a Hill or Cliff. —— *Cum duobus* Holmis *in Campis de* Wedone. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 262.

Holt, (*Sax.*) A Wood: Wherefore the Names of Towns beginning or ending with *Holt*, as *Buckholt*, &c. denote that formerly there was great Plenty of Wood at thoſe Places.

Homage, (*Homagium*) Is a *French* Word derived from *Homo*, becauſe when the Tenant does his Service to the Lord, he ſays, *I become your Man. Co. Lit.* 64. In the Original Grants of Lands and Tenements by way of *Fee*, the Lord did not only oblige his Tenants to certain Services, but alſo took a Submiſſion, with Promiſe and Oath to be true to him, as their Lord and Benefactor: And this Submiſſion, which is the moſt honourable Being from a Freehold Tenant, is called *Homage*. *Stat.* 17 *Ed.* 2. The Lord of the Fee for which *Homage* is due, takes *Homage* of every Tenant, as he comes to the Land or Fee: But Women perform not *Homage*, but by their Huſbands, as *Homage* eſpecially relates to Service in War; and a Corporation cannot do *Homage*, which is Perſonal, and they cannot appear but by Attorney: Alſo a Biſhop, or religious Man, may not do *Homage*, only Fealty; but the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* does *Homage* on his Knees to our Kings at their Coronation; and it is ſaid the Biſhop of the *Iſle of Man* doth *Homage* to the Earl of *Derby*; though *Fulbec* reconciles this, when he ſays that a religious Man may do *Homage*, but may not ſay to his Lord, *Ego devenio homo veſter*, I become your Man, becauſe he has profeſſed himſelf to be *God's Man*; but he may ſay, *I do unto you Homage, and to you ſhall be faithful and loyal. Briton, c.* 68. There is *Homage* by *Ligeance*, *Homage* by Reaſon of *Tenure*, and *Homage Auncеſtrel*: *Homage* by Ligeance is inherent and inſeparable to every Subject; *Homage* by Tenure, is a Service made by Tenants to their Lords according to the Statute; and *Homage* Auncеſtrel, is where a Man and his Anceſtors have Time out of Mind held their Land of the Lord by *Homage*, and ſuch Service draws to it Warranty from the Lord, and Acquittal of all other Services to other Lords, *&c. Bract. lib.* 3. *F. N. B.* 269. *Litt. Sect.* 85. But according to Sir *Edw. Coke*, there muſt be a double Preſcription for *Homage* Auncеſtrel, both in the Blood of the Lord, and of the Tenant; ſo that the ſame Tenant and his Anceſtors, whoſe Heir he is, is to hold the ſame Land of the ſame Lord and his Anceſtors, whoſe Heir the Lord is, Time out of Memory, by *Homage*, &c. and therefore there is but little Land holden by *Homage Anceſtrel*; though in the Manor of *Whitney* in *Herefordſhire*, there is one *Weſt* who holds Lands by this Tenure. *Co. Lit.* *Homage* Tenure is incident to a Freehold, and none ſhall do or receive *Homage*, but ſuch as have Eſtates in Fee-ſimple, or Fee-tail, in their own Right or Right of another. *Kitch.* 131. Seiſin of *Homage* is Seiſin of Fealty, and inferior Services, *&c.* And the Lord only ſhall take *Homage*, and not the Steward, whoſe Power extends but to Fealty. 4 *Rep.* 8. When a Tenant makes his *Homage* to the Lord, he is to be ungirt, and his Head uncovered, and his Lord ſhall ſit, and he ſhall kneel, and hold his Hands together between his Lord's Hands, and ſay; *I become your Man from this Day forward, for Life, for Member, and for worldly Honour, and unto you ſhall be true and faithful, and bear you Faith for the Lands that I hold of you, (ſaving the Faith that I owe to our Soveraign Lord the King)*: And the Lord ſo ſitting ſhall kiſs the Tenant, *&c.* 17 Ed. 3. Litt. Sect. 85.

Homage Jury, Is a Jury in a *Court-Baron*, conſiſting of Tenants that do *Homage* to the Lord of the Fee; and theſe by the *Feudiſts* are called *Pares Curiæ*: They enquire and make Preſentment of Defaults and Deaths of Tenants, Admittances and Surrenders, in the Lord's Court, *&c.* Kitch.

Homager, Is one that does or is bound to do *Homage* to another.

Homagio reſpectuando, Was a Writ to the Eſcheator, commanding him to deliver Seiſin of Lands to the Heir of full Age, notwithſtanding his *Homage* not done. *F. N. B.* 269. And the Heir at full Age was to do *Homage to the King*, or agree with him for reſpiting the ſame. *New. Nat. Br.* 563.

Homagium reddere, to renounce *Homage*; Was when the Tenant or Vaſſal made a ſolemn Declaration of diſowning his Lord, for which there was a ſet Form and Method preſcribed by the *Feudatory* Laws. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 35.

Homeſoken, A Freedom which a Man hath in his Houſe or *Home*; which as commonly ſaid, ſhould be his Caſtle, and not be invaded. See *Hamſoken*.

Homeſtall, Is taken for a Manſion-houſe. *Vide* Frumſtol.

Homicide, (*Homicidium*) Signifies the *Slaying* of a Man; and is divided into *Voluntary* and *Caſual*: Voluntary *Homicide* is that which is done with Deliberation, and a ſet Purpoſe to kill; and Caſual *Homicide* is where the Death of a Man happens by Chance, without any Intention to kill: The Former done out of Malice is *Murder*, and the Latter may be *Manſlaughter*, *Chance-medley*, &c. *Glanvil, lib.* 14. *cap.* 3. *Weſt's Symb. Sect.* 37. *Co. Lit. lib.* 3. *c.* 8. See *Murder*, &c.

Hominatio, *Idem quod* Homagium. *Domeſday*. And is the Muſtering of Men; according to Mr. *Tate* in M.S.

Homine Eligendo ad cuſtodiendam peciam ſigilli pro mercatoribus editi, Is a Writ directed to a Corporation, for the Choice of a new Perſon to keep one Part of the Seal appointed for *Statutes-Merchant*, when a Former is dead, according to the Statute of *Acton Burnel*. Reg. Orig. 178.

Homine capto in Withernamium, Is a Writ for the Apprehending of one who has taken any Man or Woman, and conveyed him or her out of the County, ſo that they cannot be replevied by Law. *Reg. Orig.* 79.

Homine Replegiando, Is an ancient Writ for bailing a Man out of Priſon: It lies where a Perſon is in Priſon, not by ſpecial Commandment of the King, or his Judges, or for any Crime

Crime or Cauſe irrepleviſable, directed to the Sheriff to cauſe him to be *replevied:* And if the Sheriff return on a *Homine Replegiando*, that the Defendant hath *eſloined* the Plaintiff's Body, ſo that he cannot deliver him; then the Plaintiff ſhall have a *Capias in Withernam* to take the Defendant's Body, and keep it *quouſque*, &c. And if the Sheriff return *Non eſt Inventus* on that Writ againſt the Body, the Plaintiff ſhall have a *Capias* againſt the Defendant's Goods, &c. *F. N. B.* 66. *New Nat. Br.* 151, 152. Where one Man takes away ſecretly, or keeps in his Cuſtody another Man againſt his Will, upon Oath made thereof, and a Petition to the Lord *Chancellor*, he will grant a Writ of *Replegiari facias*, with an *Alias* and *Pluries*, upon which the Sheriff returns an *Elongatus*, and thereupon iſſues out a *Capias in Withernam:* And when the Party is taken, the Sheriff cannot take bail for him; but the Court where the Writ is returnable may, if they think fit, grant a *Habeas Corpus* to the Sheriff to bring him into Court and bail him, or remand him. 2 *Lill.* 23. In a *Homine Replegiando* it hath been adjudg'd, that it doth not differ from a common *Replevin*, on which the Sheriff muſt return a *Deliberari feci*, or an Excuſe why he doth not: That where he cannot make Deliverance, if he return an *Elongatus*, the Defendant is not concluded by that Return to plead *Non cepit*; and after the Return of an *Elongatus*, and a *Capias in Withernam*, if the Defendant plead this Plea, he ſhall be bailed, for the *Withernam* is no Execution: And after a Defendant is bailed upon the *Capias in Withernam*, there may be a new *Withernam* againſt him. 2 *Salk.* 581. And it was held, that in a *Homine Replegiando* after an *Elongatus* returned, if the Defendant comes in *gratis*, and calls for a Declaration, and pleads *Non cepit*, he ſhall not be obliged to give Bail; but if he come in upon the Return of the *Capias*, he muſt give Bail, and ſhall not be admitted to it till he call for a Declaration, and plead *Non cepit. Ibid.* The Sheriff returned an *Elongavit* in a *Homine Replegiando*, and then a *Capias* in *Withernam* went forth; afterwards the Defendant having entered an Appearance, moved for a *Superſedeas* to the *Withernam*, and offer'd to plead *Non cepit*; which was oppoſed, unleſs he would give Bail to deliver the Perſon, in caſe the Iſſue was found againſt him: Tho' it was Ruled, that if any Property had been pleaded in the Party, then the Defendant ought to give Bail to deliver him; but he ſays he hath not the Perſon, and therefore *Non cepit* is a proper Plea, and he ſhall put in Bail to appear *de die in diem.* 4 *Mod.* 183. In this Caſe the Defendant ſhall not be compelled to *Gage Deliverance*; and a *Superſedeas* was granted to the *Withernam.* 5 *W.* & *M.*

Homines, Were a Sort of *Feudatary* Tenants, who claimed a Privilege of having their Cauſes and Perſons try'd only in the Court of their Lord: And when *Gerrard de Camvil. Anno* 5. *R.* 1. was charged with Treaſon and other Miſdemeanors, he pleaded that he was *Homo Comitis Johannis*, &c. and would ſtand to the Law and Juſtice of his Court. *Paroch. Antiq.* 152.

Homo, This *Latin* Word includes both Man and Woman, in a large or general Underſtanding. 2 *Inſt.* 45.

Handhabend, (Sax. *Hond*, i. e. *Hand*, and *habens*) See *Handhabend.*

Honour, (Lat. *Honor*) Is eſpecially uſed for a more noble *Seigniory* or *Lordſhip*, on which other inferior Lordſhips and Manors do depend, by Performance of Cuſtoms and Services. Originally no Lordſhips were *Honours* but ſuch as belonged to the *King*; tho' afterwards they were given in Fee to Noblemen: And it appears, that Honours have been created by Act of Parliament; for by the Stat. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 37, 38. *Ampthill*, *Grafton* and *Hampton-Court*, are made *Honours*; and by 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 18. the King is empowered by Letters Patent to erect four ſeveral *Honours*, viz. *Weſtminſter*, *Kingſton* upon *Hull*, *St. Oſithe* and *Donnington.* There are divers *Honours* in *England* beſides theſe; as *Lancaſter*, *Clare*, *Wallingford*, *Nottingham*, *Weſt* and *Eaſt Greenwich*, *Bedford*, *Windſor*, *Montgomery*, *Glouceſter*, *Arundel*, *Leiceſter*, *Hertford*, *Cheſter*, *Warwick*, and a great many others, mentioned by Authors, and in ancient Records. 4 *Inſt.* 224. This Word is taken in the ſame Signification in other Nations as with us; (but anciently *Honor* and *Baronia* ſignified the ſame Thing). *Uti* Manerium *plurimis gaudet* (*interdum Feodis*, *ſed plerumque*) *Tenementis*, *conſuetudinibus*, *ſervitiis*, &c. *Ita* Honor *plurima complectitur Maneria*, *plurima Feoda Militaria*, *plurima* Regalia, &c. *dictus etiam olim eſt* Feodum Regale, *tentuſque Semper a* Rege *in Capite.* Spelm. A *Name* of Dignity or *Honour* may be entailed upon one and the Heir Males of his Body; alſo it may be forfeited at the *Common Law*, and by the Stat. 26 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. as an Hereditament. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 934.

Honour-Courts, Are Courts held within ſuch *Honours*, mentioned in the Stat. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 37. And there is a *Court of Honour* of the *Earl Marſhal* of *England*, &c. which determines Diſputes concerning Precedency and Points of *Honour.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 11. This Court of *Honour*, which is alſo exerciſed to do Juſtice to *Heralds*, is a Court by Preſcription, and has a Priſon belonging to it called the *White Lyon* in *Southwark.* 2 *Nelſ.* 935.

Honorary Services, Are thoſe as are incident to the Tenure of *Grand Serjeanty*, and commonly annexed to ſome *Honour.* Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 29.

Hora Auroræ, The Morning Bell, or what we now call the *Four a-Clock Bell*, was called anciently *Horæ Auroræ*; as our eight a-Clock Bell, or the Bell in the Evening, was called *Ignitegium* or *Coverfeu.* Cowel.

Hordera, (From the Sax. *Hord*, *Theſaurus*) And hence we have the Word *Hord*, as uſed for Treaſuring or laying up a Thing. *Leg. Adelſtan. cap.* 2.

Hordeum Palmale and *Hordeum Quadrageſimale*, *Beer-Barley* of a large ſpreading Ear, which in *Norfolk* is term'd *Sprat-Barley* and *Battledore*, and in the Marches of *Wales*, *Cymridge.* Chart. Dat. 43 *Ed.* 4.

Horn with Horn, (*Cornutum cum Cornuto*) Is when there is Common *per Cauſe de Vicinage*, or an Intercommoning of *horned Beaſts.* The promiſcous Feeding of Bulls and Cows, &c. that are allowed to run together upon the ſame Common, is called *Horn with Horn*, or *Horn under Horn:* And in the *Conſtitutions* of *Robert Biſhop of Durham*, *Anno* 1276. where the Inhabitants of ſeveral Pariſhes let their common Herds run *Horn with Horn* upon the ſame open large Common; that there might be no Diſpute about the Right of Tithes, the Biſhop ordain'd, that the Cows ſhould pay Tithe to the Miniſter of the Pariſh where the Owner lived. *Spelm.*

Hornagium, Is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *Horngeld.*

Horngeld, (From the Sax. *Horn*, *Cornu* and *Geld*, i. e. *Solutio*) Signifies a Tax within the *Foreſt*, to be

be paid for *horned Beaſts*. Cromp. Juriſd. 197. And to be Free of it is a Privilege granted by the King—*Quietum eſſe de omni Collectione in Foreſta de* Beſtiis Cornutis, &c. 4 Inſt. 306. *Et ſint Quieti de omnibus* Geldis, Danegeldis, Wodgeldis, Horngeldis, &c. *Chart. H.* 3.

Hors de ſon Fee, (Fr. *i. e.* out of his Fee) Is an Exception to avoid an Action brought for Rent or Services, &c. iſſuing out of Land, by him that pretends to be the Lord; for if the Defendant can prove that the Land is *without the Compaſs* of his Fee, the Action falls. *Broke.* In an *Avowry*, a Stranger may plead generally *Hors de ſon Fee*; and ſo may Tenant for Years. 2 *Mod.* 104. A Tenant in Fee-Simple ought either to diſclaim, or plead *Hors de ſon Fee.* 1 Danv. Abr. 655.

Horſes, Were not to be conveyed out of the Realm on Pain of Forfeiture, by an ancient Statute, 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 13. Perſons having Lands of Inheritance in Parks, &c. are to keep a certain Number of Mares apt to bear Foals thirteen Hands high, for the Increaſe of the Breed of *Horſes*, and not ſuffer them to be leaped by ſtoned *Horſes* under fourteen Hands, on certain Penalties. 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. And for the Preſervation of a ſtrong Breed of *Horſes*, Stone *Horſes* above two Years old are to be fifteen Hands high, or they ſhall not be put into Foreſts or Commons, where Mares are kept, upon Pain of Forfeiture; and ſcabbed or infected *Horſes* ſhall not be put into common Fields, under the Penalty of 10 *s.* leviable by the Lord of the Leet. 38 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. Stealing of any *Horſe*, Gelding or Mare, is Felony without Benefit of Clergy: But Acceſſaries to this Offence are not excluded Clergy. 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 12. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 23. And if any *Horſe* that is ſtolen be not ſold according to the Statute 2 & 3 *P.* & *M.* *c.* 7. the Owner may take the *Horſe* again where-ever he finds him, or have Action of Detinue, &c. To prevent *Horſes* being ſtolen and ſold in private Places, the 2 & 3 *P.* & *M.* provides, that Owners of Fairs and Markets ſhall appoint Toll-takers or Book-keepers, who are to enter the Names of Buyers and Sellers of *Horſes*, &c. And to alter the Property, the *Horſes* muſt be rid or ſtand in the open Fair one Hour; and all the Parties to the Contract muſt be preſent with the Horſe. And by 31 *Eliz.* *c.* 12. Sellers of *Horſes* are to procure Vouchers of the Sale to them; and the Names of the Buyer, Seller and Voucher, and Price of the *Horſe*, are to be entered in the Toll-taker's Book, and a Note thereof delivered to the Buyer: And if any Perſon ſhall ſell a *Horſe* without being known to the Book-keeper, or bringing a Voucher; or if any one ſhall vouch without knowing the Seller; or the Book-keeper ſhall make an Entry without knowing either; in either of theſe Caſes the Sale is void, and a Forfeiture is incurred of 5 *l.* A *Horſe* ſtolen, tho' ſold according to the Direction of the Act, may be redeemed and taken by the Owner within ſix Months, repaying the Buyer what he ſhall ſwear he gave for the ſame. Stat. *Ibid.*

Hoſtilers, (Fr. *Hoſteliers*) Is uſed for Innkeepers: And in ſome old Books the Word *Hoſters* is taken in the ſame Senſe. 31 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2.

Hoſpes generalis, A Great Chamberlain. — *Volumus, quantum ad Hoſpitia pertinet, omnes indifferenter voſtro* Hoſpiti generali *obediant*, &c. Du Cange.

Hoſpitalers, (*Hoſpitalarii*) Were a certain Order of *Religious Knights* in this Kingdom, ſo called becauſe they built an *Hoſpital* at *Jeruſalem* wherein Pilgrims were received. The Inſtitution of their Order was firſt allowed by the *Pope* in the Year 1118. and confirmed by Parliament with many Privileges and Immunities; and Pope *Clement* the 5th transferred the *Templers* to them. Which Order, by a Council held at *Vienna*, he afterwards ſuppreſſed. Theſe *Hoſpitalers* were otherwiſe ſtiled *Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem*; they are mentioned in the Stat. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 42. and 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 37. And all the Lands and Goods of theſe Knights here in *England* were given to the King, by the Stat. 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 34.

Hoſpitals. Any Perſon ſeiſed of an Eſtate in Fee-Simple, may by Deed inrolled in *Chancery*, erect and found an *Hoſpital* for the Suſtenance and Relief of the Poor, to continue for ever; and place ſuch Heads, &c. therein as he ſhall think fit: And ſuch *Hoſpital* ſhall be incorporated, and ſubject to ſuch Viſitors, &c. as the Founder ſhall nominate; alſo ſuch Corporations have Power to take and purchaſe Lands not exceeding 200 *l. per Annum*, ſo as the ſame be not holden of the King, &c. and to make Leaſes for twenty-one Years, reſerving the accuſtomed yearly Rent: But no ſuch *Hoſpital* is to be erected, unleſs upon the Foundation it be endowed with Lands or Hereditaments of the clear yearly Value of 10 *l. per Ann.* Stat. 39 *Eliz.* *c.* 5. It has been adjudged upon this Statute, that if Lands given to an *Hoſpital* be at the Time of the Foundation or Endowment of the yearly Value of 200 *l.* or under, and afterwards they become of greater Value, by good Husbandry, Accidents, &c. they ſhall continue good to be enjoy'd by the *Hoſpital*, altho' they be above the yearly Value of 200 *l.* And Goods and Chattels, (Real or Perſonal) may be taken of what Value ſoever. 2 *Inſt.* 722. And if one give his Land then worth 10 *l.* a Year to maintain Poor, &c. and the Land after comes to be worth 100 *l.* a Year, it muſt all of it be employ'd to increaſe their Maintenance, and none of it may be converted to private Uſe. 8 *Rep.* 130. Alſo if one deviſeth the Rent of his Land for ſuch Uſes, it ſhall be taken largely for a Deviſe of the Rent then reſerved, or afterwards to be reſerved upon an improv'd Value. 9 *Jac.* Such only are to be Founders of *Hoſpitals* within the Act 39 *Eliz.* as are ſeized of any Eſtate in Fee, and who give the ſame at the firſt Foundation of the *Hoſpital* to the Incorporation of the *Hoſpital*, &c. But if a Man, as a Citizen of *London*, by Will deviſes that his Executors ſhall lay out 1000 *l.* in the Purchaſe of Lands, &c. and that an *Hoſpital* ſhall thereupon be built and incorporated for the Suſtentation and Relief of poor impotent People, and dieth, whereupon the Executors purchaſe Lands of ſuch a Value, and cauſe the Eſtate to be conveyed to certain Perſons and their Heirs, and build an *Hoſpital*; in this and the like Caſes, the Perſons that have the Eſtate in the Lands are by the Purview of this Statute to be Founders, and to do all Things that the Founder is appointed to do. 2 *Inſt.* 724. If one deviſe ſo much a Year for the Poor, &c. leaving Lands and Aſſets in Goods; this is good, and the Executors will be forced to buy as much Land, and to aſſure it to that Uſe, *Trin.* 15 *Car.* And if a Deviſe be to the poor People maintained in the *Hoſpital* of St. *Laurence* in *Reading*, &c. (where the Mayor and Burgeſſes, capable to take in Mortmain, do govern the *Hoſpital*) albeit the Poor not being a Corporation are not capable by

that Name to take; yet the Deviſe is good, and Commiſſioners appointed to enquire into Lands given to *Hoſpitals*, &c. may order him that hath the Land to aſſure it to the Mayor and Burgeſſes for the Maintenance of the *Hoſpital*. 43 *Eliz.* A Deed of Gift to a Pariſh generally, to maintain Poor, or other charitable Uſe, is not good: But a Deviſe by Will is good, and the Churchwardens and Overſeers ſhall take it in Succeſſion; and in *London* the Mayor and Commonalty. 40 *Aſſ.* 26. A Gift muſt be to the Poor, and not to the Aged or Impotent of ſuch a Pariſh, without expreſſing their Poverty; for Poverty is the principal Circumſtance to bring the Gift within the Stat. 43 *Eliz.* Altho' at common Law a Corporation may be of an *Hoſpital*, that is *in poteſtate* of certain Perſons to be Governors of the *Hoſpital*, and not of the Perſons placed therein; the ſafeſt Way upon the Act 39 *Eliz.* is firſt to prepare the *Hoſpital*, and to place the Poor therein, and to incorporate the Perſons therein placed; and after the Incorporation, to convey the Lands, Tenements, &c. to the ſaid Corporation, by Bargain and Sale, or otherwiſe, between the Founder of the one Part, and the Maſter and Brethren, &c. of the other Part, in Conſideration of 5 *s.* in Hand paid by the Maſter of the ſaid *Hoſpital*, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 724, 725. And the Founder cannot erect an *Hoſpital* for Years, Lives, or any other limited Time, but it muſt be for ever, according to the Stat. 39 *Eliz.* which Statute for erecting of *Hoſpitals* is made perpetual by 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 1.

Form of a Deed for erecting and *Founding an Hoſpital.*

THIS Indenture, *made*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *Eſq*; *of the one Part, and* C. D E. F. G. H. &c. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witneſſeth, *That whereas the ſaid* A. B. *being ſeiſed in Fee-Simple of and in a certain Meſſuage and Lands of the yearly Value of*, &c. *ſituate, lying, and being in*, &c. *and now in the Poſſeſſion of him the ſaid* A. B. *of his charitable Affection and Diſpoſition*, Hath *erected and founded ſeveral Buildings and Edifices upon the ſaid Land adjoining to the aforeſaid Meſſuage, together with the ſame, to be an Hoſpital for the Suſtentation and Relief of Twenty poor and impotent Perſons, to have Continuance for ever.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *doth by theſe Preſents found, erect and eſtabliſh the ſame for an Hoſpital of poor and impotent People for ever; and according to the Power given to the ſaid* A. B. *by the Statute in that Caſe provided, the ſaid* A. B. *doth by theſe Preſents Covenant and Grant to and with the ſaid* C. D. E. F. *and* G. H. &c. *and hereby limit and appoint, that the ſaid Hoſpital, and the poor and impotent Perſons therein now placed by the ſaid* A. B. *viz.* I. K. L. M. N. O. P. R. S. T. &c. *together with the ſaid* C. D. E. F. *and* G. H. &c. *and their Succeſſors, ſhall for ever hereafter be incorporated by the Name of the Maſter and Brethren of the Hoſpital of*, &c. *in the County aforeſaid.* And further, *the ſaid* A. B. *doth by theſe Preſents name and appoint the ſaid* C. D. *to be the preſent Maſter of the ſaid Hoſpital, and the ſaid* E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. R. S. T. &c. *to be the preſent Brethren of the ſaid Hoſpital, and by the Name of Maſter and Brethren of the ſaid Hoſpital, they ſhall have full Power and lawful Capacity and Ability to purchaſe, take, hold, receive and enjoy, and to have to them and their Succeſſors for ever, as well Goods and Chattels, as Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, being Freehold, of any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, according to the Form and Effect of the Statutes in that Caſe made:* And *that the ſame Hoſpital, and the Perſons ſo being Incorporated, Founded and Named, ſhall have full Power, and lawful Authority, by the ſaid Name of Maſter and Brethren*, &c. *to ſue and be ſued, implead and be impleaded, to anſwer and be anſwered unto, in all Manner of Courts and Places, as well Temporal as Spiritual, in all Manner of Suits whatſoever, and of what Kind or Nature ſoever ſuch Suits or Actions may or ſhall be.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *doth by theſe Preſents covenant and grant, and hereby appoint, that the ſaid Maſter and Brethren, and their Succeſſors for ever hereafter, ſhall have a common Seal with*, &c. *engraven thereon, whereby the ſaid Maſter and Brethren, and their Succeſſors, ſhall or may ſeal any Inſtrument or Writing touching the ſame Corporation, and the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, Goods, or other Things thereto belonging, or in any wiſe touching or concerning the ſame:* And *that it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid* A. B. *during his Life, upon the Death or Removal of the ſaid Maſter, or any of the ſaid Brethren, to place one other in the Room of him that dieth or is removed; and after the Death of the ſaid* A. B. *it ſhall be lawful for the Rector or Parſon of the Pariſh of*, &c. *aforeſaid, and the Churchwardens of the ſame for the Time being, for ever, after the Deceaſe of the ſaid* A. B. *upon the Death or Removal of the Maſter, or any of the Brethren of the ſaid Hoſpital, to place one other in the Room of him that dies, or is removed, ſucceſſively for ever.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *doth further hereby declare and appoint, that it ſhall be lawful for him the ſaid* A. B. *during his Life, and for the Rector or Parſon of the Pariſh of*, &c. *aforeſaid, for the Time being, after the Deceaſe of the ſaid* A. B. *to viſit the ſaid Hoſpital and inſpect into the Government and State thereof:* And laſtly, *that the Rents and Profits of the ſaid Meſſuage and Lands above-mentioned, ſhall be yearly*, &c. *paid to the Maſter of the ſaid Hoſpital, and his Succeſſors, and be applied for the Maintenance of the Twenty Brethren and poor impotent Perſons aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors, and to and for no other Purpoſe whatſoever.* In Witneſs, &c. See 10 *Rep.* 17. & 34. for a Form of a *Deed of Bargain and Sale.*

By 39 *Eliz. c.* 6. and 43 *Eliz. c.* 4. *Commiſſions* may be awarded to certain Perſons to enquire of Lands or Goods given to *Hoſpitals*; and the *Lord Chancellor* is empowered to iſſue Commiſſions to Commiſſioners for enquiring by a Jury, of all Grants, Abuſes, Breaches of Truſt, &c. of Lands given to charitable Uſes, who may make Orders and Decrees concerning the ſame, and the due Application thereof; and the Commiſſioners are to decree, that Recompence be made for Frauds and Breaches of Truſt, &c. ſo as their Orders and Decrees be certified into the Chancery, and the Lord Chancellor ſhall take Order for the Execution of the ſaid Judgments and Decrees, and after Certificate may examine into, annul, or alter them agreeable to Equity, on juſt Complaint: But this does not extend to Lands given to any College or Hall in the Univerſities, &c. nor to any *Hoſpital*, over which ſpecial Governors are appointed by the Founders; and it ſhall not be prejudicial to the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop or Ordinary, as to his Power of Inquiry into and reforming Abuſes of *Hoſpitals*, by Virtue of the Stat. 2 *H.* 5, &c. Theſe Commiſſioners may order Houſes to be repaired, by thoſe who receive the Rents; ſee that the Lands be let at the utmoſt Rent; and on any Tenant's Committing Waſte, by cutting down and Sale of Timber, they may decree Satisfaction, and that the Leaſe

ſhall be void. *Hill.* 11 *Car.* Where Money is kept back, and not paid, or paid where it ſhould not, they have Power to order the Payment of it to the right Uſe: And if Money is detained in the Hands of Executors, &c. any great Length of Time, they may decree the Money to be paid with Damages for detaining it. *Duke Read.* 123. See 4 *Rep.* 104.

Hoſpitium, Is the ſame with *Procuration* Money. *Brompt.* 1193.

Hoſtelagium, A Right to receive Lodging and Entertainment; reſerved by Lords in the Houſes of their Tenants. *Cartular. Radinges.* M.S. 157.

Hoſterium, A Hoe, being an Inſtrument well known: ——*Et quieti de Aratro* & Hoſterio, & *ſegibus ſecandis*, & *Homagio faciendo*, *de Averiis*, & *de pannagio*, & *omnibus aliis conſuetudinibus*, &c. Chart. Hamon. Maſſy.

Hoſtiæ, Hoaſt-Bread, or conſecrated Wafers in the *Holy Euchariſt*: And from this Word *Hoſtia*, Mr. *Somner* derives the Sax. *Huſel*, uſed for the Lord's Supper, and *Huſlian* to adminiſter that Sacrament; which were kept long in our old *Engliſh*, under *Houſel*, and to *Houſal*. Paroch. Antiq. 270.

Hoſtilaria, Was a Place or Room in Religious Houſes, allotted to the Uſe of receiving Strangers. *Cartular. Eccleſ. Elien. M.S.* 34.

Hoſtilarius, An Officer appointed for the Care of the *Hoſtilaria*. Cowel.

Hotchpot, (*In partem poſitio*) Is a Word brought from the Fr. *Hochepot*, uſed for a confuſed Mingling of divers Things together, and among the *Dutch* it ſignifies Fleſh cut into Pieces, and ſcdden with Herbs or Roots; but by a Metaphor it is a Blending or Mixing of Lands given in Marriage, with other Lands in Fee falling by Deſcent: As if a Man ſeiſed of thirty Acres of Land in Fee, hath Iſſue only two Daughters, and he gives with one of them ten Acres in Marriage to the Man that marries her, and dies ſeiſed of the other twenty Acres: Now ſhe that is thus married, to gain her Share of the reſt of the Land, muſt put her Part given in Marriage in *Hotchpot*, *i. e.* ſhe muſt refuſe to take the ſole Profits thereof, and cauſe her Land to be mingled with the other, ſo that an equal Diviſion may be made of the whole between her and her Siſter, as if none had been given to her; and thus for her ten Acres ſhe ſhall have fifteen, otherwiſe her Siſter will have the twenty Acres of which her Father died ſeiſed. *Litt.* 55. *Co. Lit. lib.* 3. *c.* 12. This ſeems to be a Right of waving a Proviſion, made for a Child in a Man's Life-time at his Death; but as it depends on *Frank-Marriage*, and Gifts therein, which now ſeldom happen, it is almoſt out of Uſe.

Hour, (*Hora*) Is a certain Space of Time of ſixty Minutes, twenty-four of which make the Natural Day. It is not material at what *Hour* of the Day one is born. 1 *Inſt.* 135. Vide *Fraction.*

Houſe, (*Domus*) A Place of Dwelling or Habitation; alſo a Family or Houſhold. Every Man has a Right to Air, and Light, in his own *Houſe*; and therefore if any Thing of infectious Smell be laid near the *Houſe* of another, or his Lights be ſtopped up and darkened, by Buildings, &c. they are Nuſances puniſhable by our Laws. 3 *Inſt.* 231. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 173. A Man ought to uſe his own *Houſe*, ſo as not to damnify his Neighbour: And one may compel another to repair his Houſe, in ſeveral Caſes, by the Writ *de Domo Reparanda*. 1 *Salk. Rep.* 360. Doors of a *Houſe* may not be broke open on Arreſts, unleſs it be Treaſon or Felony, &c. *H. P. C.* 137. *Plowd.* 5. 5 *Rep.* 91. Riotouſly pulling down a *Houſe* is Felony. Stat. 1 *Geo. c.* 6. *Houſe*-burning. See *Arſon.*

Houſe of Correction. Juſtices of Peace in their Quarter-Seſſions, are to make Orders for erecting *Houſes* of Correction, and the Maintenance and Government of the ſame; and for the Puniſhment of Offenders committed thither. 39 *Eliz. c.* 4. In every *County* of *England* there ſhall be a *Houſe of Correction* built at the Charge of the County, with all Conveniencies for the ſetting of People to work, or every Juſtice of Peace ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* And the Juſtices in Seſſions are to appoint Governors or Maſters of ſuch *Houſes of Correction*, and their Salaries, &c. which are to be paid Quarterly by the Treaſurer out of the County Stock: Theſe Governors are to ſet the Perſons ſent on Work, and moderately to correct them, by Whipping, &c. and to yield a true Account every Quarter-Seſſions of Perſons committed to their Cuſtodies, and if they ſuffer any to eſcape, the Juſtices may fine them, 7 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4. The *Houſe of Correction* is for the puniſhing of idle and diſorderly Perſons; Parents of Baſtard-Child, Beggars, Servants running away; Treſpaſſers, Rogues, Vagabonds, &c. Poor Perſons refuſing to Work are to be there whipp'd, and ſet to Work and Labour: And any Perſon who lives extravagantly, having no viſible Eſtate to ſupport himſelf, may be ſent to the *Houſe of Correction*, and ſet at Work there, and may be continued there until he gives the Juſtices Satisfaction in Reſpect to his Living; but not be whipped. 2 *Bulſtr.* 351. *Sid.* 281. A Perſon ought to be convicted of Vagrancy, &c. before he is ordered to be whipped. *Ibid. Bridewell* is a Priſon for Correction in *London*, and one may be ſent thither. *Style* 27.

Houſe-bote, Signifies *Eſtovers*, or an Allowance of Timber, out of the Lord's Woods, &c. for the repairing and upholding of a *Houſe* or Tenement: And this *Houſebote* is ſaid to be twofold, *viz. Eſtoverium ædificandi*, and *Ardendi. Co. Lit.* 41. See *Common of Eſtovers.*

Houſholder, (*Pater familias*) Is the Occupier of a Houſe; a Houſe-keeper or Maſter of a Family.

Hzedige, (Sax. *Hredinge*, i. e. *Brevi*, in a ſhort Time) Readily or quickly. *Leg. Adelſtan. c.* 16.

Hue and Cry, (*Huteſium & Clamor*) From the Fr. *Huer* & *Crier*, both ſignifying to cry out aloud, is a Purſuit of one who hath committed Felony by the *Highway*; for if the Party robb'd, or any in the Company of one murdered or robbed, come to the Conſtable of the next Town, and require him to raiſe *Hue and Cry*, or to purſue the Offender, deſcribing him and ſhewing (as near as he can) which Way he is gone, the Conſtable ought forthwith to call upon the Pariſh for Aid in ſeeking the Felon; and if he be not found there, then to give the next Conſtable Warning, and he the next, until the Offender be apprehended, or at leaſt thus purſued to the Seaſide. *Bract. lib.* 3. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. of *Winton. c.* 3. 28 *E.* 3. *c.* 11. 27 *Eliz. c.* 13. 3 *Inſt.* 117. The *Scotch* make *Hue and Cry* where a Robbery is done by Horſemen, by blowing a Horn, and making an Outcry; after which, if the Offender will not yield himſelf to the King's Bailiff, he may be lawfully ſlain, &. And no *Hue and Cry* by our Law ſhall be a good and lawful *Hue and*

Cry, unleſs made by Horſemen and Footmen, *&c. Hue and Cry* is the Purſuit of an Offender from Town to Town, till he is taken; which all Perſons who are preſent where a Felony is committed, or a dangerous Wound given, are by the Common Law bound to raiſe againſt the Offenders who eſcape; alſo a Man may raiſe *Hue and Cry* againſt one who ſets upon him in the Highway to rob him; and *Hue and Cry* ſhall be levied upon any Stranger who will not obey the Arreſt of the Watch in the Night; and in Foreſts, *&c.* againſt Offenders: But if a Man take upon him to levy *Hue and Cry*, without ſufficient Cauſe, he ſhall be puniſhed for the ſame. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 75. And there are two Kinds of *Hues and Cries*; by Common Law, and by Statute; one for the King, and the other for the Party: And refuſing to make *Hue and Cry* is puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 172. By Statute of *Weſtm.* 1. 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 9. All Perſons are to be ready at the Summons of the Sheriff, and Cry of the County, to purſue and arreſt Felons and Robbers, *&c.* or be fined to the King: And if Default be in the Lord of a Franchiſe, the King ſhall ſeize his Franchiſe; but if in the Bailiff, he ſhall be impriſoned for a Year, and fined, *&c.* If the Inhabitants of any Hundred, after the *Hue and Cry* is made, neglect to purſue it, they ſhall anſwer one Moiety of the Damages recoverable againſt the Hundred where a Robbery is committed. 27 *Eliz. c.* 13. And if the Country will not produce the Bodies of the Offenders, the whole Hundred ſhall be anſwerable for Robberies there committed, *&c.* 13 *Ed.* 1. Where a Robbery is done on the Highway, in the Day-time, of any Day except *Sunday*, the Hundred where committed is anſwerable for it: But Notice is to be given of it, with convenient ſpeed, to ſome of the Inhabitants of the Village near the Place, to the Intent that they may make *Hue* and *Cry* for the apprehending of the Robbers, or no Action will lie againſt the Hundred: And in the making of *Hue and Cry*, diligent Search is to be made in all ſuſpected Houſes and Places, and not only Officers but all others who ſhall purſue the *Hue and Cry*, may arreſt all ſuch Perſons as in their Search and Purſuit they ſhall find ſuſpicious, and carry them before ſome Juſtice of the Peace of the County where taken, to be examined where they were at the Time of the Robbery, *&c.* for in this Caſe the Arreſt of a Perſon not guilty is lawful. 13 *Ed.* 1. 27 *Eliz.* And if any of the Robbers are taken within forty Days, and convicted, the Hundred ſhall be excuſed; if not, after the forty Days paſt, the Party robb'd is to make Oath before a Juſtice of Peace of the County where the Robbery was done, of the Time and Place of the Robbery, and of what Sum he was robb'd, and that he knew none of the Robbers; and then in twenty Days he may bring his Action againſt the Hundred by Original Writ, *&c.* which muſt be ſued out within a Year after the Robbery: If a Recovery is had againſt the Hundred, the Sheriff may levy his Execution, which is a Charge upon the Lands, on any one or more in the Hundred; but Juſtices of Peace at their Seſſions, may make a Rate or Tax upon the whole Hundred, to pay and reimburſe it; and Conſtables, *&c.* of every Town and Pariſh are to levy it proportionably on all the Inhabitants; alſo the like Taxation may be made for a Moiety of Damages leviable where any Default ſhall be of freſh Purſuit after *Hue and Cry* made. 27 *Eliz.* 3 *Lev.* 320. 7 *Rep.* 7. If he that is robbed, after *Hue and Cry*, makes no further Purſuit after the Robbers, Action lies againſt the Hundred, 4 *Leon.* 180. The Party robbed is not bound to purſue the Robbers himſelf, or to lend his Horſe for that Purpoſe; but ſtill has his Remedy againſt the Hundred, if they are not taken: Tho' if any of them are taken either within forty Days after the Robbery, or before the Plaintiff recovers, the Hundred is diſcharged. *Sid.* 11. It has been held, that an Action lies againſt the Hundred for a Robbery in the Day-time, altho' not in the King's Highway. *Hill.* 1. *Ann.* 1. *Mod.* 221. but not for a Robbery in the Morning before it is light; and yet where it is before Sun-riſing, or after Sun-ſet, if it be Light, ſo that a Man's Face may be known, it well lies. 7 *Rep.* 6. *Cro. Jac.* 106. If a Party be robbed in the Night-time, when Perſons are at Reſt, the Hundred is not chargeable: And where a Perſon is ſeiſed by Day-light, but robbed in the Night, he is without Remedy. 3 *Leon.* 350 Though where Robbers forced a Coach out of the Way, in the Day-time, and afterwards robbed it in the Night, this was held a Robbery in the Day, and that Action lay againſt the Hundred. 1 *Sid.* 263. When a Man is robbed on a *Sunday*, on which Day Perſons are ſuppoſed to be at Church, and none ought to travel, the Hundred is not liable. 27 *Eliz.* But where a Robbery is done of a *Sunday*, though the Hundred is not chargeable, *Hue and Cry* ſhall be made. Stat. 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. And if a Perſon be robbed going to Church in a Country Town or Village, of a *Sunday*, which is a religious Duty required by Law, it has been lately held an Action lies againſt the Hundred; but not if one be robbed on that Day in other travelling for Pleaſure, *&c.* which is prohibited by Statute, 6 *Geo. C. B.* per *King*, Ch. Juſtice. And there is ſomething like this in a Caſe in our Books, where Mention is made that Phyſicians, *&c.* are neceſſitated to travel on this Day. 2 *Cro.* 496. *Godb.* 280. See 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 937, 938. If a Perſon be robbed in a Houſe, where he is preſumed to be at Safety by his own Care, the the Hundred is not chargeable: A Robbery muſt be an open Robbery, that the Country may take Notice of it, to make the Hundred anſwerable. 7 *Rep.* 6. A Man is ſet upon and aſſaulted by Robbers in one Hundred, and carried into a Wood, *&c.* in another Hundred, near the Highway, and there robbed, the Action ſhall be brought againſt the Hundred where the Robbery was committed, as particularly expreſſed in the Statute, and not the Hundred where the Man was taken or aſſaulted, becauſe the Aſſault is not the efficient Cauſe of the Robbery, as a Stroke is in Caſe of Murder. *Hill.* 1 *Ann. B. R.* 2 *Salk.* 614. But where Goods are taken from a Man in one Hundred, and opened in another, where they are firſt taken or ſeiſed they are ſtolen, and the Robbery is committed. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 27. If a Servant is robbed of his Maſter's Money, he may ſue the Hundred on the Statute of *Winton* of *Hue and Cry*; or the Maſter may bring the Action, and the Man making Oath of the Robbery, and that he knew none of the Robbers, is ſufficient without the Oath of the Maſter. *Goldſ.* 24. *Cro. Car.* 26, 37, 336. Where a Servant is robbed, he muſt be examined and ſworn; but if the Maſter be preſent, it is a Robbery of him. *Show.* 241. 1 *Leon.* 323. If a Quaker is robbed, or a Man's Servant being a Quaker is robbed, and either

refuſe to take the Oath of the Robbery, and that he did not know any of the Robbers, the Hundred is not anſwerable; for the Statute of *Eliz.* was made to prevent Combination between Perſons robbed and the Robbers. 2 *Salk.* 613. When a Carrier is robb'd of another Man's Goods, he or the Owner may ſue the Hundred; but the Carrier is to give Notice, and make Oath, *&c.* though the Owner of the Goods brings the Action. 2 *Saund.* 380. Receivers General of Taxes, *&c.* being robb'd, there muſt be Three in Company at leaſt to make Oath of the Robbery to maintain an Action againſt the Hundred. *Stat.* 6 *Geo.* If an Action againſt the Hundred be diſcontinued, on a new Action brought there muſt be a new Oath taken within forty Days before the laſt Action brought. *Sid.* 139. In Action upon the Statute of *Hue and Cry*, the Declaration is good, tho' the Plaintiff doth not ſay, that the Juſtice of Peace who took the Oath lived *prope locum* where the Robbery was committed. *Mich.* 6 *W.* And where Oath was made before a Juſtice of Peace of the County where the Robbery was done, in a Place of another neighbouring County, it has been held good. *Cro. Car.* 211. If a Juſtice of Peace refuſes to examine a Perſon robb'd, and to take his Oath, Action on the Statute lies againſt the Juſtice. 1 *Leon.* 323. It is ſafe to ſay the Plaintiff gave Notice at ſuch a Place, near the Place where the Robbery was done; and though that Place where Notice is given be in another Hundred or County, yet it is good enough; for a Stranger may not know the Confines of the Hundred or County. *Cro. Car.* 41, 379. 3 *Salk.* 184. Where a Robbery is committed in divers Hundreds, Notice to the Inhabitants of either of them is ſufficient. *Cro. Jac.* 675. If there be a Miſtake of the Pariſh in the Declaration where the Robbery was, if it be laid in the right Hundred, it is well enough. 2 *Leon.* 212. And though the Party puts more in his Declaration than he can prove, for ſo much as he can prove it ſhall be good. *Cro. Jac.* 348. Action againſt the Hundred muſt be brought by Writ, and not Bill, *&c.* being againſt many Inhabitants, who cannot in B. R. be ſuppoſed to be *in Cuſtodia Mareſchalli*, as a ſingle Perſon may be. *Goldsb.* 148. Upon a Trial in theſe Caſes, the Party muſt file his Original, and be ſure to have a true Copy thereof, and Witneſſes to prove it; and he muſt alſo have the Affidavit or Oath, and a Witneſs to prove the Taking it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 25. In theſe Actions, poor Perſons in a Hundred, and Servants, are good Witneſſes for the Hundred; but not thoſe Houſholders as are worth any Thing. 1 *Mod.* 73. And as Proof cannot be otherwiſe for the Plaintiff, he is allow'd to make Proof in his own Cauſe.

Huiſſier, An Uſher of a Court, or in the King's Palace, *&c.* See *Uſher.*

Huiſſerium, Ships to tranſport Horſes; derived, as ſome will have it, from the Fr. *Huis*, *i. e.* A Door; becauſe when the Horſes are put on Shipboard, the Doors or Hatches are ſhut upon them, to keep out the Water. *Brompton*, *Anno* 1190, calls them *Uſſers.*

Hullus, Signifies an Hill. —— *Habendum & Tenendum dictam Paſturam in* Hullis *& Holmis*, *&c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 292.

Humagium, A moiſt Place. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 628.

Hundred, (*Hundredum*, *Centuria*) Is a Part of a County, ſo called, becauſe it contained ten Things, and a *Hundred* Families; or for that it found the King One *hundred* able Men for his Wars. Theſe *Hundreds* were firſt ordained by King *Alfred*, the 29th King of the *Weſt-Saxons*; who took the Form of dividing Counties into *Hundreds* for better Government, from the Conſtitution of *Germany*, where *Centa* or *Centena* is a Juriſdiction over an *Hundred* Towns; and has the Puniſhment of Capital Crimes. After the Diviſion of *England* into Counties by the afore-mentioned King, and the Government of each County given to a Sheriff; thoſe Counties were ſubdivided into *Hundreds*, of which the Conſtable was the Chief Officer: And the Grants of *Hundreds* at firſt proceeded from the King to particular Perſons. 9 *Co.* 25. The Juriſdiction of the County remained to the Sheriff, until K. *Ed.* 2. granted ſome *Hundreds* in Fee; and all *Hundreds* which were not before that Time granted by the Crown in Fee, were by Statute joined to the Office of Sheriff. By the Statute 14 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 9. *Hundreds* which were ſevered from the Counties, were rejoined to the ſame; but neither of theſe Statutes extend to a Grant of the King of an *Hundred* in Fee, with *Retorna Brevium.* 1 Vent. 399. 2 Nelſ. Abr. 942. *Hundreds*, 'tis ſaid, are Parcel of the Crown; and by the Grant of an *Hundred* a Leet paſſes, and an implied Power of Making a Bailiff to execute Proceſs, *&c.* But a *Hundred* cannot at this Day be ſeparated from the County, except ſuch as were granted by King *Edward* 3. or his Anceſtors; it may not now be by Grant or Preſcription, though formerly derivative out of the County. 3 *Mod.* 199. Our *Hundreds* keep the Name, and remain in ſome Sort the ſame, as originally uſed; but their Juriſdiction is devolved to the County Court, ſome few excepted, which have been by Privilege annex'd to the Crown, or granted to ſome great Subjects, and remain ſtill in the Nature of a Franchiſe: This hath been ever ſince the Statute 14 *Ed.* 3. whereby the *Hundred Courts*, antiently farmed out by the Sheriff to other Men, were reduced all or the moſt Part to the County Court, and ſo continue at preſent; ſo that where there are now any *Hundred* Courts, they are ſeveral Franchiſes, wherein the Sheriff hath nothing to do by his ordinary Authority, unleſs they of the *Hundred* refuſe to do their Duty. *Weſt. Symb. lib.* 2. *ſect.* 288. There were formerly Juſtices of *Hundreds:* And the Word *Hundredum* is ſometimes taken for an Immunity or Privilege, whereby a Man is quit of Money or Cuſtoms due to the *Hundreds.* See *Turn. Hundred* chargeable for *Robberies.* *Vide* Hue and Cry.

Hundredors, (*Hundredarii*) Are Perſons ſerving on *Juries*, or fit to be impanelled thereon for Trials, dwelling within the *Hundred* where the Land in Queſtion lies. *Stat.* 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. Default of *Hundredors* was a Challenge or Exception to Panels of Sheriffs, by our Law; 'till the Stat. 4 *&* 5 *Ann. c.* 16. ordain'd, that to prevent Delays by Reaſon of Challenges to Panels of Jurors for Default of *Hundredors*, *&c.* Writs of *Venire facias* for Trial of any Action in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, ſhall be awarded of the *Body* of the proper *County* where the Iſſue is triable. *Hundredor* alſo ſignifies him that hath the Juriſdiction of the *Hundred*, and holds the *Hundred Court*; and is in ſome Places applied to the *Bailiff* of an *Hundred.* 13 Ed. 1. *c.* 38. 9 Ed. 2. 2 Ed. 3. Horn's Mirror, lib. 1.

Hundred-lagh, (From the Sax. *Laga*, Lex) Is in *Saxon* the *Hundred* Court. *Manwood*, *par.* 1. *pag.* 2.

Hundred-peny, Was collected by the Sheriff or Lord of the *Hundred, in Oneris ſui ſubſidium.* Cambd. 223. —— *Eſt autem Pecunia quam Subſidii cauſa Vicecomes olim exigebat ex ſingulis Decuriis ſui Comitatus, quas* Tithingas *Saxones appellabant*; *ſic ex* Hundredis, *Hundred-peny.* Spelm. Gloſſ. *Pence* of the *Hundred* is mentioned in *Domeſday*; and we read, *Quietantia pro* Denariis *dandis, &c. Præpoſitis* Hundredorum. *M.S. in Bibl. Cotton.* It is elſewhere called *Hundredſeh.* Chart. K. Joh. Egidio Epiſc. Heref.

Hundred-Setena, Signifies Dwellers or Inhabitants of a *Hundred.* Charta Edgar. Reg. Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 16.

Hunting of Game and Prey, ſee *Game* and *Deer-ſtealers.*

Hurrers. The Cappers and Hat-makers of *London* were formerly one Company of the *Haberdaſhers* called by this Name. *Stow's Surv. Lond.* 312.

Hurſt, Hyrſt, (*Sax.*) A Wood or Grove of Trees: And as the great Wood called *Andreſwald* extended through *Kent, Suſſex,* and *Hampſhire,* there are many Places in thoſe Counties which begin and end with this Syllable.

Hurſt-Caſtle, Is ſo called, becauſe ſituated near the Woods: So *Hurſlega* is a woody Place; from whence probably is *Hurſley* a Village, where *Oliver Cromwel* had a Seat near *Wincheſter.*

Hus and Hant, Words uſed in antient Pleadings. —— Henricus P. *captus per querimoniam Mercatorum Flandriæ & Impriſonatus, offert Domino Regi* Hus & Hant *in Plegio ad Standum recto, & ad reſpondendum prædictis Mercatoribus & omnibus aliis, qui verſus eum loqui voluerint: Et diverſi veniunt qui manucapiunt quod dictus* Hen. P. *per* Hus & Hant *veniet ad ſummonitionem Regis vel Concilii ſui in Curia Regis apud* Shepway, *& quod ſtabit ibi Recto, &c. Placit. coram Concilio Dom. Reg. Anno* 27 H. 3. Rot. 9. See *commune Plegium, ſicut* Johannes Doe & Richardus Roe. 4 *Inſt.* 72.

Husband and Wife, Are made ſo by Marriage, and being thus joined, are accounted but one Perſon in Law. *Litt.* 168. See *Baron and Feme.*

Husbrece, (From the Sax. *Hus,* a Houſe, and *Brice,* a Breaking) Was that Offence formerly which we now call *Burglary.* Blount.

Huſcarle, A menial Servant: It ſignifies properly a ſtout Man, or a Domeſtick. *Du Cange.* The Word is often found in *Domeſday,* where 'tis ſaid the Town of *Dorcheſter* paid to the Uſe of *Huſcarles* or *Houſecarles,* one Mark of Silver. *Domeſd.* The Gatherers of the *Danes* Tributes on *Houſes* were called *Huſcarles.*

Huſeans, (Fr. *Houſeu*) A Sort of Boot, or Buſkin made of coarſe Cloth, and worn over the Stockings, mentioned in the Stat. 4 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 7.

Husfaſtne, (Sax. *Hus,* i. e. Domus, & *Faſt,* fixus) Is he that holdeth Houſe and Land. —— *Et in Franco Plegio eſſe debet omnis qui Terram & Domum tenent qui dicuntur* Husfaſtne, *&c. Bract. Lib.* 3. *Tract.* 2. *cap.* 10. See *Heordſeſte.*

Husgable, (*Huſgablum*) Houſe Rent, or ſome Tax or Tribute laid upon Houſes. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *pag.* 254.

Huſſeling People, Communicants, from the Sax. *Huſſel,* which ſignifies the Holy Sacrament: And in a Petition from the Borough of *Leominſter* to King *Edward* the Sixth, the Petitioners ſet forth, that in their Town there were to the Number of 2000 *Huſſeling People, &c.*

Huſtings, (*Huſtingum,* from the Sax. *Huſtinge,* i. e. *Concilium,* or *Curia*) Is a Court held before the *Lord Mayor* and Aldermen of *London,* and is the principal and ſupream Court of the City: And of the great Antiquity of this Court, we find this honourable Mention in the Laws of King *Edward the Confeſſor: Debet etiam in* London, *quæ eſt caput Regni & Legum, ſemper Curia Domini Regis ſingulis ſeptimanis Die Lunæ* Huſtingis *ſedere & teneri; Fundata enim erat olim & ædificata ad inſtar, & ad modum & in memoriam Veteris Magnæ* Trojæ, *& uſque in hodiernum diem, Leges & Jura & Dignitates, & Libertates regiaſque conſuetudines antiquæ Magnæ* Trojæ *in ſe continet; & Conſuetudines ſuas una ſemper inviolabilitate conſervat, &c.* Other Cities and Towns have alſo had a Court of the ſame Name; as *Wincheſter, York, Lincoln, &c.* Fleta, lib. 2. c. 55. 4 Inſt. 247. Stat. 10 Ed. 2. c. 1. See *Court of Huſtings.*

Hutilan. *Terras quietas ab omni* Hutilan *& omni alia Exactione.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 586.

Hybernagium. The Seaſon for ſowing Winter Corn, between *Michaelmas* and *Chriſtmas*; as *Tremagium* is the Seaſon for Sowing the Summer Corn in the Spring of the Year: Theſe Words were taken ſometimes for the different Seaſons; other Times for the different Lands on which the ſeveral Grains were ſowed; and ſometimes for the different Corn; as *Hybernagium* was applied to Wheat and Rye, which we ſtill call *Winter Corn*; and *Tremagium* to Barley, Oats, *&c.* which we term *Summer Corn:* This Word is likewiſe Writ *Ibernagium* and *Thornagium.* Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 73. ſect. 18.

Hyde of Land, and **Hydegild.** See *Hide* and *Hidage.*

Hypothecate a Ship, Is to pawn the ſame for Neceſſaries; and in whoſe Hands ſoever a Ship or Goods *hypothecated* come, they are liable. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 195.

Hyth, A Wharf, *&c.* See *Hith.*

J.

Jacens *hæreditas dicitur, antequam adita ſit*; An Eſtate in Abeyance. *Dig.*

Jack, (*Olim Wambaſium*) A Kind of defenſive Coat-Armor worn by Horſemen in War, not made of ſolid Iron, but of many Plates faſtened together; which ſome Perſons by Tenure were bound to find upon any Invaſion. *Walſingham.*

Jactivus and **Jectivus,** (*Lat.*) Signifies he that loſeth by Default: *Placitum ſuum neglexerit & Jactivus exinde remanſit.* Formul. Solen. 159.

Jambeaux, Leg-Armour, from *Jambe,* Tibia. *Blount.*

Jampnum, Furze or Gorſe, and gorſy Ground; a Word uſed in *Fines* of Lands, *&c.* and which ſeems to be taken from the Fr. *Jaune, i. e.* yellow, becauſe the Bloſſoms of Furze or Gorze are of that Colour. 1 *Crok.* 179.

Jannum or **Jaun,** Heath, Whins, or Furze. *Placita* 23 *H.* 3. No Man can cut down Furze, or Whins in the *Foreſt,* without Licence. *Manwood, cap.* 25. *num.* 3.

Jaques, Small Money, formerly uſed here. *Staundf. P. C. c.* 30.

Jar, (Span. *Jarro,* i. e. a Pot made of Earth) With us is a large earthen Veſſel of Oil, containing twenty Gallons; or from eighteen to twenty-ſix Gallons, of Oil, Olives, *&c.*

Ich Dien, (From the *German*) Is the *Motto* belonging to the Arms of the *Prince of Wales,* ſignifying *I ſerve:* It was formerly the Motto of

John, King of *Bohemia*, ſlain in the Battle of *Creſſy*, by *Edward* the *Black Prince*; and taken up by him to ſhew his Subjection to his Father King *Edward* 3.

Icona, (*Iconia*) A Figure or Repreſentation of a Thing. *Matt. Pariſ.* 146. *Hoveden* 670.

Ictus orbus, A Maim, Bruiſe, or Swelling; any Hurt without Breaking the Skin and Shedding of Blood, which was called *Plaga*: It is mentioned in *Bracton*, *lib.* 2. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 5 & 24. And in the Laws of *Hen.* 1. *c.* 34.

Identitate nominis, Is a Writ that lies for him who is taken and arreſted in any Perſonal Action, and committed to Priſon, for another Man of the ſame Name: In ſuch Caſe he may have this Writ directed to the Sheriff, which is in Nature of a Commiſſion to inquire, whether he be the ſame Perſon againſt whom the Action was brought; and if not, then to diſcharge him. *Reg. Orig.* 194. *F. N. B.* 267. *Mich.* 25 *H.* 8. But when there are two Men of one Name, and one of them is ſued without any Name of Place, or Addition, to diſtinguiſh him, this Writ will not lie; and where there is Father and Son, &c. of the ſame Name, if there is no Addition of *Junior*, the Perſon ſued is always taken for *Senior*, and if the Younger be taken for him, he may have Falſe Impriſonment. *Hob.* 330. A Writ *de Identitate Nominis*, 'tis ſaid, hath been allow'd after Verdict and Judgment; and may be maintained by Executors, &c. by Stat. 9 *H.* 6. *c.* 4. *Cro. Jac.* 623. It lies alſo for ſeiſing wrongfully of another Perſon's Lands or Goods. 37 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 29.

Ideot, (Lat. *Idiota*, *Indoctus*) Is uſed in our Law, for one who is a *natural Fool*, from his Birth. By the Statute 17 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 9. The King ſhall have the Cuſtody of the Lands of an *Ideot* or natural Fool, taking the Profits during his Life, without committing Waſte, and finding him and his Family neceſſaries; and after his Death, ſhall render the Lands to the right Heir: And the King ſhall alſo have the Cuſtody of the Body, Goods and Chattels of an *Ideot*, after Office found, &c. The Cuſtody of the Body and Goods of the *Ideot* are given to the King by the Common Law; as the Cuſtody of his Lands is by the Statute *de Prærogativa Regis*, and the Uſe of them is in the King; but the Freehold is in the *Ideot*: If he alien his Land, the King ſhall have a *Scire facias* againſt the Alienee, and reſeiſe the ſame into his Hands, and the Inheritance ſhall be veſted in the *Ideot*; but this muſt be after he is found by Inquiſition to be an *Ideot*. 13 *Eliz. Dyer* 302. 5 *Rep.* 125. It has been adjudg'd, that the King ſhall have the Profits of an *Ideot*'s Lands only from the Time of the Inquiſition; but to prevent Incumbrances made by the *Ideot*, it ſhall have Relation to the Time of his Birth. 8 *Rep.* 170. By his Prerogative, and *Jure Protectionis ſuæ Regiæ*, the King hath the Lands, and 'tis ſaid the ſole Intereſt in granting the Eſtate of an *Ideot*, but not of a *Lunatick*. If a Perſon had once Underſtanding, and became a Fool by Chance or Misfortune; the King ſhall not have the Cuſtody of him. *Staunf. Prærog. c.* 9. 4 *Rep.* 124. And if one have ſo much Knowledge as to meaſure a Yard of Cloth, number twenty Pence, or rightly name the Days of the Week, &c. he ſhall not be accounted an *Ideot* by the Laws of the Realm. 4 *Rep.* Though where there was a general Finding of an *Ideot*, and afterwards ſaid for ſo many Years, and not from his Nativity; it was held good, and that what follow'd was Surpluſage. 3 *Mod.* 43. *Ideots* not having Underſtanding, are incapable to make a Will or Teſtament; and their Deeds, Grants and Conveyances are voidable, or may be made void: But what they do concerning Lands, &c. in a Court of Record, ſhall bind themſelves, and all others claiming under them. 1 *Inſt.* 247. 2 *Inſt.* 483. 5 *Rep.* 111, 124. If an *Ideot* contracts Matrimony, it ſhall bind him: And *Ideots* ſhall be bound to pay for Neceſſaries. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 357. 2 *Sid.* 112. A Deſcent may take away an Entry of an *Ideot*, &c. 4 *Rep.* But where an Heir is an *Ideot*, though of any Age, any Perſon may make a Tender for him. 1 *Inſt.* 206. *Ideots* cannot appear by Attorney, but when they ſue or defend any Action they muſt appear in Perſon, and the Suit be in their Names, but followed by others. 2 *Sid.* 112, 335. *Ideots*, &c. ought not to be proſecuted for any Crime; becauſe they want Knowledge to diſtinguiſh Good and Evil. 1 *Inſt.* 247. 3 *Inſt.* 4, 108.

Ideota Inquirendo vel Examinando, Is a Writ to examine whether the Perſon be an *Ideot*. The King having the Protection of his Subjects, and the Government of their Lands who are naturally defective in their Underſtanding; for this Purpoſe the Writ *de Idiota Inquirendo*, &c. is iſſued, directed to the Sheriff to call before him the Party ſuſpected of *Ideocy*, and to examine him and inquire by a Jury of twelve Men, who are to be on their Oaths, whether the Party is an *Ideot*, or not, *viz.* If he be of ſufficient Underſtanding and Diſcretion to manage his Eſtate; and when the Inquiſition is taken, the Sheriff is to certify it into the *Chancery*: Alſo the Party may be afterwards examined by the Lord *Chancellor*, &c. F. N. B. 232. Reg. Orig. 267. 9 Rep. 31.

Ides, (*Idus*) Are eight Days in every Month, ſo called; being the eight Days immediately after the *Nones*. In the Months of *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, theſe eight Days begin at the eighth Day of the Month, and continue to the fifteenth Day: In other Months they begin at the ſixth Day, and laſt to the Thirteenth. But it is obſervable, that only the laſt Day is called *Ides*; the Firſt of theſe Days is the *Eighth Ides*, the ſecond Day the *Seventh*, the Third the *Sixth*, *i. e.* the Eighth, Seventh, or Sixth Day before the *Ides*; and ſo it is of the Reſt of the Days: Wherefore when we ſpeak of the *Ides* of any Month in general, it is to be taken for the Fifteenth or Thirteenth of the Month mentioned. See *Calends*.

Idoneum ſe facere, (*Idoneus*, uſed for *Innocens*) Is to purge himſelf by Oath of a Crime whereof he is accuſed. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 75.

Jejunum, (*Purgatio per Jejunium*) We read of in the Laws of *Canutus*, *cap.* 7.

Jeofaile, Is compounded of the Fr. *J'ay faillé*, i. e. *Ego lapſus ſum*, and ſignifies an Overſight in Pleading, or other Law-Proceedings. It is when the Parties to any Suit have gone ſo far that they have join'd Iſſue, which ſhall be tried, or is tried by a Jury or Inqueſt, and this Pleading or Iſſue is ſo badly pleaded or join'd, that it will be Error if they proceed; then ſome of the Parties may by their Counſel ſhew it to the Court, as well after Verdict given and before Judgment, as before the Jury are charged; the Shewing of which Defects by the Counſel was often, when the Jury came into Court to try the Iſſue, by ſaying,

ſaying, *This Inqueſt ye ought not to take*; and if after Verdict, by ſaying, *To Judgment you ought not to go, &c.* Therefore for avoiding the frequent Delays in Suits by ſuch Suggeſtions, ſeveral Statutes have been made. *Terms de Ley* 401. If the Plaintiff in an Action declares upon a Promiſe to find the Plaintiff, his Wife, and two Servants with Meat and Drink for three Years, upon Requeſt; and the Defendant pleads that he promis'd to find the Plaintiff and his Wife with Meat, *&c. abſque hoc*, that he promis'd to find for two Servants, and the Plaintiff replies, that he did promiſe to find, *&c.* for three Years next following; *Et hoc petit, &c.* and thereupon a Verdict is found for the Plaintiff; yet he ſhall not have Judgment, for the Promiſe in the Replication is not the ſame with that in the Declaration, which was traverſed by the Defendant, and ſo there is no Iſſue join'd, and therefore 'tis not help'd by Statute, *Mich.* 19 & 20 *Eliz.* 3 *Leon.* 66. In an *Aſſumpſit*, the Defendant pleads Not guilty, and thereupon Iſſue is join'd, and found for the Plaintiff; he ſhall have Judgment, though this is an improper Iſſue in this Action, for as there is a Deceit alledged, Not guilty is an Anſwer thereto, and it is but an Iſſue miſ-join'd, which is aided by Statute. *Cro. Eliz.* 470. If in Debt upon a ſingle Bill, the Defendant pleads Payment, without an Acquittance, and Iſſue is join'd and found for the Plaintiff; though the Payment without Acquittance is no Plea to a ſingle Bill, he ſhall have Judgment, becauſe the Iſſue was joined upon an Affirmative and a Negative, and a Verdict for the Plaintiff. *Mich.* 37 & 38 *Eliz.* 5 *Rep.* 43. An immaterial Iſſue, no Way ariſing from the Matter, is not within the Statutes of *Jeofails*. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 357. An ill Plea and Iſſue may be aided by the Statute of *Jeofails*, after a Verdict: And if an Iſſue join'd be uncertain and confus'd, a Verdict will help it. *Cro. Car.* 316. *Hob.* 113. The Statutes likewiſe help when there is no Original; and where there is no Bill upon the File, it is aided after Verdict by Statute: But when there is an Original, which is ill, that is not aided. *Cro. Jac.* 185, 480. *Cro. Car.* 282. The Statute of *Jeofails* 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. helps a Miſ-trial in a proper County; but not where the County is miſtaken. 1 *Mod.* 24. And theſe are the *Statutes of Jeofails*, which help Errors and Defects by Miſpleading in Records, Proceſs, Miſpriſions of Clerks, *&c.* By 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 30. it is enacted, that if the Jury have once paſſed upon the Iſſue, though afterwards there be found a *Jeofail* in the Proceedings, yet Judgment ſhall be given according to the Verdict. The 18 *Eliz. c.* 14. ordains, that after Verdict given in any Court of Record, there ſhall be no Stay of Judgment, or Reverſal for Want of Form in a Writ, Count, Plaint, *&c.* or for Want of any Writ original or judicial; or by Reaſon of inſufficient Returns of Sheriffs, *&c.* But this is not to extend to Appeals of Felony, Indictments, *&c.* By the 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 13. if a Verdict ſhall be given in any Court of Record, the Judgment ſhall not be ſtayed or reverſed for Variance in Form between the original Writ or Bill and the Declaration, *&c.* or for Want of Averment of the Party's being living, ſo as the Perſon is prov'd to be in Life; or for that the *Venire facias* is in Part miſawarded; for Miſnoſmer of Jurors, if prov'd to be the Perſons return'd; Want of Return of Writs, ſo as a Panel of Jurors be return'd and annex'd to the Writs; or for that the Return Officer's Name is not ſet to the Return, if Proof can be made that the Writ was return'd by ſuch Officer, *&c.* The Statute 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 8. enacts, that Judgment ſhall not be ſtayed or reverſed after Verdict in the Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*, *&c.* for Default in Form; or for that there are not Pledges to proſecute upon the Return of the original Writ, or becauſe the Name of the Sheriff is not returned upon it; for Default of alledging the Bringing into Court of any Bond, Bill, or Deed, or of alledging or bringing in Letters Teſtamentary, or of Adminiſtration; or for the Omiſſion of *Vi & Armis*, or *contra pacem*; miſtaking the Chriſtian Name or Surname of either Party, or the Sum of Money, Day, Month, or Year, *&c.* in any Declaration or Pleading, being rightly named in any Record, *&c.* preceding; nor for Want of the Averment of *hoc paratus eſt verificare*, or for not alledging *prout patet per Recordum*; for that there is no right *Venire*, if the Cauſe was try'd by a Jury of the proper County or Place; nor any Judgment after Verdict, by Confeſſion *Cognovit actionem, &c.* ſhall be revers'd for Want of *Miſericordia* or *Capiatur*, or by Reaſon that either of them are entered, the one for the other, *&c.* But all ſuch Defects, not being againſt the Right of the Matter of the Suit, or whereby the Iſſue or Trial are altered, ſhall be amended by the Judges: Though not in Suits of Appeal of Felony, Indictments, Informations on Penal Statutes, *&c.* which are excepted out of the Act. The 22 & 23 *Car. c.* 4. made this Act perpetual. By 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16. all the Statutes of *Jeofaile* ſhall extend to Judgments entered by Confeſſion, *Nil dicit*, or *Non ſum Informatus* in any Court of Record; and no ſuch Judgment ſhall be reverſed, nor any Judgment or Writ of Inquiry of Damages thereon ſhall be ſtayed for any Defect which would have been aided by thoſe Statutes, if a Verdict had been given; ſo as there be an original Writ filed, *&c.* The 5 *Geo. c.* 13. ordains, that after Verdict Judgment ſhall not be ſtayed or reverſed for Defect in Form or Subſtance, in any Bill or Writ, or for Variance therein, from the Declaration or any other Proceedings. See *Error*.

Jerſey and Guernſey Iſlands, Laws relating to. See *Iſle*.

Jeſſe, A large braſs *Candleſtick*, with many *Sconces* hanging down in the Middle of a Church or Choir; which Invention was firſt called *Jeſſe* from the Similitude of the Branches to thoſe of the *Arbor Jeſſæ*: And this uſeful Ornament of Churches was firſt brought over into this Kingdom by *Hugh de Flory*, Abbot of *St. Auſtins* in *Canterbury* about the Year 1100. *Chron. Will. Thorn.* 1796.

Jetſen, Jetſon, or Jetſam, (From the Fr. *Jetter*, i. e. *ejicere*) Is any Thing thrown out of a Ship, being in Danger of Wreck, and by the Waves driven to Shore. 5 *Rep.* 106. See *Flotſam*

Jeſuits, &c. Born in the King's Dominions, and ordained by the pretended Juriſdiction of *Rome*, remaining in *England*, or coming from beyond Sea into this Kingdom, and not ſubmitting to ſome Biſhop or Juſtice of Peace within three Days, and taking the Oaths, are guilty of High Treaſon; and Receivers, Aiders, and Harbourers of them, are Guilty of Felony. *Stat.* 27 *Eliz. c.* 2. Perſons knowing Prieſts, *Jeſuits, &c.* and not diſcovering them to a Juſtice of Peace, ſhall be fined and impriſoned. 22 *Car.* 2.

Jews, (*Judæi*) In former Times the *Jews* and all their Goods were at the Diſpoſal of the Chief Lord where they lived; who had an abſolute Property in them; and they might not remove to another Lord without his Leave: And we read that K. *Henry* 3. ſold the *Jews* for a certain Term of Years to *Earl Richard* his Brother. They were diſtinguiſhed from the *Chriſtians*, in their Lives-time, and at their Deaths; for they wore a Badge on their outward Garments, in the Shape of a Table, and were fined if they went abroad without ſuch Badges; and they were never buried within the Walls of any City, but without the ſame, and antiently not permitted to Burial in the Country. *Matt. Pariſ.* 521, 606, *&c.* There were particular Judges and Laws by which their Cauſes and Contracts were decided; and there was a Court of Juſtice aſſigned for the *Jews*. 4 *Inſt.* 254. A *Jew* may be a Witneſs by our Laws, being ſworn on the Old Teſtament. 4 *Inſt.* 279. But by our antient Books, *Jews*, Hereticks, *&c.* are adjudged out of the Statutes allowing Benefit of Clergy. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 338. The 53 *H.* 3. is called *Proviſiones de Judaiſmo*; and by the Statute 18 *Ed.* 1. the King had a Fifteenth granted him *pro expulſione Judæorum*. See Stat. 1 *Ann. c.* 30. concerning *Jewiſh* Parents refuſing Maintenance to a Proteſtant Child; and 10 *Geo. c.* 4. by which *Jews* may take the Oaths to the Government, *&c.* Vide *Judaiſm.*

Ignis Judicium, Purgation by Fire, or the old judicial fiery Trial.

Ignitegium, The Evening Bell to put out the Fire, in the Time of *Will.* 1. called *The Conqueror.* See *Curfew.*

Ignoramus, (*i. e.* We are ignorant) Is uſed by the *Grand Jury* empanelled on the Inquiſition of Cauſes criminal, when they reject the Evidence as too weak or defective to make good the Preſentment againſt a Perſon, ſo as to put him on his Trial, in which Caſe they write this Word on the *Bill of Indictment*; the Effect whereof is, that all farther Inquiry and Proceedings againſt that Party, for that Fault wherewith he is charged, is thereby ſtopped, and he is deliver'd without further Anſwer. 3 *Inſt.* 30.

Ignorance, (*Ignorantia*) Which is Want of Knowledge of the Law, ſhall not excuſe any Man from the Penalty of it. Every Perſon is bound at his Peril to take Notice what the Law of the Realm is; and *Ignorance* of it, though it be invincible, as where a Man affirms that he hath done all that in him lies to know the Law, ſhall not excuſe him. *Doct. & Stud.* 1. 46. And an Infant of the Age of Diſcretion ſhall be puniſhed for Crimes, though he be *ignorant* of the Law; but Infants of tender Age, have *Ignorance by Nature* to excuſe them; as Perſons *Non Compos* have *Ignorance* by the Hand of God. *Stud. Compan.* 83, 84. Tho' *Ignorance* of the Law excuſeth not; *Ignorance* of the Fact doth. 2 *Co.* 3.

Ilet, By Contraction *Igbt*, ſignifies a little Iſland. *Blount.*

Illeviable, A Debt or Duty that cannot, or ought not to be levied; as *Nihil* ſet upon a Debt is a Mark for *illeviable.*

Illiterature. If an *illiterate* Man be to ſeal a Deed, he is not bound to do it, if none be preſent to read it, if required; and alſo to expound it, if written in *Latin:* And Reading a Deed falſe, will make it void. 2 *Rep.* 3, 11. A Man may plead *Non eſt factum* to a Deed read falſe; as where a Releaſe of an Annuity was read to an *illiterate* Perſon, as a Releaſe of the Arrears only, *&c.* agreed to be releaſed. *Moor* 148. If there is a Time limited for a Perſon to ſeal a Writing, in ſuch Caſe *Illiterature* ſhall be no Excuſe, becauſe he might provide a skilful Man to inſtruct him; but when he is obliged to ſeal it upon Requeſt, *&c.* there he ſhall have convenient Time to be inſtructed. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 946.

Illuminare, To illuminate, or draw in Gold and Colours the initial Letters and occaſional Pictures in manuſcript Books. *Brompt. Anno* 1076.

Imbargo, (*Span.* in Lat. *Navium detentio*) Is a Stop, Stay, or Arreſt upon Ships or Merchandize, by Publick Authority. *Stat.* 16 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5. This Arreſt of Shipping is commonly of the Ships of Foreigners, in Time of *War* and Difference with States to whom they are belonging: But by an antient Statute, foreign Merchants in this Kingdom are to have forty Days Notice to ſell their Effects and depart, on any Difference with a foreign Nation. 27 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 17. Prohibiting Commerce in Time of War, or of Plague, Peſtilence, *&c.* is a Kind of *Imbargo on Shipping.*

Imbezle, To ſteal, pilfer, or purloin; or where a Perſon entruſted with Goods, waſtes and diminiſhes them. The Word *Imbezle* is mentioned in ſeveral Statutes, particularly relating to Workers of Wool, *&c.* as the Stat. 7 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 1. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 31. and 1 *Ann.* By the former of which, *Imbezlers* of Wool, Yarn, or other Materials for making of Cloth, are to make Satisfaction, or be whipp'd and put in the Stocks; and by the latter they are to forfeit double Damages, and be committed to the Houſe of Correction 'till paid, *&c.* By a late Statute, if any Servant *imbezils*, purloins, or makes away his Maſter's Goods, to 40 *s.* Value, it is made Felony without Benefit of Clergy. 12 *Ann. c.* 7.

Impalare, Is to put in a Pound; by the Laws of *Hen.* 1. *c.* 9.

Impanel, (*Impanellare Juratis*) Signifies the Writing and Entering into a Parchment Schedule by the Sheriff, of the Names of a Jury ſummoned to appear for the Performance of ſuch Publick Service as Juries are employ'd in. *Impanulare* was ſometimes a Privilege granted, that a Perſon ſhould not be *impanelled* or returned upon a Jury. —— *Non Ponatur nec* Impanuletur *in al quibus Juratis, &c.* Paroch. Antiq. 657. See *Panel.*

Imparlance, *Interlocutio, vel Licentia Interloquendi*) Is derived from the Fr. *Parler*, to ſpeak, and in the *Common Law* is taken for a Petition in Court of a Day to conſider, or adviſe what Anſwer the Defendant ſhall make to the Action of the Plaintiff; being a Continuance of the Cauſe 'till another Day, or a larger Time given by the Court. And *Imparlance* is either *General* or *Special*; *General*, when it is ſet down and entered in general Terms, without any ſpecial Clauſe, thus, *Et modo ad hunc diem Jovis prox. poſt Octab. Sancti* Hillarii *iſto eodem Termino uſque quem Diem præd.* E. F. *Defend. habuit Licentiam ad Billam præd. Interloquend. & tunc ad Reſpondend. &c. Special Imparlance* is where the Party deſires a farther Day to anſwer, adding alſo theſe Words, *Salvis omnibus Advantagiis, tam ad Juriſdictionem Curiæ, quam ad Breve & Narrationem, &c. Kitch.* 200. This *Imparlance* is had on the Declaration of the Plaintiff; and ſpecial *Imparlance* is of Uſe where the Defendant is to plead ſome Matters which cannot be pleaded after a general *Imparlance.* 5 Rep. 75. *Imparlance* is generally to the next Term; and if the Plaintiff amend his Declaration after delivered

vered or filed, the Defendant may *imparl* to the next Term afterwards, if the Plaintiff do not pay Coſts; but if he pay Coſts, which is accepted, the Defendant cannot *imparl.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 35. Alſo if the Plaintiff declares againſt the Defendant, but doth not proceed in three Terms after; the Defendant may *imparl* to the next Term, *Ibid.* The not delivering a Declaration in Time is ſometimes the Cauſe of *Imparlance* of Courſe: And where the Defendant's Caſe requires a ſpecial Plea, and the Matter which is to be pleaded is difficult; the Court will, upon Motion, grant the Defendant an *Imparlance*, and longer Time to put in his Plea, than otherwiſe by the Rules of the Court he ought to have: If the Plaintiff keeps any Deed, or other Thing from the Defendant, whereby he is to make his Defence, *Imparlance* may be granted till the Plaintiff delivers it to him, or brings it into Court, and a convenient Time after to plead, *Hill.* 22 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* An *Imparlance* being pray'd on a Defendant's Appearing to anſwer an Information, it was ſaid *Imparlance* was formerly from *Day to Day*, but now from one *Term to another*, on the Crown-Side; and it was ruled, that the Defendant ſhould have the ſame Time to *imparl* that the Proceſs would have taken up, if he had ſtood out 'till the Attachment or *Capias*; for when he comes in upon that, he muſt plead *inſtanter.* 1 *Salk.* 367. *Mod. Caſes* 243. And if Proceſs had been continued, he might have been brought in the ſame Term upon an Attachment; and then there would be no *Imparlance*, but he ought to plead *inſtanter.* 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 947. There are many Caſes wherein *Imparlances* are not allow'd; no *Imparlance* is granted in an *Homine Replegiando*; or in an Aſſiſe, unleſs on good Cauſe ſhewn, becauſe 'tis *Feſtinum Remedium:* Nor ſhall there be an *Imparlance* in Action of ſpecial *Clauſum fregit*; tho' it is allow'd in general Actions of Treſpaſs. *Hill.* 9 *W.* 3. 3 *Salk.* 186. Where an Attorney, or other privileged Perſon of the Court, ſues another, the Defendant cannot *imparl*, but muſt plead preſently: If the Plaintiff ſues out a ſpecial Original, wherein the Cauſe of Action is expreſs'd, and the Defendant is taken on a ſpecial *Capias*, he ſhall not have *Imparlance*, but ſhall plead as ſoon as the Rules are out. 2 *Lill.* 35, 36. Every *Imparlance* ouſts all Pleas to the Juriſdiction of the Court; ſo that a Plea to the Juriſdiction is not to be received after an *Imparlance. Raym.* 34. After *Imparlance* the Defendant cannot plead in Abatement; if he doth, and the Plaintiff tenders an Iſſue, whereupon the Defendant demurs, and the Plaintiff joins in Demurrer, ſuch Plea is not peremptory; becauſe the Plaintiff ought not to have joined in Demurrer, but to have moved the Court, that the Defendant might be compelled to plead in Chief. *Allen* 65. Tho' a Defendant may not plead in Abatement after a general *Imparlance*; yet if it appears by the Record that the Plaintiff hath brought his Action before he had any Cauſe, the Court *ex Officio* will abate the Writ. 2 *Lev.* 197. The Defendant cannot have *Oyer* of a Deed in a common Caſe, after *Imparlance:* And a Tender after *Imparlance* is naught. 2 *Lev.* 190. *Lutw.* 258. If it appears upon the Record, that an *Imparlance* was due, and denied, it is Error; but then ſuch Error muſt appear on the Record. 3 *Salk.* 168. It has been held, that if the Defendant doth not appear on a *Dies Datus*, the Plaintiff ſhall not have Judgment by Default, as he may on *Imparlance*; becauſe the *Dies Datus* is not ſo ſtrong againſt him as an *Imparlance*; and therefore the Plaintiff muſt take out Proceſs againſt the Defendant for not Appearing at the Time. *Moor* 79. 2 *Nelſ.* 497.

Impariſonee, (As *Parſon Impariſonee*) Is he that is inducted and in Poſſeſſion of a Benefice. See *Parſon.*

Impeachment, (From the Lat. *Impetere*) Is the Accuſation and Proſecution of a Perſon for Treaſon, or other Crimes and Miſdemeanors. Any Member of the Houſe of Commons may not only impeach any one of their own Body, but alſo any Lord of Parliament, *&c.* And thereupon *Articles* are exhibited on the Behalf of the Commons, and Managers appointed to make good their Charge and Accuſation; which being done in the proper Judicature, Sentence is paſſed, *&c.* And it is obſerved, that the ſame Evidence is required in an *Impeachment* in Parliament, as in the ordinary Courts of Juſtice: But not in Bills of Attainder. *State Trials, Vol.* 4. 311. *Vol.* 1. 676. No Pardon under the Great Seal can be pleaded to an *Impeachment* by the Commons in Parliament. 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 2.

Impeachment of Waſte, (*Impetitio Vaſti*, from the Fr. *Empeſchement*, i. e. *Impedimentum*) Signifies a Reſtraint from committing of Waſte upon Lands or Tenements; or a Demand of Recompence for Waſte done by a Tenant that hath but a particular Eſtate in the Land granted: But he that hath a Leaſe to hold *without Impeachment of Waſte*, hath by that ſuch an Intereſt given him in the Land, *&c.* that he may make Waſte without being *impeached* for it; that is, without being queſtion'd, or any Demand of Recompence for the *Waſte* done. 11 *Rep.* 82.

Impediments in Law. Perſons under *Impediments* are thoſe within Age, under Coverture, *Non Compos mentis*, in Priſon, beyond Sea, *&c.* who, by a Saving in our Laws, have Time to claim and proſecute their Rights, after the *Impediments* removed, in Caſe of *Fines* levied, *&c.* 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 7. 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 24. See Stat. *Limitations* 21 Jac. 1.

Impetration, (*Impetratio*) Signifies an Obtaining any Thing by Requeſt and Prayer: And in our Statutes it is a Pre-obtaining of Church Benefices in *England* from the Court of *Rome*, which belong to the Gift and Diſpoſition of the King, and other Lay Patrons of this Realm; the Penalty whereof was the ſame with *Proviſors.* 25 Ed. 3. 38 Ed. 4. c. 1.

Impierment, Is uſed for Impairing or Prejudicing; as to the *Impierment* and Diminution of their good Names, *&c.* 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 9.

Implead, To ſue or proſecute by Courſe of Law; from the Fr. *Plaider.*

Implements, (From the Lat. *Impleo*, to fill up) Are Things of neceſſary Uſe in any Trade or Myſtery, without which the Work cannot be perform'd; alſo it is the Furniture of an Houſe, as all Houſhold Goods, *Implements*, *&c.* In this Senſe we find this Word often in Gifts and Conveyances of Moveables. *Terms de Ley* 403.

Implication. When the Law giveth any Thing to any one, it giveth *Implicitly* whatſoever is neceſſary for the Enjoying of the ſame. And there is an *Implication* in Wills and Deviſes of Lands, whereby Eſtates are gained; as if a Huſband deviſes the Goods in his Houſe to his Wife, and that after her Deceaſe his Son ſhall have them, and his Houſe; though the Houſe be not deviſed to the Wife by expreſs Words, yet it hath

hath been held that ſhe hath an Eſtate for Life in it by *Implication*, becauſe no other Perſon could then have it, and the Son and Heir being excluded, who was to have nothing 'till after her Deceaſe. 1 *Ventr.* 223. But where it may be reaſonably intended, that the Deviſor meant as well the one as the other, in ſuch Caſe his Intention ſhall never be conſtrued in Prejudice to the Heir at Law; for Inſtance; A Man deviſed Part of his Lands to his Wife for Life, and that the ſame and all the Reſt of his Lands ſhould remain to his youngeſt Son, and the Heirs of his Body, after the Death of the Wife; now here was no expreſs Deviſe of the Reſt of the Lands to the Wife, and ſhe ſhall not have them by *Implication*, becauſe the eldeſt Son and Heir at Law was not excluded, who ſhall have them during the Life of the Wife, 'till the Deviſe to the youngeſt Son takes Effect, for they ſhall deſcend to the Heir in the mean Time. *Moor* 123. Tho' *Croke*, who reports the ſame Caſe, ſays, it was adjudged the Wife ſhould have the Whole. *Cro. Eliz.* 15. Eſtates for Life, and Eſtates-tail, may be raiſed by *Implications* in Wills; a Teſtator had three Sons, the eldeſt Son died, leaving his Wife with Child, to whom the Father deviſed an Annuity *in Ventre ſa mere*, and if his middle Son died before he had any Iſſue of his Body, Remainder over, &c. And it was reſolved, that ſuch Son had an Eſtate-tail by *Implication*. *Moor* 127. It is ſaid, a Fee-ſimple Eſtate ſhall not ariſe by *Implication* in a Will, though there is a perpetual Charge impoſed by the Deviſor on the Deviſee; as where a Chaplain, &c. is to be maintain'd by the Parſon out of the Profits of a Houſe, &c. *Bridgm.* 103. Alſo it hath been adjudg'd, that where a particular Eſtate is deviſed by Will expreſly, a contrary Intent ſhall not be *implied* by any ſubſequent Clauſe: And *Implication* is either neceſſary or poſſible; and where-ever an Eſtate is raiſed by that Means in a Will, it muſt be by a neceſſary *Implication*; for the Deviſee muſt neceſſarily have the Thing deviſed, and no other Perſon whatſoever can have it. 1 *Salk.* 236. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 949. No *Implication* ſhall be allowed againſt an expreſs Eſtate, limited by expreſs Words, to drown the ſame. *Salk.* 266. *Implication* will ſometimes help Law-Proceedings, and ſupply Defects: See *Intendment* and *Uſe*.

Importation, (*Importatio*) Is where Goods and Merchandize are brought into this Kingdom from other Nations. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4.

Impoſt, (Fr. from the Lat. *Impono*, i. e. *Injungere*) Is a Tribute or Cuſtom; but more particularly that Tax which the King receives for Merchandizes *imported* into any Port or Haven: And it may be diſtinguiſhed from *Cuſtoms*, which are rather the Profits ariſing to the King from Goods exported. 3 *Eliz. c.* 5.

Impoſſibility. A Thing which is *impoſſible* in Law, is all one with a Thing *impoſſible* in Nature: And if any Thing in a Bond or Deed be *impoſſible* to be done, ſuch Deed, &c. is void. 21 *Car.* 1. *B. R.*

Impreſt-Money, (From the Prepoſition *In*, and Fr. *Preſt*, *paratus*) Is Money paid at the Liſting of Soldiers.

Impretiabilis, Signifies invaluable, in which Senſe it is often mentioned in *Matt. Pariſ.*

Imprimere, (*Fr.*) A Print, or Impreſſion; and the Art of Printing, alſo a Printing-houſe are called *Imprimery*. Stat. 14 Car. 2. c. 33.

Impriſi, Are thoſe who ſide with, or take the Part of another, either in his Defence, or otherwiſe. —— *Omnes Homines* & Impriſii *Domini* Ludovici, &c. Matt. Weſtm. —— *Nos erimus* Impriſii *Regis*, &c. Matt. Pariſ. 127.

Impriſonment, (*Impriſonamentum*) Is a Reſtraint of a Man's Liberty under the Cuſtody of another; and extends not only to a Gaol, but a Houſe, Stocks, or where a Man is held in the Street, &c. for in all theſe Caſes the Party ſo reſtrained is ſaid to be a Priſoner, ſo long as he hath not his Liberty freely to go about his Buſineſs as at other Times. 1 *Inſt.* 253. *Impriſonment* according to Law, is according to the Common or Statute Law, or the Cuſtom of *England*; or by Proceſs, and Courſe of Law. 2 *Inſt.* 46, 50, 282. And no Perſon is to be *impriſon'd*, but as the Law directs either by Command and Order of a Court of Record, or by lawful Warrant, or the King's Writ; by which one may be lawfully detained to anſwer the Law. 2 *Inſt.* 46. 3 *Inſt.* 209. At Common Law, a Man could not be *impriſoned* in any Caſe, unleſs he were guilty of ſome Force and Violence; for which his Body was ſubject to *Impriſonment*, as one of the higheſt Executions of the Law: But *Impriſonment* is inflicted by Statute in many Caſes. 3 *Rep.* 11. Though ſee *Magn. Chart.* 9 H. 3. *c.* 29. If a Warrant of Commitment be for *Impriſoning* a Man until farther Order, &c. it has been held ill; for it ſhould be 'till the Party is delivered by due Courſe of Law. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 337. It is the ſame when a Perſon is *impriſon'd* on a Warrant, without ſhewing any Cauſe for which he is committed: And where a Perſon was committed to Priſon by Warrant from a Secretary of State, without aſſigning any Cauſe, &c. it was adjudged, that he ought to be diſcharged for that Reaſon; but then another Warrant was return'd of the ſame Secretary, in which the firſt Warrant was recited, and that upon farther Examination, he commanded the Gaoler to detain him ſafely, for Suſpicion of High Treaſon; and it was ſaid this was no Cauſe to detain him, becauſe this ſecond Warrant referr'd to the Firſt, which was no Warrant at all; beſides, there was no ſpecial Cauſe of Suſpicion alledged, nor for what Species of Treaſon. *Palm.* 558. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 219. In all Actions *Quare Vi & Armis*, if Judgment be given againſt the Defendant, he ſhall be fined and *impriſon'd*, becauſe to every Fine *Impriſonment* is incident; and therefore where the Defendant is fined for a Contempt to any Court of Record, he may be *impriſoned* 'till the Fine is paid. 8 *Rep.* 60. In what Caſes Perſons *impriſon'd* may be deliver'd on Bail; or by the *Habeas Corpus* Writ, &c. ſee *Bail* and *Habeas Corpus*.

Impropriation, Is properly ſo called when a Benefice Eccleſiaſtical is in the Hands of a Lay Man; and *Appropriation*, when in the Hands of a Biſhop, College, or Religious Houſe, though ſometimes they are confounded. There are computed to be in *England* 3845 *Impropriations*; and on the Diſſolution of Monaſteries they were granted to Lay Perſons by the King's Patents, &c. 31 *H.* 8. *Vide* Appropriation.

Improviamentum, The Improvement of Lands. *Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. M.S. pag.* 50.

In auter Droit, In another's Right; as where *Executors* or *Adminiſtrators* ſue for a Debt or Duty, &c. of the Teſtator or Inteſtate.

Inborh and Utborh. (*Sax.*) The *Barony* belonging to *Patrick*, *Earl of Dunbar*, ſays *Camden*,

was *Inborow and Outborow*, between *England* and *Scotland*; that is (as he believes) he was to allow and obſerve the *Ingreſs* and *Regreſs* of thoſe Perſons that travelled between the two Kingdoms; for *Engliſhmen*, in ancient Time, called an Entry, or Fore-court of a Houſe, *Inborow*. Camb. Britan.

Inblaura, Profit or Product of Ground. *Cowel.*

Incaſtellare, To reduce a Thing to ſerve inſtead of a Caſtle; but it is often applied to Churches.——*Qui poſt mortem Patris Eccleſiam* Incaſtellatam *retinebat.* Gervaſ. Dorob. Anno 1144.

In caſu Conſimili, & Proviſo. See *Caſus Conſimili, &c.*

Incertainty, In Law Proceedings, will make them void; for all Proceedings at Law are to be certain and affirmative, that the Defendant may be at a Certainty as to what he ſhould anſwer, *&c. Plowd.* 84. If the Count and Verdict in an Appeal be incertain, there can be no Judgment given thereon; and it is the ſame on an Indictment. 3 *Mod.* 121. *Incertainty* in Deeds renders them void; but ſometimes a Term for Years granted by Leaſe, may be made certain by Reference to a Certainty; and *Incertainty* may be reduced to Cetainty, by Matter *ex poſt facto*, Implication, *&c. Plowd.* 6. 273. 6 *Rep.* 20. *Incertainty* in Declarations of Uſes of Fines of Lands, *&c.* is rejected in Law; for otherwiſe there would be no certain Inheritances. 9 *Rep.*

Inchanter, (*Incantator*) Is he that by *Charms* conjures the Devil; *Qui Carminibus vel Cantiunculis* Dæmonem *adjurat*: And they were anciently called *Carmina*, by Reaſon in thoſe Days their *Charms* were in *Verſe.* 3 Inſt. 44.

Inchantreſs, (*Incantatrix*) A Woman that uſes Charms and Incantations. See *Conjuration.*

Inchartare, Signifies to give or grant any Thing by an Inſtrument in Writing: *Conceſſit ipſo Comiti Terram ipſam &* inchartavit, *ut Poſſeſſio ſua, &c.* Matt. Pariſ. Anno 1252.

Inch of Candle, Is the Manner of ſelling Goods by Merchants; which is done thus: Firſt, Notice is to be given upon the *Exchange*, or other publick Place, of the Time of Sale; and in the mean Time, the Goods to be ſold are divided into Lots, printed Papers of which, and the Conditions of Sale, are alſo forthwith publiſhed; and when the Goods are expoſed to Sale, a ſmall Piece of Wax Candle, about an Inch long, is burning, and the laſt Bidder when the Candle goes out, is entitled to the Lot or Parcel ſo expoſed. If any Difference happens in adjuſting to whom a Lot belongs, where ſeveral bid together, the Lot is to be put up again; and the laſt Bidder is bound to ſtand to the Bargain, and take the Lot, whether good or bad. In theſe Caſes, the Goods are ſet up at ſuch a Price; and none ſhall bid leſs than a certain Sum, more than another hath before, *&c. Merch. Dict.*

Incident, (*Incidens*) Is a Thing appertaining to, or following another, that is more worthy or principal. A Court-Baron is inſeparably *incident* to a Manor; and a Court of Piepowders to a Fair. *Kitch.* 36. 1 *Inſt.* 151. Rent is *incident* to a Reverſion; Timber-Trees are *incident* to the Freehold, and alſo Deeds and Charters, and a Way to Lands; Fealty is *incident* to Tenures; Diſtreſs to Rent, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 151. Tenant for Life or Years, hath *Incident* to his Eſtate, Eſtovers of Wood. 1 *Inſt.* 41. And there are certain *Incidents* to Eſtates-tail; as to be diſpuniſhable of Waſte, to ſuffer a Recovery, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 224. 10 *Rep.* 38, 39.

Incloſure. Large Waſtes or Commons in the *Weſt-Riding* of the County of *York*, with the Conſent of Lords of Manors, *&c.* may be incloſed, a ſixth Part whereof ſhall be for the Benefit of poor Clergymen, whoſe Livings are under 40 *l.* a Year, to be ſettled in Truſtees, who may grant Leaſes for 21 Years, *&c. Stat.* 12 *Ann. c.* 4.

Incontinency Of Prieſts, is puniſhable by the Ordinary, by Impriſonment, *&c.* 1 *H.* 7. *c.* 4.

Incopolitus, Is made Uſe of for a Proctor, or Vicar. *Leg. Hen.* 1.

Incrementum, Increaſe or Improvement; to which was oppoſed *Decrementum* or Abatement. ——*Reddendo antiquam firmam & de* Incremento *xi s.* Paroch. Antiq. 164. *Taxatio Spiritualis una cum* Incremento *per Relaxationem. Ibid.* 316. And we read, *Dedi* A. B. *quoddam* Incrementum *terræ meæ apud, &c.* where it is meant a Parcel of Ground, incloſed out of a Common, or improved.

Incroarhment, (Fr. *Accrochment*, i. e. a Graſping of a Thing) Signifies an unlawful Gaining upon the Right or Poſſeſſion of another Man. As where a Perſon ſets his Hedge or Wall too far into the Ground of his Neighbour, that lies next to him, he is ſaid to make *Incroachment* upon him: And a Rent is ſaid to be incroached, when the Lord by Diſtreſs or otherwiſe compels his Tenant to pay more than he owes; and ſo of Services, *&c.* 9 *Rep.* 33. And ſometimes this Word is applied to Power; for the *Spencers*, Father and Son, it is ſaid, *incroached* unto them *Royal Power* and Authority. *Anno* 1 *Ed.* 3. And the Admirals and their Deputies did *incroach* to themſelves divers Juriſdictions, *&c.* 15 *R.* 2. *c.* 3.

Incumbent, (From the Lat. *Incumbo*, to mind diligently) Is a Clerk who is reſident on his Benefice with Cure; and is ſo called, becauſe he does or ought to bend all his Study to the Diſcharge of the Cure of the Church to which he belongs. *Co. Lit.* 119. See *Church.*

Incurramentum, The *Incurring* or being ſubject to a Penalty, Fine or Amercement: So *Incurri alicui* is to be liable to another's legal Cenſure or Puniſhment. —— *Statutum eſt quod ejuſmodi Tenentes capitalibus Dominis vel Regi* incurrantur. *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 37.

Indebitatus Aſſumpſit, Is uſed in Declarations and Law Proceedings, where one is *indebted* unto another in any certain Sum; and the Law creates it; it is alſo an Action thereupon. *Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *p.* 73. See *Action on Caſe.*

Indecimable, (*Indecimabilis*) That is not *Tithable*, or by Law ought not to pay Tithe. 2 *Inſt.* 490.

Indefeiſible, Is what cannot be *defeated* or made void; as a good and *Indefeiſible Eſtate*, &c.

Indefenſus, A Word ſignifying one that is impleaded, and refuſeth to make Anſwer: *Et prædictus* J. *nihil ſciſcit dicere contra ſectam dict.* Richardi, *nec voluit ponere ſe in Inquiſitionem aliquam; Conſideratum eſt quod tanquam* Indefenſus *ſit in miſericordia, &c.* Mich. 50 H. 3. Rot. 4.

Indemnity. On the *Appropriation* of a Church to any College, *&c.* when the Archdeacon loſes for ever his Induction Money, the Recompence he receives yearly out of the Church ſo appropriate, as 12 *d.* or 11 *s.* more or leſs, as a Penſion agreed at the Time of the Appropriating, is called an *Indemnity.* M.S. in Bibl. Cotton. p. 84.

Indenture, (*Indentura*) Is a Writing containing ſome Contract, Agreement or Conveyance be-

tween two or more Perſons, being *indented* in the Top anſwerable to another Part, which hath the ſame Contents. *Co. Lit.* 229. If a Deed or Writing begins, *This Indenture*, &c. and is not indented, it is no *Indenture*; but it may work as a Deed-Poll: But if the Deed is actually indented, and there are no Words importing an *Indenture*, it is nevertheleſs an *Indenture* in Law. *Wood's Inſt.* 223. *Cro. Eliz.* 472. A Deed of Bargain and Sale of Freehold Lands, *&c.* muſt be by *Indenture*, inrolled, *&c. Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 16. Words in *Indentures*, though of one Party only, are binding to both Parties. *Cro. Eliz.* 202, 657.

India Company Of Merchants, and their Privileges, *&c.* See *Merchants.*

Indicavit, Is a Writ or Prohibition that lies for a *Patron* of a *Church*, whoſe Clerk is ſued in the Spiritual Court by another Clerk for *Tithes*, which do amount to a fourth Part of the Profits of the Advowſon; then the Suit belongs to the King's Courts, by the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 5. And the Patron of the Defendant, being like to be prejudiced in his Church and Advowſon, if the Plaintiff recovers in the Spiritual Court, hath this Means to remove it to the King's Court. *Reg. Orig.* 35. *Old Nat. Br.* 31. This Writ may be alſo purchaſed by the Parſon ſued; and is directed as well unto the Judge of the Court, as unto the Party Plaintiff, that they do not proceed, *&c.* But it is not to be had before the Defendant is libelled againſt in the Spiritual Court, the Copy of which ought to be produced in the Chancery, before the *Indicavit* is granted: And this Writ muſt be brought before Judgment given in the Spiritual Court; for after Judgment there, the *Indicavit* is void. *New Nat. Br.* 66, 101. The Writ *Indicavit* doth not lie of a leſs Part of the Tithes, *&c.* than a fourth Part of the Church; if they are not ſo much, this being ſurmiſed by the other Party, a *Conſultation* ſhall be had. *Ibid.* The Patron of the Clerk who is prohibited by the *Indicavit*, may have his Writ of *Right* of the *Advowſon of Diſmes*, &c.

Indiction, (*Indictio, ab indicendo*) Was the Space of fifteen Years, by which Computation Charters and publick Writings were dated at *Rome*; and likewiſe anciently in *England*, which we find not only in the Charters of King *Edgar*, but of King *Hen.* 3. And by this Account of Time, which began at the Diſmiſſion of the *Nicene* Council, every Year ſtill increaſed till it came to *Fifteen*; and then returned again, making the *Firſt, ſecond Indiction*, &c. *Dat. apud* Chippenham, 18 *Die* Aprilis, Indictione nona, *Anno Dom.* 1266.

Indictment, (*Indictamentum*, from the Fr. *Enditer*, i. e. *deferre nomen alicujus*) Is a Bill or Declaration of Complaint drawn up in Form of Law, exhibited for ſome Offence criminal or penal, and preferred to a Grand Jury; upon whoſe Oaths it is found to be true, before a Judge or others, having Power to puniſh or certify the Offence. *Terms de Ley* 293. *Lambard* ſays, an *Indictment* is an Accuſation, at the Suit of the King, by the Oaths of Twelve Men of the ſame County wherein the Offence was committed, returned to enquire of all Offences in general in the County, determinable by the Court into which they are returned, and their Finding a Bill brought before them to be true: But when ſuch Accuſation is found by a Grand Jury, without any Bill brought before them, and afterwards reduced to a formed *Indictment*, it is called a Preſentment; and when it is found by Jurors returned to enquire of that particular Offence only which is indicted, it is properly called an Inquiſition. *Lamb. lib.* 4. *cap.* 5. And by *Pulton*, an *Indictment* is an Inquiſition taken and made by twelve Men, at the leaſt, thereunto ſworn, whereby they do find and preſent, that ſuch a Perſon, of ſuch a Place, in ſuch a County, and of ſuch a Degree, hath committed ſuch a Treaſon, Felony, Treſpaſs, or other Offence, againſt the Peace of the King, his Crown and Dignity, *&c. Pult.* 169. A Bill of *Indictment* is ſaid to be an Accuſation for this Reaſon; becauſe the Jury that enquireth of the Offence, doth not receive it, until the Party that offereth the Bill appearing ſubſcribes his Name, and offers his Oath for the Truth of it: But it differs from an Accuſation in this, that the Preferrer of the Bill is not tied to the Proof of it, upon any Penalty, except there appear Conſpiracy. *Staundf. P. C. lib.* 2. *cap.* 23. Although a Bill of *Indictment* be preferred to a Grand Jury upon Oath, they are not bound to find the Bill, if they find Cauſe to the contrary; and on the contrary, tho' a Bill of *Indictment* be brought unto them without Oath made, they may find the Bill if they ſee Cauſe: But it is not uſual to prefer a Bill unto them before Oath be firſt made in Court, that the Evidence they are to give unto the Grand Inqueſt to prove the Bill is true. *Paſch.* 23 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 44. The Grand Jury are to find the Whole in a Bill, or reject it, and not find ſpecially for Part, *&c.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 210. According to the Common Law, every *Indictment* muſt be found by Twelve Men at the leaſt, every one of whom ought to be of the ſame County, and returned by the Sheriff, or other proper Officer, without the Nomination of any other, and to be Freemen, not under any Attainder of Felony, nor Outlaws, *&c.* And any one under Proſecution for a Crime, before he is indicted, may except againſt or challenge any of the Perſons returned on the Grand Jury; as being outlawed, returned at the Inſtance of the Proſecutor, or not returned by the proper Officer, *&c.* 2 *Hawk.* 215. By Statute, no *Indictment* ſhall be made but by Inqueſt of lawful Men returned by Sheriffs, *&c.* 11 *H.* 4. *cap.* 9. And if a Perſon not returned by the Sheriff on a Grand Jury, procures his Name to be read among thoſe of others who were actually returned; whereupon he is ſworn of the Jury, he may be indicted for it and fined, and the *Indictment* found by ſuch a Jury ſhall be void. *Stat.* 11 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 9. 12 *Rep.* 98. 3 *Inſt.* 33. Sheriffs had formerly Power to take *Indictments*; which they did by Roll indented, one Part whereof remained with the Indictors. 13 *Ed.* 1. and 1 *Ed.* 3. Juſtices of Peace have no Power relating to *Indictments* for Crimes, but what is given them by Act of Parliament: And it is ſaid Juſtices of Peace in Seſſions, cannot on an *Indictment* try and determine the Offence in one and the ſame Seſſions in which the Offenders are indicted. *Hill.* 11 *Car. Cro. Car.* 430, 448. And *Indictments* before Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* may be removed into the Court of *B. R.* by *Certiorari*: But an *Indictment* removed by *Certiorari* into *B. R.* may be ſent back again into the County or Place whence removed, if there be Cauſe to do it. *Mich.* 22 *Car.* Before the Stat. 3 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 1. it was the common Practice not to try any Man upon an *Indictment* of Murder, before the Year and Day were paſſed, to bring an Appeal, leſt that Suit

ſhould be prevented. 2 *Hawk.* 214. And Appeals are to be generally preferred to *Indictments.* 3 H. 7. As an Appeal is ever the Suit of the Party, ſo an *Indictment* is always at the Suit of the King. 1 *Inſt.* 126. And till the Stat. 1 *Ed.* 6. If a Man had been indicted and convicted of Felony, &c. and the King had died before Judgment, no Judgment could be given, becauſe it was at the Suit of the King; and the Authority of the Judges who ſhould give the Judgment was determined by his Death: But by that Statute Judgment may be given in the Time of another King. 7 *Rep.* 29. An *Indictment* is the King's Suit; for that the Party who proſecutes it, is a good Witneſs to prove it: And no Damages can be given to the Party grieved upon an *Indictment* or other criminal Proſecution, unleſs particularly grounded on ſome Statute; but the Party indicted ſhall be fined: But the Court of *B. R.* by the King's Privy Seal may give to the Proſecutor a third Part of the Fine aſſeſſed for any Offence; and the Fine to the King may be mitigated, in Regard to the Defendant's making Satisfaction to a Proſecutor for Coſts of the Proſecution, and Damages ſuſtained by the Injury received. 2 *Hawk.* 210. No Man may be put upon his Trial for a capital Offence, except on an Appeal or *Indictment*, or ſome Thing equivalent thereto. *H. P. C.* 201. And all *Indictments* ought to be brought for Offences committed againſt the Common Law, or againſt ſome Statute; and not for every ſlight Miſdemeanor. *Trin.* 23 *B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 44. Where a Statute appoints a Penalty to be recovered by Bill, Plaint, or Information, it cannot be by *Indictment*, but as directed to be recovered: An *Indictment* will not lie where another Remedy is provided by Statute. *Cro. Jac.* 643. 3 *Salk.* 187. *Indictments* are for the Benefit of the Commonwealth, and the publick Good; and to be preferred for Criminal, not Civil Matters: They may be of High Treaſon, Petit Treaſon, Felony, Treſpaſs, and in all Sorts of Pleas of the Crown, but not of Injuries of a private Nature, which do not concern the King, and the Publick. 1 *Inſt.* 126, 303. 4 *Rep.* 44. An *Indictment* lies againſt one for aſſaulting and ſtopping another on the Highway, being a Breach of the Peace. *Hill.* 22 *Car.* *Indictment* will lie for taking away Goods forcibly, whereby there is a Breach of the Peace; though the Goods are the Taker's own Property. *Trin.* 2 *Ann.* 3. *Salk.* 187. It lies for cheating a Perſon at Play, with falſe Dice, or any other Cheating: But it is not indictable for one Man to make a Fool of another, in the Caſe of Cheats getting Money, &c. tho' Action may be brought. 2 *Lill.* 44. 1 *Salk.* 479. *Indictment* will not lie for a private Nuſance, wherein Action on the Caſe only lies; and where a Perſon is indicted for Treſpaſs, which is not indictable at Law, but for which Action ſhould be had; or if a Man be indicted for ſcandalous Words, as Calling another Rogue, &c. ſuch *Indictments* are not good; for private Injuries are to be redreſſed by private Actions. 2 *Lil. Abr.* 42. But where a Perſon is beaten, he may proceed for this Treſpaſs by *Indictment*, or Information, as well as Action; but not both Ways. *Paſch.* 24 *Car. B. R.* And where in an Action on the Caſe a Defendant juſtifies for Words, as Calling the Plaintiff Thief, &c. if on the Trial it be found for the Defendant, *Indictment* may be brought forthwith to try the Plaintiff for the Felony. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 44. A Parſon may be indicted for Preaching againſt the Government of the Church, the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Government being ſo incorporated together, that one cannot ſubſiſt without the other; and both center in the King; wherefore to ſpeak againſt the Church, is within the Statute 13 *Car.* 2. *Sid.* 69. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 959. And a Parſon was indicted for pronouncing Abſolution to Perſons condemned for Treaſon, at the Place of Execution, without ſhewing any Repentance. 5 *Mod.* 363. *Indictments* are to be in *Latin*, or they will not be good; and ought to be more certain than common Pleadings in Law, becauſe they are more penal, and to be more preciſely anſwered unto. *Hill.* 23 *Car. B. R.* They muſt be preciſe and certain in every Point, and charge ſome Offence in particular, and not a Perſon as an Offender in general, or ſet down Goods, &c. ſtolen, without expreſſing what Goods; and it ought to be laid poſitively, not by Way of Recital, &c. or be ſupplied by Implication. *Cro. Jac.* 19. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 225, 226. *Indictments* muſt ſet forth the Chriſtian Name, Surname, and Addition of the Place of Reſidence of the Offender; the Certainty of the Time when the Offence was done, as the Day, Year, &c. and the Town or Place where; the Nature of the Offence, whether Treaſon, Felony, &c. The Value of the Thing by which it is committed, &c. And in *Indictment* of Murder, the Length and Depth of the Wound is to be expreſſed: The Value of Things ſtolen is to be ſpecified that it may appear whether Grand or Petit Larceny; and of the Thing that does the Felony, which is forfeited to the King: The Dimenſions of a Wound muſt be expreſſed, that it may be judged whether mortal. 1 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 5. 2 *Inſt.* 318. *H. P. C.* 264. *Weſt's Symb. Sect.* 70. In Treaſon, the *Indictment* muſt ſay *Proditorie*, and conclude *contra Ligeantiæ ſuæ debitum*; in Murder, it is to ſay *Murdravit*; and if the Killing was by Shooting, or with the Hand, &c. it muſt ſay *Percuſſit*; in Burglary, *Burglariter*, or *Burgalariter*; in Rape, *Rapuit*; in Felony, *Felonice*; in Larceny, *Felonice cepit*; Maihem, *Mayhemavit*, &c. And in all theſe Caſes, and in Treſpaſſes, the *Indictment* ought to be *Vi & Armis*, and conclude *contra pacem*, which are Words to ſhew an Offence generally; and if the Offence is created by Statute, it muſt conclude *contra formam Statuti*, &c. 4 *Rep.* 39. 48. 5 *Rep.* 121. *H. P. C.* 206. Theſe Words the Law hath appropriated for the Deſcription of Offences, and none others will ſupply them: But the Omiſſion of *Vi & Armis & contra pacem*, is helped by Statute, 4 & 5 *Ann.* Falſe *Latin* will not hurt an *Indictment*, if the Word is *Latin*, or by any Intendment it can be made good; but if a Word be not *Latin*, or allowed by Law as a Word of Art; or if it be inſenſible in a material Point, it will make the *Indictment* inſufficient. 5 *Rep.* 121. 1 *Cro.* 108. 3 *Cro.* 465. An *Indictment* ſhall not be ſet aſide for a falſe Concord between the Subſtantive and Adjective, ſuch as *præfatæ Regi*, or *præfato Reginæ*, &c. for tho' the Expreſſions be incongruous, yet they are *Latin* and ſignificant to make the Senſe appear. 5 *Rep.* 121. But an *Indictment* againſt two or more, laying the Fact in the ſingular Number as if againſt one; as where it finds that *A. B.* and *C. D. inſultum fecit*, &c. is inſufficient for the Incertainty. 2 *Hawk.* 238. The Uſe of a Word that is not *Latin* at all, or not *Latin* in the Senſe in which uſed, may in many Caſes be helped by an *Anglice*; though where there is a proper *Latin*

Word for the Thing intended to be expreſſed, no *Anglice* will help an improper one, as it will when there is no proper *Latin* Word. *Ibid.* 239, 240. A Miſnomer of the Defendant's Surname, will not abate the *Indictment*, as it will in caſe of the Name of Baptiſm; and if there be a Miſtake in Spelling, if it ſounds like the true Name, it is good. 1 *Hen.* 5. A Perſon may be indicted for Felony againſt an unknown Perſon; and when the Name of one killed is unknown, or Goods are ſtolen from a Perſon that cannot be known, it is ſufficient to ſay in the *Indictment* that one unknown was killed by the Perſon indicted, or that he ſtole the Goods of one unknown. *Wood's Inſt.* 624. Where a Perſon injured is known, his Name ought to be put into the *Indictment.* 2 *Hawk.* 232. If an *Indictment* be generally of Offences at ſeveral Times, without laying any one of them on a certain Day, as if it be laid between ſuch a Day and ſuch a Day, it hath been adjudged that the *Indictment* is void: But a Miſtake in not laying an Offence on the very ſame Day, on which it is afterwards proved upon the Trial, is not material upon Evidence. 2 *Hawk.* 236. And it is ſaid the Crown is not bound to ſet forth the very Day when Treaſon, *&c.* was committed: Evidence may be given of a treaſonable Conſpiracy, *&c.* at any Time before or after the Time alledged in the *Indictment*; where it is laid on ſuch a Day and divers other Days as well before as after, becauſe the Time is only a Circumſtance, and of Form ſome Day muſt be alledged; but it is not material. 1 *Salk.* 288. If no Town or Place be named where the Fact was done, the *Indictment* ſhall be void; though a Miſtake of the Place in laying the Offence, is of no Signification on the Evidence, if the Fact is proved at ſome other Place in the ſame County. *H. P. C.* 264. 1 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 5. *Indictments* for Facts committed ought to be laid in the County where done; and the Town or Pariſh in which committed to be ſet forth, *&c.* And if upon Not guilty pleaded to an *Indictment*, it ſhall appear that the Offence was done in a County different from that in which the *Indictment* was found, the Defendant ſhall be acquitted. *H. P. C.* 203. *Kel.* 15. At Common Law, if a Man had died in one County of a Wound received in another, he could not regularly be indicted in either County, the Offence not being compleat in either; and no Jury could enquire of what happened out of the Limits of their own County: But by the Stat. 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 24. the Offence is to be indicted and tried by Jurors of the County where the Death happens. 2 *Hawk.* 220. It has been held, if a Perſon ſteals Goods in one County, and carry them into another, he may be indicted in the other County: And if a Perſon ſteals my Goods from another, who had ſtolen them before, he may be indicted as having ſtolen them from me; becauſe in Judgment of Law, the Poſſeſſion as well as Property always continued in me. 1 *Hawk.* 90. If there be an Acceſſory in one County, to a Felony committed in another, the Acceſſary may be indicted and tried in the ſame County wherein he was Acceſſary. *Stat.* 2 *&* 3 *Ed.* 6. Husband and Wife may commit a Treſpaſs, Felony, *&c.* and be indicted together; ſo for keeping a Bawdy-houſe, though the Houſe be the Husband's. *Hob.* 95. 1 *Salk.* 382. If an Offence wholly ariſes from any joint Act that is criminal of ſeveral Defendants, they may be all charged in one *Indictment* jointly and ſeverally, or jointly only; and ſome of the Defendants may be convicted, and others acquitted, for the Law looks on the Charge as ſeveral againſt each, though the Words of it purport a joint Charge againſt all: In other Caſes, the Offences of ſeveral Perſons muſt be laid ſeveral, becauſe the Offence of one cannot be the Offence of another; and every Man ought to anſwer ſeverally for his own Crime. 2 *Hawk.* 240. On penal Statutes, ſeveral Things ſhall not be joined in an *Indictment*, &c. except it be in Reſpect of ſome one Thing, to which all of them have Relation. *Ibid.* 241. When an *Indictment* is drawn upon a Statute, it ought to purſue the Words of it, if a private Act; but it is otherwiſe on a general Statute: It is beſt not to recite a publick Statute; the Recital is not neceſſary, for the Judges are bound *ex officio* to take Notice of all publick Statutes, and Miſ-recitals are fatal; ſo that it is the ſureſt Way only to conclude generally *Contra formam Statuti, &c.* 4 *Rep.* 48. Though there be no Neceſſity to recite a publick Statute in an *Indictment*, yet if the Proſecutor take upon him to do it, and materially vary from the ſubſtantial Part of the Purview of the Statute, and conclude *Contra formam Statut. prædict.* he vitiates the *Indictment. Plowd.* 79, 83. *Cro. Eliz.* 236. But many Miſ-recitals may be ſalved by a general Concluſion *Contra formam Statuti*, without adding *prædict. &c.* And Miſtakes may be helped by the conſtant Courſe of Precedents upon ſuch Statutes. 2 *Hawk.* 247. An *Indictment* is to bring the Fact making an Offence, within all the material Words of the Sratute, or the Words *Contra formam Statuti, &c.* will not make it good, if the Statute be not recited. *Ibid.* 249. If a Word of Subſtance be omitted in the *Indictment*, the whole *Indictment* is naught; but it is otherwiſe where a Word of Form is omitted, or there is an Omiſſion of a ſynonymous Word, where the Senſe is the ſame, *&c. Ibid.* 246. Judgment ſhall not be given by Statute, upon an *Indictment* which doth not conclude *contra formam Statuti:* And Judgment by Statute ſhall never be given on an *Indictment* at Common Law, as every *Indictment* which doth not thus conclude ſhall be taken to be. 2 *Hawk.* 251. But where Perſons are indicted on the Statute of Stabbing, and the Evidence is not ſufficient to bring them within the Statute; they may be found Guilty of general Manſlaughter at Common Law, and the Words *contra formam Statut.* be rejected as uſeleſs: In ſome other Caſes the ſame has been alſo adjudged; though formerly it was held, that an *Indictment* grounded on a Statute, which would not maintain it, could not in any Caſe be maintained as an *Indictment* at Common Law. *Ibid. Indictments* may be amended the ſame Term wherein brought into Court, and not after: But criminal Proſecutions are not within the Benefit of the *Statutes of Amendments*; ſo that no Amendment can be made to an *Indictment*, &c. but ſuch only as is allowed by the Common Law. 2 *Lill.* 45. 2 *Hawk.* 244. The Body of a Bill of *Indictment* removed into *B. R.* may not be amended, except from *London* where a Tenor only of the Record is removed; tho' the Caption of an *Indictment* from any Place may, on Motion, be amended by the Clerk of the Aſſiſes, *&c.* ſo as to make it agree with the original Record. *Ibid.* And *Captions* of *Indict-*

Indictments ought to ſet forth the Court in which, and the Jurors by whom; and alſo the Time and Place, at which the *Indictment* was found; and that the Jurors were of the County, City, *&c.* Alſo they muſt ſhew that the *Indictment* was taken before ſuch a Court as had Juriſdiction over the Offence indicted. 2 *Hawk.* 253. While the Jury who found a Bill of *Indictment* is before the Court, it may be amended by their Conſent in Matter of Form, the Name, or Addition of the Party, *&c. Kel.* 37. Clerks of the Aſſiſe and of the Peace, *&c.* drawing defective Bills of *Indictment*, ſhall draw new Bills without Fee, and take but 2 *s.* for drawing any *Indictment* againſt a Felon, *&c.* on Pain of forfeiting 5 *l. Stat.* 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *cap.* 23. If one material Part of an *Indictment* is repugnant to or inconſiſtent with another, the Whole is void; but where the Senſe is plain, the Court will diſpenſe with a ſmall Impropriety in the Expreſſion. *Ibid.* 228, 229. And many Objections to *Indictments* are over-ruled. 5 *Rep.* 120. Where an *Indictment* is void for Inſufficiency; or if the Trial is in a wrong County, another *Indictment* may be drawn for the ſame Offence, whereby the Inſufficiency may be cured; and the *Indictment* may be laid in another County, 'tis ſaid, though Judgment be given. 4 *Rep.* 40. *H. P. C.* 244. By the Common Law, the Court may quaſh any *Indictment* for Inſufficiency, as will make the Judgment thereon erroneous: But the Court may refuſe to quaſh an *Indictment* preferred for the publick Good, tho' it be not a good *Indictment*, and put the Party to traverſe or plead to it. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* And the Court will grant Time for the King's Counſel to maintain an *Indictment*, if they deſire it. Judges are not bound *ex debito Juſticiæ* to quaſh an *Indictment*; but may oblige the Defendant either to plead or demur to it; and where *Indictments* are not good, the Parties indicted may avoid them by Pleading. 2 *Lill.* 42. 2 *Hawk.* 258. The Court doth not uſually quaſh *Indictments* for Forgery, Perjury, or Nuſances, notwithſtanding the *Indictments* are faulty; and it is againſt the Courſe of the Court to quaſh an *Indictment* for Extortion. 2 *Lill.* 41. 5 *Mod.* 31. If an *Indictment* be good in Part, tho' the other Part of it is naught, the Court will not quaſh it; for if an Offence ſufficient to maintain the *Indictment* be well laid, 'tis good enough, altho' other Facts are ill laid. *Latch.* 173. *Poph.* 208. 1 *Salk.* 384. One that is convicted upon an erroneous *Indictment*, cannot after the Conviction move to have the *Indictment* quaſhed; but muſt bring his Writ of Error to reverſe the Judgment given againſt him upon the *Indictment*. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* An *Indictment* is quaſhed for the Inſufficiency in it; or becauſe no good Judgment can be given upon it: But if Judgment be given upon an erroneous *Indictment*, it is good againſt the Party till reverſed by Writ of Error. 2 *Lill.* 43. If the Party indicted is outlawed upon the *Indictment*, the Court will not quaſh the *Indictment* though erroneous; but will force the Party outlawed to bring his Writ of Error to reverſe the Outlawry. *Mich.* 24 *Car. B. R.* The Stat. 7 *W.* 3. *cap.* 3. ordains, that no *Indictment* for Treaſon, *&c.* or any Proceſs thereon, ſhall be quaſhed, on Motion of the Priſoner, or his Counſel, for Miſwriting, falſe *Latin*, *&c.* unleſs Exception be made before Evidence given in Court; nor ſhall any ſuch Defect, *&c.* after Conviction, be Cauſe to arreſt Judgment; though any Judgment given upon ſuch *Indictment* may be reverſed on a Writ of Error, *&c.* By the Statute of *Hen.* 5. *Indictments* ſhall abate for Omiſſions, by the Exception of the Party; and if no Advantage be taken by Exception, but he appears and pleads, he loſes the Benefit of the Law. 2 *Inſt.* 670. A Perſon indicted of Felony, *&c.* may plead generally Miſnomer, or wrongful Addition; a former Acquittal, or Conviction; a Pardon, or other ſpecial Plea; or the general Iſſue; or may plead any Plea in Abatement of the *Indictment*, &c. 2 *Hawk.* 259. One indicted for Felony may have Counſel aſſigned him to ſpeak for him in Matter of Law only. 2 *Lill.* 44. And all Perſons indicted for High Treaſon, ſhall have a Copy of the *Indictment* before Trial, to adviſe with Counſel, *&c.* And ſuch *Indictments* are to be found in three Years after the Offence committed; except it be againſt the King's Perſon. 7 *W.* 3. Perſons indicted of Treaſon muſt be by the Oaths of two Witneſſes; but in other Caſes one Witneſs is enough. After a Perſon is indicted for Felony, the Sheriff is commanded to attach his Body by a *Capias*; and on Return of a *Non eſt Inventus*, a ſecond *Capias* ſhall be granted, and the Sheriff is to ſeiſe the Offender's Chattels, *&c.* And if on that Writ a *Non eſt Inventus* is returned, an *Exigent* ſhall be awarded, and the Chattels be forfeited, *&c. Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 3. If an innocent Perſon be indicted of Felony, and will not ſuffer himſelf to be arreſted by the Officer who has a Warrant for it, he may be killed by the Officer, if he cannot be otherwiſe taken; for there is a Charge againſt him upon Record, to which at his Peril he is bound to anſwer. *Fitz. Coron.* 179, 261. A Perſon may be indicted twice at the ſame Time, where he hath committed two Felonies; and if he hath his Clergy for one, be hanged for the other. *Kel.* 30. And if there is an *Indictment* and Inquiſition againſt one for the ſame Offence, one found by the Coroner's Inqueſt, and another by the Grand Jury; he may be tried on both at the ſame Time: Or if he be tried and acquitted upon the one, it may be pleaded in Bar on Trial for the other. *Kel.* 108. 1 *Salk.* 382. An *Indictment* being found in the proper County, may be heard and determined in any other County, by ſpecial Commiſſion. 3 *Inſt.* 27. When a Perſon is convicted upon an *Indictment* for Treſpaſs or Miſdemeanor, he is to appear in Court, on Judgment pronounced; and the Court having ſet a Fine upon him, will commit him in Execution, *&c.* 2 Lill. Abr. 41.

Indictor, Is he that indicteth another Man for any Offence; and *Indictee* is the Party that is indicted. 1 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 11. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 8.

Indiſtanter, A Word ſignifying without Delay. *Matt. Weſtm. Anno* 1244.

Indiviſum, Is uſed for that which two Perſons hold in common without Partition; as where it is ſaid he holds *pro Indiviſo*, *&c.* Kitch. 241.

Indolis, A Youth, or ſtudious young Man. ——*Ego* Edgar Indolis *Clito conſenſi.* Mon. Ang. Tom. 3. pag. 120.

Indorſement, (*Indorſamentum*) Signifies any Thing written on the Backſide of a Deed; and Receipts for Conſideration Money, and the Sealing and Delivery, *&c.* on the Back of Deeds, are called *Indorſements*. *Weſt's Symb. par.* 2. *Sect.* 157. There is alſo an *Indorſement* of *Bills* or *Notes*, of what Part thereof is paid, and when, *&c.* And in another Senſe it is a Writing a Man's Name only on the Backſide of *Bills of Exchange*, which

which paſſing from one Man to another, all the *Indorſers* are anſwerable as well as the Drawer. 3 & 4 *Ann. c.* 9.

Indowment, Of a Church, &c. See *Endowment.*

Inducement, Is what is alledged as a Motive or Incitement to a Thing; and in Law is uſed ſpecially in ſeveral Caſes, *viz.* there is *Inducement* to Actions, to a Traverſe in Pleadings, a Fact or Offence committed, &c. *Inducements* to Actions need not have ſo much Certainty as in other Caſes: A general *Indebitatus* is not ſufficient, where it is the Ground of the Action; but where it is but the *Inducement* to the Action, as in Conſideration of forbearing the Debt till ſuch a Day, (for that the Parties are agreed upon the Debt) this being but a collateral Promiſe, is good without ſhewing how due. *Cro. Jac.* 548. 2 *Mod.* 70. A Man ought to induce his Traverſe, when he denies the Title of another, becauſe he ſhould not deny it till he ſhew ſome colourable Title in himſelf; for if the Title traverſed be found naught, and no Colour of Right appears for him who traverſed, there could be no Judgment given: But an *Inducement* cannot be traverſed, becauſe that would be a Traverſe after a Traverſe, and Quitting a Man's own Pretence of Title, and Falling upon another. *Cro.* 265, 266. 3 *Salk.* 357. An *Inducement* to a Traverſe muſt be ſuch Matter as is good and juſtifiable in Law. *Cro. Eliz.* 829. There is an *Inducement* to a Juſtification, when what is alledged againſt it is not to the Subſtance of the Plea, &c. *Cro. Jac.* 138. *Moor* 847. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 986.

Induction, (*Inductio*, i. e. a Leading into) Is the Giving a Parſon Poſſeſſion of his Church: And after the Biſhop hath granted Inſtitution, he iſſues out his Mandate to the Archdeacon to induct the Clerk, who thereupon either does it perſonally, or commiſſions ſome neighbouring Clergymen for that Purpoſe; which is compared to Livery and Seiſin, as it is a Putting the Miniſter in actual Poſſeſſion of the Church, and of the Glebe Lands, which are the Temporalities of it. This *Induction* is done in the following Manner: One of the Clergymen commiſſioned takes the Perſon to be inducted by the Hand, lays it on the Key of the Church, and pronounces theſe Words; *By Virtue of this Commiſſion, I induct you into the real and actual Poſſeſſion of the Rectory of*, &c. *with all its Appurtenances.* Then he opens the Church-door, and puts the Parſon into Poſſeſſion thereof, who commonly tolls a Bell, &c. and thereby ſhews and gives Notice to the People that he hath taken corporal Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Church: If the Key of the Church-door cannot be had, the Clerk to be inducted may lay his Hand on the Ring of the Door, the Latch of the Church-gate, on the Church-wall, &c. and either of theſe are ſufficient: Alſo *Induction* may be made by Delivery of a Clod, or Turf of the Glebe, &c. *Countr. Parſ. Compan.* 21, 22. Ordinarily the Biſhop is to direct his Mandate to the Archdeacon, as being the Perſon who ought to induct or give Poſſeſſion unto the Clerks inſtituted to any Churches within his Archdeaconry; But 'tis ſaid the Biſhop may direct his Mandate to any other Clergymen to make *Induction.* 38 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 3. And by Preſcription, others as well as Archdeacons may make *Inductions. Parſ. Counſel.* 8. An *Induction* made by the Patron of the Church, is void; but Biſhops and Archdeacons may induct a Clerk to their Benefices of which they are Patrons, by Preſcription, &c. 11 *Hen.* 4. The Dean and Chapter of Cathedral Churches are to induct Prebends; though it hath been held, if the Biſhop doth induct a Prebend, it may be good at the Common Law. 11 *Hen.* 4. 7. 11 *Hen.* 6. At *Weſtminſter*, where the King makes Collation by his Letters Patent: If the King grants one of his free Chapels, the Grantee ſhall be put in Poſſeſſion by the Sheriff of the County, and not by the Biſhop: And no *Induction* is neceſſary to a *Donative*, where the Patron by Donation in Writing puts the Clerk into Poſſeſſion, without Preſentation, &c. 11 *Hen.* 4. If the Authority of the Perſon, who made the Mandate for *Induction*, determines by Death or Removal, before the Clerk is inducted, the *Induction* afterwards will be void; as where before 'tis executed, a new Biſhop is conſecrated, &c. But if the Archbiſhop, during the Vacancy of a See, as Guardian of the Spiritualities, iſſue a Mandate to induct a Clerk to a Church, it is good though not executed before there is a new Biſhop. 2 *Lev.* 199. 1 *Ventr.* 309. *Induction* is a temporal Act; and if the Archdeacon refuſe to induct a Parſon, or to grant a Commiſſion to others to do it, Action of the Caſe lies againſt him, on which Damages ſhall be recovered; and he may likewiſe be compelled by Sentence in the Eccleſiaſtical Court to induct the Clerk, and ſhall anſwer the Contempt. 12 *Rep.* 128. It is *Induction* makes the Parſon compleat Incumbent, and ſettles and fixes the Freehold in him; and a Church is full by *Induction*, which cannot be avoided but by *Quare Impedit* at Common Law. 4 *Rep.* 79. 2 *Plowd.* 529. *Hob.* 15. A Biſhop ſued in the Court of Audience, to repeal an Inſtitution, after *Induction* had, and a *Prohibition* was granted; becauſe an Inſtitution is not examinable in the Spiritual Court after *Induction*, but then a *Quare Impedit* lies. *Moor* 860. 'Tis not the Admiſſion and Inſtitution, but *Induction* to a ſecond Benefice, which makes the firſt void, in caſe of Pluralities, &c. *Moor* 12.

In eſſe, Is any Thing *in Being*; and the Learned make this Diſtinction between Things *in eſſe* and *in poſſe*; as a Thing that is not, but may be, they ſay is *in poſſe* or *in potentia*; but what is apparent and viſible, they alledge is *in eſſe*, *viz.* that it has a real Being, whereas the other is caſual, and but a Poſſibility. A Child before he is born or conceived, is a Thing *in poſſe*; after it is born, he is ſaid to be *in eſſe*, or actual Being. The Words *in eſſe* are mentioned in the Statute 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 2. And where there muſt be Perſons *in eſſe*, to take by Grants, &c. See *Grants* and *Wills.*

Infaliſtatio, Was an ancient Puniſhment of Felons, by throwing them among the Rocks and Sands, cuſtomarily uſed in Port-Towns: It is the Opinion of ſome Writers, that *Infaliſtatus* did imply ſome capital Puniſhment, by expoſing the Malefactor upon the Sands, till the next Tide carried him away, of which Cuſtom 'tis ſaid there is an old Tradition: However the Penalty ſeems to take Name from the Norman *Faleſe* or *Faleſia*, which ſignified not only the Sands, but rather the Rocks and Cliffs adjoining, or impending on the Sea-ſhore. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 165. —— *Commiſit Feloniam ob quam fuit ſuſpenſus, utlagatus, vel alio modo morti Damnatus*, &c. *vel apud* Dover Infaliſtatus, *apud* Southampton *ſubmerſus*, &c. Hengham parva, cap. 3.

Infamy, Which extends to Forgery, Perjury, Groſs Cheats, *&c.* diſables a Man to be a Witneſs, or Juror; but a Pardon of Crimes reſtores a Perſon's Credit to make him a good Evidence. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 432, 433. Judgment of the Pillory makes *Infamy* by the Common Law; but by the Civil and Canon Law, if the Cauſe for which the Perſon was convicted was not infamous, it infers no *Infamy*. 3 *Lev.* 426.

Infang or Infeng, *Significat quietantiam prioris Priſæ ratione convivii.* Fleta, lib. 1. c. 47.

Infangthef, Infangenetheof, (From the Sax. *Fang* or *Fangen*, i. e. *capere*, and *Theof*, *Fur*) Signifies a Privilege or Liberty granted unto Lords of certain Manors, to judge any Thief taken *within* their Fee. *Bract. lib.* 3. *cap.* 35. In ſome antient Charters, it appears that the Thief ſhould be taken in the Lordſhip, and with the Goods ſtolen, otherwiſe the Lord had not Juriſdiction to try him in his Court; though by the Laws of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, he was not reſtrained to his own People or Tenants, but might try any Man who was thus taken in his Manor: 'Tis true afterwards, the Word *Infangthef* ſignified *Latro captus in terra alicujus ſeiſitus de aliquo Latrocinio, de ſuis propriis hominibus.* 1 & 2 *P. & M. c.* 15. The Franchiſes of *Infangthef* and *Outfangthef*, to be heard and determined within Court-Barons, are antiquated, and gone long ſince. 2 *Inſt.* 31.

Infant, (*Infans*) In our Law is a Perſon under twenty-one Years of Age, whoſe Acts are in many Caſes either void, or voidable. 1 *Inſt.* 171. All Gifts, Grants, *&c.* of an Infant, which do not take Effect by Delivery of his Hand, are void; and if made to take Effect by Delivery of his own Hand, are voidably by himſelf, and his Heirs, and thoſe which ſhall have his Eſtate. 8 *Rep.* 44. Where an *Infant* makes a Deed and delivers it within Age, though he afterwards delivers it again at full Age, this ſecond Delivery and Deed are void; for the Deed muſt take Effect from the firſt Delivery. 3 *Rep.* 35. If an *Infant* bargain and ſell Lands by Deed indented and inrolled, he may avoid it. 2 *Inſt.* 673. And if an *Infant* makes a Feoffment, he may enter and avoid it; and if he dies, his Heir may enter, or have a *Dum fuit infra Ætatem*, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 247, 248. An *Infant* ſeiſed in Fee makes a Feoffment and dies, his Heir ſhall enter; and it is the ſame if ſeiſed in Tail Male. 8 *Rep.* 42. And Privies in Blood, as the Heir general or ſpecial, may avoid a Conveyance made by their Anceſtor during his Infancy. *Ibid.* But Privies in Eſtate, ſuch as the Donor of an Eſtate-tail where the Tenant in Tail dies without Iſſue; or Privies in Law, as the Lord by Eſcheat where there is no Heir, ſhall not avoid a Conveyance made by an *Infant*. 8 *Rep.* 43, 44. If a Man within Age ſeiſed in Right of his Wife, makes a Feoffment and dies, his Heir cannot enter and avoid it, becauſe no Right deſcends to him; for the Baron if he had lived could have entered only in Right of his Wife. 8 *Rep.* 43. And no Perſon ſhall take Advantage of the Infancy of his Anceſtor, but he that hath a Right deſcending to him from that Anceſtor; though the Heir may take the Benefit of a Condition, notwithſtanding no Right deſcended to him from his Anceſtors. 8 *Rep.* 44. If Husband and Wife are both within Age, and they by Indenture join in a Feoffment, and the Husband dies, the Wife may enter and avoid the Deed, or have a *Dum fuit infra Ætatem.* 1 *Inſt.* 337. Though if there be two Jointenants within Age, and one of them makes a Feoffment in Fee of his Moiety during his Infancy, and dies, the Survivor cannot enter; but the Heir of the Feoffor may enter into the Moiety, *&c.* 8 *Rep.* 43. If an *Infant* exchanges Lands with another, and the other enters, the *Infant* may have Aſſiſe. 18 *Ed.* 4. 2. If an *Infant* leaſes for Years, he may affirm the Leaſe, or bring Treſpaſs againſt the Leſſee for the Occupation. 18 *Ed.* 4. *Bro. Treſpaſs* 338. A Leaſe made by an *Infant* reſerving Rent, is voidable; but if there be no Rendring Rent, it is abſolutely void. *Latch.* 199. If an *Infant* makes a Leaſe, paying Rent, and after his Coming of Age he accepts the Rent, the voidable Leaſe is made good; and an Infant's Leaſe in Ejectment is good. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 55. 3 *Salk.* 196. A Leaſe made to an *Infant* may be avoided by waving the Land before the Rent-Day: But if where a Leaſe for Years is made to an *Infant*, rendring Rent, after the *Infant* coming of full Age he continues the Poſſeſſion of the Land, this will make him chargeable with the Rent incurred during his *Infancy*. *Cro. Jac.* 320. An *Infant* cannot ſurrender a future Intereſt, by taking a new Leaſe; his Surrender by Deed and by Acceptance of a ſecond Leaſe, are void, except there be an Increaſe of the Term or Decreaſe of the Rent; for where there is no Benefit comes to him, his Acts are merely void. *Cro. Car.* 502. An *Infant* may purchaſe, being intended for his Benefit; yet at his full Age he may confirm, or avoid it, by Agreement or otherwiſe; and if he agree not when at Age, his Heirs after him may diſagree to the ſame. 1 *Inſt.* 2. 172. An *Infant*'s Feoffment, or other Deed, may be avoided by Plea or Entry, after or before he is of full Age; but his Acts on Record, as his Fine levied, Recovery ſuffered, or Statute acknowledged, muſt be avoided by Matter of Record, *viz.* by Writ of Error, or *Audita Querela*, during his Minority. 3 *Salk.* 196. 1 *Inſt.* 380. An *Infant* confeſſed Judgment in an Action of Debt brought againſt him; and it was held, *Audita Querela* did not lie upon this Judgment, though it would on a Statute or Recogniſance; but the Party ought to bring Writ of Error in the Exchequer-Chamber, by Virtue of the Statute 27 *Eliz. Moor* 460. *Infants* ought not to be received to levy Fines, though if they are admitted, their Fines are good and unavoidable, unleſs reverſed during their Minority. 1 *Inſt.* 233. If an *Infant* levy a Fine before the Juſtices, and the Cogniſees will not have it ingroſſed till after he is of Age; on producing a Note of the Caption, his Age may be examined, whereupon he may bring Writ of Error. *Moor* 189. But where an *Infant* may levy a Fine, he may declare the Uſes of it alſo by Deed: And the *Infant*'s Declaration of Uſes, ſhall be good and binding to the *Infant* and his Heirs, ſo long as the Fine continues unreverſed. *Hob.* 224. 2 *Leon.* 193. 2 *Rep.* 58. 10 *Rep.* 42. It was held formerly that an *Infant* appearing by Guardian, could not ſuffer a common Recovery. 10 *Rep.* 43. Though ſince it hath been allowed in many Caſes, and by all the Judges, that an *Infant* may ſuffer a common Recovery by Guardian, and he ſhall not avoid it; for by Intendment he ſhall have Recompence in Value; and if it be not for the Good of the *Infant*, he may have his Recompence over againſt his Guardian. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 772. A common Recovery may be had

had againſt an *Infant*, being examined *ſole & ſecrete*; and he may ſuffer a Recovery by Guardian in open Court. *Hob.* 169. 2 *Bulſt.* 255. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 994. A Recovery was ſuffered by an *Infant* by his Guardian. 1 *Leon.* It has been agreed, that if an *Infant* appear by Guardian, and ſuffer a common Recovery, it ſhall not be reverſed for Error: But if he appear by Attorney, and ſuffer a Recovery, it is otherwiſe; for in ſuch Caſe he may reverſe it by Error when of full Age, becauſe it may be tried by a Jury whether he was an *Infant* when he made the Letter of Attorney, or not; whereas in the other Caſe it muſt appear by Inſpection, which cannot be after full Age. *Sid.* 321. 2 *Nelſ.* 995. A Recovery or Judgment by Default againſt an *Infant*, is erroneous; but the *Infant* muſt reverſe it by Writ of Error during his Minority. *Wood's Inſt.* 603. And if the Default be after Appearance, the Judgment ſhall not be reverſed. *Dyer* 104. If an *Infant* appears by Attorney, and not by Guardian, it is Error; for which a Judgment may be reverſed. 2 *Nelſ.* 998. But if an *Infant* appearing *per Guardianum* comes of Age pending the Suit, he may then plead *per Attornatum*. *Moor* 665. An *Infant* is to ſue by *Prochein Amy*, or Guardian; but always defend by Guardian. 1 *Inſt.* 135. He is not to appear by Attorney in his own Right; but if he be joint Executor with others of Age, they may make an Attorney for him. 2 *Saund.* 212. And yet it hath been held, if an Action be brought againſt three ſeveral Defendants, and one of them is an *Infant*, they may not all appear by Attorney; but he within Age muſt appear by Guardian, or it will be Error to reverſe the Judgment. *Style* 400. 1 *Lev.* 294. If Baron and Feme, where the Feme is an *Infant*, appear by Attorney, it is Error. 5 *Mod.* 209. When the Defendant in an Action is an *Infant*, the Plaintiff ſhall have ſix Years to bring his Action in after the Defendant comes of Age: And if the Plaintiff be an *Infant*, he hath ſix Years likewiſe after his Age, to ſue by the Statute of Limitations. *Lutw.* 243. And *Infants* are not bound by Nonclaim, *&c.* on Fines levied by others, within five Years, by the Stat. 13 *Ed.* 1. Nonclaim ſhall not bind an *Infant*, nor any Negligence, *&c.* be imputed to him; except in ſome particular Caſes, *viz.* in caſe of a Fine where the Time begins in the Life of the Anceſtor, or of an Appeal of Death of his Anceſtor, where he brings not his Appeal within a Year and a Day, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 246, 380. *Wood's Inſt.* 13. Laches ſhall prejudice an *Infant*, if he preſents not to a Church in ſix Months. *Lit.* 402. All Acts of Neceſſity bind *Infants*, as Preſentations to Benefices, Admittances and Grants of Copyhold Eſtates, and Aſſenting to Legacies, *&c.* 3 *Salk.* 196. Conditions annexed to Lands, whether the Eſtate come by Grant or Diſcent, bind *Infants*: And where the Eſtate of an *Infant* is upon Condition to be performed by the *Infant*, if the Condition is broken during the Minority, the Land is loſt for ever. 1 *Inſt.* 233, 380. Tho' a Statute is not extendible againſt an *Infant*, yet Chancery will give Relief againſt *Infants*. 1 *Lev.* 198. And by Statute 7 *Ann. c.* 19. *Infants* ſeiſed of Eſtates in Fee in Truſt, or in Mortgage, on Petition of the Perſon for whom the *Infant* is ſeiſed in Truſt, or the Mortgagor, *&c.* by Order of the Court of Chancery, may make Conveyances of ſuch Eſtates, as Truſtees or Mortgagees of full Age. An *Infant* may bind himſelf Apprentice, and if he ſerve ſeven Years, have the Benefit of his Trade: If he be guilty of Miſbehaviour, the Maſter may correct him; or complain to a Juſtice of Peace, and have him puniſhed. *Cro. Car.* 179. *Stat.* 5 *Eliz.* And an *Infant* may bind himſelf to pay for Neceſſaries, as Meat, Drink, Apparel and Learning; but not by Bond with Penalty; though a Bill for Neceſſaries without a Penalty for the very Sum due, 'tis ſaid, will bind him. 2 *Inſt.* 483. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 729 1 *Lev.* 86. *Infants* are not obliged to pay for Clothes, unleſs it be averred for their own Wearing, and that they were convenient and neceſſary for them to wear, according to their Degree and Eſtate. *Cro. Jac.* 560. Though upon Promiſe of an *Infant* to pay a Taylor for making of Clothes, it need not be averred for neceſſary Clothes, *&c. Noy* 85. Money laid out for Neceſſaries for an *Infant*, hath been allowed; when Money lent for that Purpoſe, hath not. 5 *Mod.* 368. The *Infant* may buy, but cannot borrow Money to buy Neceſſaries; for the Law will not truſt him with Money, but at the Peril of the Lender, who muſt lay it out for him in Neceſſaries, or ſee it thus laid out. 1 *Salk.* 386. Where Money is lent to an *Infant*, who employs it in buying Neceſſaries, yet he is not liable; becauſe the Foundation of the Contract is the Lending. 1 *Salk.* 279. An *Infant* is not bound by an Account concerning Neceſſaries for his Family, *&c.* for he may be miſtaken in an Account; and no Contract binds him but what concerns his Perſon. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 271. *Latch.* 189. If an *Infant* makes a Contract *pro Victu & Veſtitu*, this ſhall be binding: And a Promiſe by an *Infant* to another, that if he will find him Meat, Drink and Waſhing, and pay for his Schooling, that he will pay him ſuch a reaſonable Sum yearly, Action on the Caſe lies upon this Promiſe. 2 *Danv.* 768. *Trin.* 3 *Car.* But in other Caſes, it is otherwiſe; though a Promiſe of a Perſon when at full Age, for a Conſideration during Infancy, ſhall be binding, and *Aſſumpſit* lieth. 2 *Lev.* 144. 3 *Leon.* 215. If an *Infant* delivers Money with his own Hand, it is voidable, and to be recovered by Action of Account. *Hob.* 77. The *Infant* ſells Goods to another; he may make the Sale void, or have Treſpaſs or Debt for the Money. 18 *Ed.* 4. 2. Though if an *Infant* deliver Goods to his own Uſe, he ſhall not have Treſpaſs againſt the Bailee. 18 *H.* 6. 2. Action will not lie againſt an *Infant* for Goods ſold to him, to ſell in his Shop. *Cro. Jac.* 494. And if one deliver Goods to an *Infant*, knowing him to be ſuch, the *Infant* ſhall not be charged in Trover and Converſion: But it is otherwiſe if delivered to him, not knowing him to be an *Infant*. 1 *Sid.* 129. Action lies not againſt an *Infant* Innkeeper, for Goods loſt. 2 *Danv.* 769. If an *Infant* accepts a Bill of Exchange, he may plead Infancy upon an Action brought againſt him. *Trin.* 3 *W.* 3. 3 *Salk.* 197. And if a Treſpaſs be done to an *Infant*, and he ſubmits to an Award, 'tis ſaid the Award ſhall not bind him. 2 *Danv.* 770. If an *Infant* enters into Bond, pretending to be of full Age, though he may avoid it by pleading his Infancy, he may be indicted for a Cheat. *Wood's Inſt.* 585. *Infants* committing a Treſpaſs againſt the Perſon or Poſſeſſion of another, muſt anſwer for the Damage in a Civil Action. *Hob.* 134. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 547. And

Infants being Tenants for Life or Years, are puniſhable for Waſte: An *Infant* ſhall be puniſhed for Battery, Slander, Cheating with falſe Dice, Perjury, not going to Church, &c. 3 *Salk.* 196. *Infants* under fourteen Years of Age are not generally puniſhable capitally for Crimes committed; but if they are of that Age, or under thoſe Years, having Maturity of Diſcretion, they may be puniſhed as Felons: But Execution of theſe for Felony is oftentimes reſpited in order to a Pardon; and if an *Infant* apparently wanting Diſcretion, be found guilty of Felony, the Juſtices may diſmiſs him without Pardon. 1 *Inſt.* 247. *Doctor and Stud. c.* 26. 1 *Hawk.* 2. An *Infant* is incapable of being a Parſon, Juror, Attorney, Steward, Bailiff, &c. But he may be a Mayor, Sheriff, Gaoler, &c. *Co. Lit.* 3. 3 *Salk.* 195. See *Age.*

Infancy of the King. The King cannot be an Infant by our Law. 1 *Inſt.* 43. And he ſhall never avoid his Grants, &c. in Reſpect of Infancy; for he cannot be a Minor, being as King a Body Politick. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 767. The Acts of a Mayor and Commonalty ſhall not be avoided by Reaſon of Infancy of the Mayor. *Cro. Car.* 557.

Infidels, (*Infideles*) Heathens; who may not be Witneſſes by the Laws of this Kingdom, becauſe they believe neither the Old nor New Teſtament to be the Word of God, on one of which Oaths muſt be taken. 1 *Inſt.* 6. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 434.

Infirmary, (*Infirmarius*) In Monaſteries there was an Apartment allotted for *infirm* or ſick Perſons; and he who had the Care of the *Infirmary* was called *Infirmarius.* Matt. Pariſ. *Anno* 1252.

In forma Pauperis, Suing Actions in. See *Forma Pauperis.*

Information, (*Informatio*) For the King, is the ſame which for a common Perſon is called Declaration; and it is not always brought directly by the King, or his Attorney General, and the Clerk of the Crown-Office, but frequently by ſome other Perſon, who informs as well for the King as for himſelf, upon the Breach of ſome Penal Law or Statute, wherein a Penalty is given to the Party that will ſue for the ſame: And it differs from an Indictment, which is found by the Oaths of twelve Men, and this is only the Allegation of the Officer, &c. Alſo it is different from an Action on a Penal Statute, which is at the Suit of the King only. *Terms de Ley* 406. *Informations* are either at the Suit of the King, or at the Suit of the King and of the Party, which is called an *Information Qui tam,* becauſe the *Informer* proſecutes *tam pro Domino Rege quam pro ſeipſo*; but theſe *Informations* will not lie on any Statute which prohibits a Thing, as being an immediate Offence againſt the Publick good in general, under a certain Penalty, unleſs the Whole or Part of ſuch Penalty be expreſly given to him who will ſue for it, becauſe otherwiſe it goes to the King, and nothing can be demanded by the Party. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 265. The King ſhall put no one to anſwer for a Wrong done principally to another, without Indictment or Preſentment; tho' of common Right *Informations,* or Actions in the Nature thereof, may be brought for Offences againſt Statutes, whether mentioned or not in ſuch Statutes, where other Methods of Proceeding are not particularly appointed. *Ibid.* 260. There may be an *Information* for the King againſt a Criminal, as well as Indictment; but it doth not lie for a Capital Crime except on the Statutes againſt Bankrupts, who may be convicted of Felony by Indictment or *Information,* by 5 *Geo. c.* 4. *Wood's Inſt.* 630. It has been alledged, that *Informations* began in the Reign of King *Henry* 7. and are new Things with Reſpect to Indictments, and carry Hardſhips with them, &c. But it was adjudged, that the old Statutes enact, that Proceedings ſhall be by Preſentment or Indictment; an *Information* by the Attorney General is no more than a Preſentment, and that *Informations* were at Common Law. 5 *Mod.* 459. An *Information* may be brought for Offences and Miſdemeanors by the Common Law; as for Batteries, Conſpiracies, ſeducing Perſons, Nuſances, Contempts, Libelling, ſeditious Words, Abuſing the King's Commiſſion to the Oppreſſion of the Subject, &c. And in very many Caſes by Statute, wherein the Offender is liable to a Fine, or other Penalty. *Finch* 340. *Show.* 109. If the Marſhal of *B. R.* miſdemeans himſelf in his Office, he who is prejudiced by it may prefer an *Information* againſt him in that Court, where he ſhall be fined, and ordered to make Satisfaction. *Hill.* 23 *Car. B. R.* For obtaining a Judgment againſt a Woman before Marriage, by Cheating and Fraud, whereby her Husband's Lands were afterwards extended, adjudged that *Information* lay, and the Judgment ſhould be ſet aſide, &c. *Sid.* 431. *Information* may be brought againſt the Inhabitants of any Town for not repairing of Highways; for going armed in Affray of the Peace, &c. and in general for any Offences againſt the Publick good, or againſt the Principles of Juſtice, *Information* lies; tho' not where a Complaint is trifling or vexatious, or wholly of a private Nature. 2 *Hawk.* 260, 262. If a Perſon exhibits his *Information* only for Vexation, the Defendant may bring *Information* againſt the *Informer* upon the Statute 18 *Eliz. c.* 5. 2 *Bulſt.* 18. An *Information* upon a Penal Statute muſt be ſued in one of the Superior Courts, and cannot be brought in any Inferior Court, becauſe the King's Attorney cannot be there to acknowledge or deny, as he can in a Superior Court. *Cro. Jac.* 538. All *Informations* on Penal Statutes, brought by an *Informer* where a Sum certain is given to the Proſecutor, muſt be brought in the proper County where the Offence was committed; and within a Year after the ſame: But a Party grieved, who is not a common *Informer,* is not obliged to bring his *Information* in the proper County, but may *inform* in what County he pleaſes. Stat. 31 *Eliz. c.* 5. *Cro. Eliz.* 645. And the King may exhibit an *Information* in two or three Years, and be good; though it will be naught in an *Informer. Cro. Jac.* 366. Where an *Information* is given by Statute, to be proſecuted at the Aſſiſes, &c. the *Informer* on filing of his *Information,* muſt make Oath before a Judge, that the Offence laid in the *Information* was not committed in any other County than that mentioned in the *Information*; and that he believes the Offence was committed within a Year next before the Filing of the *Information.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4. And when an *Information* is ordered to be filed upon an Affidavit made, the Court will not ſuffer the Proſecutor to put any more or other Matter into the *Information* than what only is in his Affidavit. *Mich.* 9. *W.* 3. *B. R.* It has been reſolved, that the Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1 reſtrains the Juriſdiction of *B. R.* in Actions of Debt by common *Informers,* and that they cannot bring Debt upon the Statute in that Court, unleſs the Cauſe of Action ariſe

in the County where the King's Bench ſits, but muſt in other Caſes proſecute by *Information* before Juſtices of Aſſiſe, &c. as the Statute directs. 1 *Salk.* 373. All *Informations*, &c. on Penal Statutes, made before the Statute 21 *Jac. c.* 4. muſt by that Act be laid and proſecuted in the County where the Fact was done: But that Act doth not extend to any Offence created ſince that Statute, ſo that Proſecutions on ſubſequent Penal Statutes are not reſtrained thereby, but that Statute is as to them as it were repealed. 1 *Salk.* 372, 373. By the Stat. 18 *Eliz. c.* 5. *Informers* are to exhibit their Suits in proper Perſon, by Way of *Information*, or Original Action; they are not to compound with the Defendant, without the Conſent of the Court, on Pain of 10 *l.* Penalty, Pillory, &c. And if they diſcontinue or are Nonſuit, the Court ſhall immediately aſſign Coſts to the Defendant: But this Statute and the 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4. do not extend to *Informations* of Officers, nor on the Statutes of Maintenance, Champerty, concerning Concealments of Cuſtoms, &c. and it extendeth not to Parties grieved, and thoſe to whom any Forfeiture is given in certain. *Ibid.* The 4 & 5 *W. & M. c.* 18. enacts, That *Informations* brought in the Crown-Office for Treſpaſs, Battery, &c. are to be by Order of Court; and Recognizances to be entered into of 20 *l.* Penalty for the *Informer* to proſecute with Effect, &c. And in Caſe any Perſon againſt whom ſuch *Information* ſhall be exhibited ſhall appear and plead to Iſſue, and the Proſecutor do not proceed to Trial within a Year after Iſſue joined; or if it ſhall paſs for the Defendant, or the *Informer* procure a *Nolle Proſequi*, &c. the Court ſhall award the Defendant Coſts; except it be certified that there was reaſonable Cauſe for the *Information*. An *Informer* upon a popular Statute ſhall never have Coſts, if not given by Statute; but the Party grieved in Action on the Statute ſhall, where a certain Penalty is given. 2 *Hawk.* 273. *Informations* by the Attorney General remain as they were at Common Law, notwithſtanding the Stat. 4 & 5 *W. & M.* And when the Attorney General exhibits an *Information*, he does it *ex Officio*; whereas when the Clerk of the Crown does it, it is generally by Order of Court. 5 *Mod.* 464. Where a Penalty is divided by Statute between the King and the *Informer*, if the King prefers his *Information* before the *Informer*, he ſhall have the whole Penalty: But if the *Informer* prefer his *Information* firſt, the King cannot hinder him from his Proportion. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 60. If an *Informer* dies, the Attorney General may proceed in the *Information* for the King: Nonſuit of an *Informer* is no Bar againſt the King; and if the King's Attorney enter a *Nolle proſequi*, it is not any Bar *quoad* the *Informer*. *Cro. Eliz.* 583. 1 *Leon.* 119. If two *Informations* are had on the very ſame Day, they mutually abate one another; becauſe there is no Priority to attach the Right of the Suit in one *Informer*, more than in the other. *Hob.* 138. An *Information* hath ſomewhat of it of an Indictment, *viz.* to alledge the Offence in particular, and alſo ſomething in Nature of an Action, to demand what is due; and if the *Informer* make no Demand, or demand what appears not to be his due, the *Information* is ill. *Hob.* 242. The ſame Certainty is requiſite in an *Information* as in an Indictment; and all the material Parts of the Crime muſt be as preciſely found in the one as the other. 2 *Hawk.* 261. If an *Information* contain ſeveral Offences againſt a Statute, and be well laid as to ſome of them, but defective as to the reſt, the *Informer* may have Judgment for ſo much as is well laid. *Ibid.* 266. After a Plea pleaded to an *Information* for any Crime, the Defendant by Favour of the Court may appear by Attorney; alſo the Court may diſpenſe with the perſonal Appearance before Plea pleaded, except in ſuch Caſes where a perſonal Appearance is required by ſome Statute: And it is the ſame of Indictments for Crimes under the Degree of Capital. *Ibid.* 275. If a Defendant plead *Nil debet* to an *Information Qui tam*, &c. it is ſafeſt to ſay he owes nothing to the *Informer*, nor the King, which is an Anſwer to the Whole. On Breach of a Statute alledged from a Matter *in pais*, the Defendant may plead that he owes nothing, or Not guilty, &c. And if there be more than one Defendant, they ought to plead ſeverally and not jointly, Not guilty: But if it be alledged from a Matter of Record, the Record not being triable by the Country but by it ſelf, ſuch Plea is not good. 2 *Hawk.* 276. *Bro. Iſſues* 23. A Prior Suit depending, a Pardon or Releaſe may be pleaded to an Information; And if the Defendant hath Matter to plead in his Diſcharge, it hath been held that he ought to plead it ſpecially, and cannot give it in Evidence; tho' this ſeems to be contrary to the Statute 21 *Jac.* 1. A Replication to an *Information* on a ſpecial Plea in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, is to be made by the Attorney General, and before Juſtices of Aſſiſe, by the Clerk of the Aſſiſe: Tho' the Replication to a general Iſſue in an *Information Qui tam* in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, may be made in the Name of the Attorney General only; and in Actions *Qui tam*, moſt of the Precedents are that the Replication is to be made by the Plaintiff. 2 *Hawk.* 277. A Demurrer may be to an *Information Qui tam*, without the Attorney General. *Ibid. Informations* are not quaſhed for Inſufficiency, like Indictments; but the Defendant muſt demur to them. *Paſch.* 1650. 2 *Lill.* 59. Fines aſſeſſed in Court by Judgment on an *Information*, cannot be afterwards qualified or mitigated. *Cro. Car.* 251. The Stat. 9 *Ann. c.* 20. makes the Proceedings upon *Informations* in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto* more ſpeedy and effectual. *Vide* the Statute, &c.

Informer, (*Informator*) Is a Perſon as *informs* againſt or proſecutes in any of the King's Courts thoſe that offend againſt any Law or Penal Statute; and no Man may be an *Informer* who is diſabled by any Miſdemeanor. *Stat.* 31 *Eliz. c.* 5.

Infortiatum, Is one Part of the Digeſts of the *Civil Law*; according to *Benedict*, Abbot of the Monaſtery of *Peterborough*, in the Reign of K. *Hen.* 3.

Infugare, Signifies to put to Flight. *Leg. Canuti, cap.* 32.

Infula, Was anciently the Garment of a Prieſt, like that which we now call a Caſſock; ſometimes it is taken for a Coif.

Inge. This Syllable in the Names of Places, denotes Meadow or Paſture; and in the North, Meadows are called the *Inges* from the Sax. *Ing.* i. e. *pratum.*

Ingenium, Is an Inſtrument uſed in War, *Arte & Ingenio confectum*; from whence 'tis ſaid we derive the Word *Engine.*

Ingenuitas, Uſed for Liberty given to a Servant by Manumiſſion. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 89.

Ingenuitas Regni. *Ingenui, Liberi & Legales Homines*; Freeholders, and the Commonalty of the

the Kingdom: And ſometimes this Title was given to the Barons and Lords of the King's Council. *Eadmer. Hiſt. Nov. fol.* 70.

Ingreſs, Egreſs and Regreſs, Words in Leaſes of Land, to ſignify a free Entry into, Going forth of, and Returning from ſome Part of the Lands let; as to get in a Crop of Corn, *&c.* after the Term expired.

Ingreſſu, Is a *Writ of Entry*, whereby a Man ſeeks Entry into Lands or Tenements; and lies in divers Caſes, having as many different Forms: This Writ is alſo called *Præcipe quod reddat*, becauſe thoſe are formal Words inſerted in all Writs of Entry. See *Entry*.

In groſs. Advowſon *in groſs*, Villain *in groſs*, *&c.* See *Groſs*.

Ingroſſer, (*Ingroſſator*) Is one that buys and ſells any Thing by Wholeſale; and whoever ſhall get into his Hands by Buying, Contract or Promiſe, other than by Demiſe, Grant or Leaſe of Lands, any Corn growing, or other Corn or Grain; Butter, Cheeſe, Fiſh, or other dead Victuals whatſoever, within the Realm of *England*, to the Intent to ſell the ſame again, ſhall be reputed an unlawful *Ingroſſer*, by Stat. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 14. Such Victual only as is neceſſary for the Food of Man, is within the Purview of the Statute; and therefore Apples and Fruits are not within the Meaning of it; and it has been holden, that Hops are not within the Statute. 3 *Inſt.* 195. *H. P. C.* 152. *Cro. Car.* 231. The Buying of Corn to make Starch of it, and then to ſell it, is not within the Intent of the Statute, becauſe it is not bought to be ſold again in the ſame Nature it was bought, but to be firſt altered by a Trade or Science; and by the like Reaſon the Buying of Corn to make Meal of it, and then to ſell it, is ſaid to be not within the Act; and Buying of Barley, with an Intent to make it into Malt, and after that to ſell it, had no Need of the Exception made for it in the ſaid Statute. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 237. Foreign Corn and Victuals, except Fiſh and Salt, are exempted, and not within the Penalty of the Statute, 13 *Eliz. c.* 25. And licenſed Badgers are excepted; as are likewiſe Fiſhmongers, Butchers, Poulterers, *&c.* buying any Thing in their own Faculties, otherwiſe than by Foreſtalling, and ſelling the ſame again at reaſonable Prices by Retail. 1 *Hawk.* 240. Any Merchant, whether a Subject or Foreigner, bringing Victuals, or other Merchandize into this Kingdom, may ſell the ſame in Groſs; but he that buys them of him cannot do ſo, becauſe by ſuch Means the Price will be inhanſed, for the more Hands any Merchandize paſſeth through, the dearer it muſt grow, as every one will make a Profit of it: And if this were allowable, a rich Man might *ingroſs* into his Hands a whole Commodity, and then ſell it at what Price he ſhould think fit; which is of ſuch a bad Conſequence, that the bare *Ingroſſing* of a whole Commodity with Intent to ſell it at an unreaſonable Price, is an Offence indictable at Common Law, whether any Part thereof be ſold by the *Ingroſſer*, or not. 3 *Inſt.* 196. *Cro. Car.* 231, 232. The Puniſhment of this Offence by Statute, is Forfeiture of the Goods for the firſt Offence, and two Months Impriſonment; double Value and ſix Months Impriſonment for the ſecond Offence; and Loſs of all Goods and Impriſonment at the King's Pleaſure, *&c.* for the third Offence. See *Foreſtaller*.

Ingroſſer of Deeds, Is a Clerk that writes Records or Inſtruments of Law in Skins of Parchment.

Ingroſſing of a Fine. The making of the Indentures by the *Chirographer*, and Delivery of them to the Party to whom the Fine is levied. *F. N. B.* 147.

Inhabitant, Is a Dweller or Houſholder in any Place; as *Inhabitants* in a Vill, are the Houſholders in the Vill. 2 *Inſt.* 702.

Inheritance, (*Hæreditas*) Is a Perpetuity in Lands or Tenements, to a Man and his Heirs: And the word *Inheritance* is not only intended where a Man hath Lands or Tenements by Deſcent of *Heritage*; but alſo every Fee-Simple, or Fee-Tail, which a Perſon hath by Purchaſe, may be ſaid to be an *Inheritance*, becauſe his Heirs may *inherit* it. *Litt. Sect.* 9. And one may have *Inheritance* by Creation; as in Caſe of the King's Grant of Peerage, by Letters Patent, *&c.* *Inheritances* are Corporeal or Incorporeal; *Corporeal Inheritances* relate to Houſes, Lands, *&c.* which may be touched or handled; and *Incorporeal Inheritances* are Rights iſſuing out of, annexed to, or exerciſed with Corporeal *Inheritances*, as Advowſons, Tithes, Annuities, Offices, Commons, Franchiſes, Privileges, Services, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 9. 49. There is alſo *ſeveral Inheritance*, which is where two or more hold Lands ſeverally; if two Men have Land given to them and the Heirs of their two Bodies, theſe have joint Eſtate during their Lives; but their Heirs have ſeveral *Inheritances*. *Kitch.* 155. Without Blood none can *inherit*; and therefore it is that he who hath the whole and entire Blood, ſhall have an *Inheritance* before him who hath but Part of the Blood of his Anceſtor. 3 *Rep.* 41. The Law of *Inheritance* prefers the firſt Child before all others; the Male before the Female; and of Males the firſt born, *&c.* Goods and Chattels cannot be turned into an *Inheritance*. 3 *Inſt.* 19, 126. See *Deſcent* and *Fee-Eſtate*.

Inhibition, (*Inhibitio*) Is a Writ to forbid a Judge from farther Proceeding in a Cauſe depending before him, and is uſually iſſued out of a Higher *Court Chriſtian* to an Inferior, being in Nature of a Prohibition. 9 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 1. 24 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 12. 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 9. *F. N. B.* 39. 2 *Inſt.* 601. *Inhibitions* are uſed upon Appeals to the higher Eccleſiaſtical Courts, or on Viſitations of Biſhops, *&c.* And this *Inhibition* is either *Hominis* or *Juris*; 'tis *Ne viſitationem facias, vel aliquam Juriſdictionem Eccleſiaſticam contentionem vel voluntariam habeas*: Thus when the Archbiſhop viſits, he *inhibits* the Biſhop, and when a Biſhop viſits, he *inhibits* the Archdeacon; and this is to prevent Confuſion, and continues till the laſt Pariſh is viſited: Now after ſuch *Inhibition* by an Archbiſhop, if a Lapſe happens, the Biſhop cannot inſtitute, becauſe his Power is ſuſpended, but the Archbiſhop is to do it, *&c.* *Paſch.* 13 *Car. B. R.* 3 *Salk.* 201.

Inhoc, or **Inhoke**, (From *In*, within, and *hoke* a Corner or Nook) Signifies any Corner or Part of a common Field ploughed up and ſowed with Oats, *&c.* and ſometimes fenced in with a dry Hedge, in that Year wherein the reſt of the ſame Field lies fallow and common. It is called in the North of *England* an *Intock*, and in *Oxfordſhire* a *Hitchin*; and no ſuch *Inhoke* is now made without the joint Conſent of all the Commoners, who in moſt Places have their Share by Lot in the Benefit of it, except in ſome Manors where

the Lord has a ſpecial Privilege of ſo doing. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 297, &c. and his *Gloſſary.*

Injunction, (*Injunctio*) Is a Kind of Prohibition granted in divers Caſes; it is generally grounded upon an Interlocutory Order or Decree out of the Court of *Chancery* or *Exchequer*, to ſtay Proceedings in Courts at Law; and ſometimes it is iſſued to the Spiritual Courts. *Weſt. Symb. Sect.* 25. It is likewiſe ſometimes uſed to give Poſſeſſion to a Plaintiff, for Want of the Defendant's Appearance; and may be granted by the *Chancery* or *Exchequer* to quiet Poſſeſſion of Lands; alſo where a privileged Perſon of the *Chancery* is ſued elſewhere; and to ſtay Waſte, &c. *Injunction* lies. If a Defendant by his Anſwer in *Chancery*, ſwears a certain Sum of Money is due to him, the Court will often not grant an *Injunction*, unleſs the Money be brought into Court: And an *Injunction* is obtained by Order, either upon Matter confeſs'd, or upon ſome Matter appearing of Record, or by Deed, Writing or other Evidence ſhewn in Court, from whence there is a Probability that the Party ought to be diſcharged in Equity; and ſometimes it is granted before Anſwer, when 'tis uſually only until Anſwer, and further Order, &c. A Delay of Proceedings for a conſiderable Time, is good Cauſe for ſetting aſide and diſſolving an *Injunction* to ſtay Proceedings at Law; but an *Injunction* may be revived on Cauſe ſhewn, and ſometimes the Court will revive it tho' Diſſolved, where the Plaintiff's Caſe is hard, or Equity is evidently on his Side. *Pract. Sol*, 124, 125. If an *Injunction* be for ſtaying of Waſte, there muſt be Affidavit made of Waſte committed in Houſes, Lands, &c. belonging to the Complainant: And if it be to ſtay Suits in other Courts, it is granted on ſuggeſting ſome Matter, by Reaſon of which the Complainant is not able to make his Defence in the other Court, as for Want of Witneſſes, &c. or for that he is proſecuted at Law for what in Equity he ought not to pay; or that the other Court acts erroneouſly, denies him ſome rightful Advantage, and that if the Rigour of the Law takes place, it is againſt Equity and good Conſcience, &c. *Ibid.* If an Attorney proceeds at Law, after he is ſerved with an *Injunction* to ſtay Proceedings, on Affidavit made thereof, Interrogatories are to be exhibited againſt him, to which he muſt anſwer on Oath; and if it appears that he was duly ſerved with the *Injunction*, and hath proceeded afterwards contrary thereto, the Court of *Chancery* will commit the Attorney to the *Fleet-Priſon* for the Contempt. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 64. If a Cauſe at Law be at Iſſue, the *Injunction* may give Leave to go to Trial, and ſtay Execution, &c. The Writ of *Injunction* is directed to the Party proceeding, *ac omnibus & ſingulis Conſiliar. Attorn. Sollicitat. ſuis quibuſcunque*, &c. and concludes, *Injungen. Præcipimus quod ab omni ulteriori proſecutione quacunque ad communem Legem de, pro vel concernen. aliquib. Materiis in querimon. content. &c. deſiſtatis & quilibet veſtrum deſiſtat, ſub pœn. &c.*

Injury, (*Injuria*) Is a Wrong or Damage to a Man's Perſon or Goods. The Law puniſheth *Injuries*; and ſo abhors them, that it grants Writs of Anticipation for their Prevention, in Caſes of Combinations and Confederacy, &c. *Stud. Compan.* 93. But the Law will ſuffer a private *Injury* rather than a publick Evil; and the Act of God, or of the Law, doth *Injury* to none. 4 *Rep.* 124. *Co. Lit.* 148.

2

Inlagation, (*Inlagatio*, from the Sax. *In-lagiam*, i. e. *Inlagare*) Signifies a Reſtitution of one Outlawed, to the Protection of the Law, and Benefit of a Subject. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 14. *Leg. Canut. par.* 1. *c.* 2.

Inlagh, (Inlagatus, *vel Homo ſub Lege*) Is he that is of ſome *Frank-Pledge*, and not Outlawed: It ſeems to be the contrary to *Utlagh*. Bract. tract. 2. lib. 3. c. 11.

Inland, (*Inlandum*) *Terra Dominicalis, pars Manerii Dominica, terra* interior *vel incluſa*; for that which was let to Tenants was called *Outland*. In an ancient Will there are theſe Words; To *Wulfee* I give the *Inland* or Demeans, and to *Elfey* the *Utlands* or Tenency. *Teſtam. Britherici.* This Word was in great Uſe among the *Saxons*, and often occurs in *Domeſday.*

Inland Trade, A Trade wholly managed at Home in one Country. *Merch. Dict.*

Inleaſed, (From the Fr. *Enlaſſe*) Intangled or enſnared; it is uſed in the Champion's Oath. 2 *Inſt.* 247.

Inmates, Are thoſe Perſons that are admitted to dwell with and in the Houſe of another, and not being able to maintain themſelves. *Kitch.* 45. Theſe *Inmates* are generally idle Perſons harboured in *Cottages*; wherein it hath been common for ſeveral Families to *inhabit*, by which the Poor of Pariſhes have been increaſed; but ſuffering it is an Offence by Statute, liable to a Forfeiture of 10 *s.* a Month, inquirable of in the Court-Leet, &c. Stat. 31 *Eliz. c.* 7. See *Cottage.*

Innamum, A Pledge —— Innama *non capiantur, niſi per communem aſſenſum.* Du Cange.

Innings, Lands recovered from the Sea in *Romney Marſh*, by Draining: Ancient Records make Mention of the *Innings* of Archbiſhop *Becket*, *Boniface*, and others; and at this Day there is *Elderton's Innings*, &c.

Innona, (From the Sax. *Innan*, i. e. *Intus*) An Incloſure. *Spelm. Gloſſ.*

Innoteſcimus. This Word and *Vidimus* are all one; it ſignifies *Letters Patent*, ſo called, which are always of a Charter of Feoffment, or ſome other Inſtrument, not of Record, concluding *Innoteſcimus per præſentes*, &c.

Innovations, Are thought dangerous by our Laws; and the ancient Judges of the Law have ever ſuppreſſed them, leſt the Quiet and Certainty of the Common Law ſhould be diſturbed. *Co. Lit.* 379. In the Reign of King *Ed.* 3. the Judges ſaid we will not change the Law, which always hath been uſed; and in the Time of K. *H.* 4. they declared, it would be better that it ſhould be turned to a Default, than that the Law ſhould be changed, or any Innovation made. *Ibid.* 303.

Innoriare, To purge one of a Fault, and make him innocent. *Leg. Ethelred. c.* 10.

Inns, (*Hoſpitii*) Were inſtituted for Lodging and Relief of Travellers; and at Common Law any Man might erect and keep an *Inn* or Alehouſe to receive Travellers, but now they are to be licenſed and regulated by Statute, by Juſtices of Peace, who are to take Recognizances for keeping good Orders, &c. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 25. And if the Keeper of an *Inn* harbours Thieves or Perſons of a ſcandalous Reputation, or ſuffers frequent Diſorders in his Houſe; or ſets up a New *Inn* in a Place where there is no Manner of Need of one, to the Hinderance of other antient and well-governed *Inns*; or keep it in a Situation wholly

wholly unfit for ſuch a Purpoſe, he may by the Common Law be indicted and fined. *H. P. C.* 146. *Dalt.* 33, 34. *Inn-keepers* not ſelling their Hay, Oats, Beans, *&c.* and all Kinds of Victuals for Man and Beaſt, at reaſonable Prices, having Reſpect to the Price ſold in the Markets adjoining, without taking any Thing for Litter, they ſhall be fined for the firſt Offence, and for the ſecond be impriſoned for a Month; and for the third ſtand on the Pillory, *&c.* Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 21. If one who keeps a common *Inn*, refuſe to receive a Traveller as a Gueſt into his Houſe, or to find him Victuals or Lodging, upon his Tendering a reaſonable Price for the ſame; the *Inn-keeper* is liable to render Damages, in an Action at the Suit of the Party grieved, and may alſo be indicted and fined at the Suit of the King: And it is ſaid, he may be compelled by the Conſtable of the Town to receive and entertain ſuch a Perſon as his Gueſt; and that it is not material whether he have any Sign before his Door or not, if he make it his common Buſineſs to entertain Travellers. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 225. Action of the Caſe on an implied *Aſſumpſit* will lie againſt the Gueſt, where the *Inn-keeper* is obliged by Law to furniſh him with Meat, Drink, *&c.* And when a Gueſt calls for any Thing at an *Inn*, the *Inn-keeper* may juſtify Detaining of a Horſe, or other Thing, till he is paid his juſt Reckoning. *Dyer* 30. If any Theft be committed on a Gueſt that lodgeth in an *Inn*, by the Servants of the *Inn*, or by any other Perſons, (not the Gueſt's Servant or Companion) the *Inn-keeper* is anſwerable: But if the Gueſt be not a Traveller, but one of the ſame Town, the Maſter of the *Inn* is not chargeable for his Servant's Theft; and if a Man is robbed in a private Tavern, the Maſter is not chargeable. 8 *Rep.* 32, 33. In this Action the Writ is, *Hoſpitandos homines per partes, ubi hujuſmodi* Hoſpitia *exiſtunt, tranſeuntes & in eiſdem* Hoſpitantes, *&c.* And the *Inn-keeper* ſhall not anſwer for any Thing that is out of his *Inn*, but only for ſuch Things as are *infra Hoſpitium*, the Words being *eorum Bona & Catalla infra* Hoſpitia *illa exiſtentia:* But if the *Inn-keeper* put the Gueſt's Horſe to Graſs, without Orders for it, and the Horſe is ſtolen, he ſhall make it good. 8 *Rep.* 34. Any Perſon found tipling in an *Inn*, is adjudged within the Statutes againſt Drunkenneſs, 21 *Jac.* 1. 1 *Car.* 1. And *Inn-keepers* or Alehouſe-keepers, permitting Tipling in their Houſes, are liable to the Penalty of 10 *s. &c.* by Statute, 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 9. 1 *Car.* 1. *c.* 14. See *Action on the Caſe, and Gueſt.*

Inns of Court, (*Hoſpitii Curiæ*) Are ſo called, becauſe the *Students* therein do not only ſtudy the Laws to enable them to practiſe in the *Courts at Weſtminſter*, but alſo purſue ſuch other Studies as may render them more ſerviceable to the King in his Court. *Forteſcue, cap.* 49. Of theſe, (ſays Sir *Edward Coke*) there are four well known, *viz.* The *Inner Temple*, *Middle Temple*, *Lincoln's Inn* and *Gray's Inn*; which with the two *Serjeants Inns*, and eight *Inns of Chancery*, *viz. Clifford's Inn*, *Symond's Inn*, *Clement's Inn*, *Lyon's Inn*, *Furnival's Inn*, *Staple's Inn*, *Bernard's Inn*, and *Thavies's Inn*, (to which is ſince added *New Inn*) make the moſt famous Univerſity for Profeſſion of the Law, or of any one humane Science in the World. *Co. Lit.* Our *Inns of Court*, or Societies of the Law, which are very numerous, and fam'd for their Production of Learned Men, are governed by Maſters, Principals, Benchers, Stewards, and other proper Officers; and have the Chief of them Chapels for Divine Service, and all of them publick Halls for Exerciſes, Readings and Arguments, which the Students are obliged to perform and attend for a competent Number of Years, before admitted to Speak at the Bar, *&c.*

Innuendo, (From *Innuo*, to nod or beckon with the Head to one) Is a Word uſed in Declarations and Law Pleadings, to aſcertain a Perſon or Thing which was named before; as to ſay he, (*Innuendo* the Plaintiff) did ſo and ſo, when as there was Mention before of another Perſon. 4 *Rep.* 17. An *Innuendo* is in Effect no more than a *Prædict'*, and cannot make that certain which was uncertain before; and the Law will not allow Words to be enlarged by an *Innuendo*, ſo as to ſupport an Action of the Caſe for ſpeaking of them. *Hob.* 2, 6, 45, 5. *Mod.* 345. An *Innuendo* may not enlarge the Senſe of the Words, nor make a Supply, or alter the Caſe, where the Words are defective. *Hutt. Rep.* 44. In Slander, both the Perſon and ſcandalous Words ought to be certain, and not want an *Innuendo* to make them out: If a Plaintiff declares that the Defendant ſaid theſe Words, *Thou art a Thief and ſtoleſt a Mare*, &c. (*Innuendo* the Plaintiff) without an Averment that the Words were ſpoke *eidem Querenti*, this is not good; becauſe it doth not certainly appear of whom they were ſpoken, and the *Innuendo* doth not help it. *Paſch.* 11 *Car. B. R.* 1 *Danv. Abr.* 158. And if the Plaintiff alledge that the Defendant ſaid to him, *Thou art a forſworn Man, and didſt make a falſe Oath againſt me before Juſtice* Scawen, (*Innuendo* Scawen, a Juſtice of Peace) Action doth not lie; for it is not ſhewn that *Scawen* was a Juſtice of Peace, otherwiſe than by the *Innuendo*, and there may be a Man whoſe Name is Juſtice *Scawen. Mich.* 35 *Car.* 2. 3 *Lev.* 166. If one ſay of another he hath forſworn himſelf, (*Innuendo* before Juſtices of Aſſiſe, *&c.*) this *Innuendo* ſhall not make the Words actionable. 1 *Danv.* 157. A Man ſhall not be puniſhed for Perjury by the help of an *Innuendo*. 5 *Mod.* 344. Where Action lies for Words without any *Innuendo*, an *Innuendo* ſhall be repugnant and void. 1 *Danv.* 158.

Inoperatio, Is one of the legal Excuſes to exempt a Man from appearing in Court: — *Cauſæ quæ ad excuſationem, &c. hoc eſt, vel Infirmitatis, vel Domini Neceſſitatis, vel contramandationis, vel Regis impla itationis, vel* Inoperationis *cauſâ, viz.* on the Days in which all Pleadings are to ceaſe, or *in diebus non Juridicis.* Leg. H. 1. cap. 61.

Inordinatus, Was anciently taken for one who died Inteſtate; 'tis mentioned in *Matt. Weſtm.* 1246.

Inpeny and Outpeny, Money paid by the Cuſtom of ſome Manors on the Alienation of Tenants, *&c.* —— Inpeny & Outpeny *conſuetudo talis eſt in Villa de Eaſt* Radham, *de omnibus Terris quæ infra Burgagium tenentur*, viz. *Quod ipſe, qui vendiderit vel dederit dictam Tenuram alicui, dabit pro exitu ſuo de eadem tenurâ unum Denarium, & ſimile pro ingreſſu alterius; & ſi prædicti Denarii à retro fuerint, Ballivus Domini diſtringet pro eiſdem Denariis in eadem Tenura.* Regiſt. Prior. de Cokesford, p. 25.

Inquiſit, (*Inquiſitio*) Is an Inquiſition of Jurors, in Cauſes Civil and Criminal, on Proof made of the Fact on either Side, when it is referred to their Trial, being impanelled by the Sheriff for that Purpoſe; and as they bring in their Verdict, Judgment paſſeth; *For the Judge ſaith, the Jury finds the Fact thus, then is the Law thus,*

thus, and ſo we Judge. Staundf. P. C. lib. 3. c. 12. There is an *Inqueſt of Offi e*, as well as on the *Miſe* of the Party, *&c.* as in Caſes of Appeals of Robbery, the freſh Suit to entitle Reſtitution of Goods, is to be inquired of by *Inqueſt* of Office; which *Inqueſt* is chiefly for the Satisfaction of the Conſcience of the Judges. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 169. Whether a Criminal be a Lunatick or not, ſhall be tried by an *Inqueſt* of Office, returned by the Sheriff of the County; and if it be found by the Jury that he only feigns himſelf Lunatick, and he refuſes to plead, he ſhall be dealt with as one ſtanding Mute. *H. P. C.* 226. 1 *And.* 107. Where a Perſon ſtands Mute without making any Anſwer, the Court may take an *Inqueſt* of Office, by the Oath of any twelve Perſons preſent, if he do ſo out of Malice, *&c.* But after the Iſſue is joined, when the Jury are in Court, if there be any Need for ſuch Inquiry, it ſhall be made by them, and not by an *Inqueſt* of Office. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 327. If a Perſon attainted of Felony eſcape, and being retaken, denies he is the ſame Man, *Inqueſt* is to be made of it by a Jury before he is executed. *Ibid.* 463. By *Magna Charta*, nothing is to be taken for *Inqueſt* of Life or Member. 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 26.

Inquiſition, Is a Manner of Proceeding by Way of Search or Examination, and uſed in the King's Behalf, in Temporal Cauſes and Profits, in which Senſe it is confounded with *Office. Staundf. Prærog.* 51. This *Inquiſition* is upon an Outlawry found; in Caſes of Treaſon and Felony committed; upon a *Felo de ſe*, *&c.* to entitle the King to Forfeitures of Lands and Goods: And there is no ſuch Nicety required in an *Inquiſition* as in Pleading; becauſe an *Inquiſition* is only to inform the Court how Proceſs ſhall iſſue for the King, whoſe Title accrues by the Attainder, and not by the *Inquiſition*; and yet in the Caſes of the King and a common Perſon, *Inquiſitions* have been held void for Incertainty. *Lane* 39. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1008. It is ſaid there are two Sorts of *Inqu ſitions*, one to inform the King, the other to veſt an Intereſt in him; the one need not be certain, but the other muſt; and where an *Inquiſition* finds ſome Parts well, and nothing as to others, it may be helped by *Melius Inquirendum.* 2 *Salk.* 469. There is a Judicial Writ *Ad Inquirendum*, to inquire by a Jury into any Thing touching a Cauſe depending in Court; and *Inquiſition* is had upon *Extents* of Land, Writs of *Elegit*, where *Judgment* is had by Default, and Damages and Coſts are recovered, *&c. Finch* 484. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 65.

Inquiſition, or *Ex Officio Mero*, Is one Way of proceeding in *Eccleſiaſtical Courts. Wood's Inſt.* 596. And formerly the Oath *Ex Officio* was a Sort of *Inquiſition.*

Inquiſitors, (*Inquiſitores*) Are Sheriffs, Coroners *ſuper viſum Corporis*, or the like, who have Power to enquire in certain Caſes; and by the Stat. of *Weſtm.* 1. *Inquirors* or *Inquiſitors* are included under the Name of *Miniſtri.* 2 *Inſt.* 211.

Inrollment, (*Irrotulatio*) The Regiſtring or Entring in the Rolls of the Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas or Exchequer, or by the Clerk of the Peace in the Records of the Quarter-Seſſions, of any lawful Act; as a Statute or Recognizance acknowledged, a Deed of Bargain and Sale of Lands, *&c.* An *Inrollment* of a Deed is either an *Inrollment* of it by the Common Law, or according to the Statute: And *Inrollments* of Deeds ought to be made in Parchment, and recorded in Court, for Perpetuity's ſake. *Trin.* 23 *Car. Paſch.* 24 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* But the *Inrolling* a Deed doth not make it a Record, though it thereby becomes a Deed recorded; for there is a Difference between Matter of Record, and a Thing recorded to be kept in Memory; a Record being the Entry in Parchment of Judicial Matters controverted in a Court of Record, and whereof the Court takes Notice, whereas an *Inrollment* of a Deed is a private Act of the Parties concerned, of which the Court takes no Cognizance at the Time of doing it, altho' the Court gives Way to it. *Mich.* 21 *Car.* 1. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 69. Every Deed before it is *inrolled*, is to be acknowledged to be the Deed of the Party before a Maſter of the Court of Chancery, or a Judge of the Court wherein *inrolled*; which is the Officer's Warrant for the *Inrolling* of the ſame: And the *Inrollment* of a Deed, if it be acknowledged by the Grantor, will be good Proof of the Deed it ſelf upon a Trial. *Ibid.* A Deed may be *inrolled* without the Examination of the Party himſelf; for 'tis ſufficient if Oath is made of the Execution of the Deed: If two are Parties, and the Deed is acknowledged by one, the other is bound by it: And if a Man lives in *New York*, *&c.* and would paſs Lands in *England*, a nominal Perſon may be joined with him in the Deed, who may acknowledge it here, and it will be binding. 1 *Salk.* 389. If the Party dies before it is *inrolled*, it may be *inrolled* afterwards: And *Inrollment* of Deeds operates by Virtue of the Statute of *Inrollments*; but if Livery and Seiſin, *&c.* be had before the *Inrolling*, it prevents the Operation of the *Inrollment*, and the Party ſhall be in by that, as the more worthy Ceremony to paſs Eſtates. 1 *Leon.* 5. 2. *Nelſ. Abr.* 1010. Altho' *Inrollment*, or Matter of Record, ſhall not be tried *per Pais*, yet the Time when the *Inrollment* of a Deed was made ſhall be thus tried. 2 *Lill.* 68. See *Bargain and Sale.*

Inſcriptiones, Were written Inſtruments by which any Thing was granted; as, *Inſcriptiones Monaſterii*, &c. *Blount.*

Inſectator, A Proſecutor or Adverſary at Law. *Paroch. Antiq.* 388.

Inſervire, To reduce Perſons to ſervitude: — *Si Ingenuus ancillam uxorem ceperit, & ſi ipſa poſtea fuerit* Inſervita. *Du Cange.*

Inſetena, (*Sax.*) An Inditch. Inſetenis, & *Watergangis*, *&c.* Ordin. Romn. Mariſc. p. 73.

Inſidiatores Viarum, Are Way-Layers; which Words are not to be put in Indictments, Appeals, *&c.* by the Stat. 4 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 2. for before this Statute, Clergy was denied Felons charged generally as *Inſidiatores Viarum*, *&c.* See 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1.

Inſignia, Enſigns or Arms. See *Arms* and *Gentility.*

Inſilium, Evil Advice or Counſel — *Multaque Regis* Inſilia *adverſus Anglos dederunt.* Sim. Dunelm. Ann. 1003. *Inſiliarius* is an Evil Counſellor: *Filius Regis cum ſuis Conſiliariis*, & Inſiliariis, *&c.*

Inſimul computaſſent, Is a Writ or Action of Account, which lies not for Things certain but only of Things uncertain. *Broke Acco.* 81. The common Declaration upon an *Inſimul computaſſent* is to ſay, That the Plaintiff and Defendant, ſuch a Day, Year, and Place, Inſimul *inter ſe computaverunt de Diverſis Denariorum ſummis per ipſum* (the Defendant) *eidem* (the Plaintiff) *præantea ibidem debit. & inſolut. exiſten. & ſuper computo illo eidem* (the Defendant) *adtunc & ibidem inventus fuit in Arreragiis erga eundem* (the Plaintiff in ſo much) *prædictoque*

dictoque Defendente ſic in Arreragiis invent. exiſten. adtunc & ibidem in Conſideratione inde ſuper ſe Aſſumpſit, &c.

Inſimul tenuit, Is one Species of the Writ of Partition, brought againſt a Stranger by a Coparcener upon the Poſſeſſion of the Anceſtor. See *Formedon.*

Inſinuation, (*Inſinuatio*) Is a Creeping into a Man's Mind or Favour covertly; mentioned in the Stat. 21 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 5. And *Inſinuation of a Will* is among the *Civilians*, the firſt Production of it; or Leaving it in the Hands of the Regiſter, in order to its Probate.

Inſolvent Debtors, Unable to pay their Debts, *&c.* See *Debtors.*

Inſpeximus, A Word uſed in *Letters Patent*, being the ſame with *Exemplification*; and is called *Inſpeximus*, becauſe it begins *Rex omnibus, &c.* Inſpeximus *Irrotulamentum quarund. Literar. Patent. &c.* 5 Rep.

Inſtallment, A Settlement, Eſtabliſhing, or ſure Placing in; as *Inſtallment* into Dignities, *&c.* 20 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2.

Inſtant, (Lat. *Inſtans, Inſtanter*) Is defined by the *Logicians* to be, *Unum indiviſibile in Tempore, quod non eſt Tempore, quod non eſt Tempus, nec pars Temporis, ad quod tamen partes Temporis copulantur*; and though it cannot be actually divided, yet in Intendment of Law it may, and be applied to ſeveral Purpoſes: He who lays violent Hands upon himſelf commits no Felony 'till he is dead, and when dead he is not in Being ſo as to be term'd a Felon; but he is ſo adjudg'd in Law *eo Inſtante*, at the very *Inſtant* of this Fact done. And there are many other Caſes of the like Nature. *Plowd.*

Inſtaurum, Is uſed in antient Deeds for a Stock of Cattle; and we read of *Staurum* and *Inſtauramentum*, properly young Beaſts, Store or Breed. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 548. *Inſtaurum* was commonly taken for the whole Stock upon a Farm, as Cattle, Waggons, Ploughs, and all other Implements of Husbandry. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *cap.* 72. And *Inſtaurum Eccleſiæ* is applied to the Books, Veſtments, and all other Utenſils belonging to a Church. *Synod. Exet. Ann.* 1287. *Inſtauratio* is taken in the ſame Senſe as *Inſtaurum.*

Inſtirpare, To plant or eſtabliſh. ——— *Non ſecurum eſt Gentem externam & turbidam* Inſtirpare. *Brompt.* 935.

Inſtitution, (*Inſtitutio*) Is when the Biſhop ſays to a Clerk, who is preſented to a Church Living, Inſtituo *te Rectorem talis Eccleſiæ, cum Cura animarum, & accipe curam tuam & meam:* Or it is a Faculty made by the Ordinary, whereby a Parſon is approved to be inducted to a Rectory or Parſonage. If the Biſhop upon Examination finds the Clerk preſented capable of the Benefice, he admits and *inſtitutes* him; and *Inſtitution* may be granted either by the Biſhop under his Epiſcopal Seal; or it may be done by the Biſhop's Vicar General, Chancellor or Commiſſary; and if granted by the Vicar General, or any other Subſtitute, their Acts are taken to be the Acts of the Biſhop: Alſo the Inſtrument or Letters Teſtimonial of *Inſtitution* may be granted by the Biſhop, tho' he is not in his Dioceſe; to which ſome Witneſſes ſhould ſubſcribe their Names. 1 *Inſt.* 344. *Clergym. Law* 109. The Biſhop by *Inſtitution* transfers the Cure of Souls to the Clerk; and if he refuſeth to grant *Inſtitution*, the Party may have his Remedy in the *Court of Audience* of the Archbiſhop, by *Duplex Querela*, *&c.* for *Inſtitution* is properly cogniſable in the Eccleſiaſtical Court: Where *Inſtitution* is granted, and ſuſpected to be void for Want of Title in the Patron, *&c.* a *Superinſtitution* hath been ſometimes granted to another, to try the Title of the preſent Incumbent by Ejectment. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 220. 4 *Rep.* 79. Taking a Reward for *Inſtitution* incurs a Forfeiture of double Value of one Year's Profit of the Benefice, and makes the Living void. *Stat.* 31 *Eliz. c.* 6. On *Inſtitution* the Clerk hath a Right to enter upon the Parſonage-houſe and Glebe, and take the Tithes; but he cannot grant, let, or do any Act to charge them 'till he is inducted into the Living: He is compleat Parſon as to the Spiritualty, by *Inſtitution*; but not as to the Temporality, *&c.* By the *Inſtitution* he is only admitted *ad Officium*, to pray and preach; and is not intitled *ad Beneficium*, until formal Induction. *Plowd.* 528. The Church is full by *Inſtitution* againſt all common Perſons, ſo that if another Parſon be afterwards inducted, it is void, and he hath but a meer Poſſeſſion; but a Church is not full againſt the King 'till Induction. 2 *Inſt.* 358. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 151. When a Biſhop hath given *Inſtitution* to a Clerk, he iſſues his Mandate for Induction; and if the Archbiſhop ſhould *inhibit* the Archdeacon to induct the Clerk thus *inſtituted*, he may do it notwithſtanding. 4 *Rep.* The firſt Beginning of *Inſtitutions* to Benefices, was in a national Synod held at *Weſtminſter*, *Anno* 1124. For Patrons did originally fill all Churches by Collation and Livery; 'till this Power was taken from them by Canons. *Selden's Hiſt. of Tithes, cap.* 6 & 9. *pag.* 375. See *Induction.*

Inſuper Is uſed by Auditors in their *Accounts* in the *Exchequer*; as when ſo much is charged upon a Perſon as due on his Account, they ſay ſo much remains *inſuper* to ſuch an Accountant. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 2.

Inſurance, Is where a Man for a Sum of Money paid him by a Merchant obliges himſelf to make good the Loſs of a Ship, *&c.* ſo far as the Value of the *Premium* extends. *Inſurances* are either Publick or Private; the Firſt done at the publick Office of Aſſurance, and the Latter agreed upon between Merchant and Merchant in private: And all *Inſurances*, whether publick or private, muſt be made upon the Ship, or on the Goods, or upon Ship and Goods: And ſome *Inſurances* are to Places certain; and others General, in trading Voyages, where Ships deliver their Goods at one Port, and take in freſh Cargoes, and then proceed to other Places, *&c.* which being dangerous, the *Premium* runs higher than that of any other certain Voyage. *Merch. Compan.* 90. Any Man may make a private Policy of *Inſurance*; and there is no fix'd Price for the Rates of *Inſurances*, which riſe and fall according to the State of the Nation in Peace or War, the Seaſon of the Year, and other various Occurrences; in former Wars, the Rates of *Inſurance* on a good Ship, from *London* to any Port or Place in the *Eaſt-Indies*, *&c.* and back, was 16 *per Cent.* but in the late War in the Reign of K. *William*, the *Premium* of *Inſurance* for the like Voyage was about 22 *per Cent.* And when a Ship hath been long miſſing, and no Advice can be had where ſhe is, the *Premium* in Time of War will run very high; ſometimes 30 or 40 *per Cent.* but then theſe Words are inſerted in the *Inſurance*, *Loſt or not Loſt*; and in ſuch Caſe, if it happens at the Time the Subſcription is made, that the Ship is caſt away,

away, the *Inſurers* muſt anſwer: But if the Party that cauſed the *Inſurance* to be made, ſaw the Ship wreck'd, or had certain Intelligence of it, ſuch Subſcription will not be obligatory; ſo likewiſe if the *Inſured* having a rotten Ship, ſhall *inſure* upon the ſame more than ſhe is worth, and afterwards going out of the Port ſhe is ſunk or wreck'd, this will be adjudg'd fraudulent, and not oblige the *Inſurers* to anſwer. *Mich.* 26 *Car.* 2. *B. R.* And wilfully Caſting away, or making Holes in the Bottom of a Ship, *&c.* is made Felony by Stat. 1 *Ann.* Subſcriptions for *Inſurances* are generally for certain Sums; as 100 *l.* or 500 *l.* *&c.* at the *Premium* current; and if a Man *inſures* Goods to the Value of 5000 *l.* and he hath but 2000 *l.* remitted, now he having *inſured* a real Adventure, if a Loſs happens by the Law Marine, all the *Inſurers* are compellable to anſwer *pro rata:* Though this is more by the Cuſtom of Merchants than by Law; and by ſome Opinions, only the firſt Subſcribers, who underwrit ſo much as the real Adventure amounted to, are to be made liable, and the Reſt to have their *Premiums* deducted, and be diſcharged. *Grot. Introd. Jur. Holl.* 212. If a Merchant freights out Wool, *&c.* which occaſions a Forfeiture of Ship and Lading; or if he lades contraband Goods knowingly, and afterwards *inſures* the ſame, and they are ſeiſed by the King's Officers; the *Inſurers* are not liable to bear the Loſs: But if Goods *inſured* are not contraband at the Time of the Lading and *Inſurance*, and after become ſuch, if they are then ſeiſed, the *Inſurers* are anſwerable. 12 *Car.* 2. 32. And if Goods and Merchandize be lawfully *inſur'd*, and afterwards the Ship becomes diſabled, by Reaſon of which, with the Conſent of the Supercargo or Merchant, they are re-laden into another Veſſel; and that Veſſel proves the Ship of an Enemy, by Reaſon of which, on her Arrival, ſhe is ſubject to Seizure; in this Caſe 'tis ſaid the *Inſurers* are liable, for that it is an Accident within the Intention of the Policy of *Inſurance*, which mentions *Dangers of the Seas, Enemies, &c.* Yet where Goods are *inſured* in a Ship bound to any foreign Port, and in the Voyage ſhe happens to be leaky or receive other Damage, and another Veſſel is freighted for the Preſervation of the Goods; and then the ſecond Veſſel is loſt at Sea, it is ſaid the *Inſurers* are diſcharged without a ſpecial Clauſe to make them liable. *Lex Mercat.* or *Merch. Compan.* 93. If a Ship be *inſured* from the Port of *London* to any foreign Place, and before the Ship breaks Ground ſhe happens to take Fire and is conſumed, the *Inſurers* are not obliged to anſwer, unleſs the Words of the *Inſurance* are, *At and from the Port of London*; for the Adventure did not commence 'till the Ship was gone from thence: Though if the Ship had broke Ground, and afterwards been driven by Storm back to the Port of *London*, and there had took Fire, the *Inſurers* muſt anſwer. *Rot. Scaccar.* 15 *Car.* 2. Goods are ſtolen or imbeziled on Ship-board, the Maſter, and not the *Inſurers* are liable: And when *Inſurers* are to anſwer, and it happens that ſome Part only of the Effects *inſured* are loſt, as in the Caſe of Ejections in a Storm, or other ſuch Accidents; then the *Inſurers* make an *Average* of it, and each Man pays ſo much *per Cent.* in Proportion to the Sum for which he ſubſcribed. If a Ship arrives ſafe, after the Adventure is born, generally the *Inſurers* receive their Money; but if a Loſs happens, the *Premium* is deducted with the uſual Abatement, and the *Inſured* receive about 80 *per Cent.* *&c.* And when Advice is received of the Loſs of the Ship or Goods, Application is to be made to the *Inſurers*, and the Vouchers to be produc'd; with which, if they are ſatisfied, they will pay the Money; but if they have reaſonable Ground to ſcruple it, the *Inſured* muſt wait a convenient Time, 'till the *Inſurers* can obtain more ſatisfactory Advice; or if nothing can be heard of the Ship in any reaſonable Time, the *Inſurers* are obliged forthwith to pay the Money; Though if after that the Ship ſhall arrive in Safety, the Money is to be returned them by the *Inſured*. *Merch. Compan.* 91, 96, 97. A Merchant having *inſured* the greateſt Part of the Adventure of a Ship, if Advice is receiv'd of a Loſs, but with Hope of Recovery, whereby ſuch Merchant would have the Aſſiſtance of the *Inſurers*; he has a Privilege to make a Renunciation of the Lading to the *Inſurers*, and to come in himſelf in the Nature of an *Inſurer*, for ſo much as ſhall appear he hath born the Adventure of, beyond his Part of the Value *inſured*. *Inſurance* may be made on Men's Heads; as where a Man is in Danger of being taken into Slavery by the *Moors*, whereby a Ranſom muſt be paid for his Redemption, he may advance a *Premium*, in Conſideration of which the *Inſurer* muſt anſwer the Ranſom ſecured, if there be a Caption. *Mich.* 29 *Car. B. R.* Alſo Men's Lives may be *inſured* at Land: And Policies of *Inſurance* are uſed in other Matters, where Damage is fear'd; in Caſe of Houſes or Goods from Loſs by Fire, *&c.*

Form of a Policy of Inſurance.

KNOW all Men *by theſe Preſents, That* A. B. *of*, &c. *Merchant, as well in his own Name, as for and in the Name and Names of all and every other Perſon and Perſons, to whom the ſame may or ſhall appertain, doth make Aſſurance and hereby cauſe himſelf and them, and every of them, to be* inſured, *loſt or not loſt, at and from the Port of* London *to*, &c. *in the Kingdom of*, &c. *and at and from thence back to* London, *upon the Body, Tackle, Apparel, Ordnance, Munition, Artillery, and other Furniture, of and in the good Ship* Elizabeth, *Burthen*, &c. *or thereabouts, whereof*, &c. *is Maſter, and alſo upon all Kinds of Goods and Merchandizes ſhip'd on board the ſaid Ship; beginning the Adventure upon the ſaid Ship and Goods, from and immediately following the Day of the Date hereof, and ſo to continue and endure, until the ſaid Ship, with her ſaid Tackle, Apparel,* &c. *ſhall be arrived back at* London, *and hath there moor'd at Anchor twenty-four Hours.* And *it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Ship in this Voyage to proceed and ſail to, and touch and ſtay at, any Ports or Places whatſoever, eſpecially at*, &c. *without Prejudice to this* Inſurance; *and the ſaid Ship and Goods*, &c. *for ſo much as concerns the* Inſured, *is and ſhall be rated and valued at*, &c. Sterling, *without further Account to be given by the Aſſureds for the ſame.* And *touching the Adventures and Perils, which we the* Inſurers *are content to bear, and do take upon us, they are of the Seas, Men of War, Fire, Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, Thieves, Letters of Mart, and Repriſals at Sea, Arreſts, Reſtraints, and Detainments of all Kings, Princes, and People, of what Nation, Condition or Quality ſoever, Barratry of the Maſter and Mariners, and all other Loſſes and Misfortunes that ſhall come to the Hurt or Damage of the ſaid Ship*, &c. *or any Part thereof.* And *in Caſe of any Misfortune, it ſhall be lawful for the* Inſured, *their Factors,*

tors, Servants and Aſſigns, to ſue, labour, and travel for, in and about the Defence, Safeguard, and Recovery of the ſaid Ship, &c. *or any Part thereof, without Prejudice to this* Inſurance; *to the Charges whereof we the* Inſurers *will contribute each of us according to the Rate and Quantity of his Sum herein aſſured.* And *ſo we the* Inſurers *are contented, and do hereby Promiſe, and bind our ſelves, each for his own Part, our Heirs, Executors, Goods and Chattels, to the* Inſured, *their Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, for the true Performance of the Premiſſes, confeſſing our ſelves paid the Conſideration due to us for this* Inſurance, *by,* &c. *at and after the Rate of,* &c. per Cent. *and in Caſe of Loſs, to abate,* &c. *And to pay without farther Proof,* &c. *more than this preſent Policy, any Uſe or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.* In Witneſs, &c.

By 43 *Eliz. cap.* 12. An *Office of Inſurance* was erected for Deciding of Differences ariſing upon Policies of *Inſurance* in *London*; and a Court was to be held for that Purpoſe by Virtue of a Standing Commiſſion iſſued out by the Lord Chancellor to the Judge of the Court of Admiralty, the Recorder of *London*, two Doctors of the Civil Law, and two Common Lawyers, and eight Merchants; which Commiſſioners were to meet Weekly, and to have Power to ſummon and examine Witneſſes, and hear and determine all Cauſes in a ſummary Way, ſubject to appeal to the Lord Chancellor, &c. And by Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 25. ſeveral additional Privileges were granted to this Court, which was a Court of Equity, as well as of Law; but now there is no ſuch Court in Being, and Cauſes of this Nature are try'd in the ordinary Courts. The 6 *Geo. c.* 18. empowers his Majeſty to grant two Charters for *Inſurance* of Ships and Merchandize, &c. and to incorporate the Adventurers, in Conſideration of a large Sum of Money advanc'd; and all other Corporations for *Inſurance*, and their Policies, are declared void.

Intakers, Were a Kind of Thieves in the *Northern* Parts of *England*, ſo called, becauſe they did *take in* and receive ſuch Booties as their Confederates the *Outpartners* brought to them from the Borders of *Scotland*; they are mentioned 9 *H.* 5. *c.* 7.

Intendment of Law, (*Intellectus*) The Underſtanding, Intention, and true Meaning of the Law. *Co. Litt.* 78. *Intendment* ſhall ſometimes ſupply that which is not fully expreſs'd or apparent; and when a Thing is doubtful in ſome Caſes, *Intendment* may make it out: But *Intendment* cannot ſupply the Want of Certainty in a Charge in an Indictment for any Crime, &c. 5 *Rep.* 121. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 227, 441. Sometimes a Thing is neceſſarily *intended* by what precedes or follows it; and where an indifferent Conſtruction may have two *Intendments*, the Rule is to take it moſt ſtrongly againſt the Plaintiff. *Show.* 162. Though if a Plaintiff declares, that the Defendant is bound to him by Obligation, it ſhall be intended that the Obligation was ſealed and delivered: If one is bound in a Bond to another, and in the *Solvend.* of the Bond it is not expreſs'd unto whom the Money ſhall be paid, or if ſaid to the Obligor; the Law will *intend* it is to be paid to the Obligee: And where no Time is limited for Payment of the Money, it ſhall be *intended* to be preſently paid. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 71. *Paſch.* 24 *Car. B. R.* The Intent of Parties in Deeds, Contracts, &c. is much regarded by the Law; yet *Intendment* ſhall not take Place againſt the direct Rules of Law: The Law doth not in Conveyances of Eſtates, admit them regularly to paſs by *Intendment* and Implication; in Deviſes of Lands they are allow'd, with due Reſtrictions. *Vaugh.* 261, 262. Where Seiſin of an Inheritance is once alledged; it ſhall be *intended* to continue till the contrary is ſhewed. *Jones* 181. A Court pleaded generally to be held *ſecund. Conſuetud.* ſhall be *intended* held according to the Common Law. *Com. Law. Com. Plac.* 276. *Common Intendment* is where one Thing or Perſon may be more ſtrongly *intended* than another. *Mich.* 39 *Eliz. Goldsb.* 111. See *Implication.*

Intendment of Crimes. In antient Times felonious Attempts, *intending* the Death of another, were adjudg'd Felony; for the Will was taken for the Fact. *Bract.* 1 *E.* 3. But at this Day the Law does not generally puniſh *Intendments* to do ill, if the *Intent* be not executed; except it be in Caſe of Treaſon, where *Intention* prov'd by Circumſtances ſhall be puniſh'd as if put in Execution. 3 *Inſt.* 108. And if a Perſon enter a Houſe in the Night, with *Intent* to commit Burglary, it is Felony: And by Statute maliciouſly Cutting off or Diſabling any Limb or Member, with an *Intent* to disfigure, &c. is Felony. *Plowd.* 474. 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. *Intention* of Force and Violence makes Riots criminal. 3 *Inſt.* 9. And if a Man entring a Tavern, &c. commit a Treſpaſs, the Law will judge that he *intended* it. 8 *Rep.* 147. *Vide* Murder.

Intenſione, Is a Writ that lies againſt him that enters into Lands after the Death of Tenant for Life, &c. and holds out him in Reverſion or Remainder: And every Entry upon the King's Poſſeſſion is called *Intenſion upon the King.* F. N. B. 203. Staundf. Prærog. 40.

Inter Canem & Lupum, Words uſed formerly in Appeals, to ſignify a Crime being done in the *Twilight*, i. e. *inter Diem & Noctem*, &c. *Plac. Trin.* 7 *E.* 1. This hath divers other Denominations; as in *Herefordſhire* they call it the *Mock-ſhadow*, corruptly the *Muck-ſhade*; and in the *North*, *Daylight's Gate*; others, *betwixt Hawk and Buzzard.* Cowel.

Intercommoning, Is where the Commons belonging to two Manors lie contiguous, and the Inhabitants of both have, Time out of Mind, depaſtured their Cattle in each of them. *Terms de Ley* 411.

Interdict, Is an Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure, by which Perſons are prohibited to hear Divine Service, or to have the Sacraments adminiſtred them, or Burial. The *Canon Law*, with which the *Common Law* agrees, defines it thus; Interdictio *eſt Cenſura Eccleſiaſtica prohibens Adminiſtrationem Divinorum*: And ſo it is uſed 22 *H.* 8. *c.* 12. There is an *Interdict* of *Places* as well as of *Perſons*; an *Interdict* of Place is when Divine Service is forbidden to be had in ſuch a Church, and is only with Regard to that Church or Place, ſo that the Perſons may be received into another Church, though not into their own; but an *Interdict* of Perſons follows them where-ever they remove: And by a *mixt Interdict*, both the People and the Church, &c. are ſubjected to this Cenſure. Sometimes an *Interdict* is a general Excommunication of a whole Kingdom or Country; and *Knighton* tells us, that *anno* 1208, the *Pope* excommunicated King *John* of *England*, and all his Adherents, *Et totam Terram Anglicanam ſuppoſuit* Interdicto, which begun the firſt Sunday after *Eaſter*, and continued above ſix Years; du-

ring all which Time nothing was done in the Churches beſides Baptiſm, and Confeſſions of dying People. The Form of an *Interdict*, as ſet down by *Du Cange*, is as follows, *viz.*

IN the Name of Chriſt, *We the Biſhop, in Behalf of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, and of* St. Peter, *the Chief of the Apoſtles, and in our own Behalf, do excommunicate and* interdict *this Church, and all the Chapels thereunto belonging, that no Man from henceforth may have Leave to ſing Maſs, or to hear it, or in any wiſe to adminiſter any Divine Office, nor to receive God's Tithes without our Leave; and whoſoever ſhall preſume to ſing or hear Maſs, or perform any Divine Office, or to receive any Tithes contrary to this* Interdict, *on the Part of God the Father Almighty, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghoſt, and on the Behalf of* St. Peter, *and all the Saints, let him be accurſed and ſeparated from all Chriſtian Society, and from Entring into Holy Mother-Church, where there is Forgiveneſs of Sins; and let him be* Anathema Maran atha *for ever with the Devils in Hell.* Fiat, Fiat, Fiat. *Amen.*

This ſevere Church Cenſure hath been of long Time diſuſed.

Interdicted of Water and Fire, Were antiently thoſe Perſons who ſuffer'd Baniſhment for ſome Crime; by which Judgment, Order was given, that no Man ſhould receive them into his Houſe, but deny them *Fire* and *Water*, the Two neceſſary Elements of Life, which amounted as it were to a Civil Death; and this was called *Legitimum Exilium*, ſays *Livy*.

Intereſt, (*Intereſſe*) Is commonly taken for a Chattel Real, as a Leaſe for Years, *&c.* and more particularly for a *future* Term; in which Caſe, it is ſaid in Pleading, that one is poſſeſſed *De Intereſſe Termini*. Therefore an Eſtate in Lands is better than a Right or Intereſt in them: But in legal Underſtanding an *Intereſt* extends to Eſtates, Rights and Titles, that a Man hath in or out of Lands, *&c.* ſo as by Grant of his whole *Intereſt* in ſuch Land, a Reverſion therein as well as Poſſeſſion in Fee-ſimple ſhall paſs. *Co. Litt.* 345.

Intereſt of Money, As diſtinguiſh'd from the Principal, what lawful, *&c.* See *Uſury*.

Interlocutory Order, (*Ordo Interlocutorius*) Is that which decides not the Cauſe, but only ſome incidental Matter, which happens between the Beginning and End of it; as where an Order is made in *Chancery*, for the Plaintiff to have an Injunction, *&c.* till the Hearing of the Cauſe: This, or any ſuch Order, not being *final*, is *Interlocutory*. —— Ordo Interlocutorius *non definit Controverſiam, ſed aliquid obiter, ad Cauſam pertinens, decernit.* Lanc. Inſt. Juris Canon. lib. 3.

Interlopers, Perſons that intercept the Trade of a Company of Merchants. *Merch. Dict.*

Interpleader In Actions, ſee *Enterpleader*.

Interrogatories, Are particular Queſtions demanded of Witneſſes brought in to be examined in a Cauſe, eſpecially in the Court of *Chancery*. And theſe *Interrogatories* muſt be exhibited by the Parties in Suit on each Side; which are either *direct* for the Party that produces them, or *counter* on Behalf of the adverſe Party; and generally both Plaintiff and Defendant may exhibit, direct and counter, or croſs *Interrogatories*. They are to be pertinent, and only to the Points neceſſary, and either drawn or peruſed by Counſel, and be ſigned by them; if they are leading, *viz.* ſuch as theſe, *Did you not do or ſee ſuch a Thing, &c.* the Depoſitions on them will be ſuppreſs'd; for they ſhould be drawn, *Did you ſee, or did you not ſee, &c.* without leaning to either Side; and not only where they point more to one Side of the Queſtion than the other, but if they are too particular, they will be likewiſe ſuppreſſed: The Commiſſioners, *&c.* who examine the Witneſſes on the *Interrogatories*, muſt examine to one *Interrogatory* only at a Time; they are to hold the Witneſſes to every Point *interrogated*; and take what comes from them on their Examinations, without asking any idle Queſtions, or putting down any impertinent Anſwers not relating to the *Interrogatories*, *&c.* Pract. Attorn. 1ſt Edit. 225. See *Depoſitions*.

Intertiare, In the *Saxon* Laws ſignified to ſequeſter, or put into a third Hand; as when any Thing was ſtolen and ſold to another, and afterwards demanded by the right Owner of him in whoſe Poſſeſſion it was found, it was then uſual to ſequeſter the Thing to a third Perſon, who was allow'd to keep it 'till the Buyer produced the Seller, and ſo on to the Thief. *Leg. Inæ, cap.* 27, 52. *LL. Ed. Confeſſ. c.* 25.

Inteſtates, (*Inteſtati*) Thoſe that die without making any Will or Diſpoſition of their Eſtates. Formerly he who died *Inteſtate* was accounted by the Churchmen damn'd, becauſe he was obliged by the *Canons* to leave at leaſt a tenth Part of his Goods to pious Uſes, for the Redemption of his Soul; and whoever neglected ſo to do, was adjudg'd to take no Care of his Salvation; and no Difference was made between a *Suicide* and an *Inteſtate*; for as the one forfeited his Goods to the King, ſo by the other they were forfeited to the chief Lord: But becauſe it often happen'd by ſudden Diſeaſes, that People died without making any Diſtribution of their Goods to pious Uſes; therefore by ſubſequent Canons, the Biſhops had Power to make ſuch a Diſpoſition, as the *Inteſtate* himſelf was bound to do; and 'tis ſaid by this Means the Spiritual Court came firſt to have Juriſdiction in Teſtamentary Caſes. *Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1190. By the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. Goods of *Inteſtates* were to be committed to the Ordinary, to anſwer the Debts of the Deceas'd, *&c.* And the 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 10. appoints a Diſtribution of *Inteſtate*'s Eſtates, after Debts and Funeral Expences are paid, among the Wife and Children of the Deceas'd; or for Want of ſuch, the next of Kin, *&c.* And the Act of Parliament doth immediately, upon the Death of the *Inteſtate*, veſt an Intereſt in the Perſons intitled; ſo that if any one dies before the Diſtribution, though within the Year, his Share ſhall go to his Executors or Adminiſtrators; and not to the Survivors and next of Kin to the *Inteſtate*. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 487. If a Man makes a Will and Executors, and they refuſe the Executorſhip, in ſuch Caſe he dies *quaſi Inteſtatus*. 2 Inſt. 397. See *Adminiſtrators*.

Inteſtate's Eſtates, Are the Goods and Chattels of Perſons dying *Inteſtate*. 2 Lill. Abr. 73.

Intrare Mariſcum, Signifies to drain any low Ground, and by Dikes, Walls, *&c.* take *in* and reduce it to Herbage or Paſture; whence comes the Word *Innings*. Will. Thorn.

Intruſion, (*Intruſio*) Is when the Anceſtor dies ſeiſed of any Eſtate of Inheritance, expectant upon an Eſtate for Life, and then Tenant for Life dies, between whoſe Death and the Entry of the

the Heir, a Stranger *intrudes. Co. Litt.* 227. —— Intruſio *eſt, ubi quis, cui nullum jus competit in re nec ſcintilla juris, poſſeſſionem vacuam ingreditur, &c. Bract. lib.* 4. *cap.* 2. By which *Intruſion* ſignifieth an unlawful Entry into Lands or Tenements void of a Poſſeſſor, by him that hath no Right unto the ſame: And the Difference between an *Intruder* and an *Abator* is this, that an Abator entereth into Lands void by the Death of a Tenant in Fee; and an *Intruder* enters into Land void by the Death of Tenant for Life or Years. *F. N. B.* 203. As he that enters and keeps the right Heir from the Poſſeſſion of his Anceſtor is an *Intruder* puniſhable by the Common Law; ſo he that enters upon the King's Lands, and takes the Profits, is an *Intruder* againſt the King. *Co. Litt.* 277. For this *Intruſion* Information may be brought; but before Office found, he who occupies the Land ſhall not be ſaid to be an *Intruder*, for *Intruſion* cannot be but where the King is actually poſſeſſed which is not before Office; though the King is intitled to the meſne Profits after the Tenant's Eſtate ended. *Moor* 295. By Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 14. the Defendants may plead the General Iſſue in Informations of *Intruſion*, brought on Behalf of the King, and retain their Poſſeſſion 'till Trial; where the King hath been out of Poſſeſſion, and not receiv'd the Profits for twenty Years, *&c.*

Intruſion de Gard, Was a Writ that lay where the Infant within Age entered into his Lands, and held out his Lord. *Old Nat. Br.* 90.

Intruſione, Is a Writ brought againſt an *Intruder*; by him that hath Fee-ſimple, *&c. New Nat. Br.* 453.

Invadiare, To engage or mortgage Lands; and *Invadiationes* were Mortgages of Land. —— *Confirmamus eis omnes Donationes, venditiones,* & Invadiationes, *&c. Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 478.

Invadiatus, Is when a Perſon accuſed of any Crime, on it's not being fully proved, was put *ſub debita fidejuſſione.* Blount.

Invaſiones. In the Inquiſition of Serjeancies and Knights Fees, *Anno* 12 & 13 of King *John*, there are ſome Titles called *Invaſiones*; & Invaſiones *ſuper Regem.*

Inventiones, In antient Charters is uſed for Treaſure-trove, Money or Goods *found* by any Perſons, and not challenged by the Owner; which by the Common Law is due to the King, who grants the Privilege to ſome particular Subjects. —— *Quod habeant* Inventiones *ſuas in Mari & in Terra.* Chart. K. Ed. 1. to the *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports.*

Inventory, (*Inventorium*) Is a Liſt or Schedule containing a true Deſcription of all the Goods and Chattels of a Perſon deceas'd at the Time of his Death, with their Value apprais'd by indifferent Perſons; which every Executor or Adminiſtrator ought to exhibit to the Biſhop or Ordinary at ſuch Time as he ſhall appoint. *Weſt. Symb. lib.* 2. *pag.* 696. By 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. Executors and Adminiſtrators are required to make and deliver in upon Oath to the Ordinary, *Inventories* indented, of which one Part ſhall remain with the Ordinary, and the other Part with the Executor or Adminiſtrator: And the Intention of this Statute was for the Benefit of the Creditors and Legatees, that the Executor or Adminiſtrator might not conceal any Part of the Perſonal Eſtate from them: Though as to the Valuation it is not concluſive, but the real Value found by a Jury; if they are undervalued, the Creditors may take them as apprais'd, and if over-valued, it ſhall not be prejudicial to the Executor. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1015. But tho' generally all the Perſonal Eſtate of the Deceas'd, of what Nature or Quality ſoever, ought to be put into the *Inventory*; yet Goods given away in the Life-time of the deceas'd Perſon, and actually in the Poſſeſſion of the Perſon to whom given, and the Goods to which a Husband is intitled as Adminiſtrator to his Wife, are not. 3 *Bulſt.* 355. And notwithſtanding the Law requires that the *Inventory* be exhibited within three Months after the Death of the Perſon; if it is done afterwards, it is good, for the Ordinary may diſpenſe with the Time, and even whether it ſhall be exhibited, or not; as where Creditors are paid, and the Will performed, *&c. Raym.* 470. Theſe *Inventories* proceed from the *Civil Law*; and whereas by the old *Roman* Law, the Heir was obliged to anſwer all the Teſtator's Debts, *Juſti.* ordain'd, that *Inventories* ſhould be made of the Subſtance of the Deceas'd, and he ſhould be no further charged. *Juſtin. Inſt.*

In ventre ſa mere, (*Fr.*) In the Mother's Belly, relating to which there is a Writ mentioned in the *Regiſter of Writs*, and in 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24. A Deviſe to an Infant in *Ventre ſa mere*, may be good by Way of future executory Deviſe. *Raym.* 164.

Inveritare, To verify or make Proof of a Thing. *Leg. Inæ, cap.* 16.

Inveſt and Inveſtiture, (From the Fr. *Inveſtir*) Signifies to give Poſſeſſion: Some define it thus, Inveſtitura *eſt alicujus in ſuum jus Introductio*; a Giving Livery of Seiſin or Poſſeſſion. The Cuſtoms and Ceremonies of *Inveſtiture* or giving Poſſeſſion, were long practis'd with great Variety: At firſt *Inveſtitures* were made by a Form of Words; and afterwards by ſuch Things which had moſt Reſemblance to what was to be transferred; as Lands paſs'd by the Delivery of a Turf, *&c.* which was done by the Grantor to the Perſon to whom the Lands were granted: But in after Ages, the Things by which *Inveſtitures* were made, were not ſo exactly obſerv'd. *Ingulph. pag.* 901. In the Church, it was the Cuſtom of old for Princes to promote ſuch as they liked to Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, and declare their Choice and Promotion by Delivery to the Perſons choſen of a Paſtoral Staff and Ring; the one a ſymbolical Repreſentation of their Spiritual Marriage with the Church; and the other of their Paſtoral Care and Charge, which was term'd *Inveſtiture*; after which they were conſecrated by Eccleſiaſtical Perſons. *Hoveden* tells us, that our King *Richard* being taken by the Emperor, gave this Kingdom to him, & Inveſtivit *eum inde per Pileum ſuum*; and that the Emperor immediately afterwards return'd the Gift; *Et* Inveſtivit *eum per duplicem Crucem de auro. Hoved.* 724. And *Walſingham* ſays, that *John* Duke of *Lancaſter* was made Duke of *Acquitaine, per Virgam & Pileum, pag.* 343.

Invitatoria & Venitarium, Thoſe Hymns and Pſalms that were ſung in the Church to *invite* the People to Prayer: They are mentioned in the *Statutes of St. Paul's.* M.S.

Invoice, A particular Account of Merchandize, with its Value, Cuſtom, and Charges, *&c.* ſent by a Merchant to his Factor or Correſpondent in another Country. *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 34.

Jobber, Is uſed for one that buys or ſells Cattle for others. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. And there are

Stockjobbers, who buy and ſell Stocks for other Perſons, *&c.* See *Brokers*.

Jocalia, (Fr. *Joyaux*) Jewels; derived from the Lat. *Jocus*, *Joculus*, and *Jocula*, which comprehends every Thing that delighteth; but in a ſpecial and more reſtrain'd Senſe, it ſignifies thoſe Things which are Ornaments to Women, and which in *France* they call their own; as Diamonds, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, *&c.* But in this Kingdom, a Wife ſhall not be intitled to Jewels, Diamonds, *&c.* on the Death of her Husband, unleſs they are ſuitable to her Quality, and the Husband leave Aſſets to pay Debts, *&c.* 1 *Roll. Abr.* 911.

Jocarius, A Jeſter; as in an old Deed we read of *Jocarius Dom. Abbatis*; and *Joculator Regis*, the King's Jeſter. *Domeſd.*

Jocus partitus, Is when two Propoſals are made to a Perſon, and he hath Liberty to chuſe which he pleaſes. —— *Nec poteſt tranſigere, nec paciſci, nec* Jocum partitum *facere*, *&c.* Brac. lib. 4. tract. 1. cap. 32.

Joinder, Is the Coupling or Joining of Two in a Suit or *Action* againſt another: *Duorum in eadem Actione conjunctio.* *F. N. B.* 118. In all Perſonal Things, where Two are chargeable to Two, the one may ſatisfy it, and accept of Satisfaction, and bind his Companion; and yet one cannot have an Action without his Companion, nor both only againſt one. 2 *Leon.* 77. In *joint* Perſonal Actions againſt two Defendants, if they plead ſeverally, and the Plaintiff is nonſuit by one before he hath Judgment againſt the other, he is barr'd againſt both. *Hob.* 180. A Covenant to Two, not to do a Thing without their Conſent; one of them may bring an Action for his particular Damage. 2 *Mod.* 82. And three covenanted jointly and ſeverally, with Two ſeverally; and it was held, the Three could not *join* in Action of Covenant. *March.* 103. But a Perſon, in Conſideration of a Sum of Money paid to him by *A.* and *B.* promiſes to procure their Cattle diſtrained to be delivered; if they are not delivered, one *joint* Action lies by the Parties, for the Conſideration cannot be divided. *Style* 156, 203. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 5. And if one Jointenant of Goods is robb'd, both may *join* in an Action: And where two Joint-owners of a Sum of Money are robb'd upon the Highway, they may *join* in one Action againſt the Hundred. *Latch.* 127. *Dyer* 370. 'Tis otherwiſe if they have ſeveral Properties. *Ibid.* Upon a joint Grievance all Parties may *join*; as the Inhabitants of a Hundred, *&c.* And where an Action againſt Owners of a Ship, in Caſe of Goods damaged, *&c.* is *quaſi ex Contractu*, it muſt be brought againſt all of them. 3 *Lev.* 258. 3 *Mod.* 321. 2 *Salk.* 440. Tho' one Partner acts in Trade, where there are many Partners, Actions are to be brought againſt all the Partners jointly for his Acts. 1 *Salk.* 292. If two Men are Partners, and one of them ſells Goods in Partnerſhip, Action for the Money muſt be brought in both their Names. *Godb.* 244. But where there are two Partners in Merchandize, and one of them appoints a Factor; they may have ſeveral Writs of Account againſt him, or they may *join*. *Moor* 188. And if one of the Merchants dies, the Survivor is to bring the Action. 2 *Salk.* 444. If one Man calls two other Men Thieves, they ſhall not *join* in an Action againſt him; and one joint Action will not lie againſt ſeveral Perſons for Speaking the ſame Words: For the Wrong done to one is no Wrong to the other; and the Words of the one are not the Words of the other. 1 *Danv.* 5. *Palm.* 313. So it is in Aſſault and Battery. On a joint Treſpaſs the Plaintiff may declare ſeverally; but it remains joint 'till ſevered by the Declaration. 2 *Salk.* 454. A Man cannot declare in an Action againſt one Defendant for an Aſſault and Battery, and againſt another for Taking away his Goods; becauſe the Treſpaſſes are of ſeveral Natures. *Mich.* 24 *Car. Style* 153. But where they are done by two Perſons at one Time, they may be both guilty of the Whole. 10 *Rep.* 66. If two Men procure another to be indicted falſly of Barretry, he may have Action againſt them both jointly; and it is the ſame if Two conſpire to maintain a Suit; though one only gives Money, *&c.* *Latch.* 262.

As to *Actions join'd*; in Perſonal Actions, ſeveral Wrongs may be *join'd* in one Writ; but Actions founded upon a Tort, and on a Contract, cannot be *join'd*, for they require different Pleas and different Proceſs. 1 *Keb.* 847. 1 *Ventr.* 366. And where there is a Tort by the Common Law, and a Tort by Statute, they may not be *join'd*; though where ſeveral Torts are by the Common Law, they may be *join'd*, if Perſonal. 3 *Salk.* 203. A general Action of Treſpaſs, and ſpecial Action on the Caſe, may be *join'd* in one Action: Trover and *Aſſumpſit* may not be *join'd*; but in an Action againſt a common Carrier, the Plaintiff may declare in *Caſe* upon the Cuſtom of the Realm, and alſo upon Trover and Converſion, for Not guilty anſwers to both. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 4. And any Actions may be *join'd*, where the Plea of Not guilty goes to all. 8 *Rep.* 47. But as to Carriers, ſee 1 *Ventr.* 365. And Judgment was arreſted in *Aſſumpſit*, in ſuch a Caſe. 1 *Salk.* 10. Ejectment and Battery cannot be *join'd*; but after Verdict, where ſeveral Damages were found, the Plaintiff was allow'd to releaſe thoſe for the Battery, and had Judgment for the Ejectment. 1 *Danv.* 3. A Perſon cannot as Adminiſtrator, *&c.* *join* an Action for the Right of another, with any Action in his own Right; becauſe the Coſts will be intire, and it can't be diſtinguiſh'd how much he is to have as Adminiſtrator, and how much for himſelf. 1 *Salk.* 10.

Joinder of Counties. There can be no *Joinder of Counties* for the Finding of an Indictment: Though in Appeal of Death, where a Wound was given in one County, and the Party died in another, the Jury ought to be return'd jointly from each County, before the Statute 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 24. But by that Statute the Law is alter'd; for now the Whole may be tried either on Indictment or Appeal, in the County wherein the Death is. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 323, 403. Where ſeveral Perſons are arraigned upon the ſame Indictment or Appeal, and ſeverally plead Not guilty, the Proſecutor may either take out *Joint Venire's* or ſeveral. *H. P. C.* 256. But after a *Joint Venire*, ſeveral ones can't be taken out.

Joint Executors, Are accounted in Law but as one ſingle Perſon, and Acts done by any of them ſhall be taken to be the Acts of every one of them; for they all repreſent the Perſon of the Teſtator. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1026. If two *Joint Executors* have a Leaſe for Years, one of them may ſell the Term without the other's Joining; becauſe each is poſſeſſed of it as one Perſon in Right of the Teſtator; and this is the Reaſon why one of them cannot aſſign the Term to the other; and for which Cauſe one *Joint Executor* cannot

cannot compel his Companion to account. *Cro. Eliz.* 347. *Sid.* 33. If one *joint Executor* gives an Acquittance or Releaſe, the other is bound by it; as they are but one *Executor* to the Teſtator, wherefore each hath an Authority over the whole Eſtate. 2 *Brownl.* 183. *Kelw.* 23. But if a Releaſe is procured of one *joint Executor* by Fraud, for a leſs Sum than due; Relief may be had in Equity: And *joint Executors* ſhall not be charged by the Acts of their Companions, any farther than they are actually poſſeſs'd of the Goods of the Teſtator. *Moor* 620. *Cro. Eliz.* 318. 2 *Leon.* 209. Tho' if *joint Executors* by Agreement among themſelves, agree that each ſhall intermeddle with ſuch a Part of the Teſtator's Eſtate; in this Caſe each of them ſhall be chargeable for the Whole by the Agreement, as to Receipts, *&c.* *Hardr.* 314. Alſo it has been decreed in Chancery, that if Two or more *Executors* join in a Receipt, and one of them only receives the Money; each of them is liable to the Whole as to Creditors at Law, but not as to Legatees, and thoſe who claim Diſtribution, *&c.* 1 *Salk.* 318. Two *Joint Executors* cannot plead diſtinct Pleas, becauſe their Teſtator, if Living, who was but one Perſon, on Action brought againſt him, could have but one Plea. *Raym.* 123. Where two *joint Executors* have commenc'd a Suit, and one of them dies pending the Action, it ſhall abate, tho' he ſo dying had been ſummoned and ſevered; the Law is the ſame where they are Defendants: And all the *Executors* are to be named in an Action brought by *joint Executors*, or the Action ſhall abate; but where one *Executor* is under Age, if it be ſpecially ſet forth in the Declaration, it may be good, though he be not join'd in the Action. 2 *Nelſ.* 1027. See *Executors.*

Joint Fines. Where a whole Vill is to be fined, a *Joint Fine* may be laid, and it will be good for the Neceſſity of it; but in other Caſes, Fines for Offences are to be ſeverally impos'd on each particular Offender, and not jointly upon all of them. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 33. 11 *Rep.* 42. *Dyer* 211.

Joint Indictments, May be ſometimes had: If Offences of ſeveral Perſons ariſe from a *joint* Criminal Act, without any Regard to any particular Perſonal Default or Defect of either of the Defendants; as the *joint* Keeping of a Gaming-houſe; or unlawful Hunting and carrying away Deer; or for Maintenance, Extortion, *&c.* an *Indictment* or Information may charge the Defendants jointly. 1 *Vent.* 302. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 240. Where there are more Defendants than one in an Information, they may not exhibit a *Joint Plea* of *Not guilty*; but are to plead ſeverally, that neither they, nor any of them are guilty, *&c.* 21 *H.* 6. 20. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 707.

Joint Lives. A Bond was made to a Woman *Dum ſola*, to pay her ſo much yearly as long as ſhe and the Obligor ſhould live together, *&c.* Afterwards the Woman married, and Debt being brought on this Bond by Husband and Wife, the Defendant pleaded, that he and the Plaintiff's Wife did not live together; but it was adjudged that the Money ſhould be paid during their *joint* Lives, ſo long as they were living at the ſame Time, *&c.* 1 *Lutw.* 555. And a Perſon, in Conſideration of Receiving the Profits of the Wife's Lands on Marriage, during their *joint Lives*, was to pay a Sum of Money yearly, in Truſt for the Wife; though it was not ſaid every Year, *&c.* It was held, that the Payment ſhall be intended to continue every Year alſo during their *joint Lives.* 1 *Lutw.* 459. Leaſe for Years to Husband and Wife, if they or any Iſſue of their Bodies ſhould ſo long live, has been adjudg'd ſo long as either the Husband, Wife, or any of their Iſſue ſhould live; and not only ſo long as the Husband and Wife, *&c.* ſhould *jointly live. Moor* 339. The Word *Or* may be taken disjunctively and diſtributively for either; when the Word *And*, which requires a Joining and Coupling, ſhall not.

Jointenants, (*Simul Tenentes*, or *Qui conjunctim tenent*) Are thoſe that come to, and hold Lands or Tenements jointly by one Title: And theſe *Jointenants* muſt jointly plead, and be jointly ſued and impleaded, which Property is common to them and Coparceners; but *Jointenants* have a ſole and peculiar Quality of Survivorſhip, which Coparceners have not; for if there be two or three *Jointenants*, and one has Iſſue and dies, he, or thoſe *Jointenants* that ſurvive ſhall have the Whole. *Litt.* 277, 280. 1 *Inſt.* 180. They are called *Jointenants*, not only becauſe Lands are conveyed to them jointly by one and the ſame Title; but for that they take by Purchaſe only; whereas an Eſtate in Coparcenary is always by Deſcent. *Ibid.* Where a Man is ſeiſed of Lands and Tenements, and makes a Feoffment to Two or more, and their Heirs; or makes a Leaſe to them for Life; or where Two or more have a joint Eſtate in Poſſeſſion, in a Chattel Real or Perſonal; or a joint Eſtate in a Debt, Duty, Covenant, Contract, *&c.* it is a *Jointenancy*, and the Part of him that dieth goeth not to his Heir or Executor, but the Whole to the Survivors or Survivor: But an Exception is to be made as to joint Merchants, for their Stock or Debts which they have in Partnerſhip, which go to the Executor of him that dies, by the Law Merchant, and not the Survivor. *Litt.* 277, 281. 1 *Inſt.* 181. If a Father make a Deed of Bargain and Sale of Lands to his Son, To hold to him and his Heirs, *&c.* to the Uſe of the Father and Son, and their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, they are *Jointenants.* 2 *Cro.* 83. And if the Father deviſes Lands to his Eldeſt and other Sons, they are *Jointenants* and not Tenants in Common. *Goldſ.* 28. *Poph.* 52. And a Man having only two Daughters, who were his Heirs, deviſed his Lands to them and their Heirs; and it was adjudged they were *Jointenants*, becauſe they take in another Manner than what the Law would have given them, which would have been as Coparceners by Deſcent; but here the Survivor ſhall have the Whole. *Cro. Eliz.* 431. A Man deviſed Lands to his Wife for Life, and after her Death to his three Daughters, and the Heirs Males of their Bodies, *&c.* The Wife and two eldeſt Daughters died, and it was held that the ſurviving Daughter ſhall have the Whole for her Life; the three Siſters being *Jointenants* for Life, and ſeveral Tenants in Tail of the Inheritance. *Lee* 47. A Deviſe to Two jointly and ſeverally is a *Jointenancy.* *Poph.* 52. Where Lands are deviſed to Two equally, and their Heirs, they are *Jointenants*; but if it had been to Two, equally to be divided between them, it generally makes a Tenancy in Common. 2 *And.* 17. But by *Holt* Ch. Juſt. the Words *Equally to be divided*, do not make a Tenancy in Common in a Deed, but a *Jointenancy*; tho' they might in a Will. 1 *Salk.* 390. And it is ſaid a Term for Years or Goods deviſed to Two equally, makes a Tenancy in Common, and not

not *Jointenancy*; but Lands deviſed to Two equally, makes a *Jointenancy*. 3 *Cro.* 697. 3 *Salk.* 205. A Deviſe to Two equally to be divided, *Habendum* to them and the Heirs of the Survivor is a *Jointenancy*. *Style* 211, 434. Lands given in the Premiſſes of a Deed to Three, to hold to one for Life, Remainder to the other for Life, Remainder to the Third for Life, they are not *Jointenants*, but ſhall take ſucceſſively. *Dyer* 160. There may be a *Jointenancy*, tho' there is not equal Benefit of Survivorſhip on both Sides. 1 *Inſt.* 181. When a Fee-ſimple Eſtate is limited by a new Conveyance, there one may have the Fee and another an Eſtate for Life; but when two Perſons are Tenants for Life firſt, and one of them gets the Fee-ſimple, there the Jointure is ſevered. 2 *Rep.* 6. If a Reverſion deſcend upon one *Jointenant*, the Jointure is ſevered, and by Operation of Law they are then Tenants in Common. 1 *Bulſt.* 113. And a Diverſity has been taken, that where the Reverſion comes to the Freehold, the Jointure is deſtroy'd; but where the Freehold comes to him in Reverſion, and to another, it is otherwiſe. *Cro. Eliz.* 470, 743. If there be two *Jointenants* in Fee, and one makes a Leaſe for Life to a Stranger, the Freehold and Reverſion is ſevered from the Jointure: But in Caſe one ſuch *Jointenant* leaſes for Years, the Jointure of the Inheritance is not ſevered, but the other *Jointenants* ſhall have the Reverſion by Survivorſhip. *Lutw.* 729, 1173. Two *Jointenants* are of a Leaſe for twenty-one Years, and one lets his Part but for three Years, the Jointure is ſevered, ſo that Survivorſhip ſhall not take Place. 1 *Inſt.* 188, 192, 199. Where there are ſeveral *Jointenants* in Fee-tail, and ſome of them ſuffer a Common Recovery of the Whole, the Eſtate of the others is turn'd to a Right; and contingent Remainders may be deſtroy'd, and a new Eſtate gain'd thereby. *Sid.* 241. And if one *Jointenant* levies a Fine, it ſevers the *Jointenancy*; but it doth not amount to an actual Turning out of his Companion. 1 *Salk.* 286. A *Jointenant* in Fee makes a Leaſe for Years of the Land, to begin preſently, or *in futuro*, and dies, it cannot be avoided by the Survivor. *Litt.* 286. And it has been held, that where a *Jointenant* in Fee or for Life, makes a Leaſe for Years to commence after his Death, it is good againſt the Survivor. 2 *Cro.* 91. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1037. But it has been alſo adjudg'd not good. *Moor* 776. *Noy* 157. Where there are two *Jointenants* for Life, it is ſaid each of them hath an Eſtate for his own Life, and for the Life of his Companion; and for that Reaſon, if one of them make a Leaſe, it ſhall continue not only during the Life of the Leſſor, but after his Death during the Life of his Companion, as long as the original Eſtate out of which it was derived: Though it hath been reſolv'd, that ſuch a *Jointenant* hath only an Eſtate for his own Life, and a Poſſibility of Surviving his Companion to be entitled to his Part; and therefore if he grants over his Eſtate, that Poſſibility is gone, and if he dies, the Eſtate of the Grantee ſhall revert to him in Reverſion. 1 *Roll.* 441. *Jones* 55. 3 *Salk.* 204, 205. If one *Jointenant* grants a Rent, *&c.* out of his Part, and dies, the Survivor ſhall have the whole Land diſcharged. *Litt.* 289. And if one *Jointenant* make a Leaſe for Years, reſerving a Rent, and dieth, the Survivor ſhall have the Reverſion but not the Rent, becauſe he claims by Title paramount. 1 *Inſt.* 185. *Jointenants*, as to the Poſſeſſion of Lands in Jointure, are ſeiſed by Intireties of the Whole, and of every Part equally, (and the Poſſeſſion of one *Jointenant* is the Poſſeſſion of both) but as to the Right of the Land, they are ſeiſed only of Moieties, and therefore if one grant the Whole, a Moiety only paſſeth. 1 *Bulſt.* 3. *Cro. Eliz.* 809. *Jointenants* cannot ſingly diſpoſe of more than the Part that belongs to them; where they join in a Feoffment, in Judgment of Law each of them gives but his reſpective Part; and ſo it is of a Gift in Tail, Leaſe for Life, *&c.* And for a Condition broken, they ſhall only enter on a Moiety of the Lands. 1 *Inſt.* 186. Every *Jointenant* hath a Right as to his own Share, to ſeveral Purpoſes, as to give, leaſe, forfeit, *&c.* But a Deviſe of Land, whereof the Deviſor is jointly ſeiſed, is void; the Will not taking Effect 'till after Death, and the Title of the Survivor cometh by the Death. 1 *Inſt.* 186. *Litt.* 287. One *Jointenant* may leaſe to his Companion, or make him his Bailiff. 3 *Leon.* 352. But one *Jointenant* cannot make a Feoffment, or grant to another *Jointenant*; though he may releaſe. 1 *Ventr.* 78. *Raym.* 187. By whatever Means one *Jointenant* comes to the Eſtate of his Companion, by Conveyance, *&c.* from him, it may enure by Way of Releaſe. 2 *Cro.* 649. Action of Treſpaſs or Trover may not be brought by one *Jointenant* againſt his Companion, becauſe the Poſſeſſion of the one is the Poſſeſſion of the other. 1 *Salk.* 290. Before the Stat. 3 & 4 *Ann. c.* 16. one *Jointenant* had no Remedy againſt his Companion to recover Damages for what he had received more than his Share; and a *Jointenant* might prejudice his Companion in the Perſonality, by Reaſon of the Privity and Truſt between them, though not in the Reality; but that Statute gives Action of Account to one *Jointenant* or Tenant in Common, his Executors or Adminiſtrators, againſt the other as Bailiff or Receiver, his Executors, *&c.* One *Jointenant* may diſtrain for Rent alone; and he may avow in his own Right, and as Bailiff to the others, but he cannot avow ſolely; and he may not bring Debt alone. 5 *Mod.* 73, 150. If a *Jointenant* in Fee-ſimple is indebted to the King, and dieth; the Lands can't be extended in the Hands of the Survivor, who claimeth not from his Companion, but from the Feoffor, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 185. Where there are two *Jointenants*, and one is indebted to the King, and dieth, the other ſhall hold the Land diſcharged of the Debt: But if Husband and Wife purchaſe a Term jointly, and the Husband is indebted to the King, and dieth, in ſuch Caſe the Term ſhall be ſubject to the Debt, becauſe the Husband might have diſpoſed of the whole Eſtate. *Plowd.* 321. Judgment in Action of Debt is had againſt one *Jointenant* for Life, who before Execution releaſes to his Companion; adjudg'd that the Moiety is ſtill liable to the Judgment during the Life of the Releaſor; but if he had died before Execution, the Survivor ſhould have had the Land diſcharged of the Debt and Judgment. 6 *Rep.* 78. Husband and Wife were *Jointenants*, and Action was brought againſt the Husband alone, who made Default; thereupon the Wife prayed to be received; but it was not allow'd, becauſe ſhe was not Party to the Writ; but he in Reverſion may be received, and plead *Jointenancy* in Abatement of the Writ. *Moor* 242. If a Feme Sole and *A. B.* purchaſe a Term for Years jointly, and afterwards they intermarry, the *Jointenancy* continues. *Dyer* 318. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1035. And where there

there are two Women *Jointenants* of a Leaſe for Years, and one taketh Husband, and dies, the Term ſhall ſurvive; if the Husband hath not alienated her Part, and ſevered the Jointure: But it is otherwiſe in Caſe of Perſonal Goods, veſted in the Husband by Marriage. 1 *Inſt.* 185. If a *Jointenant* doth not alienate his Part, to bar the Survivorſhip; *Jointenants* ſometimes enter into Covenants not to take Advantage of each other by Survivorſhip. *Wood's Inſt.* 148. When there are two *Jointenants*, and one aliens his Part, the Alienee and the other *Jointenant* are Tenants in Common; for they claim by ſeveral Titles. *Litt.* 292, 319, 321. And *Jointenants* and Tenants in Common of Inheritance, by Statute are to make Partition, as Coparceners; alſo *Jointenants* and Tenants in Common for Life or Years, may be compelled to do the ſame by Writ of Partition, *&c.* 31 *H.* 8. *c.* 1. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 32. 8 *&* 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 31.

The *King* cannot be *Jointenant* with any Perſon, becauſe none can be equal with him. 1 *Inſt.* 1. *Finch* 83. And a Corporation cannot be jointly ſeiſed of any Eſtate with another. 2 *Lev.* 12.

Jointures of Lands. A *Jointure* is a Settlement of Lands and Tenements made to a Woman in Conſideration of Marriage, for Term of Life: It is ſo called, either becauſe it is granted *Ratione Junctura in Matrimonio*, or for that Land in Frank-Marriage was given *jointly* to Husband and Wife, and after to the Heirs of their Bodies, whereby the Husband and Wife were made as it were *Jointenants* during the Coverture. 3 *Rep.* 27. By ſome a *Jointure* is defined to be a Bargain and Contract of Livelihood, adjoined to the Contract of Marriage; being a competent Livelihood of Freehold Lands or Tenements, *&c.* for the Wife, to take Effect after the Death of the Husband, if ſhe her ſelf is not the Cauſe of the Determination or Forfeiture of it. 1 *Inſt.* 36. 4 *Rep.* 2, 3. And to the Making of a perfect *Jointure* within the Statute 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. to bar Dower, ſeveral Things are to be obſerv'd: 1. It muſt be made to take Effect for the Life of the Wife in Poſſeſſion or Profit, preſently after the Deceaſe of her Husband. 2. It is to be for the Term of her own Life, or a greater Eſtate; but it may be limited to continue no longer than ſhe remains a Widow, *&c.* 3. It muſt be made for her ſelf, and to none other in Truſt for her. 4. It is to be expreſs'd to be in Satisfaction of her whole Dower, and not a Part of it. 5. It may be made before or after Marriage: If it be made before, the Wife cannot waive it, and claim her Dower at Common Law; but if it be made after Marriage, ſhe may, at the Husband's Death; unleſs the *Jointure* be made by Act of Parliament. 1 *Inſt.* 36. 4 *Rep.* 1. All other Settlements in Lieu of *Jointure*, not made according to the Statute, are *Jointures* at Common Law, and no Bars to Claim of Dower: And a *Jointure* was no Bar of Dower before this Statute; as a Right or Title to a Freehold cannot be barred by Acceptance of a collateral Satisfaction, tho' Dower may be releaſed, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 36. A Father made a Settlement to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, and afterwards to the Uſe of his Son and his Wife, for their Lives, for the *Jointure* of the Wife; this was adjudg'd no *Jointure*, to bar the Wife of her Dower, becauſe it might not commence immediately after the Death of the Husband, who might die in the Life-time of the Father. 2 *Cro.* 489. So if a Feoffment be made to the Uſe of the Husband for Life, Remainder to another for Years, Remainder to the Wife for Life for her *Jointure*. *Ibid.* But a Feoffment in Fee, upon Condition that the Feoffee ſhould make another Feoffment to the Uſe of the Son of the Feoffor, and to his the Son's Wife in Tail, Remainder to the right Heirs of the Feoffor, which Feoffment is made accordingly; this is a good *Jointure* within the Statute, and Bar to the Dower of the Wife. *Moor* 28. An Eſtate ſettled in *Jointure*, coming from the Anceſtors of the Wife, and not of the Purchaſe of the Husband or his Anceſtors, is not within the Statute 11 *H.* 7. as to Diſcontinuances, Alienations, *&c.* Where a Father of the intended Wife, in Conſideration of Marriage, *&c.* covenanted to aſſure Lands to the Husband and Wife, his, the Covenantor's Daughter, and the Heirs of her Body, *&c.* this was held no *Jointure*, within the Meaning of the Stat. 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 20. being an Advancement of the Woman by her own Father. 2 *Cro.* 264. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 80. And an Eſtate in Fee-ſimple convey'd to a Woman for her *Jointure*, was not any *Jointure* within that Statute; which never extended to Lands granted to Women in Fee: But an Eſtate in Fee, conveyed to a Woman for her *Jointure*, and in Satisfaction of her Dower, is a *Jointure* within the Statute 27 *H.* 8. 4 *Rep.* 3. Yet an Eſtate for Life is the uſual *Jointure*: And an Eſtate for Life upon Condition, may bar the Wife if ſhe accepts it; as a *Jointure* to a Woman on Condition to perform the Husband's Will, was judg'd good, where the Wife enter'd and agreed to the Eſtate. 3 *Rep.* 1, 2, *&c.* If no Inheritance is reſerv'd to the Husband and his Heirs, but the Eſtate is limited to the Wife for Life, or in Tail, the Remainder to a Stranger; it is not a *Jointure* within the Stat. 11 *H.* 7. tho' made by the Husband or his Anceſtor. *Cro. Eliz.* 2. A Husband covenanted to ſtand ſeiſed of Lands, to the Uſe of himſelf and his Heirs, 'till the Marriage ſhould take Effect; and afterwards to himſelf, his Wife, and their Heirs; and it was adjudg'd a good *Jointure* within the Statute 27 *H.* 8. *Dyer* 248. A Deviſe to a Wife for Life, or in Tail, for her *Jointure*, is good within this Statute: But a Deviſe to a Wife generally, without expreſſing what Eſtate, is not good; becauſe it cannot be averred to be for her *Jointure*. 3 *Rep.* 1. Tho' where an Aſſurance was made to a Woman, and it was not expreſs'd to be made for her *Jointure*; it was held it might be averr'd to be made for that Purpoſe, which is not traverſable. *Owen* 33. If a Maſter, in Conſideration of Service done by his Servant, grants Lands to the Servant and a Woman he intends to marry, and the Heirs of their Bodies, creating an Eſtate-tail; this is not a *Jointure*, not being a Gift of the Husband, or any of his Anceſtors, but of his Maſter, and in Conſideration of Service, which will not make the Husband ſuch a Purchaſer as the Law requires. *Moor* 683. But as to Conſiderations, if an Eſtate is ſettled in *Jointure* upon a Woman, in Conſideration of Money paid, and alſo of a Marriage to be had; the Marriage ſhall be look'd upon to be the Conſideration. *Cro. Jac.* 474. A Husband, Tenant in Tail, Remainder to his Wife for Life, makes a Feoffment in Fee to the Uſe of himſelf and his Wife for Life, for her *Jointure*; it is no Bar to the Wife's Dower, becauſe it may be avoided by a *Remitter* to her firſt Eſtate for Life. *Moor* 872. If Lands are conveyed to a Woman before Marriage, in Part of her *Jointure* only, and after Mar-

Marriage other Lands are granted in full; it is ſaid ſhe may waive and refuſe the Lands convey'd to her after Coverture, and retain her firſt *Jointure* Lands and Dower alſo. 3 *Rep.* 1. 5. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1039. Where a *Jointure* is made of Lands, according to the Direction of the Statute of *H.* 8. before Coverture, and after the Husband and Wife alien them by Fine, ſhe ſhall not have Dower in any other Lands of her Husband; but 'tis otherwiſe where the *Jointure* is made after Marriage, when the Wife's Eſtate is waiveable, and her Election of chooſing comes not 'till the Death of the Husband. 1 *Inſt.* 36. After the Death of the Husband, the Wife may enter into her *Jointure*, and is not driven to a real Action, as ſhe is to recover Dower by the Common Law; and upon a lawful Eviction of her *Jointure*, ſhe ſhall be endow'd according to the Rate of her Husband's Lands, whereof ſhe was dowable at Common Law. 1 *Inſt.* 37. *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. If ſhe be evicted of Part of her *Jointure*, ſhe ſhall have Dower *pro tanto*. A Wife's *Jointure* ſhall not be forfeited by the Treaſon of the Husband: But Feme Coverts committing Treaſon or Felony, may incur a Forfeiture of their *Jointures*; and being convict of Recuſancy, they forfeit two Parts in Three of their *Jointures* and Dower, by Stat. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4. If a Woman conceals her *Jointure*, and brings Dower and recovers it, and then ſets up her *Jointure*, ſhe is barr'd of her *Jointure*; and by bringing Writ of Dower for her Thirds, the Wife waives the Benefit of Entry into Lands, ſo as to hold them in *Jointure*. Cro. Eliz. 128, 137. 3 Rep. 5. See *Marriage*.

Jointreſs or Jointureſs, Is ſhe who hath an Eſtate ſettled on her by the Husband, to hold during her Life, if ſhe ſurvives him. 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. 1 *Inſt.* 46. Where Eſtates ſettled on a Wife are a *Jointure*, if the *Jointreſs* makes any Alienation of them by Fine, Feoffment, *&c.* with another Husband, it is a Forfeiture of the ſame; but if they are not a Jointure by Law, it is otherwiſe. 2 *Nelſ.* 1040. A *Jointreſs* within the Statute may make a Leaſe for forty Years, *&c.* if ſhe ſo long live; and alſo for Life, and be no Forfeiture, though ſhe levies a Fine *Sur Cogniſance de Droit, &c. Cro. Jac.* 688. 3 *Rep.* 50. 1 *Lill.* 81. In other Caſes, if ſhe levy a Fine, it is a Forfeiture; and if a *Jointreſs* within the Stat. 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 20. ſuffer a Recovery covinouſly to bar the Heir, the Heir may enter preſently, *&c.* 2 *Leon.* 206. 1 *Plowd.* 42.

Journal, Is a Day-Book or Diary of Tranſactions, uſed in many Caſes: As by Merchants and other Tradeſmen in their Accounts; by Mariners in Obſervations at Sea, *&c.*

Journals of Parliament, Are not Records, but Remembrances, and have been of no long Continuance. *Hob. Rep.* 109.

Journchoppers, Were Regrators of *Yarn*, which formerly perhaps was called *Journ*: They are mentioned in the Stat. 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 5,

Journeyman, (From the Fr. *Journée*, *i. e.* A Day, or Day's Work) Was properly one that wrought with another by the Day; though it is extended by Statute to thoſe alſo that covenant to work with others in their Trades or Occupations by the Year. 5 *Eliz. c.* 4.

Journeys Accounts, (*Dietæ computatæ*) Is a Term in the Law thus underſtood; if a Writ abates by the Death of the Plaintiff or Defendant, or for falſe Latin, Want of Form, *&c.* the Plaintiff ſhall have a new Writ by *Journeys Accounts*, *i. e.* within as little Time as he poſſibly can after the Abatement of the firſt Writ; and this ſecond Writ ſhall be a Continuance of the Cauſe, as if the firſt Writ had not been abated. *Terms de Ley* 414. When the new Writ is purchaſed, which muſt be *recenter*, the Plaintiff is to recite in an Entry upon the Roll, that the former Writ was abated, and ſhew for what: *Super quo per Dietas Computat. recenter tulit quoddam aliud Breve, &c.* 6 *Rep.* 10. This Writ is to be brought preſently; and fifteen Days is held a convenient Time for the Purchaſe of the new Writ. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 83. 1 *Lutw.* 297. Judicial Writs ſhall never be had by *Journeys Accounts*; becauſe they never abate for Form. 6 *Rep.* 10. The Abatement of the Writ muſt be without the Default of the Plaintiff, or a ſecond Writ may not be purchas'd by *Journeys Accounts*: If a Writ abates for the Plaintiff's Default, in his Miſtaking the Name of the Vill, *&c.* he ſhall not have Writ of *Journeys Accounts*; but where it abates by Default of the Clerk, for Falſe Latin, Variance, or Want of Form, in ſuch Caſe he may have it. 6 *Rep.* 10. And when an Outlawry is diſcharged or reverſed, the Plaintiff may have Writ of *Journeys Accounts*; for there is no Default in him. *Cro. Jac.* 590. The Writ muſt be brought for the ſame Thing, and in the ſame Court as the firſt Writ.

Ipſo facto, Is where the ſame Perſon obtains Two or more Preferments in the Church with Cure, not qualified by Diſpenſation, *&c.* the firſt Living is void *ipſo facto*, *viz.* without any declaratory Sentence, and the Patron may preſent to it. *Dyer* 275. And there is not only *Deprivation* of Clergymen *ipſo facto*; but for Crimes in ſtriking Perſons in a Church or Church-yard, the Offenders are to be excommunicated *ipſo facto*. *Stat.* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 4. An *Eſtate* or Leaſe may be *ipſo facto* void by Condition, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 45, 215.

Ire ad largum, To go at large, to eſcape or be ſet at Liberty. *Blount.*

Ireland, Is a diſtinct Kingdom from *England*, but ſubordinate to it in Government; and by *Poyning's Law* enacted in *Ireland*, *anno* 10 *Hen.* 7. all the Statutes of *England*, 'till that Time were declared in Force in *Ireland*; and by ſpecial Words our Statutes ſtill may bind the People of *Ireland*, notwithſtanding they have Parliaments of their own, who make Laws and Statutes, being affirm'd here by the King and his Council. 1 *Inſt.* 141. 2 *Inſt.* 2. 3 *Inſt.* 18. Treaſon committed in *Ireland* by an *Iriſh* Peer, is not triable in *England* becauſe he is entitled to a Trial by his Peers, which cannot be in *England*, but *Ireland*. *Dyer* 360. But the *King's Bench* here may reverſe a Judgment given in *B. R.* in *Ireland*, by directing a Writ of Error to the Chief Juſtice there, to ſummon the Party to appear here, *&c.* And the Houſe of Lords of *England* have Power to reverſe or affirm the Decrees of the Court of Chancery, *&c.* of *Ireland*. By Statute 17 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 1. No Pardon for the Death of a Perſon, or for Felony, ſhall be granted by the Juſtices of *Ireland*, but at the King's Command, and under his Seals. By 34 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 18. all Kinds of Merchandizes may be exported and imported from and to *Ireland*, by Aliens as well as Denizens: But Wool, and Woollen Manufactures, *&c.* are prohibited to be exported from thence into foreign Parts by a Modern Statute. By the 32 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. Cattle, Butter, Cheeſe, *&c.* are not to be imported from *Ireland* into this Kingdom,

on Pain of Forfeiture to the Poor. By 3 *W. & M. cap.* 2. Members of Parliament, Officers in the Government, Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, Lawyers, *&c.* in *Ireland*, are to take the Oaths, or be liable to Forfeitures. The Stat. 1 *Ann. cap.* 32. ordains, that Perſons educated in the Popiſh Religion in *Ireland* of eighteen Years of Age, ſhall take the Oaths, or be diſabled to take Lands by Diſcent, *&c.* And by 6 *Geo. cap.* 5. the Juriſdiction of the *Houſe of Lords in Ireland* to reverſe Judgments or Decrees given in the Courts of that Kingdom, was wholly taken away.

Iriſhmen, Coming to live in *England*, by an ancient Statute were to give Security for their good Behaviour. 2 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 8.

Irony In *Libels*, makes them as properly Libels as what is expreſſed in direct Terms. *Hob.* 215. 1 *Hawk.* 193, 194.

Irregularity, (*Irregularitas*) Signifies Diſorder, or going out of Rule: And in the *Canon Law*, it is uſed for an Impediment to the Taking of *Holy Orders*; as where a Man is baſe born, notoriouſly defamed of any Crime, where he is maimed, or much deformed in Body, *&c.*

Irrepleviable or Irreplevisable, That neither may nor ought to be replevied, or delivered on Sureties. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 2. It is againſt the Nature of a Diſtreſs for Rent, to be *Irreplevisable.* 1 *Inſt.* 145.

Iſle, (*Inſula*) Is Land incloſed in and inviron'd with the Sea, or freſh Water. There are ſeveral Iſlands belonging to *England*; as the Iſles of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, *Iſle of Man*, &c. The Iſles of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey* are not bound by our Acts of Parliament, except they are ſpecially named; nor do our original Writs run into thoſe Iſlands: But the King's Commiſſion under the Great Seal runs there, to redreſs any Injuries or Wrongs; yet the Commiſſioners muſt judge according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of thoſe *Iſles*: And for Controverſies ariſing in Law, among the King's Subjects in the *Iſles* of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, &c. the King and his Privy Council are the proper Judges, without Appeal. 4 *Inſt.* 286, 287. *Wood's Inſt.* 2. 458. The *Iſle of Man* is a diſtinct Territory from *England*, and out of the Power of our Chancery, or of Original Writs which iſſue from thence; it has been granted by Letters Patent under the Great Seal to divers Subjects, and their Heirs, and hath peculiar Laws and Cuſtoms: And in the Caſe of the *Earl of Derby*, it was adjudged, that no Man had any Inheritance in this *Iſle*, but the Earl and the Biſhop; and that they are governed by Laws of their own, ſo that no Statute made in *England* did bind there without expreſs Words, in the ſame Manner as in *Ireland.* 1 *Inſt.* 9. 4 *Inſt.* 284. 7 *Rep.* 21. 2 *And.* 115. An *Iſland* in the Sea that has no Owner, by the Law of Nations belongs to him that firſt finds it. *Juſtin. Inſt. lib.* 2. See *Plantations.*

Iſſue, (*Exitus*, from the Fr. *Iſſuer*, i. e. *Emanare*) Hath divers Significations in Law, as ſometimes it is taken for the Children begotten between a Man and his Wife; ſometimes for Profits growing from Amerciaments and Fines; and ſometimes for Profits of Land and Tenements: But it generally ſignifies the Point of Matter, *iſſuing* out of the Allegations and Pleas of the Plaintiff and Defendant in a Cauſe, to be tried by a Jury of twelve Men. 1 *Inſt.* 126. 11 *Rep.* 10. The *Iſſues* concerning Cauſes, are of two Kinds; upon Matter of Fact, or Matter of Law: An *Iſſue* in Fact is where the Plaintiff and Defendant have agreed upon a Point to be tried by a Jury; and *Iſſue* in Law is where there is a Demurrer to a Declaration, Plea, *&c.* and a Joinder in Demurrer, which is an *Iſſue* at Law to be determined by the Judges. 1 *Inſt.* 71, 72. As to *Iſſues* of Fact, *viz.* whether the Fact is true or falſe, which are triable by the Jury, they are either General or Special; *General*, when it is left to the Jury to try whether the Defendant hath done any ſuch Thing as the Plaintiff lays to his Charge; as when he pleads *Not guilty* to a Treſpaſs, *&c. Special* is when ſome ſpecial Matter, or material Point alledged by the Defendant in his Defence, is to be tried; as in Aſſault and Battery, where the Defendant pleads that the Plaintiff ſtruck firſt, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 126. And when ſpecial Matter is alledged by the Defendant, both Parties join thereupon, and ſo go to a Trial by the Jury, if it be *Quæſtio facti*; or to a Demurrer, if it be *Quæſtio juris.* There is alſo a General *Iſſue*, wherein the Defendant may give the ſpecial Matter in Evidence, for Excuſe or Juſtification, by Virtue of ſeveral Statutes, made for avoiding Prolixity and Captiouſneſs of Pleading; and upon the General *Iſſue* in ſuch Caſes, the Defendant may give any Thing in Evidence, which proves the Plaintiff hath no Cauſe of Action. 1 *Inſt.* 283. Matter amounting to the General *Iſſue*, and ſpecial Matter of Juſtification, have been joined in one entire Plea, and held good. 3 *Lev.* 41. And where there is an *Iſſue* upon Not guilty, and there are other *Iſſues* upon Juſtifications, the Trial of the General *Iſſue* of Not guilty is but Matter of Form, and the Subſtance is upon the ſpecial Matter. *Cro. Jac.* 599. In real Actions, Cauſes grown to *Iſſue* are tried by a Jury of Twelve Men of the County where the Cauſe of Action ariſes; and in criminal Caſes, *Iſſues* ought to be tried in the County where the Offence was committed; but this hath admitted of ſome Alteration by Statute. 3 *Inſt.* 80, 135. 2 *Rep.* 93. The Place ought not to be made Part of the *Iſſue*, in a tranſitory Action; it is not material as it is in Real and Mixt Actions. *Trin.* 24 *Car. B. R.* If the Place is material, and made a Part of the *Iſſue*, there the Jury cannot find the Fact in another Place, becauſe by the ſpecial Pleading, the Point in *Iſſue* is reſtrained to a certain Place; but upon the General *Iſſue* pleaded, the Jury may find all local Things in another County; and where the Subſtance of the *Iſſue* is found it is good, and the Finding more may be Surpluſage. 6 *Rep.* 46. If an *Iſſue* is of two Matters in two Counties, Trial may be in one County by the Stat. 21 *Jac.* for that Statute extends to Caſes where the Matter in *Iſſue* ariſes in two Counties, and the Trial is by one only, as well as where the Matter in *Iſſue* ariſes in two Places in one County, and the Trial is by one. 2 *Lev.* 121. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1050. Every *Iſſue* is to be joined in ſuch a Court that hath Power to try it, otherwiſe the *Iſſue* is not well joined; for if the Cauſe cannot be tried, the *Iſſue* is fruitleſs, and if it be tried, the Trial is *coram non Judice.* 21 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 84. Where an *Iſſue* is not joined, there cannot be a good Trial, nor ought Judgment to be given. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1042. All *Iſſues* are to be certain and ſingle, and join'd upon the moſt material Thing in the Cauſe; that all the Matter in Queſtion between the Parties may be tried. 23 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 85. An immaterial *Iſſue* joined, which will not bring the Matter in Queſtion to be tried, is not helped after Verdict by the Sta-

tute of *Feofails*; but there muſt be a Repleader: But an unformal *Iſſue* is helped. 18 *Car.* 2. *B. R.* The Stat. 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 30. helps Misjoining of *Iſſues*. A Repleader may be awarded after Verdict, for the Badneſs and Incertainty of the *Iſſue*: And a Judgment may be reverſed in Error, being on an immaterial *Iſſue*. 2 *Lutw.* 1608. 2 *Lev.* 194. On a joint Treſpaſs by many Perſons, there muſt be only one *Iſſue* joined: And if ſeveral Offences are alledged againſt the Defendant, he ought to take all but one by *Proteſtation*, and offer an *Iſſue* upon that one, and no more. *Moor* 80. If two Negatives are pleaded, it is no good *Iſſue*. 3 *Lev.* 19. But in Action for Damages, according to the Loſs which the Plaintiff hath ſuſtained, every Part ought to be put in *Iſſue*. 1 *Saund.* 269. In Action upon the Caſe for Service done for a Time certain, the Defendant ought to put in *Iſſue* all the Time alledged in the Declaration. 2 *Lutw.* 268. Upon a General *Iſſue* in Waſte, the Plaintiff muſt ſhew his Title. *Ibid.* 1547. When any ſpecial Point is in *Iſſue*, the Plaintiff is not obliged to ſet forth any other Matter. *Cro. Eliz.* 320. If there are ſeveral Things in a Declaration, upon which an *Iſſue* may be joined, and 'tis joined in any of them, it is good; and an Affirmative and an implied Negative will make a good *Iſſue*. *Style* 151, 210. There muſt be in every *Iſſue* an Affirmation on the one Part, as that the Defendant owes ſuch a Debt, *&c.* and a Denial on the other Part, as that he oweth not the Debt, *&c.* And though Matter is contradictory, there muſt be a Negative and Affirmative of it, to make an *Iſſue*. 1 *Ventr.* 213. Alſo a Negative ſhould be as broad and full as the Affirmative, or it is no Negative to make an *Iſſue*; as if a Defendant pleads a a Grant of four Acres, and two Acres only are denied, *&c.* 1 *Roll. Rep.* 86. It has been held, that *Iſſue* ought not to be joined on a Traverſe, but on an Affirmative and Negative. 2 *And.* 6. But where the Matter which is the *Giſt* or Cauſe of the Action is found, it has been adjudged good after Verdict, though there was no Negative and Affirmative to make the *Iſſue*; as where in Debt upon Bond the Defendant pleads Payment, and concludes to the Country, without giving the Plaintiff Opportunity to deny the Payment, if the Jury in ſuch Caſe find the Money paid, it is good after Verdict. *Sid.* 341. If ſeveral *Iſſues* are joined, and the Jury give a Verdict but as to one of them, the Whole is diſcontinued: And where there are two *Iſſues* joined, one good and the other bad, if entire Damages are given upon the Trial on both *Iſſues*, it will be Error; but if ſeveral Damages are found, the Plaintiff may releaſe the bad Damages, and have Judgment for the Reſt. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 87, 88. And it is ſaid Judgment may be entered as to one Part of the *Iſſue*; and a *Nolle proſequi* to another Part of the ſame *Iſſue*, where it may be divided. *Paſch.* 23 *Car. B. R.* There may be a Plea to *Iſſue* to Part, and a Demurrer to Part; which have no Dependance on each other. 1 *Saund.* 338. Where the Declaration of the Plaintiff is good, and the Plea of the Defendant is ill; if the Plaintiff in his Replication tender an *Iſſue* upon ſuch ill Plea, and a Trial is had, and it is found for the Plaintiff, he ſhall have Judgment. *Cro. Car.* 18. And when a Plea is naught, that the Plaintiff might have demurred upon it, and he doth not, but takes *Iſſue*, and it is found for the Defendant; this is aided by the Statute of Jeofails, and the Defendant ſhall have Judgment: So likewiſe where the Replication is naught, and *Iſſue* is taken upon it, and found for the Plaintiff, he ſhall have Judgment. *Cro. Eliz.* 455. *Cro. Jac.* 312. If *Iſſue* be taken on a dilatory Plea, *&c.* and found againſt the Defendant, final and peremptory Judgment ſhall be given; but it is otherwiſe upon a Demurrer. *Raym.* 118. A good *Iſſue* is offered to the Defendant, he ought not to plead over; and if he pleads over, the Plaintiff ſhall have Judgment. 1 *Saund.* 338, 318. If he does not join *Iſſue*, but demurs, it is the ſame. *Lutw.* A Plea being pleaded to the Plaintiff's Declaration, and the Plaintiff's Attorney's Hand ſet to it, then the *Iſſue* is joined between the Plaintiff and Defendant, and not before: And the Plaintiff's Attorney is alſo to be paid by the Defendant's Attorney for entring the Plea; and for Paper-Books, in ſpecial Pleadings, *&c.* 2 *Lill.* 87, 88. And when *Iſſue* is joined between the Parties, it cannot be afterwards waved, if it be a good *Iſſue*, without the Conſent of both Parties: But where the Defendant pleads the General *Iſſue*, and it is not entered, he may within four Days of the Term wave that *Iſſue*, and plead ſpecially; and where the Defendant pleads in Abatement, he may at any Time after wave his Plea of ſpecial Matter, and plead the General *Iſſue*, unleſs there be a Rule made for him to plead as he will ſtand by it. 12 *W.* 3. *B. R.* 3 *Salk.* 211. If the Plaintiff neglects to enter the *Iſſue*, the Term it is joined, the Defendant in the firſt five Days of the next Term, may alter his Plea *de novo*: And if the Plaintiff will not try the *Iſſue* after joined, in ſuch Time as he ought by the Courſe of the Cauſe, the Defendant may give him a Rule to enter it; which if he do not, he ſhall be nonſuit, *&c.* 2 *Lill.* 84. If the Tender of the *Iſſue* comes on the Part of the Plaintiff, the Form of it is, *Et hoc petit Inquiratur per Recordum* or *per Patriam*; and when on the Part of the Defendant, *Et de hoc Ponit ſe ſuper Patriam*, *&c.*

Iſſues on Sheriffs, Are for Neglects and Defaults, by Amercement and Fine to the King, levied out of the *Iſſues* and Profits of their Lands; and double or treble *Iſſues* may be laid on a Sheriff for not returning Writs, *&c.* But they may be taken off before eſtreated into the *Exchequer*, by Rule of Court, on good Reaſon ſhewn. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 89. *Iſſues* ſhall be levied on *Furors*, for Non-appearance; though on reaſonable Excuſe proved by two Witneſſes, the Juſtices may diſcharge the *Iſſues*. Stat. 35 Hen. 8. cap. 6.

Itinerant, (*Itinerans*) Travelling, or taking a Journey: And thoſe were anciently called *Juſtices Itinerant*, who were ſent with Commiſſion into divers Counties, to hear Cauſes.

Jubilee, (*Annus Jubilæus*) The moſt ſolemn Time of Feſtival at *Rome*, when the Pope gives his Bleſſing and Remiſſion of Sins. It was firſt inſtituted by *Boniface* the 8th, in the Year 1300, who granted a plenary Indulgence and Remiſſion of Sins to all thoſe which ſhould viſit the Churches of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* at *Rome* in that Year, and ſtay there fifteen Days; and this he ordered to be obſerved once in every hundred Years: Which Pope *Clement* the 6th reduced to fifty Years, *Anno* 1350. and to be held upon the Day of Circumciſion of our Saviour: And *Urban* the 4th in the Year 1389. ordained it to

be kept every Thirty-three Years, that being the Age of our Saviour: After which, Pope *Sixtus* the 6th reduced it to Twenty-five Years. In Imitation of the Grand *Jubilee* of *Rome*, the Monks of Chriſt-Church in *Canterbury*, every fiftieth Year invited a great Concourſe of People to come thither, and viſit the Tomb of *Thomas Becket*. And King *Edw.* 2. in the fiftieth Year of his Age, which was 1362. cauſed his Birthday to be obſerved at Court, in the Nature of a *Jubilee*; giving Pardons, Privileges, and other civil Indulgences.

Jubileus. Becauſe when the *Jubilee* was firſt inſtituted, it was ordered to be kept every hundred Years; therefore *Jubilæus* ſignified afterwards a Man one hundred Years old; and likewiſe a Poſſeſſion or Preſcription for fifty Years, *&c.*

Judaiſm, (*Judaiſmus*) The Cuſtom, Religion, or Rites of the *Jews*: Alſo the Income heretofore accruing from the *Jews* to the King; and the Word *Judaiſm* was formerly uſed for a Mortgage; and it ſometimes ſignifies Uſury. 9 *E.* 2.

Judge, (*Judex*) Is a Chief Magiſtrate in the Law, to try Civil and Criminal Cauſes, and puniſh Offences. He is appointed with a certain Juriſdiction; and our King hath the Nomination and Appointment of *Judges*. 1 *Inſt.* 56. A *Judge* at his Creation takes an *Oath*, That he will ſerve the King, and indifferently miniſter Juſtice to all Men, without denying Right to any; and this he ſhall not forbear to do, though the King by his Letters, or by expreſs Words command the contrary, *&c.* and he is anſwerable in Body, Lands and Goods. 18 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 1. *Judex eſt Lex Loquens*, and ought to *judge* by Laws, and not by Examples: And by *Glanvil* a *Judge* is called *Juſtitia in abſtracto*, becauſe he ſhould be as it were Juſtice it ſelf. *Co. Lit.* 71. 7 *Rep.* 4. And all the Commiſſions of *Judges* are bounded with this Limitation. *Facturi quod ad Juſtitiam pertinet ſecundum Legem & Conſuetudinem Angliæ.* *Judges* have not Power to *judge* according to that which they think fit; but that which by Law they know to be right: *Judex bonus nihil ex arbitrio ſuo faciat, nec propoſito Domeſticæ voluntatis, ſed juxta Leges & Jura pronunciat.* 7 *Rep.* 27. They are to give Judgment according to Law, and what is alledged and proved: And they have a private Knowledge, and a judicial Knowledge, though they cannot *judge* of their private Knowledge, but may uſe their Diſcretion; but where a *Judge* has a judicial Knowledge, he may and ought to give Judgment according to it. *Plowd.* 82. King *Hen.* 4. demanded of *Judge Gaſcoigne*, if he ſaw one in his Preſence kill *A. B.* and another Perſon who was not culpable, ſhould be indicted of this, and found Guilty before him, what he would do in this Caſe? To which he anſwered, That he ought to reſpite the Judgment againſt him, and relate the Matter to the King, in order to procure him a Pardon; for there he cannot acquit him, and give Judgment according to his private Knowledge. *Ibid.* And the ſame King *Hen.* when his eldeſt Son the Prince, was by the Lord Chief Juſtice committed to Priſon, for a great Miſdemeanor, thank'd God that he had a Son of that Obedience, and a *Judge* of that Courage and Impartiality. *Stow.* The King in all Caſes doth *judge* by his *Judges*; who ought to be of Counſel with Priſoners, and if they are doubtful or miſtaken in Matter of Law, a Stander-by may be allowed to inform the Court, as *Amicus Curiæ.* 2 *Inſt.* 178. Our *Judges* are to execute their Offices in proper Perſon, and cannot act by Deputy, or transfer their Power to others; as the *Judges* of Eccleſiaſtical Courts may. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 382. *Bro. Judges* 11. Yet where there are divers *Judges* of a Court of Record, the Act of any one of them is effectual; eſpecially if their Commiſſion do not expreſly require more. 2 *Hawk.* 3. Though what a Majority rules when preſent, is the Act of the Court. No *Judge* of any Court is compellable to deliver his Opinion before Hand, in Relation to any Queſtion which may after come judicially before him. 3 *Inſt.* 29. *Judges* of the Common Law, have no ordinary Juriſdiction to examine Witneſſes at their Chambers; tho' by Conſent of Parties, and Rule of Court, they may on Interrogatories; and ſome Things done by *Judges* at their Chambers, in Order to Proceedings in Court, are accounted as done by the Court. They are to have a Paper of the Cauſes, which are to be ſpoken to in Court, ſent to them by the Attornies the Day before ſpoken to, that they may be prepared; and where ſpecial and doubtful Matter ariſes upon reading the Record of a Cauſe, ſo that the *Judges* are not for the Preſent ſatisfied of the Law, they will order Paper-Books to be made and delivered them, by the Attornies on both Sides, containing Copies of the Record, that they may the better conſider of the Matters in Diſpute. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 90, 91. A *Judge* ſhall not be generally excepted againſt, or challenged; or have any Action brought againſt him, for what he does as *Judge*. 1 *Inſt.* 294. 2 *Inſt.* 422. And to kill a *Judge* of either Bench, or of Aſſiſe, *&c.* in his Place adminiſtring Juſtice, is Treaſon: Alſo drawing a Weapon only upon a *Judge*, in any of the Courts of Juſtice, the Offender ſhall loſe his Right-hand, forfeit his Lands and Goods, and ſuffer perpetual Impriſonment. 25 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 2. 2 *Inſt.* 549. *Judges* are not in any Way puniſhable for a mere Error of Judgment. 2 *Hawk.* 4. The *Judges* of Courts of Record are freed from all Proſecutions whatſoever, except in the Parliament where they may be puniſhed, for any Thing done by them in ſuch Courts as *Judges*; this is to ſupport their Dignity and Authority, and draw Veneration to their Perſons, and Submiſſion to their Judgments: But if a *Judge* will ſo far forget the Dignity and Honour of his Poſt, as to turn Solicitor in a Cauſe which he is to *judge*, and privately and extrajudicially tamper with Witneſſes, or labour Jurors, he may be dealt with according to the ſame Capacity to which he ſo baſely degrades himſelf. 12 *Rep.* 24. *Vaugh.* 138. *S. P. C.* 173. Bribery in *Judges* is a very high Offence, puniſhable by Loſs of Office, Fine and Impriſonment; and at Common Law, Bribery of *Judges* in Relation to a Cauſe depending before them, was ſometimes puniſhed as High Treaſon. 1 *Leon.* 295. *Cro. Jac.* 65. 1 *Hawk.* 170. If a *Judge* who hath no Juriſdiction of the Cauſe, give Judgment of Death, and award Execution, which is executed, ſuch *Judge* is guilty of Felony; and alſo the Officer who executes the Sentence. *H. P. C.* 35. 10 *Rep.* 76. And if Juſtices of Peace, on Indictment of Treſpaſs, arraign a Man of Felony, and *judge* him to Death, and he is executed, it is Felony in them. *H. P. C.* 35. *Dalt. cap.* 98. A *Judge* ought not to *judge* in his own Cauſe, or in Pleas where he is Party. 8 *Rep.* 118. And no one ſhall be *Judge* of Aſſiſe in the County

where born, or he doth inhabit, under the Penalty of 100 *l.* by Statute; but this is not to prejudice any *Judge* in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, in hearing and determining Aſſiſes in thoſe Courts. 18 *Ed.* 3.

Judger. In *Cheſhire*, to be *Judger* of a Town, is to ſerve on the Jury there. *Leiceſter's Hiſt. Antiq.* 302.

Judgment, (*Judicium, quaſi Juris dictum*) Is the Determination or Sentence of the Court upon the Suit, *&c.* And the ancient Words of *Judgments* are, *Conſideratum eſt, &c.* becauſe *Judgment* is ever given by the Court upon due Conſideration had of the Record and Matter before them. 1 *Inſt.* 39. Of *Judgments* ſome are final, and ſome not, *&c.* A *Judgment* may be given not only upon Trial of the Iſſue, but by *Default*, *Nihil dicit*, *Confeſſion* or *Demurrer*; and *Outlawry* is a *Judgment* in it ſelf. 1 *Inſt.* 167. 2 *Inſt.* 236. *Finch* 457. There is likewiſe *Judgment* for *Departing in Deſpite of the Court*, without Leave, in common Recoveries, *&c.* And after an Iſſue joined to be tried by the Plaintiff and Defendant, the Plaintiff may if he will without going to Trial, accept of a *Judgment* from the Defendant, without any Verdict in the Cauſe, which *Judgment* muſt be by *Relicta Verificatione cognovit actionem*: But on this *Judgment* Error may be brought without putting in of Bail, which it may not on *Judgment* after Verdict. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 104. *Judgment* is ſometimes had with a *ceſſat Executio*; and if the Defendant gives a *Judgment*, with Stay of Execution, till a certain Day, the Plaintiff may notwithſtanding ſue forth a *Capias* or *Fieri facias* into the County where the Action is laid, returnable before the Day, to enable him at that Day to take a *Teſtatum* againſt the Defendant; though he ſhall not in that Caſe ſue out a *Capias* to warrant a *Scire facias* againſt the Bail. *Paſch.* 22 *Car.* 2. If Debt be brought againſt an Executor upon the Bond of the Teſtator, and he pleads *Plene Adminiſtravit*, this is a Confeſſion of the Debt; and the Plaintiff may have Judgment with a *Ceſſat Executio* till the Defendant hath Aſſets. 4 *Rep.* 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1052. On *Interlocutory Judgments*, upon dilatory Pleas, it is in many Caſes *Reſpondeat Ouſter*, to anſwer over; and if the Plaintiff or Defendant die after interlocutory *Judgment*, the Action ſhall not abate. *Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 10. *Judgment* upon a Demurrer, to a Declaration, *&c.* is no Bar to any other Action; becauſe it is not on the Merits, and the Plaintiff may afterwards make his Declaration right, and then proceed. 2 *Lill.* 113. But other *Judgments* may be pleaded in Bar to any other Action for the ſame Cauſes; and *Judgment* in an inferior Court, may be alledged in Bar to an Action in a ſuperior Court. 2 *Lev.* 93. A *Judgment* on *Nihil dicit*, in Caſe, Treſpaſs, or Covenant, *&c.* is not a perfect *Judgment* until Writ of Enquiry of Damages taken out and executed upon it; of which Notice is to be given the Defendant, and the Time of Execution, *&c.* But in Debt, it is a perfect *Judgment* as ſoon as ſigned, *&c.* and there needs no Writ of Enquiry. 2 *Lill.* 105. Where Damages are given upon a *Judgment* without Trial, there ſhall iſſue out a Writ of Enquiry of Damages; and when *Judgment* is given on Trial of the Iſſue, the Court gives Damages, without Writ of Enquiry. 1 *Inſt.* 167. *Judgment* ought not to be given upon Default in real Actions; but a *Grand Cape* upon Default before Appearance, and a *Petit Cape* on Default after Appearance. 1 *Lev.* 105. In every Caſe the Party in *Judgment* ought to be in *Miſericordia*, or a *Capiatur* be againſt him; unleſs the Defendant comes *primo die placiti*, and confeſſes the Action; or it may be aſſigned for Error by either Party. *Cro. Jac.* 211. And if in Debt, Part is found for the Plaintiff, and the Defendant is acquitted of the Reſidue, the *Judgment* muſt be, *Quod Quer' in Miſericordia* for that Part whereof the Defendant is acquitted. *Cro. El.* 699. But the Statute 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* takes away the *Capiatur* in Treſpaſs, Aſſault, falſe Impriſonment, *&c.* and there is in Lieu thereof 6 *s.* 8 *d.* paid to the Secondary for the Fine before he ſigns *Judgment*. All *Judgments* given in any Court of Record, muſt be entered in *Latin*, or it will be Error. 21 *Car. B. R.* The Plaintiff's Attorney, four Days after the *Poſtea* is brought into Court, if the Rule for *Judgment* is out, may enter *Judgment* for his Client by the Courſe of the Court. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 95. After a Rule to ſign *Judgment*, there ought to be four Days excluſive of the Day on which the Rule was made, before the *Judgment* is ſigned, that the Party may have a reaſonable Time to bring Writ of Error: In *C. B.* they never give Rules for ſigning Judgment, but ſtay till the *quarto die poſt*, which makes but four Days incluſive. *Mod. Caſ.* 241. And a *Judgment* cannot be entered until after the *Poſtea* is brought in and entered in the Office, and a Rule given thereupon for the Defendant to ſhew Cauſe why *Judgment* ſhould not be entered againſt him; and that he may have Liberty to find out what he can to arreſt the *Judgment*. 2 *Lill.* 115. If a *Diſtringas* is returnable within Term, and the Party, *&c.* is tried two or three Days only before the End of the Term, the *Jugdment* ſhall be entered that very Term, though there be not four Days to move in Arreſt of *Judgment*. 1 *Salk.* 77. But if Verdict be given after Term, no *Judgment* can be given on it till the next Term following; for the *Judgment* is the Act of the Court, and the Court ſits not but in Term. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* If Verdict paſs for the Plaintiff, and he will not enter his *Judgment*; the Defendant by Motion of Court may oblige him to it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 97. The Defendant may enforce the Plaintiff to enter his *Judgment*, to the End he may plead it to another Action. *Latch.* 216. 1 *Danv.* 722. *Palm.* 281. *Judgments* are not only to be ſinged by a Judge, but entered of Record; before which they are not *Judgments*: And in a *Judgment* given to recover a Sum of Money, the Sum muſt be entered in Words at length; and not in Figures, which may be eaſily altered; and a *Judgment* was reverſed, becauſe the Time when given was in Figures, and the Sum recovered expreſſed in Figures, *&c.* But the Court may amend their *Judgments* of the ſame Term, becauſe the Term is but as one Day in Law; though they may not do it in another Term. 2 *Lill.* 103. 3 *Lev.* 430. A *Judgment* ſigned the very Day the Rules were out, has been ſet aſide for Irregularity. 5 *Mod.* 205. And if a *Judgment* be unduly obtained, the Court will *vacate* the *Judgment*, and reſtore the Party damnified; if not puniſh the Offender: But it is againſt the Courſe of the Court to vacate a *Judgment* the laſt Day of the Term. *Paſch.* 1656. By Statute, if a Plaintiff die before *Judgment*, it ſhall not hinder the *Judgment* being entered, provided it be done within two Terms after Verdict. 17 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 8. A *Judgment*

ment entered into *C. B.* ſhall relate to the *Eſſoin*-Day of the Term, and be a *Judgment* from that Time: But a *Judgment* in *B. R.* ſhall relate only to the firſt Day of the Term. *Cro. Car.* 102. If a Rule be given for the Defendant to plead at a certain Day, and he do not plead accordingly, the Plaintiff may enter *Judgment* againſt him, without moving the Court; though in real Actions, and criminal Cauſes, on Indictments, *&c.* there muſt be Motion in Court for a peremptory Rule. 2 *Lill.* 116. Yet a Plaintiff after he hath ſigned *Judgment* againſt the Defendant, may wave it if he will, and accept of a Plea from the Defendant. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* If a *Judgment* be obtained, but the Plaintiff doth not take out Execution within a Year and a Day, the *Judgment* muſt be revived by *Scire facias*: And if the *Judgment* be not above ſeven Years ſtanding, a *Scire facias* may be had to revive it without Motion. *Paſch.* 24 *Car. B. R.* If any Thing be entered in a *Judgment*, which is not mentioned in the Plaintiff's Declaration, the *Judgment* is not good. 2 *Lill.* 104. And where it appears upon the Record, that the Plaintiff hath no Cauſe of Action, he ſhall never have *Judgment.* 8 *Rep.* 120. Alſo if it appeareth to the Court that the Plaintiff hath recovered a Verdict, without Cauſe of Action, the Court may give *Judgment* for the Defendant. 1 *Plow.* 66. Although it appear to the Court that the Defendant's Title is not good, if the Plaintiff in his Declaration hath not ſet forth a good Title for himſelf, the Court ſhall never give him *Judgment.* 2 *Lill.* 98. Tho' the Plaintiff deſtroys the Defendant's Title, if he gives him another Title by Pleading, *&c.* the Defendant ſhall have *Judgment*; for the Court are to judge upon the whole Record. 8 *Rep.* 90. But if Action of Treſpaſs is brought for Treſpaſs done in Lands belonging to ſuch a Houſe, and it appears at the Trial that the Plaintiff had no Title to the Houſe, the Court cannot give *Judgment* to turn him out of Poſſeſſion, becauſe that was not judicially before them. 3 *Salk.* 213. If more be in the *Judgment* than the Plaintiff demands, it is erroneous; though this may be helped by a *remiſit Dampna* for Part. 2 *Lill.* 97. Where one recovers on Action for divers Things, and hath Verdict upon the Whole, but doth wave ſome one or more of the Things for which his Action was brought, and hath a ſpecial *Judgment*; in this Caſe he muſt releaſe his Damages to all, and yet he may have Coſts of Suit. *Ibid.* If Iſſue is found againſt one Party in a Suit, and not againſt the other, *Judgment* may be for the Plaintiff to recover againſt him where the Matter is found, and a *Nil capiat per Billam* be entered againſt the Plaintiff as to the other. 1 *Saund.* 216. And where ſeveral Damages are recovered againſt ſeveral Defendants, the Plaintiff may enter a *Nolle Proſequi* as to one of the Defendants, *&c.* and have *Judgment* againſt one only for the Damages againſt him. 3 *Mod.* 101. In Treſpaſs and Aſſault againſt three-Perſons, they plead ſeverally, and are found Guilty, and entire Damages are given, the *Judgment* is good: And where there is but one *Judgment* for the Damages againſt ſeveral, the Plaintiff may make his Election againſt which he will take his *Judgment. Cro. Jac.* 384. *Cro. Eliz.* 118. If one entire *Judgment* is given againſt two ſeveral Perſons, and one of them is an Infant, the whole *Judgment* is void; (which being entire cannot be divided) except the Infant be joint Executor with the other Party. 2 *Lill.* 100. When a *Judgment* is entire, it cannot be divided, to make one Part of it good, and another Part thereof erroneous; but if it be not an entire *Judgment*, it may. *Ibid.* On Action where Damages are to be recovered, if the Declaration be good in Part, and inſufficient in Part, and the Defendant demurs upon the entire Declaration; the Plaintiff ſhall have *Judgment* for that which is well laid, and be barred for the Reſt. 2 *Saund.* 379. And if in Action of Debt upon three Bonds, it appears that one of them is forfeited, *&c.* the Plaintiff ſhall have *Judgment* for the other two. 1 *Saund.* 286. Where a *Judgment* is partly by the Common Law, and partly by Statute, the *Judgment* at Common Law may remain and be compleat, without the other. 1 *Salk.* 24. Every *Judgment* ought to be compleat and formal: One *Judgment* cannot determine another *Judgment*; and the Judges will not give a *Judgment* againſt Law, although the Plaintiff and Defendant do agree to it. 1 *Salk.* 213. *Cro. Eliz.* 817. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* A *Judgment* contrary to the Verdict found in the Cauſe, is void; for it is to be warranted by the Verdict. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* If a Verdict is imperfect, *Judgment* cannot be given upon it; and for the Incertainty of the Verdict, *Judgment* may be void. 2 *Lill.* 111. *Raym.* 220. Where a Debt on Specialty is demanded in an Action, it muſt be for the Whole and exact Sum, or the *Judgment* upon it will not be good. 3 *Mod.* 41. Action of Debt lies upon a good *Judgment*, as well after Writ of Error brought, as before. *Raym.* 100. 2 *Mod.* 127. And 'tis ſaid Debt lies in the *Marſhalſea*, or in any other Courts, upon a *Judgment* in *B. R.* or *C. B.* and if a *Nul tiel Record* is pleaded, the Iſſue ſhall be tried by *Certiorari* and *Mittimus* out of the Chancery. 1 *Salk.* 209. though 'tis held otherwiſe 439. In Actions of Debt on Bonds, a Rule may be made to ſtay Proceedings on Payment of Principal, Intereſt and Coſts; but not in Actions of Debt upon *Judgments*; yet the Defendant may plead a Tender *& uncore priſt. Mod. Ca.* 60. If a *Judgment* is recovered jointly againſt three Defendants, the Plaintiff cannot bring Action of Debt upon that *Judgment* againſt one alone. 2 *Leon.* 220. And it has been held, that there is this Difference where Execution is ſued upon a *Judgment*, and where an Action of Debt is brought upon it; that if the Plaintiff brings Debt, he muſt have good Ground for his Action, or he ſhall not recover; but he may have Execution upon a voidable *Judgment*; and it ſhall ſtand good till the *Judgment* is reverſed. 1 *Leon.* 82. A Plaintiff ſhall not have a new Action of Debt on the ſame Bond, *&c.* after *Judgment* had on it, as long as the *Judgment* is in Force. 6 *Rep.* 2. *Nelſ. Abr.* 1056. An erroneous *Judgment* in Chancery, is reverſable in *B. R. Dyer* 315. And if the Houſe of Lords reverſe a *Judgment* of *B. R.* the Lords are to enter the new *Judgment*, and not the Court of *B. R.* who by the firſt *Judgment* had executed their Authority. *Trin.* 6 *Ann. B. R.* 1. *Salk.* 403. *Judgments* are to continue, till they are attaint of Error. *Stat.* 4 *H.* 4. *cap.* 23. And after Verdict given in any Court of Record, there ſhall be no Stay of *Judgment*, for Want of Form in a Writ, Count, *&c.* or miſtaking the Name of either Party, Sum of Money, Day, Month, Year, *&c.* rightly named in any Writ or Record preceding, *&c.* 18 *Eliz. cap.* 14. 16 *&* 17 *Car.* 2. 8 *&* 9 *W.* 3

orders *Judgment* for Coſts, upon Demurrers; and on ſuing Writs of Error, where the former *Judgment* is affirmed, &c. And the Statutes of Jeofails extend to *Judgments* upon *Nihil dicit*, Confeſſion, & *non ſum informatus*, &c. 4 & 5 *Ann.* See *Error*, *Jeofail* and *Iſſue*.

Judgments acknowledged for Debts. The Courſe for one to acknowledge a *Judgment for Debt*, is for him that doth acknowledge it to give a general Warrant of Attorney to any Attorney, or ſome particular Attorney of that Court where the *Judgment* is to be acknowledged, to appear for him at his Suit, againſt the Party who is to have the *Judgment* acknowledged unto him; and alſo to file common Bail, and receive a Declaration, and then plead *Non ſum Informatus*, &c. or to let it paſs by *Nihil dicit*, whereupon *Judgment* is entered for Want of a Plea. 2 *Lill.* 105. If one gives a Warrant of Attorney to confeſs a *Judgment*, and dies before it is confeſſed, this is a Countermand of the Warrant. 1 *Ventr.* 310. And if a Feme Sole gives Warrant of Attorney to confeſs *Judgment*, and marries before it is entered, the Warrant is alſo countermanded; and *Judgment* ſhall not be entered againſt Husband and Wife. 1 *Salk.* 399. A Man under Arreſt gives Warrant of Attorney to confeſs a *Judgment* in *B. R.* if no Attorney for the Defendant is then preſent, the Court of *B. R.* on a Suppoſition that the *Judgment* was obtained by Force or Fear, will ſet aſide the ſame. 1 *Salk.* 402. A *Judgment* confeſſed upon Terms, being in Effect conditional, the Court will ſee the Terms performed: But where a *Judgment* is acknowledged abſolutely, and a ſubſequent Agreement is made, this does not affect the *Judgment*, and the Court will take no Notice of it. *Ibid.* 400. A Man gave Bond and *Judgment*, defeaſanced upon Payment of Money on ſuch a Day, and it was agreed that Execution ſhould not be ſued out before; but a *Fieri facias* was ſued out a Month before and executed, upon Demand and Non-payment of the Money: And though this was a Breach of the Agreement, ſince it was for a juſt Debt, the Court would not undo any Thing, for Fear it ſhould fruſtrate the *Judgment*. *Mod. Caſ.* 49. If a Warrant be to enter *Judgment* as of ſuch a Term, or any Time after; the Attorney may enter it at any Time during Life; but without thoſe Words, the *Judgment* muſt be entered the Term expreſſed in the Warrant: And if no Term be mentioned, it may be intended the next Term. 1 *Mod.* 1. Or it has been held, it may be entered within a Year after the Date of it: And if *Judgment* upon a Warrant of Attorney be not entered within the Year, it cannot be done without Leave of the Court, on Motion and Affidavit made of the Party's being living, and the Debt not ſatisfied. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 118. 2 *Show.* 253. It is dangerous to take a *Judgment* acknowledged in the Vacation, as of the preceding Term; and if any ſuch *Judgment* be taken, the Warrant of Attorney to confeſs the ſame muſt bear Date before, or in the Term whereof it is confeſſed: But the ſafeſt Way is to make it a *Judgment* of the ſubſequent Term; though common Practice is otherwiſe. 2 *Lill.* 103. By *Holt* Chief Juſtice, if one will enter a *Judgment* as of a precedent Term, he muſt actually enter it before the *Eſſoin*-Day of the ſucceeding Term: And if *Judgment* be ſigned in *Hillary* Term, and in the ſubſequent Vacation the Defendant ſells Lands, if before the *Eſſoins* of *Eaſter* Term, the Plaintiff enters his *Judgment*, it ſhall affect the Lands in the Hands of the Purchaſer; and if one enters *Judgment* ſo in Vacation, when the Party is dead, the *Judgment* ſhall be good by Relation, if he was living in the precedent Term. 1 *Salk.* 401. *Law Securities* 74. By Stat. 29 *Car.* 2. c. 3. Judges that ſign *Judgments* of Lands, are to ſet down the Day of the Month and Year of their ſo doing upon the Paper or Record; and they are to be *Judgments* againſt Purchaſers *bona fide* only from that ſigning: If any Perſon having acknowledged or ſuffered a *Judgment* as a Security for Money, afterwards on borrowing other Money of another, mortgage his Lands, &c. without giving Notice of ſuch *Judgment*, unleſs he pay it off in ſix Months, he ſhall forfeit his Equity of Redemption, &c. 4 & 5 *W. & M.* The particular Times of entring *Judgments* of Debt by Confeſſion, *Non ſum Informatus*, &c. And docketting them after every Term, by the Clerks of Courts, &c. is directed under Penalties by Stat. 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 20. And no *Judgment* ſhall affect Purchaſers of Lands or Mortgagees till docketted. *Ibid.*

Form of a *Warrant* of Attorney to *confeſs Judgment.*

To Mr. *A. B.* and *C. D.* Attornies of his Majeſty's Court of *Common Pleas* at *Weſtminſter*, or to any other Attorney of the ſame Court.

THESE *are to deſire and authorize you, or any other Attorney of the ſaid —— Court, to appear for me* E. F. *of*, &c. *in the ſaid —— Court, this preſent* Eaſter *Term, or any other ſubſequent Term, at the Suit of* G. H. *of*, &c. *and thereupon to confeſs* Judgment *againſt me unto the ſaid* G. H. *by* Non ſum Informatus, Nil dicit, *or otherwiſe, in any Action of Debt for* 500 l. *of lawful* Britiſh *Money, together with Coſts of Suit: And for your or any of your ſo doing, this ſhall be your ſufficient Warrant.* In Witneſs, &c.

On *Judgments*, a Releaſe of Errors is uſually entered into at the Time of the Warrant of Attorney given, or *Judgment* had. And in caſe of ſeveral *Judgments*, if two are given in one Term, and the laſt is firſt executed, that Creditor hath the beſt Title. *Latch.* 53. When a *Judgment* is ſatisfied, it is to be acknowledged on Record by Attorney, &c. Acknowledging a *Judgment* in the Name of another, who is not privy or conſenting to the ſame, is Felony. *Stat.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 26.

Judgment in criminal Caſes. No Man can be attainted of Treaſon or Felony, but on *Judgment* by expreſs Sentence, or by Outlawry, or Abjuration. 2 *Hawk.* 447. And a Perſon ſhall not have two *Judgments* for one Offence; for in Outlawry which is a *Judgment*, Execution ſhall be awarded againſt the Offender, but no Sentence pronounced. *Finch* 389, 467. But one convicted of a ſcandalous Libel, had *Judgment* to pay a Fine, and to go to all the Courts in *Weſtminſter-hall*, with a Paper in his Hat ſignifying his Crime; and on his Behaving impudently, his Puniſhment was encreaſed. 1 *Salk.* 401. No *Judgment* or Puniſhment can be inflicted unknown to our Laws; but only by Act of Parliament. *Daliſ.* 20. And the Law makes no Diſtinction, in fixed and ſtated *Judgments*, between a Peer and a Com-

a Commoner; or between a common and ordinary Caſe and one extraordinary. 2 *Hawk.* 443. *Judgment* cannot be given for a corporal Puniſhment, in the Abſence of the Party. 1 *Salk.* 400. Though Perſons may have *Judgment* to be fined in their Abſence, having a Clerk in Court to undertake for the Fine. 1 *Salk.* 56. *Judgment* in High Treaſon is for the Offender to be drawn, hanged, his Entrails taken out and burnt, his Head cut off, and Body quartered, &c. In Petit Treaſon, to be drawn to the Place of Execution, and hanged: And a Woman in all Caſes of High and Petit Treaſon, to be drawn and burnt. A Man or Woman for Felony, is to be hanged by the Neck till dead. Miſpriſion of Treaſon incurs Impriſonment for Life. In *Præmunire*, the Party offending is to be out of the King's Protection, and his Body to remain in Priſon during the King's Pleaſure, &c. And for Miſpriſion of Felony, Fine and Impriſonment is inflicted. 2 *Hawk.* 443, 444. For Crimes and Miſdemeanors of an infamous Nature; Perjury or Forgery at Common Law, Groſs Cheats, Conſpiracy, Keeping Bawdy-houſes, &c. the *Judgments* are diſcretionary in the Court, by Fine, Pillory, Whipping, &c. 2 *Hawk.* 445.

Judgment arreſted, In Civil and Criminal Caſes. See *Arreſt of Judgment.*

Judgment or Trial by the Holy Croſs, Was a Trial in Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, anciently in Uſe among our *Saxon* Anceſtors. *Creſſ. Church Hiſt.* 960.

Judicial Proceedings. No *Judicial Proceedings*, commenced or proſecuted in the Stile of *Oliver Lord Protector*, &c. were abateable by his Majeſty K. *Char.* the Second's reaſſuming the Government: And a pretended Act of Parliament, for turning the Books of the Law, and Proceedings of Courts of Juſtice, into *Engliſh*, was declared to be in Force, by Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3.

Jugulator, A Cut-throat, or Murderer. —— *Statutum eſt præterea ut nullus occultus* Jugulator, *quales* Murderers *appellant Angli, de cætero Chartam de Regia gratia obtineret.* Tho. Walſingh. 343.

Jugum terræ, A Yoke of Land, and contains Half a Plough-land, according to *Domeſday.* 1 Inſt. 5.

Juncaria, (From the Lat. *Juncus*) Soil or Ground where Ruſhes grow. *Cum Piſcariis, Turbariis*, Juncariis, &c. *ad Meſſuagium pertin.* Pat. 6 Ed. 3.

Jura Regalia, Or the Rights of the King. See *Regalia.*

Jurats, (*Jurati*) Are in Nature of Aldermen, for the Government of many Corporations. As *Romney Marſh* is incorporate of one Bailiff, twenty-four *Jurats*, and the Commonalty thereof, by Chart. 1 *Ed.* 4. And we read of the *Mayor* and *Jurats* of *Maidſtone*, *Rye*, *Winchelſea*, &c. Alſo *Jerſey* hath a Bailiff and twelve *Jurats*, or ſworn Aſſiſtants, to govern that Iſland. The Name is taken from the *French*; for in *France*, among others, there are *Major & Jurati*, &c. They are mentioned in the Stat. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 30. Sometimes *Jurats* are taken for *Jurors.* 13 Ed. 1. cap. 26.

Juridical Days, (*Dies Juridici*) Days in Court, on which the Law is adminiſtred. See *Day.*

Juriſdiction, (*Juriſdictio*) Is an Authority or Power, which a Man hath to do Juſtice, in Cauſes of Complaint made before him: Of which there are two Kinds; the one, which a Man hath by Reaſon of his Fee, and by Virtue thereof doth Right in all Plaints concerning the Lands of his Fee; the other is a *Juriſdiction* given by the Prince to a Bailiff, as divided by the *Normans*; and by him whom they called a Bailiff, we may underſtand all that have Commiſſion from the King to give Judgment in any Cauſe. *Cuſtum. Normand. cap.* 2. The Courts and Judges at *Weſtminſter* have *Juriſdiction* all over *England*; and are not reſtrained to any County or Place: But all the other Courts are confined to their particular *Juriſdictions*; which if they exceed, whatever they do is erroneous. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 120. There are three Sorts of *Inferior Juriſdictions*; the Firſt whereof is *Tenere Placita*, which is the loweſt, and the Party may either ſue there, or in the King's Courts: The ſecond is *Conuſance of Pleas*, and by this a Right is veſted in the Lord of the Franchiſe to hold Pleas; and he is the only Perſon who can take Advantage of it, by claiming his Franchiſe: The third Sort is an *Exempt Juriſdiction*, as where the King grants to ſome City, that the Inhabitants ſhall be ſued within their City, and not elſewhere; though there is no *Juriſdiction*, which can withſtand a *Certiorari* to the ſuperior Courts. 3 *Salk.* 79, 80. And a Court ſhall not be preſumed to have a *Juriſdiction*, where it doth not appear to have one. 2 *Hawk.* 59. In ſome Cauſes, the *Spiritual* and *Temporal* Courts have a *concurrent Juriſdiction.* See *Court*, &c.

Juris utrum, Is a Writ which lies for the Parſon of a Church, whoſe Predeceſſor hath alienated the Lands and Tenements thereof. *F. N. B.* 48. And if a Man intrude into Lands and Tenements, after the Death of a Parſon, the Succeſſor ſhall have this Writ: So if a Parſon be diſſeiſed of Lands, Parcel of his Rectory, and dieth, his Succeſſor ſhall have a *Juris utrum. New Nat. Br.* 109. But if a Parſon receive Rent of the Tenant of the Land, which is aliened by his Predeceſſor, he ſhall not himſelf have a Writ of *Juris utrum*; but his Succeſſor ſhall have it. *Ibid.* 111. A Vicar ſhall have a *Juris utrum* againſt a Parſon for the Glebe of his Vicarage, which is Part of the ſame Church: And the Plaintiff ought to be named Parſon or Vicar, or ſuch Name in Right of which he bringeth his Action. *Ibid.*

Juror, (*Jurator*) Is one of thoſe Perſons that are ſworn on a *Jury*; and the Law requires the Returning of able and ſufficient *Jurors.* 16 & 17 Car. 2

Jury, (*Jurata* from Lat. *Jurare*, to ſwear) Signifies a certain Number of Men ſworn to inquire of and try the Matter of Fact, and declare the Truth upon ſuch Evidence as ſhall be delivered them in a Cauſe: And they are ſworn Judges upon Evidence in Matter of Fact. The Privilege of Trial by *Jury* is of great Antiquity in this Kingdom; ſome Writers will have it that *Juries* were in Uſe among the *Britains*; but it is more probable that this Trial was introduced by the *Saxons*: And theſe *Juries* are not only uſed in the Circuits of the Judges; but in other Courts and Matters: As if a Coroner inquire how a Perſon killed came by his Death, he doth it by *Jury*; and the Juſtices of Peace in their Quarter-Seſſions, the Sheriff in his County-Court, the Steward of a Court-Leet or Court-Baron, &c. if they inquire of any Offence, or decide any Cauſe between Party and Party, they do it in like Manner: And at the General Aſſiſes there are uſually many *Juries*, becauſe there are

are a great many Cauſes, both Civil and Criminal, commonly to be tried; whereof one is called the *Grand Jury*, and the Reſt *Petit Juries*, of which it is ſaid there ſhould be one for every Hundred. *Lamb. Eiren. pag.* 384. Anciently the *Jury* as well in Common Pleas, as Pleas of the Crown, were twelve Knights according to *Glanvil* and *Bracton*: And to make a *Jury* in a Writ of Right, called the Grand Aſſiſe, there muſt be Sixteen, *viz.* Four Knights, and twelve others. *Finch* 412. Alſo as there are twelve *Jurymen*; ſo there were in ancient Times twelve Judges for the Trial of Matters of Law in the Exchequer-Chamber. *Co. Lit.* The *Grand Jury* generally conſiſts of Twenty-four Men of greater Quality than the other, choſen indifferently out of the whole County by the Sheriff; and the *Petit Jury* conſiſteth of twelve Men, impanelled in Criminal Caſes, called the *Jury of Life and Death*: The Grand *Jury* finds the Bills of Indictment againſt Criminals; and the Petit *Jury* convicts them by Verdict, in the Giving whereof all the Twelve muſt agree; and according to their Verdict the Judgment paſſeth. 3 *Inſt.* 30, 31, 221. By the Common Law, *Jury-men* are to be returned, in all Caſes for Trial of General Iſſues, from the County where the Fact was done. *S. P. C.* 154. And *Jurymen* are to be Freemen, indifferent, and not outlawed, or infamous; Aliens, Men attainted of any Crime, ought not to ſerve on *Juries*; and Infants, Perſons ſeventy Years old, Clergymen, Apothecaries, *&c.* are exempted by Law from ſerving upon *Juries*. 3 *Inſt.* 221. 2 *Inſt.* 447. Likewiſe the King may grant to ſome other Perſons to be diſcharged of *Juries*; but not a whole Country. By Statute, Jurors empanelled are to be the next Neighbours, moſt ſufficient, and leaſt ſuſpicious; or the Officer ſhall forfeit double Damages. 28 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 9. Their Qualification by 13 *Ed.* 1. was 40 *s. per Annum* Eſtate; which was increaſed to 4 *l. per Annum* by 27 *Eliz. cap.* 6. and is made 10 *l. per Annum* Freehold or Copyhold, within the ſame County, by 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 24. But all Cities, Boroughs, and corporate Towns, are excepted out of this laſt Act: And Trials of Felons in Corporations may be by Freemen worth 40 *l.* in Goods, by Stat. 23 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 13. Panels of *Juries* returned to inquire for the King, may be reformed by the Judges of Gaol-delivery, *&c.* 3 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 12. *Jurymen* not appearing ſhall forfeit Iſſues, if they have no reaſonable Excuſe for their Defaults, *viz.* 5 *s.* on the firſt Writ, upon the Second 10 *s.* and third Writ 13 *s.* 4 *d.* 35 *H.* 8. *cap.* 6. Though no *Jury* is to appear at *Weſtminſter* for a Trial, when the Offence was committed thirty Miles off; except the Attorney General require it. 18 *Eliz. cap.* 5. Conſtables, *&c.* at *Michaelmas* Quarter-Seſſions yearly, are to return to the Juſtices of Peace, Liſts of Perſons qualified to ſerve on *Juries*; and Sheriffs are to impanel no others, under the Penalty of 20 *l. &c.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 32. 3 *Ann. cap.* 18. No Sheriff, Bailiff, *&c.* ſhall return any Perſon to ſerve on a *Jury*, unleſs he hath been duly ſummoned ſix Days, before the Day of Appearance; nor ſhall take any Money or other Reward to excuſe the Appearance of any *Juryman*, on Pain of forfeiting 10 *l.* 4 & 5 *W. & M.* Either Plaintiff or Defendant may uſe their Endeavours for a *Juryman* to appear; but one who is not a Party to the Suit, may not: And an Attorney was thrown over the Bar, becauſe he had given the Names of ſeveral Perſons in Writing to the Sheriff, whom he would have returned on the *Jury*, and the Names of others whom he would not have returned. *Moor* 882. There ought to be Twenty-four Jurors ſummoned and returned for Trial of Iſſues; and if there be not, it will be Error. *Godb.* 370. But this may be remedied as a Miſreturn, by Stat. 18 *Eliz.* 1 *Cro.* 123. A *Juryman* miſnamed may be averred he is not the ſame Perſon, *&c.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 13. And if a Trial is for any Thing which concerns the Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, the Coroner is to return the *Jury*. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 124. The Proceſs to bring in the *Jury* in *B. R.* is a *Diſtringas Jurat.* and in *C. B. Venire facias*, and *Habeas Corpora Furator*: Upon the *Venire*, the Sheriff returns a *Jury* in a Panel, or little Piece of Parchment annexed to the Writ, and then goes the Writ of *Habeas Corpora* to bring in the *Jury*; and where after Iſſue joined, a Suit is continued on the Roll, the Proceſs is to be continued from Time to Time againſt the Jurors. *Bro. Diſcontin.* 3. The firſt twelve Men returned upon a *Jury* that do appear, are to be ſworn and try the Cauſe, if none of them are challenged; but if ſome of them are challenged, and the Challenge is made good, then ſo many more of thoſe that remain above the Number of Twelve ſhall be taken in Order as they ſtand in the Panel to fill up the Number wanting, and make a full *Jury*; and the Reſt ſummoned to be *Jurymen* muſt depart. 2 *Lill.* 126. It is ſaid after a *Juryman* is challenged, and the Challenge is entered, that Juror is not uſually allowed afterwards to be ſworn on the *Jury* to try that Cauſe, if there be other *Jurymen* enough; though if there be not, then the Cauſe of Challenge is to be ſhewn and tried; and if it be found no good Challenge, he may be ſworn. *Ibid.* 127. If a *Juryman* appear, and refuſe to be ſworn, or refuſe to give any Verdict, if he endeavours to impoſe upon the Court, or is guilty of any Misbehaviour after Departure from the Bar, he may be fined, and Attachment iſſue againſt him. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 145, 146. After a Juror is ſworn, he may not go from the Bar until the Evidence is given, for any Cauſe whatſoever, without Leave of the Court; and with Leave he muſt have a Keeper with him. 2 *Lill.* 123, 127. A Witneſs may not be called by the *Jury* to recite the ſame Evidence he gave in Court, when they are gone from the Bar. *Cro. Eliz.* 189. Nor may a Party give a Brief or Notes of the Cauſe to the *Jury* to conſider of; if he doth, he and the Jurors may be fined. *Moor* 815. The *Jurymen* are not to meddle with any Matters which are not in Iſſue; but they may find a Thing of their own Knowledge, which is not given in Evidence. 3 *Leon.* 121. When the Evidence is given, the *Jury* are to be kept together till they bring in their Verdict, without Speech with any, and without Meat or Drink, Fire or Candle, otherwiſe than with Leave of the Court by Conſent of the Parties; and the Court may give them Leave to eat or drink at the Bar, but not out of Court. 1 *Inſt.* 227. If *Jurymen* after ſworn, either before or after they are agreed of their Verdict, eat and drink, the Verdict may be good; but they are fineable: And if it be at the Charge of either Parties, the Verdict is void. *Daliſ.* 10. *Cro. Jac.* 21. If they agree to caſt Lots for their Verdict, or to bring in Guilty or Not guilty, as the Court ſhall ſeem inclined, they may be fined.

fined. 2 *Lev.* 205. *Cro. Eliz.* 779. But a *Jury* have been permitted to recall their Verdict; as where one was indicted of Felony, the *Jury* found him Not guilty, but immediately before they went from the Bar, they ſaid they were miſtaken, and found him Guilty, which laſt was recorded for their Verdict. *Plowd.* 211. *Juries* are fineable, if they are unlawfully dealt with to give their Verdict; but they are not fineable for giving a Verdict contrary to the Evidence, or againſt the Direction of the Court; for the Law ſuppoſes the *Jury* may have ſome other Evidence than what is given in Court, and they may not only find Things of their own Knowledge, but they go according to their Conſciences. *Vaugh.* 153. 3 *Leon.* 147. It has been held, where a Perſon was acquitted of a Robbery by a *Jury*, that the Court of *B. R.* may impoſe a Fine on a *Jury*, who finds a Verdict contrary to the Direction of the Judges; though Juſtices of Aſſiſe could not fine them, only for Miſdemeanors in Eating, or Drinking, &c. *Bendl.* 153. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1061. Attaint may lie againſt a *Jury* in a Civil Cauſe, for going contrary to Evidence, in caſe of any Corruption. *Vaugh.* 144. And Jurors are ſubject to no Proſecution for giving their Verdicts, except by way of Attaint for a falſe Verdict; in which Caſe being found Guilty, they are puniſhable by Loſs of Lands and Goods, their Houſes to be raſed, and their Bodies caſt into Priſon, and the Party is to be reſtored to all that he loſt by the Verdict; but this is altered by the Stat. 23 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 3. 2 *Hawk.* 147. If a *Juryman* is guilty of Bribery, he is diſabled to be of any Aſſiſes or *Juries*, and to be impriſoned and ranſomed at the King's Will. 5 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 10. *Jurymen* accuſed of Bribery, are to be tried preſently by a *Jury* then taken. 34 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 8. And if a Juror takes any Thing of either Party to give his Verdict, he ſhall pay ten Times as much as taken; or ſuffer a Year's Impriſonment. 38 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 12. But *Jurymen*, where there is a full *Jury*, and they try the Cauſe, are to have their Charges allowed them. 2 *Lill.* 125. If a *Jury* take upon them the Knowledge of the Law, and give a general Verdict, it is good; but in Caſes of Difficulty it is beſt and ſafeſt to find the ſpecial Matter, and leave it to the Judges to determine what is the Law upon the Fact. 1 *Inſt.* 30. A *Jury* ſworn and charged in caſe of Life and Member, cannot be diſcharged till they give a Verdict: In Civil Caſes, it is otherwiſe; as where Nonſuits are had, &c. And ſometimes when the Evidence hath been heard, the Parties doubting of the Verdict, do conſent that the *Jury* ſhall be drawn or diſcharged. 1 *Inſt.* 154, 227.

Special Jury. Where it is conceived an indifferent impartial *Jury* will not be returned between Party and Party by the Sheriff, the Court upon Motion will order the Sheriff to attend the *Secondary of B. R.* with his Book of Freeholders of the County, and the Secondary in the Preſence of the Attornies on both Sides, is to ſtrike a *Jury*: And when a Cauſe of Conſequence is to be tried at the *Bar*, the Court of *B. R.* on Motion and Affidavit made, will make a Rule for the Secondary to name forty-eight Freeholders; and each Party is to ſtrike out Twelve, one at a Time, the Plaintiff or his Attorney beginning firſt, and the Remainder are to be the *Jury* for the Trial; and this is called a *Special Jury*. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 123. The Nomination of a *Special Jury* before the Secondary, is to be in the Preſence of the Attornies on each Side; but if either of them refuſe to come, then the Secondary may proceed *ex parte*, and he ſhall ſtrike Twelve for the Attorney who makes Default. *Trin.* 8 *W. B. R.* It has been adjudged, if a Rule is made for a *Special Jury*, and it is not expreſſed that the Maſter of the Office or Secondary ſhall ſtrike Forty-eight Freeholders, and that each of the Parties ſhall ſtrike out Twelve; in ſuch Caſe the Maſter ſhall ſtrike the Twenty-four, and neither of the Parties ſtrike out any. 1 *Salk.* 405. This is never done in a capital Cauſe. *T. Jones* 222. Touching the Affairs of *Merchants*, where two Merchants are Plaintiff and Defendant, a *Jury* of Merchants may be returned to try the Iſſue between them: The Court was moved, that a *Jury* of Merchants might be returned to try an Iſſue between two Merchants, and it was granted; becauſe it was conceived they might have better Knowledge of the Matters in Difference than others who were not of that Profeſſion. *Hill.* 21 *Car. B. R.* When an *Alien* is Plaintiff or Defendant in a Cauſe, the *Jury* ought to be half Foreigners, and half *Engliſh*; but 'tis not neceſſary that the Foreigners be all of the ſame Country. 2 *Lill.* 125. And if the Trial is by all *Engliſh* Jurors, it is not Error; where the Party ſlips his Time, and does not pray Trial by an equal Number of Aliens, &c. See *Challenge*, *Verdict*.

Trial by Jury, Was anciently called *Duodecim virale Judicium*.

Jus, Signifies Law or Right, Authority and Rule. *Litt. Dict.*

Jus accreſcendi, Is the Right of Survivorſhip between Jointenants. *Litt.* 280. 1 *Inſt.* 180.

Jus Anglorum. The Laws and Cuſtoms of the *Weſt-Saxons*, in the Time of the *Heptarchy*, by which the People were for a long Time governed, and which were preferred before all others, were termed *Jus Anglorum*.

Jus Coronæ, The Right of the *Crown*; and it is Part of the Law of *England*, though it differs in many Things from the general Law relating to the Subject. 1 *Inſt.* 15. The King may purchaſe Lands to him and his Heirs, but he is ſeiſed thereof in *Jure Coronæ*; and all the Lands and Poſſeſſions whereof the King is thus ſeiſed, ſhall follow the Crown, in *Diſcents*, &c.

Jus Duplicatum, Is where a Man hath the Poſſeſſion of any Thing, as well as a Right to it. *Bract. lib.* 4.

Jus Gentium, Is the Law by which Kingdoms and Society in general are governed. *Selden.*

Jus Hæreditatis, The Right or Law of Inheritance.

Jus Habendi & Retinendi, Right to have and retain the Profits, Tithes and Offerings, &c. of a Rectory or Parſonage. *Hugh's Parſ. Law.* 188.

Jus Patronatus, Is a Commiſſion granted by the Biſhop to ſome Perſons to inquire into who is the rightful *Patron* of a *Church*. If two Patrons preſent their Clerks, the Biſhop ſhall determine who ſhall be admitted by *Right of Patronage*, &c. on Commiſſion of Inquiry of ſix Clergymen, and ſix Laymen, living near to the Church; who are to inquire on Articles as a Jury, whether the Church is void? Who preſented laſt? Who is the rightful Patron, &c. But if Coparceners ſeverally preſent their Clerks, the Biſhop

is not obliged to award a *Jus Patronatus*, becauſe they preſent under one Title; and are not in like Caſe where two Patrons preſent under ſeveral Titles. 5 *Rep.* 102. 1 *Inſt.* 116. The Awarding a *Jus Patronatus* is not of Neceſſity, but at the Pleaſure of the Ordinary, for his better Information who hath the Right of Patronage; for if he will at his Peril take Notice of the Right, he may admit the Clerk of either of the Patrons, without a *Jus Patronatus*. 2 *Leon.* 168. A Biſhop may award a *Jus Patronatus* with a ſolemn Premonition to all Perſons, *Quorum Intereſt*, *&c.* where he knows not who is the Patron, to give Notice of an Avoidance by Deprivation, *&c.* *Hob* 318. This Inquiry by *Jus Patronatus* is to excuſe the Ordinary from being a Diſturber.

Jus Poſſeſſionis, A Right of Seiſin or Poſſeſſion; and a Parſon hath a Right to the Poſſeſſion of the Church and Glebe, for he hath the Freehold, and is to receive the Profits to his own Uſe. *Parſ. Law* 188.

Jus Preſentationis, The Right of the Patron of preſenting his Clerk unto the Ordinary, to be Admitted, Inſtituted and Inducted into a Church. *Ibid.*

Jus Recuperandi, Intrandi, *&c.* A Right of Recovering and Entring Lands, *&c.*

All theſe *Rights*, following the Relation of their Objects, are the Effects of the *Civil Law*. Co. Lit. 266.

Juſta, A certain Meaſure of Liquor, *Quaſi* Juſta *Menſura*; being as much as was ſufficient to drink at once. —— *Percipiet Frater cotidie duas* Juſtas *de Cerviſia*. Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 149.

Juſts, (Fr. *Jouſte*, i. e. *Decurſus*) Were Exerciſes between Martial Men and Perſons of Honour, with Spears on Horſeback; and differed from *Tournaments*, which were all Sorts of Military Contentions, and conſiſted of many Men in Troops; whereas *Jouſts* were uſually between two Men ſingly. They are mentioned in the Stat. 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. and are now diſuſed. See *Tournament.*

Juſtice, (*Juſticiarius*) Signifies he that is deputed by the King to adminiſter *Juſtice*, and do right by Way of Judgment; and is called *Juſtice*, becauſe he hath his Authority by Deputation, and not *Jure Magiſtratus*. In the *King's Bench*, and *Common Pleas*, there are *Chief Juſtices*, the former of which is called, *Capitalis Juſticiarius Banci Regii*, *vel ad Placita coram Rege tenenda*, hath the Title of Lord whilſt he enjoys his Office, and is ſtiled *Capitalis Juſticiarius*, becauſe he is Chief of the Reſt; and for this Reaſon he hath uſually the Title of *Lord Chief Juſtice of England.* This *Juſtice* was anciently created by Letters Patent under the Great Seal; but is now made by Writ in this ſhort Form: *Rex*, *&c.* Roberto Raymond *Mil. Salutem*, *Sciatis quod conſtituimus vos* Juſticiarium noſtrum Capitalem *ad Placita coram nobis Tenenda*, *quamdiu vos bene geſſeritis*, *&c. Teſte*, *&c.* And the antient Dignity of this Supreme Magiſtrate was very great; he had the Prerogative to be Vicegerent of the Kingdom, when any of our Kings went beyond Sea, being choſen to this Office out of the greateſt of the Nobility; and had the Power alone, which afterwards was diſtributed to three other great Magiſtrates, that is, he had the Power of the Chief *Juſtice* of the *Common Pleas*, of the *Chief Baron* of the *Exchequer*, and the *Maſter* of the *Court of Wards*; and he commonly ſat in the King's Palace, and there executed that Authority which was formerly performed *per Comitem Palatii*, in determining Differences which happened between the Barons and other great Perſons of the Kingdoms, as well as Cauſes Criminal and Civil between other Men: But K. *Richard* 1*ſt*, firſt diminiſhed his Power, by appointing two other *Juſtices*; to each whereof he aſſigned a diſtinct Juriſdiction, *viz.* to one the *North* Parts of *England*, and to the other the *South*; and in the Reign of K. *Edward* 1. they were reduced to one Court, with a further Abridgment of their Authority, both as to the Dignity of their Perſons, and Extent of their Juriſdiction; for no more were choſen out of the Nobility as antiently, but out of the Commons, who were Men of Integrity, and skilful in the Laws of the Land; whence 'tis ſaid the Study of the Law dates its Beginning. *Origines Judiciales.* In the Time of K. *John*, and other of our antient Kings, it often occurs in Charters of Privilege, *Quod non ponatur reſpondere*, *niſi coram nobis vel* Capitali Juſticia *noſtra*: And this high Officer hath at this Time a very extenſive Power and Juriſdiction in Pleas of the Crown; and is particularly intruſted with not only the Prerogative of the King, but the Liberty of the Subject. The *Chief Juſtice of* the Common Pleas, hath alſo the Title of Lord whilſt he is in Office, and is called *Dominus Juſticiarius Communium Placitorum*, *vel Dominus Juſticiarius de Banco*; who with his Aſſiſtants did originally, and doth yet, hear and determine all *Common Pleas* in Civil Cauſes, as diſtinguiſhed from the King's Pleas, or Pleas of the Crown. *Bract. lib.* 3. The *Chief Juſtices* are inſtalled or placed on the Bench by the *Lord Chancellor*; and the other *Juſtices* by the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief *Juſtices.* Beſides the Lords Chief *Juſtices*, and the other *Juſtices* of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, there are many other *Juſtices* commiſſioned by the King, to execute the Laws; as Juſtices of *Aſſiſe*, of the *Foreſt*, of *Niſi Prius*, *Oyer and Terminer*, &c. all of them treated of under their *Heads*; and *Juſtices of Peace*, &c.

Juſtices of the Peace, (*Juſticiarii ad Pacem*) Are thoſe that are appointed by the King's Commiſſion to keep the Peace of the County where they dwell; and are rather *Commiſſioners of the Peace*, of whom ſome of the greater Quality are of the *Quorum*, becauſe Buſineſs of Importance may not be diſpatched without the Preſence of them, or one of them. *Juſtices of Peace*, *Polydore Virgil* tells us, had their Beginning in the Reign of *William* the 1*ſt*, called the Conqueror; but Sir *Edward Coke* was of Opinion, that in the ſixth Year of K. *Ed.* 1. *Prima fuit Inſtitutio Juſticiariorum pro Pace conſervanda:* Mr. *Prynne* affirms, that in the Reign of K. *Hen.* 3. after the Agreement made between that King and his Barons, Guardians *ad Pacem conſervandam* were conſtituted: And Sir *Henry Spelman* differs from both theſe, being of Opinion that they were not made until the Beginning of the Reign of K. *Ed.* 3. when they were thought neceſſary for ſuppreſſing Commotions, which might happen upon the Dethroning of K. *Ed.* 2. 'Tis certain the general Commiſſion of the Peace, by Statute, began 1 *Ed.* 3. Tho' before that Time there were particular Commiſſions of the Peace to certain Men, in certain Places; tho' not throughout *England.* 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1063. Heretofore there were *Conſervators of the Peace* at the Common Law, elected by the County, upon a Writ directed to the Sheriff: But the Election of Conſervators is tranſferred

ferred by Statutes from the People, to the King; and at length *Juſtices of Peace* are created Conſervators of the Peace by Commiſſion or Letters Patent under the Great Seal: The Power of conſtituting them is only in the King; tho' they are generally made at the Diſcretion of the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, by the King's Leave; and the King may appoint in every County in *England* and *Wales* as many as he ſhall think fit. 1 *Inſt.* 174, 175. At firſt the Number of *Juſtices* were not above three or four in a County. 18 *Ed.* 3. Afterwards the Number was limited to ſix in every County; whereof two were to be of the beſt Quality, two Knights, and two Men of the Law. 34 *Ed.* 3. By the Stat. 14. *R.* 2. Eight *Juſtices of Peace* were to be aſſigned in every County: And the Number of *Juſtices* has greatly increaſed ſince their firſt Inſtitution; Mr. *Lambard* above One hundred Years ago complaining of their exceſſive Number; and after him the Learned *Spelman* takes Notice that there were above Threeſcore in each County: They are now without Limitation; and their prodigious Increaſe with the unſuitable Appointment many Times made of Perſons for this Truſt, hath rendered the Office contemptible in the Eye of our beſt Gentry, for whom it was originally intended: And therefore it hath been propos'd, that in each County there ſhould be eight Honorary *Juſtices* conſtituted of Men of Quality, who ſhould not be obliged to an Attendance any farther than their Zeal for *Juſtice*, and Love for their Country ſhall incline them; and the like Number of acting *Juſtices*, Gentlemen capable of Buſineſs, who ſhould conſtantly attend, and be intitled to a Reward for their Pains, and upon any Neglect be ſubject to Penalties. *Lambard's Inſt.* By Statute, *Juſtices of Peace* muſt be reſident in the County; are to be moſt ſufficient Perſons, and of the beſt Reputation, and they are to have 20 *l. per Annum* in Lands, as a Qualification, and if they act without ſuch Qualification, (except Lawyers) they ſhall forfeit the Sum of 20 *l.* And they were to be allowed 4 *s.* a Day during their Attendance at the Quarter-Seſſions, to be paid by the Sheriffs of Counties. 12 *R.* 2. 2 *H.* 5. 18 *H.* 6. Alſo they are to hold their Seſſions four Times a Year, *i. e.* the firſt Week after *Michaelmas*, the *Epiphany*, *Eaſter*, and St. *Thomas* called *Becket*, being the 7th of *July*. Stat. 2 *H.* 5. They are *Juſtices* of Record; for none but *Juſtices* of Record can take a Recognizance of the Peace: And their Power ariſes from their Commiſſion, or from Statutes. By Virtue of theſe Words in their Commiſſion, *viz. Sciatis quod aſſignavimus vos conjunctim & diviſim & quemlibet veſtrum Juſticiarios noſtros ad Pacem noſtram in Comitatu noſtro S. Conſervandam*, &c. every *Juſtice of Peace* hath a ſeparate Power, and may do all Acts concerning his Office apart and by himſelf; and even may commit a Fellow-*Juſtice* upon Treaſon, Felony, or Breach of the Peace: And this is the antient Power which Conſervators of the Peace had at Common Law. By Virtue of another *Aſſignavimus*, or Clauſe in the Commiſſion, two or more *Juſtices of Peace* (one of the *Quorum*) have a joint Power to inquire by Jury of all Offences mentioned in the Commiſſion; to take Indictments, and grant Proceſs thereupon; and to hear and try the Offences; which are Matters to be tranſacted at the Quarter-Seſſions. And by the Statutes, in many Caſes they are empowered to act where their Commiſſion doth not reach; the Statutes themſelves being a ſufficient Commiſſion. *Lamb. lib.* 4. *Wood's Inſt.* 79, 80. The Stat. 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 12. 33 *H.* 1. *c.* 10. and 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 7. give a further general Power than is expreſſed either in their Commiſſion, or in any particular Statute. The particular Statutes are to be executed as they direct, wherein if no expreſs Power is given to any one *Juſtice*, he can admoniſh only, and if not obeyed, may make Preſentment of it upon the Statute, and with his Fellow-*Juſtices* hear and determine it in Seſſions; or he may bind the Offender to the Peace, or the good Behaviour: Some Statutes empower one *Juſtice of Peace* alone to act; ſome require two, three, four *Juſtices*, &c. Where a ſpecial Authority is given to *Juſtices of Peace*, it muſt be exactly purſued; or the Acts of the *Juſtices* will not be good. 2 *Salk.* 475. And if a *Juſtice of Peace* does not obſerve the Form of Proceeding directed by Statute, it is *coram non Judice*, and void: But if he acts according to the Direction of the Statutes, neither the *Juſtices* in Seſſions nor *B. R.* can reverſe what he has done. *Jones* 170. The Power of *Juſtices* is *Miniſterial* when they are commanded to do any Thing by a ſuperior Authority, as by the Court of *B. R.* &c. In all other Caſes they act as *Judges*: But they muſt proceed according to their Commiſſion, &c. And a *Juſtice* is to exerciſe his Authority only within the County where he is appointed by his Commiſſion; not in any City which is a County of itſelf or Town Corporate, having their proper *Juſtices*, &c. tho' in other Towns and Liberties he may. *Dalt.* When a *Juſtice* of Peace acts to compel another to perform any Thing required by Law, as where he impriſons or commands any one to be impriſoned, &c. he cannot act out of the Juriſdiction of his County; but he may take Informations any where to prove Offences in the County where committed, and he principally reſides, or take a Recognizance to proſecute. *Cro. Car.* 213. And by a late Statute, *Juſtices* of any County, dwelling in a City that is in it ſelf a County within the County at large, may grant Warrants, take Informations, make Orders, &c. at their own Dwelling-Houſes, tho' out of the County, &c. 9 *Geo. c.* 7. A Man may be a *Juſtice of Peace* in one Part of *Yorkſhire*, and yet be no *Juſtice of Peace* in every Part of the County; this County being divided into ſeparate Ridings. *Hill.* 22 *Car. B. R. Juſtices of Peace* have Power by their Commiſſion to hear and determine Felonies and Treſpaſſes, &c. 18 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. But there muſt be a ſpecial Clauſe in their Commiſſion, otherwiſe they cannot do it. *H. P. C.* 165. And if a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer* iſſues to hear and determine Felonies, that determines the Commiſſions of *Juſtices of Peace* as to Felonies, tho' not as to the Peace, &c. The Stat. 1 & 2 *Ph.* & *M. c.* 13. directs *Juſtices of Peace* to take Examinations in Caſes of Murder and Felony, and to certify them to the *Juſtices* of Gaol-Delivery, &c. ſince which they forbear to try great Felonies. *H. P. C.* 166. They commit all Felons, in order to Trial; and bind over the Proſecutors to the Aſſiſes: And if they do not certify Examinations and Informations to the next Gaol-Delivery; or do not bind over Proſecutors, &c. they ſhall be fined. *Dalt. c.* 11. For Petit Larceny, and ſmall Felonies, the *Juſtices* in their Quarter-Seſſions may try Offenders; other Felonies being of Courſe try'd

at the Aſſizes: And in Caſe of Felonies, Pleas upon Penal Statutes, they cannot hold Cogniſance without an expreſs Power given them by the Statutes. *Juſtices of the Peace* in their Seſſions cannot try a Cauſe the ſame Seſſions, without Conſent of Parties, &c. for the Party ought to have convenient Time, or it will be Error. *Cro. Car.* 317. *Sid.* 334. Nor can the Seſſions of *Juſtices* refer a Matter which ought to be try'd to be determined by another Seſſions; yet they may refer a Thing to another to examine, and make Report to them for their Determination. 2 *Salk.* 477. The Seſſions is all one Day, and the *Juſtices* may alter their Judgments at any Time while it continues. *Ibid.* 494. 'Tis incident to the Office of a *Juſtice of Peace* to commit Offenders: And a *Juſtice* may commit a Perſon that doth a Felony in his own View, without Warrant; but if it be on the Information of another, he muſt make a Warrant under Hand and Seal for that Purpoſe. If a *Juſtice* iſſues a Warrant to arreſt a Felon, tho' the Accuſation be falſe, the *Juſtice* is excuſed, where a Felony is committed; but if there be no Accuſation, Action will lie againſt the *Juſtice*. 1 *Leon.* 187. A *Juſtice* makes a Warrant to apprehend a Felon, though he is not indicted, he who executes the Warrant ſhall not be puniſhed: And if one brings another before a *Juſtice* on Suſpicion of Felony, notwithſtanding it happen to be without juſt Cauſe, no Action lies. 13 *Rep.* 76. *Cro. Jac.* 432. A *Juſtice of Peace* may make a Warrant to bring a Perſon before himſelf only, and it will be good; tho' it is uſual to make Warrants to bring the Offenders before him or any other *Juſtice* of the County, &c. And if a *Juſtice* directs his Warrant to a private Perſon, he may execute it. 5 *Rep.* 60. 1 *Salk.* 347. If a *Juſtice* grants his Warrant beyond his Authority, the Officer muſt obey; but if it be where the *Juſtice* has no Authority, the Officer is puniſhable if he executes it. *Juſtices of Peace* may make and perſwade an Agreement in petty Quarrels and Breaches of the Peace, where the King is not intitled to a Fine: Tho' they may not compound Offences, or take Money for making Agreements. *Noy* 103. *Juſtices* may not intermeddle with Property; if they do, Action lies againſt them and the Officers who execute their Orders. 3 *Salk.* 217. But for Detainer of Goods, in ſmall Matters of poor People, not of Ability to go to Law, in ſome Places *Juſtices* interpoſe and grant Warrants to do Juſtice. *Mod. Juſt.* 167. A *Juſtice of Peace* hath a diſcretionary Power of binding to the good Behaviour; and may require a Recognizance with a great Penalty of one for his Keeping of the Peace, where the Party bound is a dangerous Perſon, and likely to break the Peace, and do much Miſchief. *Paſch.* 1652. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 131. And where a Perſon is to be bound to the good Behaviour for Default of Sureties, he may be committed to Gaol. But a Man giving Security for keeping the Peace in *B. R.* or the Chancery, may have a *Superſedeas* to the *Juſtices* in the Country not to take Security; and ſo where a Perſon hears of a Warrant out againſt him, gives Surety of the Peace to any other *Juſtices*, &c. If one make an Aſſault upon a *Juſtice of Peace*, he may apprehend the Offender, and ſend him to Gaol till he finds Sureties for the Peace; and a *Juſtice* may record a forcible Entry upon his own Poſſeſſion: In other Caſes he cannot judge in his own Cauſe. *Wood's Inſt.* 81. Where a Man abuſeth a *Juſtice* by Words, before his Face or behind his Back, in Relation to his Office, he may be bound to the good Behaviour; and if a *Juſtice of Peace* be abuſed in the Execution of his Office, the Offender may be alſo indicted and fined. *Crompt.* 149. 4 *Rep.* 16. To ſay of a *Juſtice of Peace* he doth not underſtand Law, &c. is indictable: And Contempts againſt *Juſtices* are puniſhable by Indictment and Fine at the Seſſions. 3 *Mod.* 139. 1 *Sid.* 144. But abuſing a *Juſtice* out of his Office, by Words that do not relate to his Office, ſeems to ſtand only as in the Caſe of other Perſons. *Juſtices* ſhall not be regularly puniſhed for any Thing done by them in Seſſions as Judges: And if a *Juſtice of Peace* be ſued for any Thing done in his Office, he may plead the general Iſſue, and give the ſpecial Matter in Evidence; and if a Verdict goes for him, or the Plaintiff be Nonſuit, he ſhall have double Coſts. Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1. Tho' if a *Juſtice of Peace* is guilty of any Miſdemeanor in his Office, Information lies againſt him in *B. R.* where he ſhall be puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment. *Sid.* 192. And for Contempt of Laws, &c. Attachment may be had againſt *Juſtices of Peace* in *B. R.* on Motion of the Attorney General, &c. If a new Commiſſion is made out for *Juſtices of Peace*, out of which ſome of the *Juſtices* in the old Commiſſion are omitted, yet what Acts they do as *Juſtices* are lawful till the next Seſſions, at which the new Commiſſion is publiſhed; and when the new Commiſſion is publiſhed, they are to take Notice of it, and not act further. *Moor* 187. By granting a new Commiſſion, Diſcharge under the Great Seal, Acceſſion of another Office, and by the Death of the King, the Power and Offices of *Juſtices of Peace* determine. 4 *Inſt.* 165. But till then they are empowered to act in a great many *particular Caſes* by Statute, as follows, *viz.*

Juſtices of Peace are to licenſe *Alehouſes*; and iſſue Warrants to levy the Penalty of 20 *s.* on Perſons keeping Alehouſes, without Licence; 10 *s.* on Victuallers, &c. permitting Tipling, and 3 *s.* 4 *d.* on Tiplers; alſo a Sum not above 40 *s.* nor under 10 *s.* for ſelling Ale in Veſſels not mark'd, or under Meaſure; and they are to take Recognizances for good Order; ſuppreſs unlawful Alehouſes, &c. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. 21 *Jac.* 1. 3 *Car.* 1. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. They are to reconcile Differences between Maſters and *Apprentices*; and commit diſorderly Apprentices, &c. And to conſent to the Binding poor Boys out Apprentice, and Apprentices to the Sea-Service. 5 & 43 *Eliz.* 2 *Ann.* *Juſtices* are to grant Warrants againſt Perſons ſeducing *Artificers* to go out of the Kingdom, and bind them over to the Aſſiſes or Seſſions, where they ſhall be fined not exceeding 100 *l.* 5 *Geo.* To bind to the good Behaviour Perſons riding *Armed*, &c. 2 *Ed.* 3. *Badgers* are to be licenſed by three *Juſtices* in Seſſions. 5 *Eliz.* Two *Juſtices* are to *bail* Perſons for Manſlaughter, Felony, &c. where bailable by Law. 1 & 2 *P. & M.* One *Juſtice* may enter *Bakers* Houſes and examine their Bread; and if it be deficient in Goodneſs or Weight, may ſeiſe and give it to the Poor; and a Penalty of 5 *s.* *per* Ounce is inflicted for Under-Weight: *Juſtices* are alſo to aſcertain the Aſſiſe and Weight of Bread. 8 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.* *Juſtices of Peace* ſhall iſſue Warrants for apprehending and committing *Bankrupts*, after they are certified to be ſuch, &c. 5 *Geo.* Examine *Baſtardy*; and the two next *Juſtices* are to make Orders for keeping the Child, and charge the

the Father or Mother with Weekly Payments towards the ſame, &c. and commit lewd Women to the Houſe of Correction. 18 *Eliz.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *Juſtices* in Seſſions may make Aſſeſſments for Repairs of *Bridges*, and determine Annoyances, &c. 22 *H.* 8. They are to levy 6 *s.* 8 *d.* on *Butchers* killing Meat on a *Sunday*; who ſelling corrupt Meat, ſhall be fined. 3 *Car.* 1. 15 *Car.* 2. Levy 5 *l.* on Taylors making or uſing Cloth *Buttons* or Button-holes; and one or more *Juſtices* may ſummon Parties, examine and convict, and levy the Penalty of 40 *s.* *per* Dozen on Perſons wearing *Cloth Buttons*, &c. 8 *Ann.* 7 *Geo.* To hear and determine Complaints againſt thoſe as uſe or wear any printed *Callico*, contrary to Law, and levy the Penalty of 5 *l.* by Diſtreſs, ſubject to Appeal to the Seſſions. 7 *Geo.* *Juſtices* are to levy 5 *l.* Penalty on *Carriers*, &c. taking more for Carriage of Goods than aſſeſſed in Seſſions; and 20 *s.* of Carriers travelling on a *Sunday*: And on Proof before a *Juſtice* of more than ſix Horſes uſed by Carriers in Waggons, &c. the *Juſtice* is to iſſue his Warrant for Delivery to the Seiſor of the Horſes forfeited. 3 *Car.* 1. 3 & 4 *W.* & *M.* 5 *Geo.* To take Recognizances with Sureties on *Certiorari's*, to pay Coſts if the Conviction be affirmed. 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* Perſons not repairing to *Church* every *Sunday* are to forfeit 1 *s.* for every Offence; and Diſturbing a Congregation, or Miſuſing a Teacher, incurs a Forfeiture of 20 *l.* leviable by *Juſtices of Peace*, by Diſtreſs, &c. 1 *Eliz.* 1 *W.* & *M.* *Juſtices* are to levy 20 *s.* on *Clothiers*, not paying their Work-People in Money: And the ſame Penalty on Buyers of Cloth refuſing to take it according to the Meaſure, marked on the Seal by the Mill-man; but if it contains not the Quantity, the Seller ſhall forfeit a ſixth Part: Makers of deceitful Cloth ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* and faulty Cloths expos'd to Sale, are liable to Forfeiture; *Juſtices* are to appoint Overſeers and Searchers of Cloth. 3 & 4, 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. 21 *Jac.* 1. 10 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.* To levy the Penalty of 20 *s.* on *Coachmen*, demanding more than their Fare, giving abuſive Language, &c. alſo to order Satisfaction by Perſons refuſing to pay a Coachman his juſt Fare, for defacing Coaches, &c. 9 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.* They are to levy 20 *s.* on *Conſtables*, for not apprehending Vagrants; and 40 *s.* on them for not putting the Acts in force againſt unlicenſed Alehouſe-keepers, &c. and to appoint and ſwear Conſtables. 13 *Car.* 2. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. 12 *Ann.* *Juſtices of Peace*, &c. may break and enter Houſes where *Conventicles* are kept, and fine Perſons aſſembled, and the Preachers therein, and alſo the Perſons in whoſe Houſes the Meetings are held. 22 *Car.* 2. Perſons erecting *Cottages* without laying four Acres of Land to them, (except in Cities, or for Labourers in Mines, Cottages erected on the Waſte by order of *Juſtices*, &c.) are to forfeit 5 *l.* leviable by Order of the *Juſtices* in Seſſions. 31 *Eliz.* Two *Juſtices* are to view the Eſtreats of Sheriffs, before they iſſue them out of the *County Court*; and Officers levying more than is contained in the Eſtreats, ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* 11 *H.* 7. One *Juſtice* may commit Perſons reſiſting the Officers of the *Cuſtoms* till the Quarter-Seſſions, where they may be fined 100 *l.* But ſuch Offenders, being ſo many in Number, armed, &c. are guilty of Felony by a late Act: *Juſtices* may iſſue Warrants for apprehending Perſons, and ſeiſing Goods, where they are landed without Entry; commit Carmen, &c. Seiſures of Goods clandeſtinely run, out of the Limits of the *Exciſe-Office* in *London*, are to be heard and determined before two or more *Juſtices of the Peace*; and *Juſtices* may levy the Penalty of 20 *l.* on receiving ſuch Goods. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. 6 *Geo.* 8 & 10 *Geo.* To determine Offences of *Deer-Stealers*; and grant Warrants to levy the Penalty of 20 *l.* for unlawful hunting of Deer in any Park, &c. and 30 *l.* for every Deer taken and killed: And they are to ſend out their Warrants to ſearch for Deer ſtolen: Deer-ſtealers robbing Foreſts or Parks, armed and with Faces blacked in Diſguiſe, charged with Offences by Information on Oath, are to ſurrender themſelves to a *Juſtice*, and make Diſcovery of their Accomplices, or be guilty of Felony; and *Juſtices* in Seſſions ſhall give Certificates of Perſons killed or wounded in the apprehending ſuch Deer-ſtealers, to intitle a Reward of 50 *l.* 1 *Jac.* 1. 3 & 4 *W.* & *M.* 5 & 9 *Geo.* *Juſtices* are to order 5 *s.* to be levied on Perſons convicted of *Drunkenneſs*, by Diſtreſs; and for Want of Diſtreſs the Offender is to be ſet in the Stocks. 21 *Jac.* 1. To put the Laws in Execution relating to the *Exciſe*, and levy the Penalty of 50 *l.* on Brewers fitting up or altering any Copper, Cooler, &c. without giving Notice; or keeping any private Storehouſe; and all other Penalties and Forfeitures concerning the Duty of Exciſe. 12 & 15 *Car.* 2. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. They, by Appointment of Judges, have Power to tranſport *Felons* ordered for Tranſportation. 4 *Geo.* They are to iſſue their Warrants for levying a Penalty not exceeding 10 *s.* of Perſons taking *Fiſh* in any River, without the Conſent of the Owner, for the Uſe of the Poor, and award treble Damages to the Party grieved; and Angles, Nets, &c. of Perſons not being Makers and Sellers, ſhall be ſeiſed, &c. To levy a Sum not under 20 *s.* nor above 5 *l.* of Perſons taking Salmon or Trout out of Seaſon, under Size, &c. And the Penalty of 20 *s.* for uſing Nets to deſtroy the Spawn or Fry of Fiſh: And to impriſon for three Months Offenders breaking down Fiſh-Ponds, &c. 1 & 5 *Eliz.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. & 5 *W.* & *M.* 4 & 5 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.* One *Juſtice* may impriſon Perſons making a *forcible Entry* on Lands, command the Sheriff to return a Jury to inquire thereof, and order Reſtitution, &c. And if the Sheriff, &c. neglect his Duty in Caſe of forcible Entries, he ſhall forfeit 40 *l.* recoverable in the Quarter-Seſſions. 15 *R.* 2. 8 *H.* 6. 21 *Jac.* 1. The Offences of *Foreſtallers*, Ingroſſers, &c. are inquirable of by *Juſtices* in the Seſſions, by which the Forfeitures are leviable. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. Perſons keeping Guns to kill *Game*, not having 100 *l.* *per Annum* Eſtates, &c. ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* And one *Juſtice* may grant a Warrant to ſeiſe Guns, Dogs, &c. of unqualified Perſons; and alſo to ſearch Houſes and ſuſpected Perſons for Game: Higlers, Carriers, Victuallers, &c. having in their Cuſtody Hare, Pheaſant, Partridge, &c. or buying or ſelling any Game, incur a Forfeiture of 5 *l.* leviable by *Juſtices*; and Game-keepers are to be licenſed, and their Names entered with the Clerk of the Peace, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* Alſo Game-keepers muſt be Perſons qualified, or Servants to Lords of Manors, under the like Penalty. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* 5 *Ann.* 3 *Geo.* A *Juſtice of Peace* may enter unlawful *Gaming-houſes*, and commit to Priſon the Keepers thereof, &c. And the Seſſions may inflict a Penalty of 40 *s.* a Day on the Maſters keeping them, and 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Time on the Game-

Gamesters resorting to them, &c. *Justices* may bind to the good Behaviour Gamesters having no visible Estate. 33 *H.* 8. 9 *Ann.* *Justices* are to commit Offenders to the common *Gaol*; or by a late Act, they may commit Vagrants and Persons charged with small Offences, to the common Gaol, or House of Correction: To issue Warrants for seising Goods of Offenders to bear the Expence of their Conveyance to Gaol; and levy Money for building and repairing Gaols, &c. 5 *H.* 4. 3 *Jac.* 1. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. 6 *Geo.* They are to summon Persons keeping more *Gunpowder* in their Houses in *London* and *Westminster* than allowed by Law; and examine them, search their Storehouses, &c. And Persons carrying Gunpowder thro' the Streets, not doing it in covered Carriages, shall forfeit the same, on Conviction before two *Justices*. 5 *Geo.* To levy the Penalty of 12 *l.* of *Hawkers*, Pedlars, &c. trading without License; and 5 *l.* on Persons refusing to produce a License, 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *Hedge-breakers* are to render such Damages, and pay a Fine not exceeding 10 *s.* as a *Justice* shall appoint, or be sent to the House of Correction: Persons not giving a good Account how they came by stolen Wood, are liable to the same Penalty; and Buyers of Wood stolen to pay treble Damages. Persons cutting or spoiling Timber-Trees, Fruit-Trees, &c. shall be committed to the House of Correction for three Months, and be whipped in the next Market-Town once a Month, &c. by Order of *Justices*. 43 *Eliz.* 15 *Car.* 2. 1 *Geo.* *Justices of Peace* are to levy the Penalty of 5 *l.* on Surveyors of the *Highways* neglecting their Duty in viewing the Roads, &c. And 40 *s.* not making Presentments every four Months. Also 10 *s.* a Day on Persons keeping Teams, not sending them to work; and not exceeding 5 *l.* nor under 10 *s.* of Persons laying Soil in the Highways, &c. Two *Justices* are to nominate Surveyors; *Justices* are to hold a Sessions for the Highways once in four Months, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* And the Sessions may order Rates and Assessments for repairing the Highways. 2 & 3 *P.* & *M.* 5 *Eliz.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. 3 & 4 *W.* & *M.* 1 *Geo.* The Forfeiture of 5 *l.* of Persons selling *Horses* in a Fair or Market, without producing Vouchers of Sale to Toll-takers, is leviable by *Justices*: And *Justices* are to take the Oaths of Witnesses to prove a stolen Horse to be the Owner's, &c. 31 *Eliz.* Three *Justices* may cause the Duties on *Houses* to be reassed and levied on Parishes, answerable for the Collectors, where there is any Arrear, 6 *Geo.* *Justices* are to make Orders in their Sessions for erecting *Houses of Correction*, and Punishment of Offenders, &c. And not being a House of Correction in every County, the *Justices* shall forfeit 5 *l.* each: A *Justice* may commit any idle Person to the House of Correction. 39 *Eliz.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *Justices* are at *Midsummer* Sessions to issue Warrants to Constables, to prepare Lists of Freeholders to serve on *Juries* qualified by Law, &c. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. 3 & 4 *Ann.* One *Justice* may imprison *Labourers* for a Month, departing without License: And *Justices* in Sessions are to asses the Wages of Labourers, &c. 5 *Eliz.* 1 *Jac.* 1. Searchers and Triers of *Leather* are to be appointed in all Places by Mayors and *Justices* of Corporations, &c. under the Penalty of 40 *s.* And Persons hindering the Search, incur a Forfeiture of 5 *l.* Buying tanned Leather before searched, the same shall be forfeited, &c. the Penalties recoverable before the *Justices* in the Quarter-Sessions: Journeyman Shoemakers purloining or imbezling Leather, shall be ordered by *Justices* to make Satisfaction for Damages, leviable by Distress; also the *Justices* are to make Warrants to search for such Leather, and restore it, &c. 1 *Jac.* 1. 9 *Geo.* Persons setting up private *Lotteries*, shall forfeit 500 *l.* leviable by two or more *Justices of the Peace*, &c. who have Power to suppress unlawful Lotteries; and setting up Lotteries under Grants of any foreign Prince, is liable to 200 *l.* Forfeiture; subject to appeal to Sessions. 9 *Geo.* *Justices* in Sessions may restrain a superfluous Number of Maltsters, examine into the Goodness of *Malt*, which is not to be mingled bad with good, &c. One *Justice* may levy the Penalty of 10 *l.* on Maltsters not entering their Malt, for Payment of the Duties; and two *Justices* levy the Forfeiture of 50 *l.* for altering Steeping Vessels, without giving Notice to the Office of *Excise*, &c. but the Penalties may be mitigated, so as not to be less than double Duty. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. 39 *Eliz.* 13 & 14 *W.* 3. To grant Certificates of Malt having paid Duty, lost or destroyed by Fire, cast away in Barges, &c. in order to its being repaid. 9 *Geo.* Two *Justices* may administer the *Oaths*, and summon Persons suspected of Disaffection to the Government, and tender them the Oath of Abjuration, &c. And they may summon any Persons to appear and take the Oaths: *Justices* in the Quarter-Sessions are to administer the Oaths to Officers in the Government. 7 *Jac.* 1. 6 *Ann.* 9 *Geo.* *Papists* are to take the Oaths in the Sessions of the *Justices*, or in Default register their Estates, under Penalties. 1 *Geo.* The 20 *l.* Fine, and six Months Imprisonment, Pillory, &c. for wilful *Perjury*, &c. are inflicted by the Quarter-Sessions. 5 *Eliz.* *Justices of Peace* may tax Inhabitants of Places towards Relief of poor Persons having the *Plague*; and cause such infected Persons to be whipped as go Abroad, &c. 1 *Jac.* 1. *Justices* are to appoint Overseers of the *Poor* yearly in *Easter* Week, on Pain of 5 *l.* who shall meet once a Month under the Penalty of 20 *s.* A *Justice* may consent to Overseers, &c. setting up a Trade for employing the Poor; and issue his Warrant for relieving a poor Person, by a Weekly Allowance: And *Justices* may make a Tax for Relief of the Poor, &c. who must wear Badges, or be sent to the House of Correction: *Justices* are to make Orders for removing Persons coming into Parishes, and renting under 20 *l.* a Year, not coming by Certificate; and Overseers refusing to receive a Person removed by Order of *Justices*, shall forfeit 5 *l.* The Goods of Persons leaving poor Children on the Parish may be seised by *Justices* Warrant: But *Justices of Peace* are not to order Relief to poor Persons till Oath is made of reasonable Cause, and that the Party was refused to be relieved by the Overseers, &c. *Justices* in Sessions are to award Costs on Appeals concerning Settlements of Poor. 43 *Eliz.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. 3 & 4 *W.* & *M.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. 1 & 9 *Geo.* By an old Statute, *Justices of Peace* in their Quarter-Sessions may lay a small Tax on every Parish in the County, for Relief of *poor Prisoners*. 14 *Eliz.* All Sums under 5 *l.* due for *Postage* of Letters, are recoverable before two *Justices* in the same Manner as small Tithes. 12 *Car.* 2. Publishers of false *Prophecies* shall forfeit 10 *l.* and be imprisoned a Year, being convicted at the Sessions of the Peace. 5 *Eliz.* *Justices* may com-

mit Popiſh *Recuſants* refuſing to take the Oaths, and to appear and make the Declaration 30 *Car.* 2. And their Arms, *&c.* ſhall be ſeiſed: Recuſants not repairing to their uſual Places of Reſidence, or removing above five Miles from thence, are to abjure the Kingdom; and the Seſſions ſhall make Proclamation for Recuſants to ſurrender themſelves. 35 *Eliz.* 3 & 7 *Jac.* 1. 1 *W.* & *M.* *Juſtices* in the Quarter-Seſſions are to ſwear *Regiſters*, and two *Juſtices* ſign the Books of Regiſter of Deeds in *Yorkſhire*, *&c.* 6 & 7 *Ann.* The two next *Juſtices*, with the Sheriff and Power of the County, ſhall ſuppreſs *Riots*, record and certify them, *&c.*, And Perſons guilty of heinous Riots, ſhall ſuffer one Year's Impriſonment: One *Juſtice* may require Rioters aſſembled to the Number of Twelve to diſperſe; and if they continue together an Hour after Proclamation, it is Felony. 13 *H.* 4. 2 *H.* 5. 1 *Geo.* One *Juſtice of Peace* is to examine Perſons robbed upon Oath, when a *Robbery* is committed; and grant Warrants to make Hue and Cry after the Robbers, *&c.* Two *Juſtices* may ſet a Tax on the Hundred where the Robbery is done, to anſwer it. 27 *Eliz.* 28 *Ed.* 3. Three *Juſtices* are to take Informations againſt Contemners of the *Sacrament*, ſend out a Writ of *Capias exigend'*, *&c.* againſt them to appear, and upon their Appearing may fine and impriſon them. 1 *Ed.* 6. One *Juſtice* may levy a Penalty of 10 *l.* on *Scavengers* duly choſen, refuſing to ſerve; and 40 *s.* for not bringing their Carts to take away the Dirt; alſo 3 *s.* 4 *d.* a Day of Houſekeepers not ſweeping the Streets before their Doors *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, *&c.* The Scavengers Tax is to be allowed by two *Juſtices*; and the Quarter-Seſſions may appoint Scavengers, and order Aſſeſſments in any City or Market-Town. 2 *W.* & *M.* 1 *Geo.* Unmarried Perſons refuſing to go to Service, are to be ſent to the Houſe of Correction by *Juſtices*; and *Servants* departing without giving a Quarter's Warning, ſhall be bound over to the Seſſions; and Maſters putting away Servants without giving a Quarter's Warning, ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* Servants aſſaulting their Maſters, are to be impriſoned one Year; and if a Servant be abus'd by the Maſter, *&c.* *Juſtices* may diſcharge him. 5 *Eliz.* One *Juſtice* may relieve ſuch as have more *Soldiers* quartered on them than they ought, and has Power to regulate Quarters; and *Juſtices* in Seſſions are to appoint the Pay of Soldiers for Victuals, *&c.* in their Quarters: *Juſtices* may commit Perſons permitting themſelves to be falſly muſtered, and Deſerters; levy the Penalty of 5 *l.* for harbouring Deſerters, *&c.* During the Wars, three *Juſtices of Peace* had Power to ſend Warrants to Conſtables to bring before them able bodied Men, having no lawful Callings or viſible Means for their Maintenance, and deliver them over to Officers to ſerve in the Army. *Juſtices* are to provide Carriages on the March of Soldiers; and in Seſſions may tax Pariſhes towards relieving maimed Soldiers, *&c.* 43 *Eliz.* 2 & 3 & 12 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.* To levy the Penalty of 5 *l.* for making or ſelling of *Squibs*, *&c.* and 20 *s.* on Perſons throwing them. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. They are to cauſe 5 *s.* to be levied on thoſe as do any worldly Labour on a *Sunday*; and the ſame Penalty on Perſons uſing Boats, without the Allowance of a *Juſtice of Peace*; Perſons preſent at Bull-baitings, *&c.* on a *Sunday*, ſhall forfeit 3 *s.* 4 *d.* 29 *Car.* 2. For profane *Swearing* one *Juſtice* is to grant his Warrant to levy the Penalty of 1 *s.* for the firſt Offence, and double for the ſecond, *&c.* of Servants, Labourers and Common Soldiers, and 2 *s.* of others, or ſet the Offenders in the Stocks; and a *Juſtice* neglecting his Duty, is to forfeit 5 *l.* 21 *Jac.* 1. 6 & 7 *W.* 3. Journeymen *Taylors* making Contracts for advancing their Wages, are to be committed to the Houſe of Correction; and *Juſtices* may order Payment of their lawful Wages, and puniſh thoſe Taylors who give more than allowed; alſo inflict a Puniſhment on Journeymen Taylors leaving their Work unfiniſhed. 7 *Geo.* Small *Tithes* under 40 *s.* with-held, are to be determined by two *Juſtices of the Peace*, on Complaint; and the *Juſtices* may ſummon Perſons, examine them on Oath, *&c.* order an Allowance for the Tithes, with 10 *s.* Coſts: Quakers refuſing to pay Tithes under 10 *l.* is likewiſe determinable by *Juſtices*. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. and this is made to extend to any Tithes or Church-Rates of Quakers, by 1 *Geo.* If any *Tobacco* is planted in *England*, *Juſtices* ſhall grant Warrants to ſearch for and deſtroy it; and Perſons employed in cutting Walnut-Tree Leaves, *&c.* to reſemble Tobacco, are to be committed to the Houſe of Correction by *Juſtices*. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. 1 *Geo.* One *Juſtice* is to examine *Vagrants*, and grant Paſſes to their Places of Settlement or Birth, and to give Certificates to Conſtables, aſcertaining how they are to be Paſſed, *&c.* ſend Vagrants wandering after conveyed to the Houſe of Correction: To levy the Penalty of 5 *l.* on Maſters of Ships refuſing to tranſport back Vagrants; and the like Penalty for importing them: And *Juſtices* in Seſſions are to appoint Rates for conveying of Vagrants, *&c.* 12 *Ann.* *Juſtices* ſhall cauſe Night *Watches* to be kept for the arreſting ſuſpected Perſons, *&c.* 4 *H.* 7. To levy 5 *s.* of Perſons keeping *Weights* and Meaſures, not according to the Standard; and 5 *l.* of Clerks of Markets, ſealing Weights not agreeable to the Standard in the *Exchequer*, *&c.* 8 *H.* 6. 16 *Car.* 1. Perſons imployed in the Manufactures of *Wool*, imbeziling Yarn or other Materials, ſhall forfeit double Value, or be ordered to be whipped by *Juſtices of Peace*. 1 *Ann.* *Juſtices* near the Sea Coaſts are to command Conſtables to be aiding in the Preſervation of Ships from *Wrecks*; and to give Teſtimonials or Paſſes to ſhipwrecked Perſons. 12 *Ann.*

Juſtices of Peace within Liberties, (*Juſticiarii ad Pacem infra Libertates*) Are ſuch in Cities, and other Corporate Towns, as the others are of the County; and their Authority is all one within their ſeveral Territories and Precincts, having beſides the Aſſiſe of Ale and Beer, Wood, Victuals, *&c.* 27 H. 8. *c.* 25. See *Mayors*.

Juſtices of Trail-baſton, Were *Juſtices* appointed by K. *Ed.* 1. during his Abſence in the *Scotch* and *French* Wars. They were ſo ſtiled ſays *Hollinſhead*, of *trailing* or drawing the Staff of *Juſtice*; or for their ſummary Proceeding, according to Sir *Edward Coke*, who tells us, they were in a manner *Juſtices in Eyre*; and it is ſaid, they had a *Baſton* or Staff delivered them as the Badge of their Office, ſo that whoever was brought before them was *Traille ad Baſton, traditus ad Baculum*; whereupon they had the Name of *Juſtices de Trail-Baſton*, or *Juſticiarii ad trahendum Offendentes ad Baculum vel* Baſton. Their Office was to make Inquiſition through the Kingdom on all Officers and others touching Extortion, Bribery, and ſuch like Grievances; of Intruders into other Mens Lands, Barretors, Rob

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bers and Breakers of the Peace, and divers other Offenders; by Means of which Inquiſitions, ſome were puniſhed by Death, many by Ranſom, and the reſt flying the Realm, the Land was quieted, and the King gained great Riches towards the Support of his Wars. *Matt. Weſtm. Anno* 1305. A Commiſſion of *Trail-Baſton* was granted to *Roger de Grey*, and others his Aſſociates, in the Reign of King *Edw.* 3. *Spelm. Gloſſ.*

Juſticier, A *Juſtice* or *Juſticer*; as the Lord *Bermingham* was *Juſticier of Ireland.* Cron. Angl. In the Court of *King's Bench*, *Juſtice* was anciently adminiſtred ſometimes by the King, and ſometimes by the *High Juſticier*; who was an Officer of very great Authority. 2 *Hawk.* 6.

Juſticies, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff in ſome ſpecial Caſes, by Virtue of which he may hold Plea of Debt in his County Court for a large Sum; whereas otherwiſe by his ordinary Power he is limited to Sums under 40 *s. F. N. B.* 117. *Kitch.* 74. It is called *Juſticies*, becauſe it is a Commiſſion to the Sheriff to do a Man *Juſtice* and Right, beginning with the Word *Juſticies*, *&c. Bract. lib.* 4. makes Mention of a *Juſticies* to the Sheriff of *London*, in a Caſe of Dower; and it may be in Account, Annuity, Cuſtoms and Services, *&c. New Nat. Br.* In Debt, the Writ runs thus: *Rex Vic. S. Salutem. Præcipimus tibi, quod* Juſticies A. B. *quod juſte & ſine dilatione redd.* C. D. *quinq; libr. quos ei debet ut dic. ſicut rationabilit, monſtrare poteſt, quod ei redd. debet ne amplius inde clamorem audiamus pro defectu Juſtitiæ, &c. Teſte, &c.*

Juſtification, (*Juſtificatio*) Is a Maintaining or Shewing good Reaſon in Court why one did ſuch a Thing, which he is called to anſwer. *Broke.* And *Juſtification* may be in Treſpaſs, and under Writs, Proceſſes, *&c.* But a Perſon cannot *juſtify* a Treſpaſs, unleſs he confeſſeth it; for he ought to plead the ſpecial Matter, and confeſs and *juſtify* what he hath done: And where it cannot be pleaded, *Juſtification* may be given in Evidence. 3 *Salk.* 218. Where a Defendant *juſtifies* in Treſpaſs, on his Poſſeſſion, by Virtue of any Eſtate, he muſt ſhew his Title; but when the Matter is collateral to the Title to the Land, it is otherwiſe. 2 *Mod.* 70. If a Sheriff, or other Officer, *juſtifies* by Virtue of any returnable Writ, he is to ſhew that the Writ was return'd; tho' he need not, if the Writs are not returnable Writs. 1 *Salk.* 409. And it muſt be ſhewn from what Courts Writs iſſue. *Ibid.* 517. *Juſtification* may be by the Command of an Officer, to aid him; but the Command is traverſable: If a *Juſtification* is made for ſeveral Cauſes, and ſome of them are good, and ſome not good; that ſhall not make the whole *Juſtification* void, but for thoſe only, and it ſhall be good for the reſt. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1067. When the Action concerns a tranſitory Thing, if the Defendant do *juſtify* the Taking or Doing in one Place; this is a *Juſtification* in all Places: If the Action concern a local Thing, a *Juſtification* in one Place is not a *Juſtification* in another Place; for in the former Caſe the Place is not material, but the meer Doing or Taking of the Thing is the Subſtance, and in the latter the Place is material, as the Defendant may be able to *juſtify* in one Place, and not in another. *Paſch.* 24 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 134. If the Matter of the *Juſtification* is local, there, the Defendant ought to ſhew the Cauſe ſpecially and traverſe the Place; but not where it is tranſitory. *Cro. Eliz.* 667. Words ſpoken may be *juſtified*; becauſe ſpoke in a legal Way: If Words are falſe, the Defendant may *juſtify* in an Action, but not in an Indictment. 1 *Danv.* 162. 3 *Salk.* 226. There is a *juſtifiable Homicide*, *&c.* and *juſtifiable Aſſault.* See *Aſſault.*

Juſtificators, (*Juſtificatores*) Are a Kind of *Compurgators*, or thoſe that by Oath *juſtify* the Innocency, or Oaths of others; as in the Caſe of Waging of Law: And we read in *Spelman*, who leaves this Word without Explication —— *Will. Rex Angliæ H. Camerario &* Juſtificatoribus *ſuis, omnibus ſuis fidelibus Norf. Salutem. Inquirite per Comitatum quis juſtius hujuſmodi Forisfacturam haberet tempore Patris mei, ſive Abbas Rameſiæ, &c.*

Juſtitia, A Judge; alſo a Statute or Ordinance; and ſometimes a Juriſdiction, as anciently uſed. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *c.* 42. See *Juſtice.*

Juſtitias facere, Signifies to hold Plea of any Thing. *Selden.*

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KAIA, *Area in littore onerandarum atque exonerandarum Navium cauſa, è compactis tabulis trabibuſque (clavium inſtar) firmata.* Spelm.

Kaiagium. *Portorium quod* Kaiæ *nomine exigit Telonarius:* The Toll-Money paid for loading or unloading Goods at a *Key* or Wharf. *Pat.* 20 *Ed.* 3. See *Key.*

Kalendar Month, Conſiſts of thirty or thirty-one Days, (except *February*, which hath but eight and twenty and in a Leap-Year nine and twenty) according to the *Kalendar*; twelve of which Months, make a Year. Stat. 16 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7.

Kalendæ, Rural Chapters or Conventions of the Rural Deans and Parochial Clergy, ſo called becauſe formerly held on the *Kalends*, or firſt Day of every Month. *Paroch. Antiq.* 640.

Kalends, The Beginning of a Month, *&c.* by which antient Deeds were dated. See *Calends.*

Kantref, (*Brit.*) In *Wales*, a *Cantred* or Hundred——*Le premier Conquereur des treis* Kantrefs *de la terre de Brecknock, &c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. fol. 319.

Karle, (*Sax.*) Is a Man, and with any Addition a Servant or Clown; as the *Saxons* called a Domeſtick Servant, a *Huskarle:* From hence comes the Modern Word *Churle. Domeſd.*

Karrata fœni, A Cart-load of Hay. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *p.* 548. See *Carecta.*

Kebbars, The Refuſe of Sheep drawn out of a Flock, *Oves rejiculæ*; likewiſe called *Cullers. Cooper's Theſaur.*

Keelage, (*Killagium*) A Privilege to demand Money for the Bottoms of Ships reſting in a Port or Harbour. *Rot. Parl.* 21 *Ed.* 1.

Keep, A ſtrong Tower or Hold in the Middle of any Caſtle or Fortification, wherein the Beſieged make their laſt Efforts of Defence, was formerly in *England* called a *Keep:* And the inner Pile within the Caſtle of *Dover*, erected by K. *Hen.* 2. about the Year 1153. was termed the *King's Keep*; ſo at *Windſor*, *&c.* It ſeems to be ſomething of the Nature with what is called abroad a *Citadel.*

Keeper of the Foreſt, (*Cuſtos Foreſtæ*) Or chief *Warden* of the Foreſt, hath the principal Government over all Officers within the Foreſt; and warns them to appear at the Court of *Juſtice-Seat*, on a general Summons from the Lord Chief Juſtice in *Eyre. Manwood, Part* 1. *p.* 156.

Keeper of the Great Seal, (*Cuſtos magni ſigilli*) Is a Lord by his Office, ſtiled *Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England*, and is of the King's Privy Council: Through his Hands paſs all Charters, Commiſſions and Grants of the King, under the *Great Seal*; without which Seal many of thoſe Grants and Commiſſions are of no Force in Law, for the King is by Interpretation of Law a Corporation, and paſſeth Nothing but by the *Great Seal*, which is as the Publick Faith of the Kingdom, in the high Eſteem and Reputation juſtly attributed thereto. The *Lord Keeper*, by Statute 5 *Eliz. c.* 18. hath the ſame Place, Authority, Preheminence, Juriſdiction and Execution of Laws, as the *Lord Chancellor* of *England* hath: And he is conſtituted, *Per traditionem magni ſigilli*, &c. and by taking his Oath. 4 *Inſt.* 87.

Keeper of the Privy Seal, (*Cuſtos privati ſigilli*) Is that Officer through whoſe Hands all Charters, Pardons, &c. paſs, Signed by the King, before they come to the Great Seal; and ſome Things which do not paſs that Seal at all: He is alſo of the Privy Council, but was antiently called only *Clerk of the Privy Seal*; after which, he was named *Gardien del Privy Seal*; and laſtly, *Lord Privy Seal*, and made one of the Great Officers of the Kingdom. 12 *R.* 2. *c.* 11. *Rot. Parl.* 11 *H.* 4. *Stat.* 34 *H.* 8. *c.* 4. The *Lord Privy Seal* is to put the Seal to no Grant without good Warrant; nor with Warrant, if it be againſt Law, or inconvenient, but that he firſt acquaint the King therewith. 4 *Inſt.* 55. The Fees of the Clerks under the *Lord Privy Seal*, for Warrants, &c. Vide Stat. 27 *H.* 8. See *Privy Seal.*

Keepers of the Liberties of England, By Authority of Parliament. See *Cuſtodes Libertatis.*

Kennets, A Sort of coarſe *Welch* Cloth, mentioned in the Stat. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 3.

Kerhere, Signifies a Cuſtom to have a Cartway; or a Commutation for the cuſtomary Duty for *Carriage* of the Lord's Goods. *Cowel.*

Kernellare domum, (From Lat. *Crena*, a Notch) To build a Houſe formerly with a Wall or Tower, *Kernelled* with Crannies or Notches, for the better Convenience of ſhooting Arrows, and making other Defence. *Du Freſne* derives this Word from *Quarnellus*, or *Quadranellus*, a four ſquare Hole or Notch; *ubicunque patent* Quarnelli *ſive feneſtræ:* And this Form of Walls and Battlements for Military Uſes might poſſibly have its Name from *Quadrellus*, a four ſquare Dart. It was a common Favour granted by our Kings in antient Times, after Caſtles were demoliſhed for Prevention of Rebellion, to give their chief Subjects Leave to fortify their Manſion-Houſes with *Kernelled* Walls. —— *Licentiam dedimus Johanni de H. Quod ipſe manſum ſuum de B. in Com. &c. Muro de Petra & calce firmare &* Kernellare *poſſit. Dat.* 12 *Sept.* 1312. Paroch. Antiq. 353.

Kernellatus, Fortified or embattelled, according to the old Faſhion: And the Duke of *Lancaſter* claimed to him and his Heirs, *Caſtrum ſuum de Halton* Kernellatum. 31 *Ed.* 3. *Pl. de quo Warrant. apud Ceſtriam.* And we read *Caſtrum duplici muro* Kernellatum, &c. *Surv. Dutch. Cornw.*

Kernes, Idle Perſons, Vagabonds. *Ordin. Hibern.* 31 *Ed.* 3. *m.* 11, 12.

Key. The lawful *Keys* and Wharfs for the Lading or Landing of Goods belonging to the *Port of London*, are the following; *viz. Cheſter's Key, Brewer's Key, Galley Key, Wool-Dock, Cuſtom-houſe Key, Bear-Key, Porter's Key, Sab's Key, Wiggin's Key, Young's Key, Ralph's Key, Dice-Key, Smart's Key, Somer's Key, Hamond's Key, Lyon's Key, Botolph Wharf, Graunt's Key, Cock's Key*, and *Freſh Wharf*; beſides *Billingſgate*, for Landing of Fiſh and Fruit; and *Bridge-houſe* in *Southwark*, for Corn and other Proviſion, &c. but for no other Goods or Merchandiſe. Deal Boards, Maſts and Timber, may be landed at any Place between *Limehouſe* and *Weſtminſter*; the Owner firſt paying or compounding for the Cuſtoms, and declaring at what Place he will land them. *Lex Mercat.* 132, 133.

Keyles, (*Cyuli* or *Ciules*) A Kind of Long-Boats of great Antiquity, mentioned in the Stat. 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 18.

Kepus, A Guardian, Warden or Keeper. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *p.* 71. And in the *Iſle of Man* the twenty-four chief Commoners, who are the Conſervators of the Liberties of the People, are called the *Keys* of the Iſland.

Kidders, Are thoſe that badge, or carry Corn, dead Victuals, or other Merchandiſe, up and down to ſell; every Perſon being a common Badger, *Kidder*, Lader or Carrier, ſays the Stat. 5 *Eliz. c.* 12. and they are called *Kiddiers.* 13 *Eliz. c.* 25.

Kiddle or Kidel, (*Kidellus*) A Dam or Wear in a River, with a narrow Cut in it, for the laying of Pots or other Engines to catch Fiſh. The Word is antient, for in *Magna Charta*, *c.* 24. we read, *Omnes* Kidelli *deponantur per* Thameſiam & Medweyam, *& per totam Angliam, niſi per Coſteram Maris:* And by K. *John's* Charter, Power was granted to the City of *London*, *De* Kidellis *amovendis per Thameſiam & Medweyam.* A Survey was ordered to be made of the Wears, Mills, Stanks and *Kidels* in the great Rivers of *England.* 1 *Hen.* 4. Fiſhermen of late corruptly call theſe Dams *Kettels*; and they are much uſed in *Wales*, and on the Sea Coaſts of *Kent.*

Kidnapping, Is a Stealing and Conveying away of a Man, Woman or Child; and is an Offence at Common Law, puniſhable by Fine, Pillory, &c. *Raym.* 474. Alſo if a Maſter of a Ship, &c. ſhall, during his being abroad, force any Man aſhore, and willingly leave him behind, he ſhall ſuffer three Months Impriſonment. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 7.

Kilderkin, A Veſſel of Ale, &c. containing the eighth Part of an Hogſhead.

Kilketh, Was an antient ſervile Payment, made by Tenants in Husbandry. —— Kilketh *pro qualibet Husbrandrea 2 denar. M.S.*

Killythſtallion, Is where Lords of Manors were bound by Cuſtom to provide a *Stallion* for the Uſe of their Tenants Mares. *Spelman's Gloſſ.*

Kilth. *Ac omnes annuales Redditus de quadam conſuetudine in, &c. vocat'* Kilth. *Pat.* 7 *Eliz.*

Kindred, Are a certain Body of Perſons of Kin or allied to each other. There are three Degrees of Kindred in our Law; one in the Right Line deſcending, another in the Right Line aſcending, and the third in the Collateral Line; and the Right Line deſcending, wherein the Kindred of the Male Line are called *Agnati*, and of the Female Line *Cognati*, is from the Father to the Son, and ſo on to his Children in the Male and Female Line; and if no Son, then to the Daughter, and to her Children, in the Male and Female Line; if neither Son nor Daughter, or any of their Children, to the Nephew and his Children, and if none of them, to the Niece and her Children; if neither Nephew nor Niece, nor any of their Children, then to the Grandſon or Grandaughter of the Nephew;

and if neither of them, to the Grandſon or Grandaughter of the Niece; and if none of them, then to the Great Grandſon or Great Grandaughter of the Nephew and of the Niece, *&c. & ſic ad infinitum.* The Right Line aſcending is directly upwards; as from the Son to the Father or Mother; and if neither Father nor Mother, to the Grandfather or Grandmother; if no Grandfather or Grandmother, to the Great Grandfather or Great Grandmother; if neither Great Grandfather or Great Grandmother, to the Father of the Great Grandfather or the Mother of the Great Grandmother; and if neither of them, then to the Great Grandfather's Grandfather, or the Great Grandmother's Grandmother; and if none of them, to the Great Grandfather's Great Grandfather, or Great Grandmother's Great Grandmother, *& ſic in infinitum.* The Collateral Line is either deſcending by the Brother and his Children downwards, or by the Uncle upwards: It is between Brothers and Siſters, and to Uncles and Aunts, and the Reſt of the *Kindred*, upwards and downwards, a-croſs and amongſt themſelves. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1077, 1078. If there are no *Kindred* in the Right deſcending Line, the Inheritance of Lands goes to the collateral Line; but it never aſcends in the right Line upwards, if there are any *Kindred* of the collateral Line, though it may aſcend in that Line: And there is this Difference between the right Line deſcending, and the collateral Line; that the Right of Repreſentation of *Kindred* in the Right deſcending Line reaches beyond the Great Grandchildren of the ſame Parents; but in the collateral Line, it doth not reach beyond Brothers and Siſters Children, for after them there is no Repreſentation among Collaterals. In the Right aſcending Line, the Father or Mother are always in the firſt Degree of *Kindred*; and by the Civil Law, if the Son died without Iſſue, his Father or Mother ſucceeded, and after them his Brother or Siſter, Uncle, Aunt, *&c.* But in Caſe of Purchaſe by the Son, if he died without Iſſue, his Father or Mother could not inherit, but his Brother, or Siſters, *&c.* by which it appears, that the Father cannot ſucceed the Son immediately, though he is the next of *Kin.* It is a conſtant Rule in the collateral Line, that they who are of the whole Blood are firſt admitted; but after Brothers and Siſters Children, the neareſt in Degree in *Kindred* is to be conſidered, and not whether they are of the Whole or Half Blood; as for Inſtance; there were two Brothers of the whole Blood, and one of the half Blood, thoſe of the whole Blood died, each of them leaving Iſſue a Son, then one of the Sons died without Iſſue, in this Caſe his Uncle of the half Blood ſhall be admitted, before the other ſurviving Son of his Brother by the whole Blood: Yet if a Man purchaſe Lands, and dies without Iſſue, it ſhall never go to the half Blood in the collateral Line; though it is otherwiſe in Caſe of a Deſcent from a common Anceſtor. 2 *Nelſ. Abr. Ibid.* The Children of the Brothers and Siſters of the half Blood, ſhall exclude all other collateral Aſcendants, as Uncles and Aunts, and all remoter *Kindred* of the whole Blood in the collateral Line; but then the Brothers of the half Blood, and their Children, ſhall ſucceed equally *per Stirpes*, and not *per Capita*, according to the diſtinct Number of their ſeveral Perſons. *Ibid.* There are ſeveral Rules to know the *Degrees* of *Kindred*; in the aſcending Line, take the Son and add the Father, and it is one Degree aſcending, then add the Grandfather, and it is a ſecond Degree, a Perſon added to a Perſon in the Line of Conſanguinity making a Degree; and if there are many Perſons, take away one, and you have the Number of Degrees, as if there are four Perſons, it is the third Degree, if Five the Fourth, *&c.* ſo that the Father, Son, and Grandchild, in the deſcending Line, though three Perſons make but two Degrees: To know in what Degree of *Kindred* the Sons of two Brothers ſtand, begin from the Grandfather and deſcend to one Brother, the Father of one of the Sons, which is one Degree, then deſcend to his Son the Anceſtor's Grandſon, which is a ſecond Degree; and then deſcend again from the Grandfather to the other Brother, Father of the other of the Sons, which is one Degree, and deſcend to his Son, *&c.* and it is a ſecond Degree; thus reckoning the Perſon from whom the Computation is made, it appears there are two Degrees, and that the Sons of two Brothers are diſtant from each other two Degrees: For in what Degree either of them is diſtant from the common Stock, the Perſon from whom the Computation is made, they are diſtant between themſelves in the ſame Degree; and in every Line the Perſon muſt be reckon'd from whom the Computation is made. If the *Kindred* are not equally diſtant from the common Stock; then in what Degree the moſt remote is diſtant, in the ſame Degree they are diſtant between themſelves, and ſo the *Kin* the moſt remote maketh the Degree; by which Rule I, and the Grandchild of my Uncle, are diſtant in the third Degree, ſuch Grandchild being diſtant three Degrees from my Grandfather, the neareſt common Stock. *Wood's Inſt.* 48, 49. The Common Law agrees in its Computation with the Civil and Canon Law, as to the right Line; and only with the Canon Law as to the collateral Line. *Ibid.*

King, (*Rex*, from Lat. *Rego* to rule, in Sax. *Cyning* or *Coning*) Is he that hath the higheſt Power and Rule over the whole Land. The *King* is the Head of the Commonwealth; and the learned *Bracton* ſays, Rex *eſt Vicarius & Miniſter Dei in Terra, omnis quidem ſub eo, & ipſe ſub nullo niſi tantum ſub Deo. Bract. lib.* 1. *c.* 8. But the *King*, on his Coronation, takes an *Oath* of the following Purport, *viz.* To govern the People of this Kingdom, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſame; to his Power cauſe Law and Juſtice in Mercy to be executed in all his Judgments; to maintain to the Utmoſt of his Power, the Laws of God, the true Religion and Profeſſion of the Goſpel eſtabliſh'd by Law; and preſerve to the Biſhops and Clergy, their Rights and Privileges, as by Law are appertaining to them: This is the obligatory Oath of our *Kings*, as regulated to be taken by 1 *W. & M.* And the Coronation Oaths, in antient Times, were undoubtedly a Contract between the *King* and the People in this Nation. A late Author has endeavour'd to prove the original Contract between the *King* and the People, from the Prophet *Samuel's* Conference with the *Iſraelites*; who refus'd a *King* offer'd unto them, and inſiſted upon one like all the other Nations: And taking Notice of the Breaches made in the Conſtitution of this Kingdom in ſeveral Reigns, and the Neceſſity of their being redreſs'd, affirms that it is the original Power and Conſtitution of the States

of the Kingdom, to re-inſtitute the regal Eſtate, as well where *Kings* act arbitrarily and break through the Conſtitution, as where there is no immediate Heir to ſucceed the *King*, ſo that the Throne is actually vacant; and without this I take it there is no perfect Conſtitution. *Britann. Conſtitut.* In *King John*'s *Magna Charta* of Liberties, there was a Clauſe making it lawful for the Barons of the Realm to chuſe twenty-five Barons, to ſee the Charter obſerv'd by the *King*; with Power, on any Juſtice or other Miniſter of the *King*'s failing to do Right, and acting contrary thereto, for Four of the ſaid Barons to addreſs the *King*, and pray that the ſame might be remedied; and if the ſame were not amended in forty Days, upon the Report of the four Barons to the Reſt of the Twenty-five, thoſe twenty-five Barons with the Commonalty of the whole Land, were at Liberty to diſtreſs the *King*, take his Caſtles, Lands, *&c.* until the Evils complained of ſhould be remedied, according to their Judgment; ſaving the Perſon of the *King*, Queen, and their Children: And when the Evils were redreſſed, the People were to obey the *King* as before. *King John*'s *Magn. Chart. cap.* 73. But this Clauſe, and ſome others in Favour of Liberty, are omitted out of *King Henry* 3d's *Magna Charta*; though in a Statute made at *Oxford*, *anno* 42 *Hen.* 3. to reform Miſgovernments, it was enacted, that twenty-four great Men ſhould be named, Twelve by the *King*, and Twelve by the Parliament, to appoint Juſtices, Chancellors, and other Officers, to ſee *Magna Charta* obſerv'd. The *Barons Wars* mention'd in our antient Hiſtories, ſeem to have proceeded in ſome Meaſure from a like Power granted to them as by the Charter of *King John*; and probably the Parliament's Wars, from their Example. Sir *Edward Coke* tells us, that if there be a *King* regnant in Poſſeſſion of the Crown, altho' he be but *Rex de facto*, and not *de Jure*, yet he is *Seignior le Roy*; and another that hath Right, if he be out of Poſſeſſion, is not within the Meaning of the Stat. 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 1. for the Subjects to ſerve and defend him in his Wars, *&c.* And a Pardon, *&c.* granted by a King *de Jure*, that is not likewiſe *de facto*, is void. 3 *Inſt.* 7. Every *King* for the Time being, has a Right to the People's Allegiance, who 'tis ſaid are bound by the Statute 11 *H.* 7. to defend him in his Wars againſt every Power whatſoever, and ſhall incur no Pains or Forfeitures thereby. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 36. And a *King* out of Poſſeſſion, we are bound by the Duty of our Allegiance to reſiſt. *Ibid.* But in the Caſe of *King Charles* the Second, who was kept out of the Exerciſe of the *Kingly* Office by Traitors and Rebels, it was adjudg'd that he was *King* both *de Facto* and *de Jure*; and all the Acts which were done to the Keeping him out, were High Treaſon. *Kel. Rep.* 15. There may be ſome *Kings de Facto*, to whom it may be dangerous to do any Service, *viz.* Such as ſhall depoſe a rightful *King*: And according to the *Lord Chief Juſt. Hale*, if the right Heir of the Crown be in actual Exerciſe of the Sovereignty in one Part of the Kingdom, and a Uſurper in the Exerciſe of it in another, the Law adjudgeth him in the Poſſeſſion of the Crown that hath the true Right; and the other is not a *King de Facto*, but a Diſturber and no *King*: This was the Caſe between *King Edw.* 4. and *Hen.* 6. And the like was held as to Queen *Mary*, who openly laid Claim to the Crown, and was proclaimed Queen, at the ſame Time the Lady *Jane* was proclaimed Queen at *London* on the Nomination of *King Ed.* 6. ſo that both being *de Facto* in Poſſeſſion of the Crown, the Law adjudg'd Poſſeſſion in *Mary*, who had the Right to the ſame. *State Trials* 932. It is High Treaſon to conſpire againſt the *King*, Queen, *&c.* And a Perſon may be guilty of Treaſon againſt a *King*, though he be not in the Poſſeſſion of the Crown. The Dignity of the *King* of *England* is imperial; and our *Kings* have placed on their Heads an imperial Crown: *King Edgar* wrote himſelf *Imperator & Dominus*, *&c.* Though no *King* of *England* us'd any Seal of Arms till the Reign of *Rich.* 1. before that Time, the Seal was the *King* ſitting in a Chair of State on one Side of the Seal, and on Horſeback on the other Side; but this *King* ſealed with a Seal of two Lions, and *King John* was the firſt that bare three Lions, and afterwards *Edw.* 3. quarter'd the Arms of *France*, which has been continu'd down to this Time. Alſo *King Hen.* 8. was the Firſt to whom Majeſty was attributed; before which our *Kings* were called *Highneſs*, *&c.* *Lex Conſtitut.* 47, 48. The eldeſt Son of the King of *England* is Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Cornwal*, *&c.* and the younger Sons are born Dukes and Earls of what Places the *King* pleaſes. *K. Hen.* 2. took his Son into a Kind of ſubordinate Regality with him, ſo that there was *Rex Pater* and *Rex Filius*; but he did not deveſt himſelf of his Sovereignty, but reſerv'd to himſelf the Homage of his Subjects. And notwithſtanding this *King*, by Conſent of Parliament, created his Son *John King* of *Ireland*; and *King Rich.* 2. made *Robert de Vere* Duke of *Ireland*; and *Edw.* 3. made his eldeſt Son Lord of *Ireland*, with Royal Dominion; yet it has been held, that the *King* cannot regularly make a *King* within his own Kingdom. 4 *Inſt.* 357, 360. *Hen. de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, was by *King Hen.* 6. crown'd *King of Wight Iſland*; but it was reſolv'd, that this could not be done without Conſent of Parliament, and even then our greateſt Men have been of Opinion, that the *King* could not by Law create a *King* in his own Kingdom, becauſe there cannot be two *Kings* of the ſame Place: And afterwards the ſame *King Henry* made the ſame Earl of *Warwick*, *Primus Comes totius Angliæ*. A *King* cannot reſign or diſmiſs himſelf of his Office of *King*, without the Conſent of his Parliament; nor could *Hen.* 2. without ſuch Conſent, divide the Sovereignty: There is a ſacred Band between the *King* and his Kingdom, that cannot be diſſolv'd without the free and mutual Conſent of both in Parliament; and though in foreign Kingdoms, there have been Inſtances of voluntary Ceſſions and Reſignations, which poſſibly may be warranted by their ſeveral Conſtitutions, by the Laws of *England*, the *King* cannot reſign his Sovereignty without his Parliament. *Sir Matt. Hale*'s *Hiſt. Coronæ.* If a *King* hath a Kingdom by Title of Deſcent, where the Laws have taken good Effect and Rooting, he cannot change thoſe Laws of himſelf, without Conſent of Parliament: And if a *King* hath a Chriſtian Kingdom by Conqueſt, after the People have Laws given them for the Government of the Country, to which they ſubmit, no ſucceeding *King* can alter the ſame without the Parliament. *Coke*'s 7 *Rep.* 17. It has been held, that Countries got by Conqueſt may be govern'd by what Laws the *King* thinks fit, and that the Laws of *England* do not take Place in ſuch Countries, until declared ſo by the Conqueror,

queror, or his Succeſſors; and in Caſe of an Infidel Country, that their Laws do not ceaſe by Conqueſt, but only ſuch as are againſt the Law of God; and where the Laws are rejected or ſilent, the conquer'd Country ſhall be govern'd according to the Rule of natural Equity. 2 *Salk. Rep.* 411. 412, 666. Our *Kings* have diſtributed their whole Power of Judicature to the Courts of Juſtice; which Courts by immemorial Uſage have gain'd a known and ſtated Juriſdiction, that no *King* can alter without an Act of Parliament. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 2. But as it has been reſolv'd, that the Succeſſor of every *King* begins his Reign on the very Day that the former *King* died; therefore all Patents of Judges, Sheriffs, Juſtices of Peace, &c. determine by the Death of the *King*. The *Kings* of *England* not having the whole Legiſlative Power, if the *King* and Clergy make a Canon, though it binds the Clergy *in re Eccleſiaſtica*, it does not bind Laymen; for they are not repreſented in the Convocation, but in Parliament: In the primitive Church, the Laity were preſent at all Synods; and when the Empire became Chriſtian, no Canon was made without the Emperor's Conſent, and indeed the Emperor's Conſent included that of the People, he having in himſelf the whole Legiſlative Power; but the *Kings* of this Kingdom have it not. 2 *Salk. Rep.* 412, 673. Religion, Juſtice, and Truth, are the Supporters of the Crowns of *Kings*. See *Crown*.

King's Prerogative. The Statute of the *King's Prerogative* 17 *Ed.* 2. contains not the *King's* whole *Prerogative*, but only ſo much thereof as concerns the Profit of his Coffers, for his *Prerogative* extends much further; and the *King* hath divers Rights of Majeſty peculiar to himſelf, which the Learned in the Law term *Sacra Sacrorum*, *viz.* Sacred and inſeparable, and which are many and various. *Staundf. Prærog. Reg. Plowd.* 314. Sir *Henry Spelman* calls the King's Prerogative, *Lex Regiæ Dignitatis*; and a great many *Prerogatives* ariſe to the *King* from the Reaſon of the *Common Law*; which allows that to be Law almoſt in every Caſe for the *King*, which is not ſo for the Subject: But the *King's Prerogative* does not extend to any Thing injurious to his Subjects; for the *King* by our Law can do no Wrong. *Finch.* 85. 1 *Inſt.* 19. It is the *King's Royal Prerogative* to make War or Peace: And as Head of the State he calls, continues, prorogues and diſſolves Parliaments; and all Statutes are to have his Royal Aſſent, which he may refuſe to give to a Bill; though his Denial is not an expreſs Negative, but that he will adviſe upon it. 1 *Inſt.* 110, 165. His Proclamation in calling or diſſolving Parliaments, declaring War and Peace, &c. has the Effect of a Law; but he cannot by Proclamation introduce new Laws, yet he may inforce old ones diſcontinued. 3 *Inſt.* 162. 2 *Inſt.* 743. It was antiently held, that the *King* might ſuſpend or alter any particular Law that was hurtful to the Publick: And he may diſpenſe with a Penal Statute, wherein his Subjects have not any Intereſt. 4 *Inſt.* 7. *Rep.* 36. Acts of Parliament do not bind the *King*, if he be not ſpecially named; unleſs they concern the Commonwealth, ſuppreſs Wrong or Fraud, &c. in which Caſes they do; but he may take the Benefit of any Statute, tho' not named. 5 *Rep.* 14. 11 *Rep.* 71. 7 *Rep.* 32. And a *Prerogative* given generally to one *King*, or any Thing to be done to one, goes of Courſe to others. *Raym.* 212. He determines Rewards and Puniſhments; moderates Laws, and pardons Offenders: But the *King* cannot pardon Murder where Appeal is brought by the Subject. 2 *Inſt.* 316. And Pardons of Felony, &c. ſhall be granted only where the *King* may lawfully do it, according to his Coronation-Oath. 14 *Ed.* 3. The *King* may lay Imbargo's on Shipping; but then it muſt be *pro bono Publico*, and not for the private Advantage of any particular Traders. 1 *Salk.* 32. And though the *King* hath an Intereſt in every Subject, and a Right to his Service, he cannot diſcharge the Right of a Subject, or hinder him of a Remedy the Law gives him. *Holt* Ch. Juſt. 1 *Salk.* 19, 168. As ſupreme Head of the Church, our *King* hath Power to call a national or provincial Council; and by his Royal Aſſent the Canons made in Convocation have the Force of Laws: And to him the laſt Appeal is made. *Dav.* 73. 4 *Inſt.* 325. He hath the ſupreme Right of Patronage all over *England*; and is the Founder and Patron of all Biſhopricks, &c. ſo that none can be made Biſhop but by his Nomination: He not only founds Churches, but licenſes others to found them, exempt from the Ordinary's Juriſdiction; and he hath the Tithes of Foreſts and Places extraparochial, which he may grant by Letters Patent: Alſo the *King* ſhall pay no Tithes; though his Leſſee ſhall pay them. *Wood's Inſt.* 18. 1 *Cro.* 511. He is the Fountain of Honour; and has the ſole Power of conferring honourable Titles: He may create Univerſities, Colleges, Counties, Boroughs, Fairs, Markets, &c. 4 *Inſt.* 294. The *King* may incorporate a Town, and inable them to chuſe Burgeſſes of Parliament; but this Part of the *Prerogative* of increaſing the Number of Parliament-Men, ſeems to be given up by our late *Kings*. *Hob.* 14. No Foreſt, Chaſe, or Park, can be made, or Caſtles built, without the *King's* Leave. The *King* hath Power to make an Alien free-born, and to grant Letters of ſafe Conduct to foreign Parts: He can put a Value upon the Coin, which is made by his Authority; and make foreign Coin current by Proclamation: And to make Money, the Law gives the *King* all Mines of Gold and Silver. *Plowd.* 314. He is the general Guardian of Ideots and Lunaticks; and ſhall have the Lands of Felons, &c. convict; alſo the Goods of Felons and Fugitives; Goods and Chattels of Pirates; Wreck of the Sea, &c. *Stat.* 17 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 1. 9 *H.* 3. 4 *Inſt.* 136. The *King* is Lord paramount of all the Lands in *England*; and all Eſtates for Want of Heirs, or by Forfeiture eſcheat to him: All Lands are ſaid to be holden of the *King*; as by Conſtruction of Law they are originally derived from the Crown. 1 *Inſt.* 1. Lands in the *King's* Poſſeſſion are free from Tenure; and the *King* may not be Jointenant with any. *Finch.* 83. The Grant of the *King* is taken moſt ſtrongly againſt a Stranger, and favourably for him: And he may avoid his own Grants for Deceit, &c. *Plowd.* 243. The *King* may grant a Thing in Action, which another cannot; and reſerve a Rent to a Stranger, &c. He cannot grant or take any Land, (not caſt upon him by Deſcent) but by Matter of Record: And the *King* may not grant an Annuity to charge his Perſon, which is not chargeable like the Perſon of a Subject; tho' he may grant it out of the Revenues of Exciſe, &c. 4 *Rep.* 54. 2 *Inſt.* 186. 1 *Salk.* 58. Where the Title of the *King* and of a common Perſon concurs, his Title ſhall be preferr'd. 1 *Inſt.* 30. No Diſtreſs can be made upon the *King's* Poſſeſ-

ſion; but he may diſtrain out of his Fee in other Lands, &c. and may take Diſtreſſes in the Highway. 2 *Inſt.* 131. An Heir ſhall pay the *King*'s Debt, though he is not named in the Bond: And the *King*'s Debt ſhall be ſatisfied before that of a Subject, for which there is a *Prerogative* Writ. 1 *Inſt.* 130, 386. By the Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 19. a common Perſon may ſue the *King*'s Debtor, notwithſtanding he hath a Protection, and recover Judgment againſt him; but he cannot have Execution, unleſs he give Security to pay the *King*'s Debt: If he take out Execution before, and levy the Money, the ſame may be ſeiſed to ſatisfy the Debt of the *King*. *Godb.* 290. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1081, 1082. If a Debtor has not a Writ of Protection, he may be in Execution for a common Perſon as well as the *King*: And it hath been adjudg'd, that although the *King* hath a *Prerogative* by the Common Law, to have his Debt firſt ſatisfied, that muſt be when it is in equal Degree with the Debt of his Subject; and by the Stat. 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 39. the *King*'s Debt ſhall be preferr'd, ſo as there is no Judgment, &c. *Cro. Car.* 283. *Hardr.* 23. Goods and Chattels may go in Succeſſion to the *King*; though they may not to any other ſole Corporation. 1 *Inſt.* 90. In whoſeſoever's Hands the Goods of the *King* come, their Lands are chargeable, and may be ſeiſed for the ſame: And the *King* is not bound by Sale of his Goods in open Market. 2 *Inſt.* 713. No Preſcription of Time runs againſt the *King*; he is not within the Statutes of Limitation of Actions. 11 *Rep.* 74. Action lies not againſt the *King*; but a Petition inſtead of it, to him in the Chancery: And it is lawful for any Subject to Petition the *King* for Redreſs, where he finds himſelf grieved by any Sentence or Judgment. 2 *Inſt.* 187. *Hob.* 220. There are no Coſts againſt the *King*; no Entry will bar him; and no Judgment is ever final againſt him, but with a *Salvo Jure Regis*: And in the Caſe of others, the *King* may iſſue a Command to the Judges, not to proceed 'till he is adviſed; where his Title may be prejudic'd, &c. *Litt.* 178. *Finch.* 460. The *King* may ſue in what Court he pleaſes, and cannot be nonſuit, as he is ſuppos'd to be preſent in all his Courts: He is not bound to join in Demurrer on Evidence, but the Court may direct the Jury to find the Matter ſpecially. *Finch.* 82. 5 *Rep.* 104. The *King*'s only Teſtimony of any Thing done in his Preſence, is of as high a Nature and Credit as any Record; whence it is, that in all Writs or Precepts ſent out for the Diſpatch of Juſtice, he uſeth no other Witneſs than himſelf, as *Teſte meipſo*, &c. The *King* cannot be a Minor; and in him the Law will ſee no Defect, Negligence or Folly. 1 *Inſt.* 41, 57. There are ſome other *Prerogatives* belonging to our *Kings*; but as the *King's Prerogative* is Part of the *Common Law* of *England*, of Conſequence it ought to be antient; or otherwiſe it may be an Incroachment on the Liberty of the Subject. See *Debt to the King*, *Grants of the King*, &c.

King's Bench, (*Bancus Regius*, from the Sax. *Banca*, a Bench or Form) Is the Court or Judgment-Seat where the King of *England* was ſometimes wont to ſit in his own Perſon; and was therefore moveable with the Court or King's Houſhold, and called *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regis*: And by Stat. 28 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 5. this Court is to follow the King. King *Hen.* 3. ſat in Perſon with the Juſtices *in Banco Regis* ſeveral Times: And the *King's Bench* was originally the only Court in *Weſtminſter Hall*; out of which the Courts of *Common Pleas* and *Exchequer* ſeem to have been derived. 2 *Hawk.* P. C. 6. This Court hath ſupreme Authority, the King himſelf being ſtill preſumed by Law to ſit there, tho' he doth Judge by his Judges; and the Proceedings are ſuppos'd to be *Coram nobis*, (i. e. *Rege*) *ubicunque fuerimus in Anglia*. 4 *Inſt.* 73. It conſiſts of a Lord Chief Juſtice (who is Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*) created by Writ, and three other Juſtices created by Letters Patent; and according to antient Writers, the Lord Chief Juſtice hath had three, four, or five Juſtices for his Aſſiſtants. *Forteſcue*, *cap.* 51. The Juſtices of *B. R.* are the Sovereign Juſtices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, Gaol-Delivery, and of Eyre, and Coroners of the Land; and their Juriſdiction is general all over *England*: By their Preſence the Power of all other Juſtices in the County, during the Time of this Court's Sitting in it is ſuſpended; for *in Præſentia Majoris ceſſat Poteſtas minoris*; but ſuch Juſtices may proceed by Virtue of a ſpecial Commiſſion, &c. *H. P. C.* 156. 4 *Inſt.* 73. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 32. It is theſe Juſtices who have a Sovereign Juriſdiction over all Matters of a criminal and publick Nature, judicially brought before them, to give Remedy either by the Common Law or by Statute: And their Power is Original and Ordinary; when the King hath appointed them, they have their Juriſdiction from the Law. 1 *Hawk.* 152. 4 *Inſt.* 74. Whatſoever Crime is againſt the publick Good, though it doth not injure any particular Perſon, comes within the Cogniſance of the Juſtices of this Court; and no private Subject can ſuffer any Kind of unlawful Violence or Injury againſt his Perſon, Liberty, or Poſſeſſions, but he may here have a proper Remedy, and not only for Satisfaction of Damages, but the exemplary Puniſhment of the Offender: This Court is the *Cuſtos morum* of all the Subjects of the Realm; and where it meets with any Offence contrary to the firſt Principles of common Juſtice, may inflict a ſuitable Puniſhment. 2 *Hawk.* 6. It is in the Diſcretion of the Juſtices of *B. R.* to inflict Fine and Impriſonment, and infamous Puniſhment on Offenders; and they may commit to any Priſon they think fit, and the Law doth not ſuffer any other Court to remove or bail any Perſons impriſoned by them. 1 *Sid.* 145. 1 *Mod.* 666. The Court of *B. R.* may proceed on Indictments found before other Courts, and remov'd into this in the ſame Manner as on Indictments or Informations commenc'd in this Court; though the Court before whom ſuch Indictments were found be determined, &c. And notwithſtanding certain Juſtices were appointed to execute a Statute on which the Proceedings were had; nor doth a Statute which appoints certain Crimes to be tried before certain Judges, exclude the Juriſdiction of the Juſtices of *B. R.* without expreſs negative Words: But if a Statute creates a new Offence, no Way taken Notice of by the Common Law, and erects a new Juriſdiction for its Puniſhment, &c. it may be otherwiſe. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 7. To this Court it regularly belongs to examine Errors of all Judges and Juſtices in their Judgments and Proceedings; the Court of Exchequer excepted. *F. N. B.* 20, 21. It hath been held, that a Writ of Error lies in *B. R.* of an Attainder before the Lord High Steward. 1 *Sid.* 208. And upon Judgment given in the Chancery, Writ of Error in ſome Caſes lies returnable in the Court of *King's Bench*,

Bench. Practiſ. Attorn. 1ſt Edit. 185. But on Proceedings in *B. R.* by original Writ, Error lies not but to the Parliament. The Court of *B. R.* being the higheſt Court of Common Law, hath Power to reform inferior Courts, reverſe erroneous Judgments given therein, and puniſh the Magiſtrates and Officers for Corruption, *&c.* 2 *Hawk.* 8. It may award Execution, not only againſt Perſons attainted there, but alſo againſt Perſons attainted in Parliament, or any other Court; when the Record of their Attainder or a Tranſcript is remov'd, and their Perſons brought thither by *Habeas Corpus. Cro. Car.* 176. *Cro. Jac.* 495. Pardons of Perſons condemn'd by former Juſtices of Gaol-Delivery, ought to be allow'd in *B. R.* the Record and Priſoner being removed thither by *Certiorari* and *Habeas Corpus.* 2 *Hawk.* 27. This Court grants *Habeas Corpus's* to relieve Perſons wrongfully impriſon'd; and may bail any Perſon whatſoever: A Perſon illegally committed to Priſon by the King and Council, or either Houſe of Parliament, may be bailed in *B. R.* and in ſome Caſes on legal Commitments; alſo Perſons committed by the Lord Chancellor, *&c.* 2 *Hawk.* 110, 111. Writs of *Mandamus* are granted by this Court, to reſtore Officers in Corporations, Colleges, *&c.* unjuſtly turn'd out; and Freemen wrongfully diſfranchis'd: Alſo *Quo Warranto's* againſt Perſons or Corporations, uſurping Franchiſes and Liberties againſt the King; and on Miſuſer of Privileges, to ſeiſe the Liberties, *&c.* And in *B. R.* the King's Letters Patent may be repeal'd by *Scire facias, &c.* This Court in antient Times was ordinarily exercis'd in all criminal Matters, and Pleas of the Crown; leaving private Contracts and Civil Actions to the Common Pleas, and other Courts. 4 *Inſt.* 70. It is now divided into a *Crown-ſide* and a *Plea-ſide*; the one determining Criminal, and the other Civil Cauſes: The Crown-ſide determines all Criminal Matters, (wherein the King is Plaintiff) as Treaſons, Felonies, Murders, Rapes, Robberies, Riots, Breaches of the Peace, and all Cauſes proſecuted by Way of Indictment, Information, *&c.* And into the Court of *B. R.* Indictments from all inferior Courts and Orders of Seſſions, *&c.* may be removed by *Certiorari*; and Inquiſitions of Murder are certified of Courſe into this Court, as it is the ſupreme Court of Criminal Juriſdiction: Hence alſo iſſue Attachments, for diſobeying Rules or Orders, *&c.* 4 *Inſt.* 71, 72. On the Plea-ſide it holds Plea of all Perſonal Actions proſecuted by Bill or Writ, as Actions of Debt, Detinue, Covenant, Account, Actions upon the Caſe, and all other Perſonal Actions, Ejectment, Treſpaſs, Waſte, *&c.* againſt any Perſon in the Cuſtody of the Marſhal of the Court, as every one ſued here is ſuppos'd to be; and in all Perſonal Actions for or againſt any Officer, Miniſter, or Clerk of the Court, who in reſpect of their neceſſary Attendance have the Privilege of the Court. *Ibid.* It has been held, that Action upon the Statute of *Wincheſter*, of Robbery, does not lie by Original in the Court of *B. R.* becauſe it is a Common Plea; but it has been adjudg'd otherwiſe, and allow'd on Bill. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 279, 282. An Appeal in *B. R.* muſt be arraigned on the Plea-ſide; except it come in by *Certiorari*, when it is ſaid it ought to be arraigned on the Crown-ſide. 2 *Hawk.* 308. Where the Court of *B. R.* proceeds on an Offence committed in the ſame County wherein it ſits, the Proceſs may be made returnable immediately; but where it proceeds on an Offence removed by *Certiorari* from another County, there muſt be fifteen Days between the Teſte and Return of every Proceſs, *&c.* 9 *Rep.* 118. 1 *Inſt.* 134. 1 *Sid.* 72.

The *Officers of the King's Bench* are, on the Crown-ſide, the *Clerk of the Crown*, and the *Secondary* of the Crown: And on the Plea-ſide there are a great many Clerks and Officers; as two chief Clerks or *Prothonotaries*, and their *Secondary* and Deputy, the *Cuſtos Brevium*, two *Clerks of the Papers*, the *Clerk of the Declarations*, *Signer* and *Sealer* of Bills, the *Clerk of the Rules*, *Clerk of the Errors*, the *Clerk of the Bails*, *Filizers*, the *Marſhal* of the Court, and the *Cryer*. The *Prothonotaries* are Maſters of the *King's Bench* Office, and their Clerks are the proper Attornies here, who enter all Declarations, Pleas, and other Proceedings. Their *Secondary* conſtantly attends the Sitting of the Court, to receive Matters referr'd to him by the Judges, to be examined and reported to the Court; he ſigns all Judgments, taxes Coſts, and gives Rules to anſwer, *&c.* And he alſo informs the Court in Point of Practice. Their *Deputy* has the Cuſtody of the Stamp for Signing all Writs, *&c.* and keeps Remembrances of all Records; Writs return'd are filed in his Office, and common Bails, *&c.* The *Cuſtos Brevium* files Originals and other Writs whereon Proceedings are had to Outlawry; examines and ſeals all Records of *Niſi prius* for Trials at the Aſſiſes, and has ſeveral Clerks under him for making up Records throughout *England.* The *Clerks of the Papers* make up the Paper-Books of all Special Pleadings and Demurrers, which the Plaintiff's Attorney commonly ſpeaks for, and afterwards gives Rule for the Defendant's Attorney to bring to him again to be entered, *&c.* The *Clerk of the Declarations* files all Declarations after they are ingroſs'd, and continues them on the Back from the Term of Declaring 'till Iſſue is join'd. The *Signer and Sealer* of Bills keeps a Book of Entry of the Names of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in all ſuch Writs and Proceſſes; and the Defendants enter their Appearances with him. The *Clerk of the Rules* takes Notice of all Rules and Orders made in Court, and afterwards draws them up and enters them in a Book at large; and with him alſo are given all Rules of Courſe on a *Cepi Corpus*, *Habeas Corpus*, Writs of Inquiry, *&c.* and he or the Clerk of the Papers files all Affidavits uſed in Court, and makes Copies of them. The *Clerk of the Errors* allows all Writs of Error, and makes *Superſedeas's* thereupon into any County, and tranſcribes and certifies Records. The *Clerks of the Bails* and *Poſteas*, file the Bail-Pieces, and mark the *Poſteas*, *&c.* The *Filizers* of Counties make the meſne Proceſs after the Original, in Suing to the Outlawry; and have the Benefit of all Proceſs and Entries thereupon. The *Marſhal*, by himſelf or Deputy always attends the Court, to receive into his Cuſtody ſuch Priſoners as ſhall be committed. The *Cryer* makes Proclamations of Summoning and Adjourning the Court, calls Nonſuits, and ſwears Jurymen, Witneſſes, *&c.*

See more of *King's Bench* under *Court*, &c. *Lord Chief Juſtice*, vide *Juſtice.*

King's Houſhold. In the Reign of K. *Ed.* 3. 16,000*l. per Annum*, and no more, was appointed for the Charge of the *King's Houſhold:* And *anno* 29 *Hen.* 6. the Charge of the *Houſhold* was reduc'd to 12,000*l.* a Year. But in Q. *Elizabeth's* Reign, the Profits of the Kingdom being very much advanc'd,

vanc'd, 40,000 *l. per Annum* was allow'd for her *Houſhould*. And on the Reſtoration of K. *Charles* 2. the Parliament, for the Honour of the King and Kingdom, ſettled on his Majeſty 200,000 *l. per Annum*. In the Reigns of King *William* 3. and Queen *Anne* 700,000 *l.* a Year was allotted for the Support of the *Houſhold*, and ordinary Charge of the Civil Liſt. And his Majeſty King *George* has the like Sum of 700,000 *l. per Annum* ſettled upon him by Parliament, ariſing out of the Duties of Exciſe, Wine-Licence, Poſt-Office, *&c. Lex Conſtitut.* 59, 60.

King's Palace. If any Perſon ſhall ſtrike another in the *King's Palace*, he ſhall have his Right-hand cut off, be impriſoned during Life, and alſo be fined. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 12.

King's Silver, Is the Money which is paid to the *King* in the Court of *Common Pleas*, for a Licenſe granted to any Man to levy a *Fine* of Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments to another Perſon: And this muſt be compounded according to the Value of the Lands in the Alienation-Office, before the Fine will paſs. 2 *Inſt.* 511. 6 *Rep.* 39, 43. Money paid by Conſtables and Tithingmen to the Lord of the *Leet*, is alſo in ſome Places called *King's Silver*.

Kintal, Is a Weight in Merchandize. See *Quintal*.

Kintlidge, A Term uſed among Merchants and Sea-faring Perſons, for a Ship's Ballaſt. *Merch. Dict.*

Kipe, (From the Sax. *Cypa*) Is a Basket or Engine made of Oſiers, broad at one End, and narrower by Degrees, uſed in *Oxfordſhire* and other Parts of *England* for the Taking of Fiſh; and the Fiſhing with theſe Engines is called *Kipping*. We read that no Salmon ſhall be taken between *Graveſend* and *Henly* upon *Thames* in *Kipper-time*, *viz.* between the 3d of *May* and the *Epiphany*. Rot. Parl. 50 Ed. 3.

Kirby's Queſt, Is an antient Record remaining with the Remembrancer of the *Exchequer*; ſo called from its being the *Inqueſt* of *John de Kirby* Treaſurer to K. *Ed.* 1.

Kirkmote. A Synod; and ſometimes it has been taken for a Meeting in the Church or Veſtry. *Blount.*

Knave, An old *Saxon* Word, which had at firſt a Senſe of Simplicity and Innocence, for it ſignified a Boy; Sax. *Cnapa*, whence a *Knave-Child*, *i. e.* a Boy, diſtinguiſhed from a Girl in ſeveral old Writers; afterwards it was taken for a Servant Boy, and at length for any Servant Man: Alſo it was applied to a Miniſter or Officer, that bore the Weapon or Shield of his Superior, as *Scild Knapa*, whom the *Latines* called *Armigerum*, and the French *Eſcuyer*. 14 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3. And it was ſometimes of old made uſe of as a titular Addition; as *Johannes C.* filius *Willielmi C.* de *Derby*, Knave, *&c.* 22 *Hen.* 7. 36. The Word is now perverted to the hardeſt Meaning, *viz.* A falſe and deceitful Fellow.

Knight, (Sax. *Cnyt*, Fr. *Chevalier*, Lat. *Miles*, & *Eques Auratus*, from his gilt Spurs uſually worn) In its Original is ſaid to be properly a Servant; but there is now but one Inſtance where 'tis ſo taken, and that is of *Knights of the Shire*, who ſerve for their Country in Parliament: In all other Caſes it ſignifies one that bears Arms, who for his Virtue and martial Proweſs, is by the King ſingled from the Rank of Gentlemen, and exalted to a higher Step of Dignity. He who ſerv'd the King in any Civil or Military Office, was formerly called *Miles*, which is often mentioned in the old Charters of the *Anglo-Saxon* Kings; but the Word was after reſtrained to him that ſerv'd only upon ſome military Expedition; or rather to ſuch who by Reaſon of their Tenure were bound to ſerve in the Wars: And he that by his Office or Tenure was obliged to perform any military Service, was furniſhed by the Chief Lord with Arms, and ſo *adoptabatur in militem*; which the *French* call *Adouber*, and we to *Dub* ſuch a Perſon a *Knight*, *&c.* By the Statute 1 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 1. all Perſons having a full *Knights* Fee of Land, and holding the ſame by *Knights* Service, might be compelled to be made *Knights*. Repealed by 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 20. The Manner of making *Knights* is thus ſhortly expreſs'd by *Camden: Noſtris vero temporibus, qui Equeſtrem Dignitatem ſuſcipit, flexis genibus leviter in humero percutitur, Princeps his verbis Gallice affatur*; Sus vel Sois Chevalier au nom. de Dieu, *i. e. Surge aut ſis Eques in nomine Dei.* This is meant of *Knights Bachelors*, which is the loweſt, but moſt antient Order of *Knighthood* with us. Of *Knights* there have been reckoned two Sorts, *Knights Spiritual* and *Temporal*; the *Spiritual Knights* are ſo called by Divines in regard of their Spiritual Warfare; the *Temporal Knighthood* conſiſts of *Knights of the Sword*, *Knights Baneret*, *of the Bath*, *Knights of the Garter*, *&c. Selden's Titles of Honour*, *pag.* 770. The Privilege belonging to *Knights*, ſee *Fern's Glory of Generoſity* 116.

Knights Baneret. (*Milites Vexillarii*) Are made only in Time of *War*, and is a high Honour: And tho' *Knighthood* is commonly given for ſome perſonal Merit, which therefore dies with the Perſon; yet *John Coupeland*, for his valiant Service perform'd againſt the *Scots*, had the Honour of *Baneret* conferr'd on him and his Heirs for ever by Patent. 29 *Ed.* 3. See *Baneret*.

Knights of the Bath, (*Milites Balnei*) Have their Name from their *Bathing* the Night before their Creation. In antient Times before *Knights* went into the Service, it was uſual for them to go into a Bath and waſh themſelves, and afterwards they were girt with a Girdle; which Cuſtom was conſtantly obſerv'd, eſpecially at the Inauguration of our Kings, on which Times *Knights* were made, who for that Reaſon were called *Knights of the Bath*: This Order of *Knights* was introduc'd by King *Hen.* 4. and revived in the Reign of King *Geo.* with great Ceremony; thirty-ſeven of theſe *Knights* being then made, having each three honorary Eſquires; and they now wear a red Ribband a-croſs their Shoulders; have a Prelate of the Order, who is the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, ſeveral Heralds, and other Officers, *&c.*

Knights of the Chamber, (*Milites Cameræ*) Seem to be ſuch *Knights Bachelors* as are made in Time of Peace, becauſe *knighted* in the King's Chamber, and not in the Field: They are mentioned in *Rot. Parl.* 29 *Ed.* 3. 2 *Inſt.* 666.

Knights of the Garter, (*Equites Garterii*, or *Periſcelidis*) Are an Order of *Knights*, founded by K. *Ed.* 3. who after he had obtain'd many notable Victories, for furniſhing this honourable Order, made Choice in his own Realm, and all *Europe*, of Twenty-five the moſt excellent and renown'd Perſons for Virtue and Honour, and ordained himſelf and his Succeſſors, Kings of *England*, to be the Sovereigns thereof, and the Reſt to be Fellows and Brethren. *Smith's Repub. Angl. lib.* 1. *cap.* 20. And according to *Camden*, and others, this Order was inſti-

inſtituted upon *King Edward the Third*'s having great Succeſs in a Battle, wherein the *King's Garter* was uſed for a Token: But *Polydore Virgil* gives it another Original, and ſays, that this King in the Height of his Glory, the Kings of *France* and *Scotland* being both Priſoners in the Tower of *London* at one Time, firſt erected this Order, *Anno* 1350, from the *Counteſs of Salisbury*'s dropping her *Garter*, in a Dance before his Majeſty; which the King taking up, and ſeeing ſome of his Nobles ſmile, he ſaid *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, interpreted, *Evil be to him that Evil thinketh*, which has ever ſince been the *Motto* of the *Garter*, declaring ſuch Veneration ſhould be done to that ſilken Tie, that the beſt of them ſhould be proud of enjoying their Honours that Way. *Camden* in his *Britannia* ſaith, that this Order of *Knights* received great Ornament from K. *Ed.* 4. And King *Charles* 1. as an Addition to their Splendor, order'd all the *Knights* Companions to wear on their upper Garment, the Croſs incircled with the *Garter* and *Motto*. The honourable Society of this Order is intitled to *St. George*; and they are a College or Corporation, having a Great Seal, *&c.* The Site of the College is the Royal Caſtle of *Windſor*, with the Chapel of *St. George*, and the Chapter-houſe in the ſaid Caſtle, for their Solemnity on St. *George's Day*, and at their Feaſts and Inſtallations. Beſides the King their Sovereign, and Twenty-five Companions, *Knights of the Garter*, they have a Dean and Canons, *&c.* and twenty-ſix Poor *Knights*, that have no other Subſiſtence but the Allowance of this Houſe, which is given to them in Reſpect of their daily Prayer to the Honour of God and *St. George*; and theſe are vulgarly called *Poor Knights of Windſor*. There are alſo certain Officers belonging to the Order; as *Prelate of the Garter*, which Office is inherent to the *Biſhop of Wincheſter* for the Time being; the *Chancellor of the Garter*, who is the *Biſhop of Sarum*; *Regiſter*, always *Dean of Windſor*; the Principal *King at Arms*, called Garter, to manage and marſhal their Solemnities; and the *Uſher* of the Garter, being likewiſe Uſher of the *Black Rod*. A *Knight of the Garter* wears daily abroad, a blue Garter deck'd with Gold, Pearl, and precious Stones, on the Left-leg; and in all Places of Aſſembly, upon his Coat on the Left-ſide of his Breaſt, a Star of Silver Embroidery; and the Picture of *St. George*, enamell'd upon Gold and beſet with Diamonds, at the End of a blue Ribbon that croſſes the Body from the Left-Shoulder; and when dreſs'd in his Robes, a Mantle, Collar of *SS*, *&c.*

Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, (*Milites Sancti Johannis Hieroſolumitani*) Had their Beginning about the Year 1119, and their Denomination from *John*, *Patriarch of Alexandria*, tho' vowed to St. *John Baptiſt* their Patron. They had one general Prior, for the Government of the whole Order within *England* and *Scotland*; who was the firſt Prior of *England*, and ſate in the Lords Houſe of Parliament. Their primary Foundation and Abode was firſt in *Hieruſalem*, and then in the *Iſle of Rhodes*, until they were expelled thence by the *Turks*; ſince which their Chief Seat is the *Iſle of Malta*. See 32 *H.* 8. and *Hoſpitalers*.

Knights of Malta. Theſe *Knights* took their Name and Original from the Time of their Expulſion from *Rhodes*, *Anno* 1523. The Iſland of *Malta* was then given them by the Emperor *Charles* 5. where they now reſide, and are therefore called *Knights of Malta*: They have done great Exploits againſt the Infidels, eſpecially in the Year 1595.

Knights of Rhodes, The *Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem*, after they removed to *Rhode* Iſland. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 24.

Knights Service, (*Servitium Militare*) Was a Tenure, whereby ſeveral Lands in this Kingdom were held of the King, which drew after it Homage, and Service in War, Eſcuage, Ward, Marriage, *&c.* But it is taken away by Statute 12 *Car. c.* 24. A *Knight's Fee* was ſo much Inheritance in Land as was ſufficient to maintain a *Knight*; and this was 15 *l. per Ann.* in the Time of King *Hen.* 3. But by the Statute 1 *Ed.* 2. a *Knight's* Fee was 20 *l.* a Year: And Sir *Tho. Smith* in his *Repub. Angl.* rates it at 40 *l. per Annum.* Alſo Sir *Edw. Coke* ſays, a *Knight*'s Fee contain'd 680 Acres. 2 *Inſt.* 596. In *England*, at the Time of *William* called *The Conqueror*, there were Sixty thouſand two hundred and fifteen *Knights* Fees; whereof Twenty-eight thouſand and fifteen were in the Poſſeſſion of Religious Houſes. *Stow's Annals* 285. *Bract. lib.* 5. See *Chivalry*.

Knights of the Shire, (*Milites Comitatus*) Otherwiſe called *Knights of Parliament*, are two *Knights* or Gentlemen of Worth, choſen on the King's Writ, *in pleno Comitatu*, by the Freeholders of every County that can diſpend 40 *s.* a Year; and theſe, when every Man that had a *Knight*'s Fee was cuſtomarily conſtrained to be a *Knight*, were obliged to be *Milites gladio cincti*, for ſo runs the Writ at this Day; but now *Notabiles Armigeri* may be choſen. *Stat.* 1 *Hen.* 5. *c.* 1. 10 *H.* 6. *c.* 2. 23 *H.* 6. *c.* 6. Their Expences were to be born by the County, during their Sitting in Parliament, by the 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 11. And as to their Qualifications, *&c.* Vide 9 *Ann. c.* 5. and *Parliament*.

Knights Templars, (*Milites Templarii*) Were a Religious Order of *Knights*, inſtituted in the Year of our Lord 1119, and ſo called, becauſe they dwelt in Part of the Buildings belonging to the *Temple* at *Jeruſalem*, and not far from the Sepulchre of our Saviour: They entertain'd Chriſtian Strangers and Pilgrims, and in their Armor led them through the *Holy Land*, to view the ſacred Monuments of Chriſtianity, without Danger from Infidels. This Order was far ſpread in Chriſtendom, particularly here in *England*, where it flouriſh'd in the Time of King *Hen.* 2. And had in every Nation a particular Governor or Maſter; but at length ſome of them at *Jeruſalem* falling away to the *Saracens* from Chriſtianity, the whole Order was ſuppreſs'd by *Clemens quintus*, *Anno* 1307. And their Subſtance given partly to the *Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem*, and partly to other Religious. *Caſſan. de gloria Mundi*, *par.* 9. Theſe *Knights* at firſt wore a white Garment; and afterwards in the Pontificate of *Pope Eugenius*, it was ordained that they ſhould wear a Red Croſs: In antient Records they were alſo called *Fratres Militiæ Templi Solomonis*. Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 554.

Knights of the Thiſtle. The honourable the *Scotch* Knighthood, the *Knights* whereof wear a Green Ribbon over their Shoulders, and are otherwiſe honourably diſtinguiſhed.

Knighten Court, An Honour Court held by the *Biſhop of Hereford* at his Palace there, twice a Year; wherein Lords of Manors, and their Tenants,

nants, holding by *Knights* Service of the Honour of that Biſhoprick, were Suiters. *Butterfield's Surv.* 244.

Knighten-gild, Was a *Gild* or Company in *London*, conſiſting of nineteen *Knights*, which K. *Edgar* founded, giving them a Portion of void Ground lying within the Walls of the City, now called *Potſoken Ward*. Stow. 151.

Known-men, The *Lollards* in *England*, called Hereticks, for oppoſing the Church of *Rome* before the Reformation, went commonly under the Name of *Known-men*, and *Juſt Faſt-men*; which Title was firſt given them in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*, by *Biſhop Smith*, *anno* 1500.

Kylpw, Signifies ſome liquid Thing; as we have to this Day in the North the Word *Kyle*, which the Country People uſe for a Kind of Pottage: It is mentioned as an Exaction of Foreſters, *&c. Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 722.

Kyſte, (*Sax.*) A Coffin or Cheſt for Burial of the Dead. *Ex Reg. Epiſc. Lincoln. M.S.*

Kyth, Is us'd for Kin or Kindred. *Cognatus.*

L.

Laas, (*Laqueus*, *à lax*, i. e. *Fraus*) A Net, Gin, or Snare. *Litt. Dict.*

Label, (*Appendix*, *Lemniſcus*) Is a narrow Slip of Paper or Parchment, affix'd to a Deed, Writing or Writ, hanging at and out of the ſame; and an appending Seal is called a *Label.*

Labina, Signifies watery Land; *in qua facile* labitur. —— *Famque diverſi Ligei noctanter tranſeuntes in Aquis &* Labinis *periclitantur.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 372.

Laborarius, Is an antient Writ againſt Perſons refuſing to ſerve and do *Labour*, who have no Means of Living; or againſt ſuch as having ſerv'd in the Winter, refuſe to ſerve in the Summer. *Reg. Orig.* 189.

Labourers, Conſpiring together concerning their Work or Wages, ſhall forfeit 10*l.* for the firſt Offence, 20*l.* for the Second, *&c.* And if not paid, be ſet on the Pillory. *Stat.* 2 *&* 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 15. Juſtices of Peace, and Stewards of Leets, *&c.* have Power to hear and determine Complaints relating to Non-payment of *Labourers* Wages. 4 *Ed.* 4. 1. And *Labourers* taking Work by the Great, and leaving the ſame unfiniſhed, unleſs for Non-payment of Wages, or where they are imploy'd in the King's Service, *&c.* are to ſuffer one Month's Impriſonment, and forfeit 5*l.* The Wages of *Labourers* is to be yearly aſſeſſed for every County by the Sheriff, and Juſtices of Peace in the *Eaſter Seſſions*, and in Corporations by the Head-Officers, under Penalties. 5 *Eliz. c.* 4. And the Sheriff is to cauſe the ſaid Rates and Aſſeſſments of Wages to be proclaimed. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 6. All Perſons fit for *Labour*, ſhall be compell'd to ſerve by the Day, in the Time of Hay or Corn Harveſt; and *Labourers* in the Harveſt-time may go to other Counties, having Teſtimonials. From the Middle of *March* to the Middle of *September*, *Labourers* are to work from Five a-Clock in the Morning till Seven or Eight at Night, being allow'd two Hours for Breakfaſt and Dinner, and Half an Hour for Sleeping the Three hot Months; and all the Reſt of the Year from Twilight to Twilight, except an Hour and an Half for Breakfaſt and Dinner; on Pain of forfeiting 1 *d.* for every Hour abſent. 5 *Eliz.* If any *Labourer* ſhall make an Aſſault upon his Maſter, he ſhall ſuffer and be puniſh'd as a Servant making ſuch Aſſault. *Ibid.*

Laches, (From the Fr. *Laſcher*, i. e. *Laxare*, or *Laſche*, ignavus) In our Law ſignifies Slackneſs or Negligence; as it appears in *Littleton*, where *Laches of Entry* is a Neglect in the Heir to enter: And probably it may be an old *Engliſh* Word, for when we ſay there is *Laches* of Entry, it is all one as if it were ſaid, there is *Lack* of Entry; and in this Signification it is uſed. *Litt.* 136. No *Laches* ſhall be adjudged in the Heir within Age; and regularly *Laches* ſhall not bar either Infants or Feme Coverts, for not Entry or Claim, to avoid Deſcents; but *Laches* ſhall be accounted in them, for Non-performance of a Condition annexed to the State of the Land. *Co. Litt.* 146.

Lacta, A Defect in the Weight of Money; from whence is derived the Word *Lack.* Du Freſne.

Lada, Hath divers Significations: 1ſt, From the Sax. *Lathian*, to convene or aſſemble, it is taken for a *Lath*, or Court of Juſtice. 2dly, It is us'd for Purgation by Trial, from *Ladian*; and hence the *Lada ſimplex*, and *Lada triplex* or *Lada plena*, among the *Saxons*, mentioned in the Laws of King *Ethelred* and K *Hen.* 1. 3dly, *Lada* is applied to a *Lade* or Courſe of Water; *Camden* uſes *Water-lade* or Water-courſe; and *Spelman* ſays, that *Lada* is a Canal to carry Water from wet Grounds: Sometimes *Lade* ſignifies a broad Way. *Spelm. Gloſſ. Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 854.

Lafordswick, (Sax. *Hlaford*, i. e. *Dominus*, and *Swic*, proditio, Infidelitas erga Dominum) A Betraying one's Lord or Maſter. This Word is found in King *Canutus*'s Laws, *c.* 61. And in the Laws of King *Hen.* 1. *Quædam Placita emendari* (*viz. Quædam Crimina expiari*) *non poſſunt*, Huſbrech, Openthefe, Eberemorth, & Lafordſwick. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 13.

Laga, (Sax. *Lag*) Signifies Law: And from hence we deduce *Saxonlage*, *Danelage*, *&c.*

Lagan, Is Goods ſunk in the Sea, from the Sax. *Liggan*, *cubare:* When Mariners in Danger of Shipwreck caſt Goods out of the Ship, and becauſe they know they are heavy and ſink, faſten a Buoy or Cork to them, that they may find and have them again; if the Ship be loſt, theſe Goods are called *Lagan*, and ſo long as they continue upon the Sea, belong to the Lord Admiral; but if they are caſt away upon the Land, they are then a Wreck, and belong to the Lord intitled to the ſame. 5 *Co. Rep.* 106. At firſt *Lagan* was that Right which the Chief Lord of the Fee had to take Goods caſt on Shore by the Violence of the Sea, *&c. Bract. lib.* 3. *c.* 2.

Lageman, (*Lagamannus*) *Homo habens Legem*, or *Homo Legalis ſeu Legitimus*; ſuch as we call now, *Good Men of the Jury.* The Word is frequently uſed in *Domeſday*, and the Laws of *Edward the Confeſſor*, *cap.* 38. thus; *Poſtea inquiſiſſet Juſtitia per* Lagamannos, *& per Meliores homines de Burgo*, *&c.* Sir *Edw. Coke* ſays, a *Lageman* was he who had *Socam & Sacam ſuper Homines ſuos*, *i. e.* that had a Juriſdiction over their Perſons and Eſtates; of which Opinion were *Somner* and *Lambard*, and that it ſignified the *Thanes*, called afterwards *Barons*, who ſat as Judges to determine Mens Rights in Courts of Juſtice. *In Senatus conſult. de Monticolis Walliæ*, *cap.* 3. it is ſaid let twelve *Laghmen*, which *Lambard* renders *Men of Law*, *viz.* Six *Engliſh* and Six *Welſh*, do Right and Juſtice, *&c. Blount.*

Lagen, (*Lagena*) In antient Time was a Measure of Wine, &c. whence perhaps comes *Flagen*. The *Lieutenant* of the *Tower* has the Privilege to take *unam* Lagenam *Vini*, *ante malum & retro*, of all Wine Ships that come up the *Thames:* And Sir *Peter Leiceſter*, in his Antiquities of *Cheſhire*, interprets *Lagena Vini*, a Bottle of Wine. —— *Donatio inſuper de Sex* Lagenis *olei annuatim.* Chart. 2 Ed. 3.

Laghday, or *Lahday*, A Time of open Court. See *Law-day.*

Laghſlite, Lagſlite, Lahſlite, (Sax. *Lag*, Lex, & *Slite*, Ruptio) A Breaking or Tranſgreſſing of the Law; and ſometimes the Puniſhment inflicted for ſo doing. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 13.

Laia, A broad Way in a Wood; the ſame with *Lada.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 483.

Lairwite, Lecherwite, and **Legergeldum,** (From the Sax. *Lagan*, i. e. Concumbere, & *Wite*, Mulcta) *Pœna vel Mulcta Offendentium in Adulterio & Fornicatione*; and the Privilege of puniſhing Adultery and Fornication did antiently belong to the Lords of ſome Manors, in Reference to their Tenants. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *c.* 47. 4 *Inſt.* 206.

Lammas-Day, Is the *firſt* Day of *Auguſt*, ſo called *quaſi Lamb-maſs*; on which Day the Tenants that held Lands of the Cathedral Church of *York*, (which is dedicated to *St. Peter ad Vincula*) were bound by their Tenure to bring a live Lamb into the Church at High Maſs. It is otherwiſe ſaid to come from the Sax. *Hlafmæſſe*, viz. *Loaf-maſs*, as on that Day the *Engliſh* made an Offering of Bread made with new Wheat. 23 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 4.

Lamps. Houſe-keepers in *London*, living in Streets, are to hang out *Lamps* every Night 'till twelve a-Clock, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-day*, under the Penalty of 2 *s.* for every Default. *Stat.* 2 *W. & M.*

Lancaſter, Was erected into a County Palatine, *anno* 50 *Ed.* 3. and granted by the King to his Son *John* for Life, that he ſhould have *Jura Regalia*, and a King-like Power to pardon Treaſons, Outlawries, &c. and make Juſtices of Peace and Juſtices of Aſſiſe within the ſaid County, and all Proceſſes and Indictments to be in his Name; but theſe Royalties are abridged by the Stat. 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 24. There is a Seal for the *County Palatine*, and another for the *Dutchy*, *i. e.* Such Lands as lie out of the County Palatine, and yet are Part of the Dutchy; for ſuch there are, and the Dukes of *Lancaſter* held them, but not as *Counties Palatine*, for they had not *Jura Regalia* over thoſe Lands. 2 *Lutw.* 1236. 3 *Salk.* 110, 111. The Statute 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 16. annexes Lands to the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, for the Enlargement of it. Fines levied before the Juſtices of Aſſiſe of *Lancaſter*, of Lands in the County Palatine, ſhall be of equal Force with thoſe acknowledged before the Juſtices in the Common Pleas. 37 *H.* 8. *c.* 19. And Proceſs againſt an outlawed Perſon in the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*, is to be directed to the Chancellor of the Dutchy, who ſhall thereupon Iſſue like Writs to the Sheriff, &c. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. 26. The Statute 17 *Car.* 2. concerning Cauſes of Replevin, ſhall be of Force in the Court of Common Pleas for the County Palatine of *Lancaſter.* 19 Car. 2. 5.

Lanceti. Theſe were *Agricolæ quædam, ſed ignotæ ſpeciei.* Spelm.

Land, (*Terra*) Signifies generally not only arable Ground, Meadow, Paſture, Wood, Moors, Waters, &c. but alſo Meſſuages and Houſes, for in Conveying the Land, the Buildings paſs with it. *Co. Litt.* 4. 19.

Landboc, (From the Sax. *Land*, and *Boc*, Liber) Was a *Charter* or Deed whereby *Land* was held. *Sic Anglo-Saxones Chartas & Inſtrumenta nuncuparunt, prædiorum ceſſiones, jura & firmitates continentia.* Spelm. Gloſſ.

Landcheap, (Sax. *Land-ceap*, from *Ceapan*, to buy and ſell) An antient cuſtomary Fine, paid at every Alienation of Land lying within ſome Manor, or Liberty of a Borough; as at *Malden* in *Eſſex*, there is to this Day a Cuſtom called by the ſame Name, that for certain Houſes and Lands ſold within that Place, thirteen Pence in every Mark of the Purchaſe-Money ſhall be paid to the Town; and this Cuſtom of *Land-cheap* they claim (*inter alia*) by a Grant from the *Biſhop of London*, made *anno* 5 *H.* 4. *Somner* ſays, Landceap *eſt fortaſſe precium fundi pacto datum vel debitum.* Somn. Sax. Dict.

Landea, A Ditch in *Marſhy* Lands to carry Water into the Sea. —— *Vera judicia & awarda faciat de Valliis*, Landeis, & *Watergagiis.* Du Cange.

Landekricus, The Lord of the Soil. *Leg. Ethelred. cap.* 6.

Landegandman, Was one of the inferior Tenants of a Manor; it is us'd in *Cuſtumar. de Hecham.* Spelm.

Land-gable, A Tax or Rent iſſuing out of Lands; according to *Domeſday*, *Cenſus prædialis vel tributum, quod à prædiis colligitur:* And it is ſaid to be a Quit-Rent for the Site of a Houſe, or the Land whereon it ſtood, being the ſame with what we now call Ground-Rent. *Domeſd. Lincoln.*

Landimers, *Agrimenſores*, Meaſures of Land, ſo called of old; Landimera *autem eſt Terræ limes vel Meta:* From the Sax. *Gemæra*, i. e. *Terminus*; and hence we ſay *Meers.*

Landirecta. In the *Saxon* Times the Duties which were laid upon all that held Land, were term'd *Trinoda neceſſitas, viz.* Expedition, *Burghbote* and *Brigbote*; which Duties the *Saxons* did not call *Servitia*, becauſe they were not Feodal ariſing from the Condition of the Owners, but *Landirecta*, Rights that charged the very Land whoever did poſſeſs it. *Spelm. of Feuds.*

Landlord, Is he of whom Lands or Tenements are holden; and a *Landlord* may diſtrain on the Lands of common Right, for Rent, Services, &c. *Co. Lit.* 57, 205.

Land-tenant, Is he that poſſeſſes the Land, or hath it in his manual Occupation. 14 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 1. *cap.* 3. See *Tertenant.*

Langemanni, Are Lords of Manors, as interpreted by Sir *Edw. Coke.* 1 *Inſt.* 5. They are mentioned in *Domeſday.*

Langeolum, An under Garment made of Wool, formerly worn by the Monks, which reach'd down to their Knees; ſo call'd, becauſe *Lanea fit.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 419.

Lanis de creſcentia Walliæ traducendis abſque Cuſtuma, &c. An antient Writ that lies to the Cuſtomer of a Port, to permit one to paſs Wool without paying Cuſtom, he having paid it before in *Wales.* Reg. Orig. 279.

Lapis Marmorius, A marble Stone about twelve Foot long, and three Foot broad, plac'd at the upper End of *Weſtminſter-Hall*, where was likewiſe a marble Chair erected on the Middle thereof, in which our Kings antiently ſat at their Coronation-Dinner, and at other Times the Lord Chancellor. —— *Qui quidem* Henricus de Cliff,

Cliff, (*Clericus Rotulorum*) *in Magna Aula* Weſtm. *apud* Lapidem Marmorium *in præſentia Domini Cancellarii, præſtitit Sacramentum, &c. Clauſ. Ed.* 2. *m.* 1. *Dorſo.* Over this marble Table are now erected the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench. *Orig. Juridical.* 37.

Lapis Pacis, The ſame with *Oſculum Pacis*; as mentioned by *Du Cange.*

Lapſe, (*Lapſus*) Is a Slip or Omiſſion of a Patron to preſent to a Church, within Six Months after it becomes void; in which Caſe we ſay, that Benefice is in *Lapſe* or *lapſed.* 13 *Eliz. c.* 12. And *Lapſe* is defined to be a Title given to the Ordinary to collate to a Benefice, on the Patron's Negligence in Preſenting within Six Months; and alſo to be a Devolution of a Right of Preſenting from the Patron to the Biſhop; from the Biſhop to the Archbiſhop; and from the Archbiſhop to the King. *Wood's Inſt.* 158. If after an Avoidance, the Patron doth not preſent in ſix Months, the Ordinary hath the next ſix Months to collate to the Benefice; and if he doth not collate in ſix Months, then the Metropolitan hath further ſix Months; and if he doth not collate within his ſix Months, it then devolves to the Crown. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 360. *Hob.* 30. 4 *Rep.* 17. And the Computation of the ſix Months, is by the Kalendar Months, excluſive of the Day in which the Church becomes void. 6 *Rep.* 62. Where a Patron preſents his Clerk before the Biſhop hath collated, the Preſentation is good notwithſtanding the ſix Months are paſt, and ſhall bar the Biſhop who cannot take any Advantage of the *Lapſe:* And ſo if the Patron makes his Preſentation before the Archbiſhop hath collated, though twelve Months are paſt: But if the Biſhop collates after twelve Months, this bars not the Archbiſhop. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 369. 2 *Inſt.* 273. If a Biſhop doth not collate to Benefices of his own Gift, they *lapſe* at the End of ſix Months to the Archbiſhop; and if the Archbiſhop neglects to collate within ſix Months, to a Benefice of his Gift, the King ſhall have it by *Lapſe. Dr. & Stud. cap.* 36. And if a Church continues void ſeveral Years by *Lapſe*, the Succeſſor of the King may preſent. *Cro. Car.* 258. But if the King hath a Title to preſent by *Lapſe*, and he ſuffers the Patron to preſent, and the Preſentee dies, or reſigns before the King hath preſented, if the Preſentation is real and not by Covin, he hath loſt his Preſentation, for *Lapſe* is but for the firſt and next Turn; and by the Death of the Incumbent, a new Title is given to the Patron; though it has been adjudged that the King in ſuch Caſe may preſent at any Time as long as that Preſentee is Incumbent. 2 *Cro.* 216. 7 *Rep. Moor* 244. When the Patronage of the Church is litigious, and one Party doth recover againſt the other in a *Quare Impedit*, if the Biſhop be not named in the Writ, and ſix Months paſs while the Suit is depending, *Lapſe* ſhall incur to the Biſhop: If the Biſhop be named in the Writ, then neither the Biſhop, Archbiſhop, or King, can take the Benefice by *Lapſe*; and yet it is ſaid if the Patron within the ſix Months brings a *Quare Impedit* againſt the Biſhop, and then the ſix Months paſs without any Preſentation by the Patron, *Lapſe* ſhall incur to the Biſhop. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 365. 6 *Rep.* 52. 1 *Inſt.* 344. *Hob.* 270. Though where the Biſhop is a Diſturber, or the Church remains void above ſix Months by his Fault, there ſhall be no *Lapſe.* 1 *Inſt.* 344. A Clerk preſented being refuſed by the Biſhop for any ſufficient Cauſe, as Illiterature, ill Life, *&c.* he is to give the Patron Notice of it, that another may be preſented in due Time, otherwiſe the Biſhop ſhall not collate by *Lapſe*; becauſe he ſhall not take Advantage of his own Wrong, in not giving Notice to the Patron as he ought to do by Law. *Dyer* 293. And if an Avoidance is by Reſignation, which muſt neceſſarily be to the Biſhop by the Act of the Incumbent; or by Deprivation, which is the Act of the Law, *Lapſe* ſhall not incur to the Biſhop, till ſix Months after Notice given by him to the Patron: When the Church becomes void by the Death of the Incumbent, *&c.* the Patron muſt preſent in ſix Months without Notice from the Biſhop, or ſhall loſe his Preſentation by *Lapſe. Dyer* 293, 327. 1 *Inſt.* 135. 4 *Rep.* 75. In the Caſes of Deprivation and Reſignation, where the Patron is to have Notice before the Church can *lapſe*, the Patron is not bound to take Notice from any Body but the Biſhop himſelf, or other Ordinary, which muſt be perſonally given to the Party, if he live in the ſame County; and ſuch Notice muſt expreſs in certain the Cauſe of Deprivation, *&c.* If the Patron live in a Foreign County, then the Notice may be publiſhed in the Pariſh-Church, and affixed on the Church door. *Cro. Eliz.* 119. *Dyer* 328. A *Lapſe* may incur againſt an Infant or Feme Covert, if they do not preſent within ſix Months. 1 *Inſt.* 246. But there is no *Lapſe* againſt the King, who may take his own Time; and Plenarty ſhall be no Bar againſt the King's Title, becauſe *Nullum tempus occurit Regi.* 2 *Inſt.* 273. *Dyer* 351. By Preſentation and Inſtitution, a *Lapſe* is prevented; though the Clerk is never inducted: And a Donative cannot *lapſe*, either to the Ordinary or the King. 2 *Inſt.* 273.

Larceny, (Fr. *Larrecin*, Lat. *Latrocinium*) Is a Theft or Felony of another's Goods, in his Abſence; and in Reſpect of the Thing ſtolen, it is either great or ſmall: *Grand Larceny* is a felonious Taking and Carrying away the perſonal Goods of another, above the Value of 12 *d.* not from the Perſon, or by Night, in the Houſe of the Owner; and *Petit Larceny* is when the Goods ſtolen do not exceed the Value of 12 *d.* It agrees with Grand *Larceny* in all Things except only the Value of the Goods; ſo that wherever an Offence would be Grand *Larceny*, if the Thing ſtolen was above 12 *d.* Value, it is Petit *Larceny* if it be but of that Value, or under. *H. P. C.* 60, 69. If two Perſons ſteal Goods to the Value of 13 *d.* it is Grand *Larceny* in both; and if one at different Times ſteals divers Parcels of Goods from the ſame Perſon, which together exceed the Value of 12 *d.* they may be put together in one Indictment, and the Offender found Guilty of Grand *Larceny*; but this is very ſeldom done: On the contrary, the Jury ſometimes, where it is an Offender's firſt Offence, *&c.* find it ſpecially, as they may, that the Goods are of but 10 *d.* Value; whereby it will be only Petit *Larceny*, though the Offender is indicted for ſtealing Things of the Value of 30 or 40 *s. H. P. C.* 70. *Pult.* 125. 3 *Inſt.* 109. *Hetl. Rep.* 66. And Grand *Larceny* is a Felony puniſhed with Death; Petit *Larceny* only with Whipping, or other Corporal Puniſhment, *&c.* But the Offenders may have the Benefit of Tranſportation by Statute. There is not only *Simple Larceny*, taking away the Goods of another, but a *mixt* or complicated *Larceny*, which has a further Degree of Guilt in it, and

is either a Taking from the Perſon, or from the Houſe; as in caſe of Robbery, Burglary, &c. Alſo there is a *Private Larceny* from a Man's Perſon, without his Knowledge; or an *Open Larceny*, with his Knowledge; Private, by picking the Pocket, &c. Openly, where a Thief takes off my Hat, or Periwig, from my Head, and runs away with it: And as to Private *Larceny* from the Perſon above 12 *d.* it is excluded Clergy, if laid in the Indictment as done *clam & ſecrete*, &c. according to the Words of the Stat. 8 *Eliz.* but otherwiſe it is not; Open *Larceny* with Knowledge, by the Common Law is within the Benefit of Clergy. *H.P.C.* 75. *Dalt. c.* 110. 3 *Inſt.* 68. *Dyer* 224. Of all moveable Goods, the Property whereof is in any Perſon, Felony or *Larceny* may be committed; as Money, Houſhold-ſtuff, Hay, Corn and Trees ſevered from the Ground, &c. But the Goods ſtolen muſt be mere Perſonal, to make it *Larceny*; for if it be of any Thing in the Realty, or fixed to the Freehold; as Corn, or Fruit growing, not ſevered, Lead on a Church, &c. it is not *Larceny*. 3 *Inſt.* 109. 8 *Rep.* 33. *Dalt.* 372. And of Paper and Parchment, on which Conveyances are written concerning Lands, or Obligations, &c. *Larceny* cannot be committed. *Wood's Inſt.* 366. Where a Perſon finds the Goods of another that are loſt, and converts them to his own Uſe) it is no *Larceny*. *H. P. C.* 61. To take away Goods the Owner of which is unknown, ſometimes is no *Larceny*; ſuch as Treaſure-Trove, Wrecks, Waifs, Strays, before Seiſure by the Perſon who hath a Right to the ſame; though in other Caſes, a Man may be Guilty of *Larceny* in taking away Goods, the Owner whereof is not known. *Dalt.* 370. 3 *Inſt.* 108. *H. P. C.* 67. And in ſome extraordinary Caſes, the Law will rather feign a Property, where in Strictneſs there is none, than ſuffer an Offender to eſcape Juſtice. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 94. A Man may commit *Larceny*, by taking away his own Goods, in the Hands of another; where the Owner delivers Goods to a Carrier, and afterwards ſecretly ſteals them from him, with an Intent to charge him for them, &c. becauſe the Carrier had a ſpecial Property, and the Poſſeſſion for a Time. 3 *Inſt.* 110. *Dalt.* 373. *Pult.* 126. To make the Crime of *Larceny*, there muſt be a felonious Taking; or an Intent of ſtealing the Thing, when it comes firſt to the Hands of the Offender, at the very Time of the Receiving. 3 *Inſt.* 107. *Dalt.* 367. And if one intending to ſteal Goods, gets Poſſeſſion of them by Ejectment, Replevin, or other Proceſs at Law unduly obtained, by falſe Oath, &c. it is a felonious Taking. 3 *Inſt.* 64. *Kel. Rep.* 43, 44. If a Man hath Poſſeſſion of Goods once lawfully, though he afterwards carry them away with an ill Intention, it is no *Larceny*: Where a Taylor imbezils Cloth delivered to him, to make a Suit of Clothes, &c. it is not Felony. *H. P. C.* 61. 5 *Rep.* 31. And if I lend a Perſon my Horſe to go to a certain Place, and he goes there, and then rides away with him, it is not *Larceny*; but Remedy is to be had by Action for the Damage: Though if one comes on Pretence to buy a Horſe, and the Owner gives the Stranger Leave to ride him, if he rides away with the Horſe, it is Felony; for here an Intention is implied. *Wood's Inſt.* 364, 365. In the above Caſes, there is a lawful Poſſeſſion by Delivery, to extenuate the Offence: But Perſons having the Poſſeſſion of Goods by Delivery, may in ſome Inſtances be guilty of Felony, by taking away Part thereof; as if a Carrier open a Pack, and take out Part of the Goods; a Miller, who has Corn to grind, takes out Part of the ſame, with an Intent to ſteal it, &c. in which Caſes, the Poſſeſſion of Part, diſtinct from the Whole, was gained by Wrong, and not delivered by the Owner, &c. *H. P. C.* 62. *S. P. C.* 25. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 90. If a Lodger hath the Poſſeſſion of Goods and Furniture in a Houſe, by the Conſent and Delivery of the Owner, the Taking away, Imbeziling or purloining thereof, with an Intent to ſteal them, is Felony and *Larceny*. *Stat.* 3 & 4 *W.* & *M. c.* 9. And by Statute, if a Servant being of the Age of eighteen Years, and not an Apprentice, goes away with Goods of his Maſter or Miſtreſs delivered him to keep; or being in his Service, imbezils them, or converts them to his own Uſe, with Intention to ſteal them, it is Felony, if the Goods are of the Value of 40 *s.* or above. 21 *H.* 8. *cap.* 7. Alſo if one Servant delivers the Goods to another Servant, this is a Delivery by the Maſter; yet if the Maſter or another Servant delivers a Bond, or Cattle to ſell, and the Servant goes away with the Bond and receives the Money thereon due, or receives the Money for the Cattle ſold, and goes away with the ſame, this is no Felony or *Larceny* within the Statute. *Dalt.* 388. *H. P. C.* 62. 3 *Inſt.* 105. So if a Servant receives his Maſter's Rents; for the Maſter did not deliver the Money to the Servant; and it muſt be of Things delivered to keep: And if Goods delivered to the Servant to keep, are under 40 *s.* Value, and he goes away with them, this is only a Breach of Truſt, by Reaſon of the Delivery; but if the Goods were not delivered to him, it is Felony and *Larceny* to go away with or imbezil them, though under the Value of 40 *s.* &c. *Dalt.* 369. See 12 *Ann. c.* 7. A Perſon that hath the bare Charge of Goods, and not the Poſſeſſion; as a Butler that hath the Charge of Plate, a Shepherd of Sheep, a Servant who hath the Charge of a Chamber by Delivery of the Key to him, &c. may be guilty of *Larceny*: If my Shepherd whom I truſt with my Sheep, ſuffers them by his Negligence to be loſt, drowned, &c. Action on the Caſe lies. *H. P. C.* 61. 3 *Inſt.* 108. If a Man reduc'd to extream Neceſſity, (not owing to his own Unthriftineſs) ſteals Victuals merely to ſatisfy his preſent Hunger, and keep him from Starving, by our ancient Books, this is neither Felony nor *Larceny*. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 93. An Acquittal of *Larceny* in one County, may be pleaded in Bar of a ſubſequent Proſecution for the ſame Stealing in another County: And an Averment that the Offences in both Indictments are the ſame, may be made out by Witneſſes, or Inqueſt of Office, without putting it to Trial by Jury; though that of later Years hath been the uſual Method. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 370. But it is no Plea in Appeal of *Larceny*, that the Defendant hath been found Not guilty in Action of Treſpaſs brought againſt him by the ſame Plaintiff for the ſame Goods, for *Larceny* and Treſpaſs are entirely different; and a Bar in an Action of an inferior Nature, will not bar another of a Superior. *Ibid.* 371. If a Perſon be indicted for Felony or *Larceny* generally, and upon the Evidence it appears that the Fact is but a bare Treſpaſs, he cannot be found Guilty and have Judgment on the Treſpaſs, but ought to be indicted anew, tho' it may be otherwiſe where the Jury find a ſpecial Verdict, or when

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the Fact is ſpecially laid, &c. In Treſpaſs where the Taking is felonious, no Verdict ought to be given, unleſs the Defendant hath before been tried for the Felony. 2 *Hawk.* 440. All Felony includes Treſpaſs, ſo that if the Party be Guilty of no Treſpaſs in taking the Goods, he cannot be Guilty of Felony or *Larceny* in carrying them away; and in every Indictment of *Larceny*, there muſt be the Words *Felonice cepit & aſportavit, &c.* *H. P. C.* 61. 1 *Hawk.* 89. See *Felony.*

Larderarius Regis, The King's *Larderer*, or Clerk of the Kitchen. *Cowel.*

Larding Money. In the Manor of *Bradford* in the County of *Wilts*, the Tenants pay to their Lord, a final yearly Rent by this Name; which is ſaid to be for Liberty to feed their Hogs with the Maſt of the Lord's Woods, the Fat of a Hog being called *Lard:* Or it may be a Commutation for ſome cuſtomary Service of Carrying Salt or Meat to the Lord's *Larder.* This was called *Lardarium* in old Charters; & *Decimam* Lardarii *de Haga.* Mon. Ang. Tom. 1. p. 321.

Larons, (*Fr.*) Thieves; mentioned in the Statute for View of Frank-pledge. 18 *Ed.* 2.

Laſſatinus, Often occurs in *Walſingham*, and ſignifies an Aſſaſſine or Murderer. *Anno* 1271.

Laſt, (Sax. *Hlæſtan*, i. e. *Onus*, Fr. *Leſt*) Denotes a Burden in general, and particularly a certain Weight or Meaſure of Fiſh, Corn, Wool, Leather, Pitch, &c. As a *Laſt* of White Herrings, is twelve Barrels; of Red Herrings, twenty Cades or Thouſand; of Pilchards, ten Thouſand; of Corn, ten Quarters, and in ſome Parts of *England* twenty-one Quarters; of Wool, twelve Sacks; of Leather, twenty Dickers, or ten Score; of Hides or Skins, twelve Dozen; of Pitch, Tar or Aſhes, fourteen Barrels; of Gunpowder, twenty-four Firkins, weighing a hundred Pound each, &c. *Stat.* 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 14. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 33. 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7.

Laſt, In the Marſhes of *Kent*, is a Court held by the Twenty-four *Jurats*, and ſummoned by the Bailiffs; wherein Orders are made to lay and levy Taxes, impoſe Penalties, &c. for the Preſervation of the ſaid Marſhes. *Hiſt. of Imbanking and Draining, fol.* 54.

Laſtage, (*Laſtagium*) A Cuſtom exacted in ſome Fairs and Markets, to carry Things bought where one will, by the Interpretation of *Raſtal:* But it is taken for the Ballaſt or Lading of a Ship, by the Stat. 21 *R.* 2. *cap.* 18.——*Omnes Homines* London. *ſint quieti & liberi, &c. de Theolonio, & Paſſagio, &* Laſtagio, & *ab omnibus aliis Conſuetudinibus. Diploma* Hen. 1. *de Libertatibus* London. *Laſtage*, ſays another Author, is properly that Cuſtom which is paid for Wares, ſold by the *Laſt*, as Herrings, Pitch, &c.

Laſt Heir, (*Ultimus Hæres*) *Quippe Rex omnium Hæredum ultimus eſt, uti oceanus omnium fluviorum receptaculum.* Bract. lib. 7. cap. 17.

Laterare, To lie Side-ways, in Oppoſition to lying End-ways; uſed in the Deſcription of Lands. *Chart. dat. Ann.* 1317.

Lathe, Leth, (*Læſtum, Leda*, Sax. *Læthe*) Is a great Part of a County, containing three or four Hundreds, or Wapentakes; as it is uſed in *Kent* and *Suſſex.* Leg. Ed. Confeſſ. c. 35.——*Et ſint quieti de ſectis Comitatuum*, Leth, *Hundred. & auxiliis vicecomitum.* Pat. 1 H. 4. par. 8. m. 8. See *Lada.*

Lathreve, Leidgreve or Trithingreve, Was an Officer under the *Saxon* Government; who had Authority over a third Part of the County; and whoſe Territory was therefore called *Trithing*, otherwiſe a *Leid* or *Leithen*, in which Manner the County of *Kent* is ſtill divided; and the *Rapes* in *Suſſex* ſeem to anſwer the ſame. As to the Juriſdiction of this Officer, thoſe Matters that could not be determined in the Hundred-Court, were thence brought to the *Trithing*, where all the principal Men of three or more Hundreds being aſſembled by the *Lathreve* or *Trithingreve* did debate and decide it; or if they could not, then the *Lathreve* ſent it up to the County-Court, to be there finally determined. —*Suoque olim ſubaudiens magiſtratui quem* Ledgrevium *appellabant.* See *Spelm. ant. Government of England.*

Latin. There are three Sorts of *Latin.* 1. *Good Latin* allowed by Grammarians and Lawyers. 2. *Falſe* or incongruous *Latin*, which ſhall abate Original Writs; but will not make void any judicial Writ, Declaration, Plea, &c. And 3. Words of *Art*, known only to the Sages of the Law, and not to Grammarians, called *Lawyers Latin.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 146, 147. *Stat.* 36 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 15. When there is no *Latin* for a Thing, if a Word be made which hath ſome Countenance of *Latin*, and an *Anglice* is added to it, it will be good; as *Velvetum*, *Anglice* Velvet, &c. 10 *Rep.* 133. And if a *Latin* Word be falſely engliſhed, the *Engliſh* Word ſhall be adjudged void, and the *Latin* Word ſtand. 5 *Rep.* 127. *March.* 16. See *Indictment.*

Latinarius, An Interpreter of *Latin*, or *Latiner*; which may be derived from the Fr. *Latiner.* 2 *Inſt.* 515.

Latitat, Is a Writ whereby all Men are originally called to anſwer in perſonal Actions in the *King's Bench*; having its Name upon a Suppoſition that the Defendant doth *lurk and lie hid*, and cannot be found in the County of *Middleſex* to be taken by *Bill*, but is gone into ſome other County, to the Sheriff of which, this Writ is directed to apprehend him there. *F. N. B.* 78. *Terms de Ley* 421. The Original of it is this; In ancient Time, while the King's Bench was moveable, when any Man was ſued, a Writ was ſent forth to the Sheriff of the County where the Court was reſident, called a *Bill of Middleſex*, to take him; and if the Sheriff returned *Non eſt Inventus, &c.* then was a ſecond Writ ſued out, that had theſe Words, *Cum Teſtatum eſt quod* Latitat, &c. and thereby the Sheriff was commanded to attach the Party in any other Place, where he might be found: And when the Tribunal of the King's Bench came to be ſettled at *Weſtminſter*, the ſame Courſe was obſerv'd for a long Time; but afterwards, by the Contrivance of Clerks, it was deviſed to put both theſe Writs into one, and ſo to attach the Defendant upon a Fiction that he was not in the County of *Middleſex*, but lurking elſewhere; and that therefore he was to be apprehended by the Sheriff of the County where he was ſuſpected to be and lie hid: It is called a *Teſtatum* Writ, iſſuing out of *B. R.* grounded upon a Bill of *Middleſex*, ſuppoſed to be ſued out before, and returned *Non eſt Inventus:* And a *Latitat* out of the *King's Bench* is in Nature of the Original Writ *Clauſum fregit*, on which the Practice is in the *Common Pleas.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 147. A *Latitat* cannot iſſue into the County of *Middleſex*, except the Court remove out of *Middleſex*, into another County; for in the County where the Court of *B. R.* is, the Proceſs muſt be by *Bill*, and out of the

the County by *Latitat. Ibid.* If the Writ of *Latitat* is iſſued during Term-Time, the *Teſte* thereof is to be the firſt Day of the Term; and if in the Vacation, it muſt be the laſt Day of the Term preceding: A Note is to be made of it on Paper in Court-hand, and the *Latitat* being filled up, is to be carried with the Note to the *King's Bench Office*, and there the Writ is ſigned; from whence it is carried to the Seal-Office, where it is ſealed, and the Day ſtamp'd on the Backſide; and then a Warrant is to be procured from the Sheriff of the County to execute the Writ. *Bract. Solic.* 217.

Form of a *Writ of Latitat* out of B. R.

GEorgius *Dei Gra. Magn.* Britann. Franciæ & Hibern. *Rex Fidei Defenſor, &c. Vic.* Southton. *Salut. Cum Vic noſtro* Midd. *nuper Præceperimus quod Caperet* C. D. & E. F. *ſi invent. fuiſſent in Balliva ſua & eos ſalvo Cuſtod. Ita quod haberet Corpora eorum coram nobis apud* Weſtm. *ad certum Diem jam præterit. ad Reſpondend.* A. B. *de Placito Tranſgr. Acetiam Separal. Bill. ipſius* A. *verſus præfat.* C. & E. *pro Decem Libris de Debit, ſecundum Cons. Cur. noſtr. cor. nob. exhibend. dictuſque Vic. noſtr.* Midd. *ad Diem ill. nob. Retorn. quod præd.* C. & E. *non ſunt invent. in Balliva ſua, ſuper quo ex parte præd.* A. *in Cur. noſtr. coram nobis ſufficient. Teſtatum eſt quod præd.* C. & E. Latitant & *Diſcur. in Com. tuo, Ideo tibi Præcipimus quod Capias eos ſi Invent. fuerint in Balliva tua & eos ſalvo Cuſtodias ita quod habeas Corpora eorum coram nobis apud* Weſtm. *die Martis, &c. Ad Reſpondend. præfato* A. *de Placito & Bill præd. Et habeas ibi tunc hoc Breve.* Teſte R. Raymond *Mil. apud.* Weſtm. *die, &c.*

Latro, He who had the ſole Juriſdiction in a particular Place *de Latrone:* It is mentioned in *Leg. Will.* 1. See *Infangthef.*

Lavatorium, A *Laundry*, or Place to waſh in; applied to ſuch a Place in the Porch or Entrance of Cathedral Churches, where the Prieſts and other officiating Members were obliged to waſh their Hands before they proceeded to Divine Service: And in the Statutes of St. *Paul's* Church in *London*, it was ordained, *ut Sacriſta* Lavatorium *in veſtibulo per ſervientes frequenter mundari faciat.* Liber Statut. Eccl. Paul. London. M.S. f. 59.

Laudare, To adviſe or perſuade. *Leg. Edw. Confeſſ. cap.* 39. ——*Rex Angliæ aſſignabat ei in terra ſua ad* Laudem *& Conſilium Regis* Franciæ, *&c. Hoveden, p.* 729. *Laudare* ſignifies alſo to arbitrate; and *Laudator*, an Arbitrator. *Knight, p.* 2526.

Laudum, An Arbitrament, or Award. *Walſingham, p.* 60.

Laverbread. In the County of *Glamorgan* and ſome other Parts of *Wales*, they make a Sort of Food of a Sea-Plant, which ſeems to be the Oyſter-green, or Sea Liverwort; and this they call *Laverbread.*

Launcegays, A Kind of offenſive Weapons now diſuſed, and prohibited by the Stat. 7 *R.* 2. *c.* 13.

Laurels, Pieces of Gold coined in the Year 1619. with the King's Head *laureated*, which gave them the Name of *Laurels*; the Twenty-Shilling Pieces whereof were mark'd with XX. The ten Shillings X. and the five Shilling Piece with V. *Camb. Annal. Jac.* 1. *M.S.*

Law, (In Sax. *Lag*, Lat. *Lex*, from *Lego* or *Legendo*, Chooſing, or rather *à Ligando* binding) Is the Rule and Bond of Men's Actions: And according to *Bracton*, *Lex eſt Sanctio juſta jubens Honeſta & prohibens Contraria:* And the Divine Schoolman ſays, *Lex Humana eſt quoddam dictamen rationis, quo diriguntur humani actus.* The *Law* is *Rectum*, as it diſcovers that which is crooked or wrong; and theſe three Qualities are incident to the *Law*, *viz.* It muſt be *Juſta*, *Jubens Honeſta*, *Prohibens Contraria:* And *Juſta* requires five Properties; *Poſſibilis*, *Neceſſaria*, *Conveniens*, *Manifeſta*, *nullo privata commodo.* 2 *Co. Inſt.* 56, 587. *Laws* are ſaid to be *Arbitrary*, or *Natural Laws*; the laſt of which, are eſſentially juſt and good, and bind every where and in all Places where they are obſerved: Arbitrary *Laws* are either concerning ſuch Matter as is in its ſelf morally indifferent, in which Caſe both the *Law* and the Matter, and Subject of it is likewiſe indifferent, or concerning the natural *Law* it ſelf, and the Regulating thereof; and all arbitrary *Laws* are founded in Convenience, and depend upon the Authority of the Legiſlative Power which appoints and makes them, and are for maintaining publick Order: Thoſe which are natural *Laws*, are from God; but thoſe which are arbitrary, are properly humane and poſitive Inſtitutions. *Selden on Forteſcue, cap.* 17. The learned *Selden* tells us, that the *Laws* of any Country began, when there firſt began to be a State in the Land: And that we may conſider the World as one univerſal Society, and then that *Law* by which Nations are governed, is called *Jus gentium*; if we conſider the World as made up of particular Nations, the *Law* which regulates the publick Order and Right of them, is termed *Jus publicum*; and that *Law* which determines the private Rights of Men, is called *Jus civile. Ibid.* No *Law* can oblige a People without their Conſent; now this Conſent is either *Verbis* or *Factis*, i. e. 'tis expreſſed by Writing, or implied by Deeds and Actions; and where a *Law* is grounded on an implied Aſſent, *rebus & factis*, 'tis either Common *Law*, or Cuſtom; if it is univerſal, it is Common *Law*; and if particular to this or that Place, then 'tis Cuſtom. 3 *Salk. Rep.* 112. The *Law* in this Land hath been variable; the *Roman Laws* were in Uſe anciently in *Britain*, when the *Romans* had ſeveral Colonies here, each of which was governed by the *Roman Laws:* Afterwards we had the *Laws* called *Merchenlage*, Weſt *Saxonlage* and *Danelage*; all reduced into a Body, and made one by King *Edw. Confeſſ. Magn. Chart. cap.* 1 & 14. *Camd. Britan.* 94. At preſent the *Laws* of *England* are divided into three Parts: 1. The *Common Law*, which is the moſt ancient and general *Law* of the Realm, and common to the whole Kingdom; being appropriate thereto, and having no Dependance upon any Foreign *Law* whatſoever. 2. *Statutes*, or Acts of Parliament, made and paſſed by the King and the Lords and Commons in Parliament; being a Reſerve for the Government to provide againſt new Miſchiefs ariſing, through the Corruption of the Times: And by this the Common *Law* is amended where defective, for the Suppreſſion of publick Evils; though where the Common *Law* and Statute *Law* concur or interfere, the Common *Law* ſhall be preferred. 3. *Particular Cuſtoms*; but they muſt be particular, for a general Cuſtom is Part of the Common *Law* of the Land. *Co. Lit* 15, 115. There is another Diviſion of our *Laws*, more large and particular; as into the Prerogative or *Crown Law*; the *Law* and Cuſtom of *Parliament*; the *Common Law*; the *Statute Law*; Reaſonable *Cuſtoms*; the *Law* of *Arms*, War and Chivalry; *Eccle-*

Eccleſiaſtical or Canon *Laws*; *Civil Law*, in certain Courts and Caſes; *Foreſt Law*; the *Law* of *Marque* and *Repriſal*; the *Law* of *Merchants*; the *Law* and Privilege of the *Stannaries*, &c. But this large Diviſion may be reduced to the common Diviſion; and all is founded on the *Law* of Nature or Reaſon, and the revealed *Law* of God, as all other *Laws* ought to be. 1 *Co. Inſt.* 11. And the Original *Laws* were the *Laws of Nature*, grounded upon right Reaſon and Honeſty; our circumſtantiated *Laws* are only to fix a Rule for an equal and mutual Community in Things, which God and Nature gave us to diſpoſe of: The Uſe of the *Law* is to ſecure the Property of what we enjoy; and the Objects of it concern Perſons, their Eſtates, Crimes and Miſdemeanors, Courts of Juſtice, &c. See *Common Law*.

Law hath alſo a ſpecial Signification, wherein it is taken for that which is lawful with us, and not elſewhere; as Tenant by the *Curteſy of England*, is called Tenant by the *Law of England*.

Law of Arms, (*Lex Armorum*) Is that *Law* which gives Precepts how to proclaim War, make and obſerve Leagues and Treaties, to aſſault and encounter an Enemy, and puniſh Offenders in the Camp, &c. The *Law* and Judgment of Arms are neceſſary between two ſtrange Princes of equal Power, who have no other Method of determining their Controverſies, becauſe they have no ſuperior nor ordinary Judge, but are ſupreme and publick Perſons; and by the *Law of Arms*, Kings obtain their Rights, Rebels are reduced to Obedience, and Peace is eſtabliſhed: But when the *Laws of Arms* and War do rule, the Civil *Laws* are of little or no Force. *Treat. Laws* 57. Common Things concerning Arms and War, are under the Cognizance of the Conſtable and *Marſhal of England*. 13 R. 2.

Law-Books. All Books writ in the *Law*, are either *Hiſtorical*, as the *Year-Books*; *Explanatory*, ſuch as *Staundford's* Treatiſe of the Prerogative Royal; *Miſcellaneous*, as the Abridgments of the Law; or *Monological*, being on one certain Subject, ſuch as *Lambard's* Juſtice of Peace, &c. *Fulbeck's Parall. cap.* 3. And our Books of *Reports* have ſuch great Weight with the Judges, that many of them are as highly valued, as the *Reſponſa Prudentum* among the *Romans*, which were *Authoritative*. *Wood's Inſt.* 10. *Authors* of *Law-Books*. Vide *Common Law*.

Law-Day, (*Lagedayum*) Called alſo *View of Frank-pledge*, or *Court-Leet*, was any Day of open Court; and commonly uſed for the Courts of a County or Hundred. *Et quietæ ſint de Sectis Comitatuum & Hundredorum noſtrorum, de viſu Franci-plegii* & Lawdayorum, &c. *Chart.* 39 *Hen.* 3.

Lawing of Dogs, Is the Cutting off ſeveral Claws of the Fore-feet of Dogs in the *Foreſt*. Chart. Foreſt, c. 6. *See* Expeditate.

Lawleſs Court, Is a Court held on *Kingſhill*, at *Rochford* in *Eſſex*, on *Wedneſday* Morning next after *Michaelmas* Day yearly, at Cock-crowing; at which Court, they whiſper, and have no Candle, nor any Pen and Ink, but a Coal: And he that owes Suit or Service there, and appears not, forfeits double his Rent: This Court is mentioned by *Camden*, who ſays, that the ſervile Attendance was impoſed on the Tenants, for conſpiring at the like unſeaſonable Time to raiſe a Commotion. *Camd. Britan.* 441. It belongs to the Honour of *Raleigh*, and is called *Lawleſs*, becauſe held at an unlawful Hour; or *Quia dicta ſine Lege*. The Title of it is in Rhime, and in the *Court-Rolls* runs thus:

Kingſhill *in* Rochford } ſſ.
Curia de Domino Rege,
Dicta ſine Lege,
Tenta eſt ibidem
Per ejuſdem Conſuetudinem,
Ante ortum ſolis
Luceat niſi polus,
Seneſcallus ſolus,
Nil ſcribit niſi colis,
Toties voluerit
Gallus ut canteverit,
Per cujus ſoli — ſonitus
Curia eſt ſummonita:
Clamat clam pro Rege,
In Curia ſine Lege,
Et niſi citò venerint
Citiùs panituerint,
Et niſi clam accedant
Curia non attendat,
Qui venerit cum lumine
Errat in regimine,
Et dum ſunt ſine lumine,
Capti ſunt in Crimine,
Curia ſine Cura.
Jurati de Injuria.

Tenta ibidem die Mercurii (*ante Diem*) *proximi poſt Feſtum Sancti* Michaelis *Anno Regni Regis*, &c.

Lawleſs Man, (*Exlex*) Is he that is an Outlaw. *Pro exlege tenebitur, cum Principi non obediat nec Legi, & tunc utlagabitur ſicut ille qui eſt extra Legem, ſicut* Laugheleſs Man. *Bract. lib.* 3. *c.* 11.

Law of Marque, (From the Germ. *March*, i. e. Limes) Is where they that are driven to it, do take the Shipping or Goods of that People of whom they have received Wrong, and cannot get ordinary Juſtice in another Territory, when they can take them within their own Bounds and Precincts. *Stat.* 27 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 17.

Law Merchant, (*Lex Mercatoria*) Is a ſpecial *Law* differing from the Common *Law* of *England*, proper to Merchants, and become a Part of the *Laws* of the Realm: And the *Charta Mercatoria* 31 *Ed.* 1. grants this perpetual Privilege to *Merchants*, coming into this Kingdom: *Quod omnes Balivi, Miniſtri Feriarum, Civitatum, Burgorum & Villarum Mercatoriarum Mercatoribus antedictis comparentibus coram eis celerem Juſtitiam facient de die in diem ſine dilatione*; *ſecundum* Legem Mercatoriam, *de univerſis & ſingulis quæ per eandem Legem poterunt terminari.* See 13 *Ed.* 1. and 27 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 8. *Co. Lit.* 182. See *Cuſtom of Merchants.*

Law Spiritual, (*Lex Spiritualis*) Is the Eccleſiaſtical *Law*, allowed by our *Laws* where it is not againſt the Common *Law*, nor the Statutes and Cuſtoms of the Kingdom: And regularly according to ſuch Eccleſiaſtical or *Spiritual Laws*, the Biſhops and other Eccleſiaſtical Judges, do proceed in Cauſes within their Cogniſance. *Co. Lit.* 344. This was alſo called *Law Chriſtian*; and in Oppoſition to it, the *Common Law* was often called *Lex Mundata*, *Terrena*, &c.

Lawyer, (*Legiſta*, *Legiſperitus*, *Juriſconſultus*) By the *Saxons* called *Lahman*, is a *Counſellor*, or one learned in the Law.

Lay-Fee, (*Feodum Laicum*) Land held in Fee from a *Lay Lord*, by the common Services to which military Tenure was ſubject; as diſtinguiſhed from the *Eccleſiaſtical* Holding in *Frankalmoign*, diſcharged from thoſe Burdens. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Layman, Is one that is not of the Clergy; and the Lat. Word *Laicus* ſignifies as much as *Populus*, that which is common to the People, or belongs to the *Laity*. Litt. Dict.

Layſtall, (*Sax.*) A Place to lay Dung or Soil in. *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Lazzi. The *Saxons* divided the People of the Land into three Ranks: The Firſt they called *Edbilingi*, which were ſuch as are now Nobility: The Second were termed *Frilingi*, from *Friling* ſignifying he that was born a Freeman, or of Parents not ſubject to any Servitude, which are the preſent Gentry: And the Third and Laſt were called *Lazzi*, as born to Labour, and being of a more ſervile State than our Servants, becauſe they could not depart from their Service without the Leave of the Lord; but were fix'd to the Land where born, and in the Nature of Slaves: And hence the Word *Lazzi* or *Lazy*, ſignifies thoſe of a ſervile Condition. *Nithardus de Saxonibus*, *lib.* 4.

Lea of Yarn, A Quantity of Yarn, ſo called; and at *Kiddermiſter* it is to contain 200 Threads, on a Reel four Yards about. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Leche or Leak, (From Sax. *Leccian*, to let out Water) In the Biſhoprick of *Durham* is uſed for a Gutter; and in *Yorkſhire* any Slough or watry Hole upon the Road, is called by this Name: Alſo the Water-Tub or Veſſel to put Aſhes in to make a Lee for Waſhing of Cloaths, is in ſome Parts of *England* termed a *Leche*. Cowel.

Leakage, Is an Allowance of Twelve *per Cent*, to Merchants importing Wine out of the Cuſtoms; and of two Barrels in Twenty-two of Ale, to Brewers, *&c.* out of the Duty of Exciſe. *Merch. Dict.*

Leap, A Net, Engine or Weel, made of Twigs, to catch Fiſh in. 4 & 5 *W.* & *M. c.* 23. See *Lepa.*

Leap-Year, Every fourth Year, having one Day more than other Years. *Vide* Biſſextile.

Lease, (*Dimiſſio*, from the Fr. *Laiſſer*, i. e. *Dimittere*, to depart with or forego) Is a Demiſe or Letting of Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments to another, for Term of Life, Years, or at Will, for a Rent reſerved. *Co. Lit.* 43. *Leaſes* are either in *Writing*, or by Word of Mouth, when they are called *Leaſes Parol*; and it is ſaid not to be material whether any Rent is reſerved upon a *Leaſe* for Life, or Years, except in the Caſe of *Leaſes* by Tenant in Tail, *&c.* according to the Statute 32 *Hen.* 8. A *Leaſe* for Life requires Livery of Seiſin; and generally to the Making of a good *Leaſe*, ſeveral Things neceſſarily concur; there muſt be a Leſſor, not reſtrained to make a *Leaſe*; a Leſſee not diſabled to receive it; a Thing demiſed which is demiſable, and a ſufficient Deſcription of the Thing demiſed, *&c.* If it be for Years, it muſt have a certain Commencement and Determination; it is to have all the uſual Ceremonies, as Sealing, Delivery, *&c.* and there muſt be an Acceptance of the Thing demiſed. *Lit.* 56. 1 *Inſt.* 46. *Plowd.* 273, 523. A Demiſe having no certain Commencement is void: For every Contract ſufficient to make a *Leaſe*, ought to have Certainty in Commencement, in the Continuance, and in the End. *Vaugh.* 85. 6 *Rep.* 35. A *Leaſe* at Will is at the Will of the Leſſor or Leſſee; or regularly at the Will of both Parties. 1 *Inſt.* 55. All Eſtates, Intereſts of Freeholds, or Terms for Years in Lands, *&c.* not put in Writing, and ſigned by the Parties, ſhall have no greater Effect than as Eſtates at Will; unleſs it be of *Leaſes* not exceeding three Years from the Making, wherein the Rent reſerved ſhall be two Thirds of the Value of the Thing demiſed. *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. *Leaſes* exceeding three Years muſt be made in Writing; and if the Subſtance of a *Leaſe* be put in Writing, and ſigned by the Parties, though it be not ſealed, it ſhall have the Effect of a *Leaſe* for Years, *&c.* *Wood's Inſt.* 266. Articles with Covenants to let and make a *Leaſe* of Lands, for a certain Term, at ſo much Rent, hath been adjudged a *Leaſe*. *Cro. Eliz.* 486. In Covenant, the Words *Have*, *Poſſeſs* and *Occupy* Lands, in Conſideration of an yearly Rent, without the Word Demiſe, it hath been held a good *Leaſe*: And a Licence to occupy, take the Profits, *&c.* which paſſeth an Intereſt, amounts to a *Leaſe*. 3 *Bulſtr.* 204. 3 *Salk.* 223. A Perſon ſeiſed of an Eſtate in Fee-ſimple, in his own Right, of any Lands or Tenements, may make a *Leaſe* of it for what Lives or Years he will; and he that is ſeiſed of an Eſtate-tail in Lands, may make a *Leaſe* of it for his own Life, but not longer; except it be by Fine or Recovery, or *Leaſe* warranted by the Stat. 32 *H.* 8. And if Tenant in Tail, or for Life, make a *Leaſe* generally, it ſhall be conſtrued for his own Life. 1 *Inſt.* 42. He that is ſeiſed of an Eſtate for Life, may make a *Leaſe* for his Life, according as he is ſeiſed; alſo he may make a *Leaſe* for Years of the Eſtate, and it ſhall be good as long as the Eſtate for Life doth laſt: One poſſeſſed of Lands for Years, may make a *Leaſe* of all the Years, except one Day, or any ſhort Part of the Term; it is to be granted for a leſs Term than the Maker hath in the Lands; for if all the Eſtate is granted, it is an Aſſignment: And if Leſſee for Years makes a *Leaſe* for Life, the Leſſee may enjoy it for the Leſſor's Life, if the Term of Years laſts ſo long; but if he gives Liberty and Seiſin upon it, this is a Forfeiture of the Eſtate for Years. *Wood's Inſt.* 267. Jointenants, Tenants in Common, and Coparceners, may make *Leaſes* for Life, Years, or at Will, of their own Parts, and ſhall bind their Companions: And in ſome Caſes, Perſons as are not ſeiſed of Lands in Fee, *&c.* may make *Leaſes* for Life or Years, by ſpecial Power enabling them to do it, when the Authority muſt be exactly purſued. *Ibid.* But there is a Difference, where there is a general Power to make *Leaſes*, and a particular Power. 8 *Rep.* 69. Every *Leaſe* muſt be made for a leſs Time than the Leſſor hath in the Premiſſes: A *Leaſe* for Life cannot be made to commence *in futuro*, by the Cammon Law; becauſe Livery cannot be made to a future Eſtate: Tho' where a *Leaſe* is made for Life, *Habendum* at a Day to come, and after the Day the Leſſor makes Livery, there it ſhall be good; and a *Leaſe* in Reverſion may be made for Life, which commences at a Day that is future. 5 *Rep.* 94. *Hob.* 314. 1 *Inſt.* 5. A *Leaſe* for Years may begin from a Day paſt, or to come; as *Michaelmas* laſt, *Chriſtmas* next, three or four Years after, or after the Death of the Leſſor, *&c.* Though a Term cannot commence upon a Contingency, which depends on another Contingency. 1 *Inſt.* 5. 1 *Rep.* 156. And if a Man makes a *Leaſe* to another for ſo many Years as a third Perſon ſhall name, when the Years are named by ſuch Perſon, it is good for ſo many Years. 1 *Inſt.* 45. So if a Perſon lets his Lands for as many Years as he hath in the Manor of *D.* and he hath then a Term for ten Years, this is a good *Leaſe* for ten Years; and in the like

Caſes, by referring to a Certainty, it may be made good and certain. *Ibid.* A *Leaſe* may be made for Life or Years, of any Thing that lies in Livery or Grant; but *Leaſes* for Years ought to be made of ſuch Lands, &c. whereunto the Leſſor may come to diſtrain; not of incorporeal Inheritances. 1 *Inſt.* 47. And they may be for the Term of One thouſand Years, or any Number of Years, Months or Weeks; or be from Week to Week, &c. for three or four Years, and be good for thoſe Years: And a Tenant for Half a Year, or a Quarter of a Year, is Tenant for Years. 1 *Inſt.* 6. If one makes a *Leaſe* for a Year, and ſo from Year to Year, it is a *Leaſe* for two Years; and afterwards it is but an Eſtate at Will. 1 *Mod.* 4. 1 *Lutw.* 213. And if from three Years to three Years, it is a good *Leaſe* for ſix Years: Alſo if a Man make a *Leaſe* for Years, without ſaying for how many, it may be good for two Years, to anſwer the plural Number. *Wood's Inſt.* 265. A Leſſee hath a Term for a Year by Parol, and ſo from Year to Year, ſo long as both Parties pleaſe; if the Leſſee enters on a ſecond Year, he is bound for that Year, and ſo on: And if there is a *Leaſe* by Deed for a Year, and ſo from Year to Year as long as both Parties agree, this is binding but for one Year; though if the Leſſee enter upon the ſecond Year, he is for that Year bound: If 'tis for a Year, and ſo from Year to Year, ſo long as both Parties agree till ſix Years expire; this is a *Leaſe* for ſix Years, but determinable every Year at the Will of either Party: But if it is for a Year, and ſo from Year to Year till ſix Years determine, this is a certain *Leaſe* for ſix Years; adjudged by *Holt* Chief Juſtice. *Mod. Caſ.* 215. A Parſon makes a *Leaſe* of his Glebe, for ſo many Years as he ſhall be Parſon, this cannot be made certain; but if he makes a *Leaſe* for three Years, and ſo from three Years to three Years, ſo long as he ſhall be Parſon, this is a good *Leaſe* for ſix Years, if he continues Parſon ſo long. 6 *Rep.* 35. 3 *Cro.* 511. And if one make a *Leaſe* for twenty-one Years, if the Leſſee ſhall ſo long live; this is a good *Leaſe* for Years, and a Certainty in an Uncertainty. 1 *Inſt.* 46. If a *Leaſe* be made to *A. B.* during his own Life, and the Lives of *C.* and *D.* it is one entire Eſtate of Freehold, and ſhall continue during the three Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them; and though the Leſſee can have it no longer than his own Life, yet his Aſſignee ſhall have the Benefit of it ſo long as the other two are living. 5 *Rep.* 13. *Moor* 32. Where one grants Land by *Leaſe* to *A. B.* and *C. D.* to hold to them during their Lives, although the Words *and the longeſt Liver of them* be omitted, they ſhall hold it during the Life of the longeſt Liver. 5 *Rep.* 9. A *Leaſe* is made to a Perſon for ſixty Years, if *A. B.* and *C. D.* ſo long live; and afterwards *A. B.* dies, by his Death the *Leaſe* is determined: Though if the *Leaſe* be made to one for the Lives of *A. B.* and *C. D.* the Freehold doth not determine by the Death of one of them; and if in the other Caſe of a Term, the Words *or either of them* be inſerted in the *Leaſe*, it will be good for both their Lives. 13 *Rep.* 66. A *Leaſe* was made to a Man for ninety-nine Years, if he ſhould ſo long live; and if he died within the Term, the Son to have it for the Reſidue of the Term: This was adjudged void as to the Son, becauſe there can be no Limitation of the Reſidue of a Term which is determined. *Cro. Eliz.* 216. A *Leaſe* is made for Twenty-one Years, if the Leſſee live ſo long, and continue in the Service of the Leſſor; the Leſſor died within the Term, and yet it was held that the *Leaſe* continued, for it was by the Act of God that the Leſſee could ſerve no longer. *Cro. Eliz.* 643. If a *Leaſe* be to a Man, and to her whom he ſhall take to be his Wife, it is void: Becauſe there ought to be ſuch Perſons at the Time of the Commencement of the *Leaſe* which might take. 4 *Leon.* 158. When a *Leaſe* in Reverſion is granted as ſuch after another *Leaſe*, and that *Leaſe* is void by Raſure, &c. the reverſionary *Leaſe* expectant upon the *Leaſe* for Years that is void, is void alſo. *Cro. Car.* 289. But where a Man recites a *Leaſe*, when in Truth there is no *Leaſe*; or a *Leaſe* which is void, and miſrecites the ſame in a Point material, and grants a further *Leaſe* to commence after the Determination thereof; in ſuch Caſe the new *Leaſe* ſhall begin from the Time of Delivery. *Dyer* 93. 6 *Rep.* 36. *Vaugh.* 73, 80, &c. A *Leaſe* that has an impoſſible Date for its Commencement, is ſaid to be void; and an uncertain Limitation makes the *Leaſe* void, becauſe it being Part of the Agreement, the Court cannot determine what the Contract was. 1 *Mod.* 180. But it hath been adjudged, where a *Leaſe* bears a Date which is impoſſible, the Term ſhall begin from the Delivery, as if there was no Date. 1 *Inſt.* 40. If a *Leaſe* be to hold from the Day of the Date, the Day it ſelf is excluded; otherwiſe the Day of Delivery is inclusive. 5 *Rep.* 2. A Man makes a *Leaſe* for Years to one, and afterwards makes a *Leaſe* for Years to another of the ſame Land; the ſecond *Leaſe* is not void, but ſhall be good for ſo many Years thereof, as ſhall come after the firſt *Leaſe* ended. *Noy's Max.* 67. And if one make a *Leaſe* for Years, and afterwards the Leſſor enters upon the Lands let, before the Term is expired, and makes a *Leaſe* of theſe Lands to another; this ſecond *Leaſe* is a good *Leaſe* until the Leſſee doth reenter, and then the firſt *Leaſe* is revived, and he is in thereby. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 152. A *Leaſe* which is only voidable, and not abſolutely void, muſt be made void by the Leſſor by Re-entry; but if a *Leaſe* be void abſolutely, there needs no Re-entry: And as a voidable *Leaſe* is made void by Re-entry, and putting out the Leſſee; ſo it is affirmed by accepting and receiving the Rent, which acknowledges the Leſſee to be Tenant. 21 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 149. If a Leſſor accepts of Rent of an Aſſignee of a *Leaſe*, having Knowledge of the Aſſignment, he may not afterwards charge the Leſſee with the Rent in Action of Debt. 3 *Rep.* 23. And where a Leſſee for Years accepts of a leſs Term from the Leſſor, even by Word, it is ſaid this is a Surrender of the Term which he had by Deed. *Style* 448. When a Term for Years in *Leaſe*, and a Fee-ſimple, meet in one Perſon, the *Leaſe* is drowned in the Inheritance; yet in ſome Caſes it may have Continuance, to make good Charges and Payments, &c. *Poph.* 39. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1100. If a *Leaſe* for Years is made to a Man and his Heirs, it ſhall go to his Executors. 1 *Inſt.* 46, 388. And a *Leaſe* for Years, notwithſtanding it be a very long *Leaſe*, cannot be intailed, but may be aſſigned in Truſt to ſeveral Uſes. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 150. If ſuch a *Leaſe* comes to be limited in Tail, the Law allows not a preſent Remainder to be limited thereupon. *Ibid.* Leſſee for Years, though for never ſo great a Term, has only a Chattel; but Tenant for Life

hath a Freehold. 1 *Inſt.* 6. A *Leaſe* is ſealed by the Leſſor, and the Leſſee hath not ſealed the Counterpart, Action of Covenant may be brought upon the *Leaſe* againſt the Leſſor: But where the *Leaſe* is ſealed by the Leſſee, and not the Leſſor, nothing operates. *Yelv.* 18. *Owen* 100. A Man, out of Poſſeſſion, cannot make a *Leaſe* of Lands, without Entring and Sealing the *Leaſe* upon the Land. *Daliſ.* 81. The Leſſee is to enter on the Premiſſes let; and ſuch Leſſee for Years is not in Poſſeſſion, ſo as to bring Treſpaſs, *&c.* until actual Entry; but he may grant over his Term before Entry. 1 *Inſt.* 46. 2 *Lill.* 160. A Leſſee of a future Intereſt never enters by Virtue of his Term, but enters before, and continues after the Commencement of the Term; and if then the Leſſor ouſts him, the Leſſee may aſſign over his Term off from the Land. 1 *Lev.* 47. But a *Leaſe* to begin at *Michaelmas*, if the Leſſee enters before *Michaelmas*, and continues the Poſſeſſion immediately, it is a Diſſeiſin. *Ibid.* 46. Where Land and Mines are leaſed to a Tenant, it only extends to the open Mines; and the Leſſee ſhall not have any others, if there are ſuch: A Man demiſes Land and Timber, the Leſſee is not impowered to ſell it. 2 *Lev.* 184. 2 *Mod.* 193. If a *Leaſe* be made of a Cloſe of Land, by a certain Name, in the Pariſh of *A.* in the County of *B.* whereas the Cloſe is in another County, the ſaid Pariſh extending into both Counties; ſuch a *Leaſe* is good to paſs ſuch Land: But where a Houſe is *leaſed*, without a Name, and the Pariſh is miſtaken; it hath been held otherwiſe. *Dyer* 292, 276. A Man makes a *Leaſe* of Lands for Life, or Years, the Leſſee hath but a ſpecial Intereſt in the Timber-Trees, as annexed to the Land, to have the Maſt and Shadow for his Cattle; and when they are ſevered from the Lands, or blown down with Wind, the Leſſor ſhall have them as Parcel of his Inheritance. 4 *Rep.* 62. 11 *Rep.* 81. If an Houſe falls down by Tempeſt, *&c.* the Leſſee hath an Intereſt to take the Timber to re-edify it for his Habitation. 4 *Rep.* 63. And every Leſſee for Years, *&c.* may take of Timber neceſſary Plough-bote, Houſe-bote, Fire-bote, *&c.* without doing Waſte. 1 *Inſt.* 41. And Tenants ſuffering Houſes to be uncovered, or in Decay; taking away Wainſcot, *&c.* fixed to the Freehold, unleſs put up by the Leſſee, and taken down before the Term is expired; cutting down Timber-Trees to ſell; permitting young Trees to be deſtroyed by Cattle, *&c.* Ploughing up Ground that Time out of Mind hath not been ploughed; not keeping Banks in Repair, *&c.* are Waſte. 1 *Inſt.* 52. *Dyer* 37. 1 *Salk.* 368. Leſſees are bound to repair their Tenements, except it be mentioned in the *Leaſe* to the contrary. *Noy's Max.* 30. Though a Leſſee for Years is not obliged to repair the Houſe let to him, which is burnt by Accident; if there be not a ſpecial Covenant in the *Leaſe*, that he ſhall leave the Houſe in good Repair at the End of the Term; if the Houſe be burnt by Negligence, the Leſſee ſhall repair it, altho' there be no ſuch Covenant. *Paſch.* 24 *Car. B. R.* A Leſſee at Will is not bound to ſuſtain or repair, as Tenant for Term of Years is: If the Houſe of ſuch a Tenant is burnt down by Negligence, Action lies not againſt the Tenant; but Action lies for voluntary Waſte, in pulling down Houſes, or cutting Wood, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 13. By Stat. 6 & 16 *Ann. cap.* 14. no Action ſhall be brought againſt any Perſon in whoſe Houſe any Fire ſhall accidentally begin, or any Recompence be made by ſuch Perſon for Damage, ſo as not to extend to make void any Agreement between Landlord and Tenant; and negligent Firing of Houſes is liable to Penalties: A Leſſor cannot reſerve Rent to any other but himſelf, his Heirs, *&c.* And if he reſerves a Rent to his Executors, the Rent ſhall be to the Heir, as Incident to the Reverſion of the Land. 1 *Inſt.* 47. The Leſſor may diſtrain in the Tenements letten for the Rent, or may have Action of Debt for the Arrears, *&c.* Alſo Land *leaſed* ſhall be ſubject to thoſe lawful Remedies which the Leſſor provides for Recovery of his Rent, Poſſeſſion, *&c.* into whoſe Hands ſoever the Land comes. *Cro. Jac.* 300. And as to the Leſſee, if Leſſee for Years loſes his *Leaſe*, if it can be proved that there was ſuch a Term let to him by *Leaſe*, and that it is not determined, he ſhall not loſe his Term, ſo it is of any other Eſtate in Lands, if the Deed that created it be loſt; for the Eſtate in the Land is derived from the Party that made it, and not from the Deed otherwiſe than inſtrumentally and declarative of the Mind and Intent of the Party, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 152. If a Perſon be in Poſſeſſion of the Lands of another, and hath uſually paid Rent for them; the Proof of a Quarter or Half Year's Rent paid, will be good Evidence of a *Leaſe* at Will, though it cannot be expreſly proved that the Lands were demiſed at Will to him in Poſſeſſion; it ſhall be preſumed the Rent was received by the Owner of the Land upon ſome private Contract. *Ibid.* 151. Lands are *leaſed* at Will, the Leſſee cannot determine his Will before or after the Day of Payment of the Rent, but it muſt be done on that very Day; and the Law will not allow the Leſſee to do it to the Prejudice of the Leſſor, as to the Rent; nor that the Leſſor ſhall determine his Will to the Prejudice of the Leſſee, after the Land is ſowed with Corn, *&c.* *Sid.* 339. *Lev.* 109. For where Leſſee at Will ſows the Land, if he does not himſelf determine the Will, he ſhall have the Corn; ſo where Tenant for Life ſows the Corn, and dies, his Executors ſhall have it; but it is not ſo of Tenant for Years, where the Term ends before the Corn is ripe, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 716. The Leſſor and Leſſee, where the Eſtate is at Will, may determine the Will when they pleaſe; but if the Leſſor doth it, within a Quarter, he ſhall loſe that Quarter's Rent; and if the Leſſee doth it, he muſt pay a Quarter's Rent. 2 *Salk.* 413. By Words ſpoken on the Ground by the Leſſor, in the Abſence of the Leſſee, the Will is not determined; but the Leſſee is to have Notice. 1 *Inſt.* 55. If a Man makes a *Leaſe* at Will, and dies, the Will is determined; and if the Tenant continues in Poſſeſſion, he is Tenant at Sufferance. *Ibid.* 57. But where a Leſſor makes an Eſtate at Will to two or three Perſons, and one of them dies, it has been adjudged this doth not determine the Eſtate at Will. 5 *Rep.* 10. Tenant at Will grants over his Eſtate to another, it determines his Will. 1 *Inſt.* 57. A Perſon is Tenant at Sufferance, who continues after his Term is ended, and wrongfully holdeth over againſt another, *&c.* *Ibid.* No Tenant ſhall take *Leaſes* of above two Farms, in any Town, Village, *&c.* nor hold two, unleſs he dwell in the Pariſh, under Penalties and Forfeitures, by Stat. 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 13. See 21 *H.* 8. *cap.* 13.

Leaſes by Statute. There are three Kinds of Perſons, who may make Leaſes for Life or Years by Statute, that could not do ſo heretofore, *viz.* Tenants in Tail, Husband and Wife of the Wife's Land, and Perſons ſeiſed of Land in Right of the Church. By the Stat. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 28. *Tenants in Tail* are enabled to make *Leaſes* on the following Conditions, *i. e.* They are to be made by Deed indented; to begin from the Time of Making, or ſome ſhort Time after, as *Michaelmas* next, *&c.* If there be an old Leaſe in Being, it muſt be abſolutely ſurrendered, or expire within a Year after the making of the New; they muſt not exceed three Lives or twenty-one Years, from the making, or be for both, but may be for leſs Terms; they are to be of Lands manurable or corporeal, out of which a Rent may be legally iſſuing; and of ſuch Lands or Tenements which have been moſt commonly let to Farm by the Space of twenty Years; the accuſtomed yearly Rent, paid within twenty Years, is to be reſerved; and they are not to be made without Impeachment of Waſte, *&c.* It has been held on this Statute, that where a new Thing is demiſed with Lands accuſtomably let, tho' there be a great Increaſe of Rent, the *Leaſe* is void: But more Rent than the accuſtomed Rent, may be reſerved. 5 *Rep.* 5. 6 *Rep.* 37. And the *Leaſes* according to the Statute bind the Iſſues in Tail; but not thoſe in Reverſion or Remainder: For if Tenant in Tail makes a *Leaſe* warranted by the Statute, and dies without Iſſue, the *Leaſe* as to him in Reverſion or Remainder is void; though by a common Recovery, *Leaſes* may be made to bind him in Remainder, *&c.* *Wood's Inſt.* 267. A Guardian during the Minority of an Infant Tenant in Tail, who was but one Year old, made a *Leaſe* for twenty Years, and it was adjudged not good by the Stat. 32 *H.* 8. to bind the Iſſue in Tail; and it is the ſame in the Caſe of Tenant in Dower, Tenant by the Curteſy, or Husband ſeiſed in Right of his Wife, becauſe they have no Inheritance. *Dyer* 271. The Statute empowers a Husband to make *Leaſes* of Land in Tail, held in his Wife's Right, ſo as in ſuch *Leaſes* the Conditions aforementioned are obſerved, and the Wife be made a Party to and ſeal the *Leaſes*; and the Rent is to be reſerved to the Husband and Wife, and her Heirs, *&c.* If a *Leaſe* of the Wife's Land is not warranted by the Statute, it is a good *Leaſe* againſt the Husband, tho' not againſt the Wife: The Husband and Wife can't bind him in Reverſion or Remainder. 1 *Inſt.* 362. *Biſhops*, *Spiritual Perſons*, *&c.* ſeiſed in Fee in Right of their Churches, may make *Leaſes* of their Spiritual Livings for three Lives, or one and twenty Years, having all the Qualities required by the Statute, in Caſe of *Leaſes* made by Tenants in Tail. 32 *H.* 8. And *Leaſes* otherwiſe made are to be void; but not againſt the Biſhops, *&c.* making them, only againſt their Succeſſors. 3 *Rep.* 59. A Biſhop, *&c.* may make *Leaſes* of Lands for twenty-one Years, or three Lives, according to the Statute, without Confirmation of Dean and Chapter; and at Common Law might make them for any longer Time, without Limitation, with Confirmation of Dean and Chapter; but this is reſtrained by the Statutes 1 *Eliz.* *c.* 19. & 13 *Eliz.* *c.* 10. Such Confirmation will now make good concurrent *Leaſes* for twenty-one Years, *&c.* upon *Leaſes* for Years; tho' a Biſhop cannot make a concurrent *Leaſe* for Life or Lives. *Wood's Inſt.* 273. *Leaſes* of a Dean and Chapter are good, without Confirmation of the Biſhop, *Dyer* 273. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1096. Where there is a Chapter, and no Dean, they may make Grants, *&c.* and are within the Statute. 1 *Mod.* 204. And a Prebendary is ſeiſed in Right of the Church within the Equity of the Statute 32 *H.* 8. 4 *Leon.* 51. A Prebend's *Leaſe* confirmed by the Archbiſhop, who is his Patron, is good without Confirmation of Dean and Chapter. 3 *Bulſt.* 290. But where a Prebendary made a *Leaſe* for Years of Part of his Prebend, and this was confirmed by Dean and Chapter; becauſe it was not confirmed likewiſe by the Biſhop, who was Patron and Ordinary of the Prebend, the *Leaſe* was adjudged void. *Dyer* 60. If a Prebend hath Rectories in two ſeveral Dioceſes belonging to his Prebendary, and his *Leaſe* of them is confirmed by the Biſhop, Dean and Chapter of the Dioceſe of which he is Prebend, it is good, tho' not confirmed by the other. *Sid.* 75. A Chancellor of a Cathedral Church may make a *Leaſe*, and 'tis ſaid it will be good againſt the Succeſſor, tho' not confirmed, *&c.* *Ibid.* 158. When a Biſhop is Patron and Ordinary, he may confirm a Parſon's Leaſe for Years, without Dean and Chapter. *Cro. Eliz.* 359. And if a Parſon or Vicar makes a *Leaſe* for Life or Years, of Lands uſually letten, reſerving the cuſtomary Rent, *&c.* it muſt be confirmed by Patron and Ordinary, for they are out of the Statute 32 *H.* 8. If the Parſon and Ordinary make a *Leaſe* for Years of the Glebe to the Patron, and afterwards the Patron aſſigns this *Leaſe* to another; ſuch Aſſignment is good, and is a Confirmation of that *Leaſe* to the Aſſignee. 5 *Rep.* 15. Antient Covenants in former *Leaſes* may be ſo good to bind the Succeſſor, ſo as to diſcharge the Leſſee from Payment of Penſions, Tenths, *&c.* but of any new Matter they ſhall not. 1 *Ventr.* 223. By the Stat. 13 *Eliz.* the *Leaſe* of a Parſon is not good any longer than while the Leſſor or Incumbent ſhall be reſident, without Abſence fourſcore Days in any Year; and an Incumbent offending contrary to this Act, ſhall loſe a Year's Profit of the Benefice, *&c.* 4 *Rep.* 403. A *Leaſe* for Years of a Spiritual Perſon, will be void by his Death, if it is not according to the Statutes; and a *Leaſe* for Life is voidable by Entry, *&c.* of the Succeſſor: And ſo in the like Caſes, *Leaſes* not warranted by Statute, are void or voidable on the Deaths of the Makers: Acceptance of Rent on a void *Leaſe* ſhall not bind the Succeſſor. 2 *Cro.* 173. On College Leaſes, a third Part of the Rent is to be reſerved in Corn, *&c.* 18 *Eliz.* *c.* 6. By 14 *Eliz.* *c.* 11. it is ordained, that the 13 *Eliz.* *c.* 10. ſhall not extend to *Leaſes* of the Maſters and Fellows of Colleges, *&c.* of Houſes in Corporation Towns, which may be made for forty Years, *&c.* The 18 *Eliz.* *c.* 11. makes void *Leaſes* of Maſters and Fellows of Colleges, Deans and Chapters, Maſters of Hoſpitals, *&c.* by Virtue of 13 *Eliz.* for twenty-one Years, or three Lives, where another *Leaſe* for Years is in Being, and not expired or ſurrendered within three Years: But Biſhops are out of this Statute. If a Biſhop be not Biſhop *de Jure*, *Leaſes* made by him to charge the Biſhoprick, are void; tho' all judicial Acts by him are good. 2 *Cro.* 353. Where a Biſhop makes a *Leaſe*, which may tend to the Diminution of the Revenues of the Biſhoprick, *&c.* which ſhould maintain the Succeſſor; there the Deprivation or Tranſlation of the Biſhop is all one with his Death. 1 *Inſt.* 329. All Aſſurances

and Demiſes of Biſhops Lands to the King, ſhall be void. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 3.

Leaſes of the King. *Leaſes* made by the King of Part of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, are to be for three Lives, or thirty-one Years, and not be made diſpuniſhable of Waſte, whereon the antient Rent is to be reſerved; and Eſtates in Reverſion, with thoſe in Poſſeſſion, are not to exceed three Lives, &c. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. 12 *Ann. c.* 22. Perſons for whoſe Lives Eſtates are held, remaining beyond Sea, or being abſent for ſeven Years, if no Proof be made of their being alive, ſhall be accounted dead. 19 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6.

Form of a *Leaſe of a Houſe* in *London*.

THIS Indenture *made the Day*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witneſſeth, *That for and in Conſideration of the Rent and Covenants herein after reſerved and contained, on the Part and Behalf of the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors and Adminiſtrators, to be paid, kept and performed, he the ſaid* A. B. Hath *demiſed, granted, and to Farm letten, and by theſe Preſents doth demiſe, grant, and to Farm let unto the ſaid* C. D. All *that Meſſuage or Tenement, ſituate*, &c. *and known by the Sign of*, &c. *with all and ſingular Cellars, Sollars, Chambers, Rooms, Lights, Ways, Water-courſes, Eaſements, Profits, Commodities and Appurtenances, to the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement belonging or appertaining; together with the Uſe of the Goods in the Schedule hereto annexed mentioned.* To have and to hold *the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, and all and ſingular the Premiſſes, with their and every of their Appurtenances herein before-mentioned, or intended to be hereby demiſed unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, from the Feaſt of*, &c. *for and during and unto the full End and Term of fourteen Years, from thence next enſuing, and fully to be compleat and ended.* Yielding and Paying *therefore Yearly and every Year, during the ſaid Term, unto the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, the Rent or Sum of Twenty Pounds of lawful Money of* Great Britain, *on the four moſt uſual Feaſts or Terms in the Year, (that is to ſay) the Feaſt of St.* Michael *the Archangel, the Birth of our Lord Chriſt, the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin* Mary, *and the Nativity of St.* John *the* Baptiſt, *by even and equal Portions.* And *if it ſhall happen the ſaid yearly Rent of Twenty Pounds, or any Part thereof, ſhall be behind and unpaid by the Space of Eight and twenty Days next after any of the ſaid Feaſt-Days, on which the ſame ought to be paid as aforeſaid, (being lawfully demanded) that then and at all Times then after, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, into the ſaid demiſed Meſſuage or Tenement and Premiſſes, or into any Part thereof, in the Name of the whole, to re-enter, and the ſame to have again, repoſſeſs and enjoy, as in his and their former Eſtate, and the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, thereout and from thence to expel and put out, any Thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.* And *the ſaid* C. D. *for himſelf, his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, doth covenant and grant to and with the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, by theſe Preſents, that he the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, ſhall and will, during the ſaid Term hereby demiſed, well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid unto the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, the ſaid yearly Rent or Sum of Twenty Pounds, on the Days and Times, and in Manner and Form above-mentioned, for Payment thereof, according to the Reſervation thereof, as aforeſaid, and the true Intent and Meaning of theſe Preſents.* And alſo, *that he the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, or ſome or one of them, ſhall and will, at his or their own proper Coſts and Charges, well and ſufficiently repair, uphold, ſupport, maintain and keep the ſaid Meſſuage, or Tenement and Premiſſes, with the Glaſs Windows, Pavements, Privies, Sinks, Gutters, and Wydraughts belonging to the ſame, in, by, and with all and all Manner of needful and neceſſary Reparations and Amendments whatſoever, when and as often as Need or Occaſion ſhall be or require during the Term, (the Caſualty of Fire, which may burn down or deſtroy the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement and Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, only excepted) And the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement and Premiſſes, being ſo well and ſufficiently repaired, upheld, ſupported, maintained, and kept at the End of the ſaid Term, or other ſooner Determination of this preſent Demiſe, unto the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, ſhall and will peaceably and quietly leave and yield up (except as is before excepted) and ſhall and will then alſo leave unto the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors*, &c. *all ſuch Goods as are mentioned in the ſaid Schedule hereto annexed, in as good Condition as they are now in, reaſonable Uſage of them*, &c. *excepted.* And further, *That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, or any of them, with Workmen or others, or without, twice in every Year, during the Continuance of this Demiſe, at ſeaſonable Times in the Day-time, to enter and come into and upon the ſaid demiſed Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, and view, ſearch and ſee the State and Condition of the Reparations of the ſame; and of all Defects, Defaults, and Want of Repairs, then and there found, to give or leave Notice or Warning in Writing, at and upon the ſaid demiſed Premiſſes, to and for the ſaid* C. D. *for the Repairing and Amending of the ſame within the Space of Three Months then next following: In which ſaid Space or Time of three Months, after every or any ſuch Notice or Warning, he the ſaid* C. D. *for himſelf, his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, doth hereby covenant and grant to and with the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, well and ſufficiently to repair and amend the Defects and Want of Reparations ſo to be found as aforeſaid, (except as is before excepted)*; And alſo, *that he the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, ſhall and will at all Times hereafter, during the Term hereby demiſed, bear, pay and diſcharge all Taxes, Charges, Impoſitions and Pariſh Duties, which ſhall be taxed, charged, impoſed or aſſeſſed upon the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement aforeſaid, or any Part thereof.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *for himſelf, his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, doth covenant and grant to and with the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, that he the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, paying the ſaid yearly Rent of Twenty Pounds above reſerved, in Manner aforeſaid, and performing all and every the Covenants and Agreements herein before contained, which on his or their Parts and Behalfs, are or ought to be paid, done and performed, ſhall and may peaceably and quietly have, hold, uſe, occupy, poſſeſs and enjoy the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement and Premiſſes hereby demiſed, for and during the Term hereby granted, without any lawful Let, Suit, Trouble, or Interruption of or by the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, or any of them, or by any other Perſon or Perſons lawfully claiming, or to claim by, from, or under him, them, or any of them, or by or through his, their, or any of their Acts, Means or Procurement.* In Witneſs, &c.

A *Leaſe for Ninety-nine Years*, if three Lives live ſo long.

THIS Indenture *made*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witneſſeth, *That the ſaid* A. B. *as well for and in Conſideration of the Surrender of a former Leaſe granted by*, &c. *unto the ſaid* C. D. *of the Meſſuage or Tenement and Premiſſes herein after demiſed for the Term of Ninety-nine Years, determinable on the Deceaſes of*, &c. *as alſo for and in Conſideration of the Sum of*, &c. *of lawful* Britiſh *Money to him the ſaid* A. B. *in hand paid by the ſaid* C. D. *at and before the Sealing and Delivery of theſe Preſents, the Receipt whereof he the ſaid* A. B. *doth hereby acknowledge, and thereof doth acquit and diſcharge the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, by theſe Preſents,* hath *demiſed, granted, and to Farm letten, and by theſe Preſents doth demiſe, grant, and to Farm let, unto the ſaid* C. D. All *that Meſſuage or Tenement, with all thoſe Lands*, &c. *ſituate, lying, and being in*, &c. *And all Houſes, Outhouſes, Ways, Waters, Eaſements, and Appurtenances*, &c. *to the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, Lands and Premiſſes belonging or any Ways appertaining, (except all Timber-Trees, and Trees fit and proper to be raiſed and preſerved for Timber, now ſtanding, growing or being, or which ſhall hereafter ſtand, grow or be, in or upon the ſaid Premiſſes, or any Part thereof; with free Liberty for the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, to fell, cut down, take and carry away the ſame, at all ſeaſonable Times)* To have and to hold *the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, Lands and Premiſſes above granted, and every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances (except before excepted) unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, from the Day of the Date of theſe Preſents, for and during and unto the full End and Term of Ninety-nine Years, from thence next enſuing, and fully to be compleat and ended, if he the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. *his Wife, and* T. D. *his Son, or any or either of them, ſhall ſo long happen to live,* Yielding and Paying *therefore yearly during the ſaid Term unto the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, the Rent of*, &c. *at and upon the Feaſts of*, &c. *by even and equal Portions.* And alſo Yielding and Paying *at and upon the Death or Deceaſe of the ſaid* C. D. *the beſt Beaſt or Goods, or the Sum of*, &c. *for and in the Name of an Heriot; and alſo at and upon the Death or Deceaſe of the ſaid* E. *his Wife, (ſhe dying after the ſaid* C. D.) *the beſt Beaſt or Goods, or the Sum of*, &c. *for and in the Name of another Heriot; and alſo at and upon the Death or Deceaſe of the ſaid* T. D. *(he dying ſucceſſively after the ſaid* C. D. *and* E.) *the beſt Beaſt or Goods, or the Sum of*, &c. *for and in the Name of another Heriot:* And *doing Suit and Service to and at all and every the Court and Courts of the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, to be from Time to Time during the ſaid Term, holden in and for the ſaid Manor of*, &c. *and there be ordered and juſtified in all Things touching the ſaid Premiſſes as other the Tenants of the ſaid Manor, for their reſpective Eſtates are, ſhall or ought to be.* And *if it ſhall happen the ſaid yearly Rent of*, &c. *or Sums of Money reſerved for Heriots, or any Part thereof, to be behind and unpaid by the Space of Twenty-one Days next after either of the ſaid Feaſts or Days of Payment on which the ſame ought to be paid as aforeſaid, (being lawfully demanded) and no ſufficient Diſtreſs or Diſtreſſes, in or upon the ſaid Premiſſes, can or may be found whereby the ſame may be levied, that then and from thenceforth it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, into the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, Lands and Premiſſes hereby demiſed, with the Appurtenances to re-enter, and the ſame to have again repoſſeſs and enjoy, as in his or their former Right and Eſtate, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.* And *the ſaid* C. D. *for himſelf, his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, doth covenant and grant to and with the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, that he the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, ſhall and will well and truly pay or cauſe to be paid unto the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs or Aſſigns, the ſaid yearly Rent and Heriots above reſerved, at the Days and Times, and in Manner and Form above expreſſed, according to the true Intent and Meaning of theſe Preſents.* And alſo, *that he the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, at his and their own proper Coſts and Charges, ſhall and will from Time to Time, and at all Times, during the ſaid Term hereby granted, well and ſufficiently repair, maintain, ſuſtain, uphold, amend, hedge, ditch, cleanſe and keep the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, Lands and Premiſſes hereby demiſed, and every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances, in and with all Manner of needful and neceſſary Reparations and Amendments whatſoever, when and as often as Need ſhall require; and the ſame ſo well and ſufficiently repaired, maintained, ſuſtained, upheld, amended, hedged, ditched, cleanſed and kept, at the End, Expiration or other Determination of the ſaid Term hereby granted, unto the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall and will peaceably and quietly leave and yield up.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *for himſelf, his Heirs and Aſſigns, doth covenant and grant to and with the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, by theſe Preſents, that (by and under the yearly Rent, Heriots, Covenants and Agreements before, in, and by theſe Preſents mentioned and contained) he the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, ſhall and may peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, poſſeſs and enjoy the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenements, Lands and Premiſſes above-mentioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof with the Appurtenances (except before excepted) for and during the ſaid Term hereby granted, without any Interruption or Denial of the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs or Aſſigns, or of any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever lawfully claiming or to claim any Right, Title or Intereſt, from, by or under him, them, or any or either of them.* In Witneſs, &c.

A *Freehold Leaſe for three Lives*, Differs from the preceding *Chattel Leaſe* only in this, *viz.* that the *Habendum* is to the Leſſee, his Heirs and Aſſigns, for and during the natural Lives of him the ſaid *C. D. E.* his Wife, and *T. D.* his Son, and during the Life natural of every and either of them longeſt living; and in every Covenant, the Leſſee covenants for himſelf, his Heirs and Aſſigns; and the Covenants are the ſame as in the foregoing Leaſe, with the Addition of a Letter of Attorney at the End, to deliver Poſſeſſion and Seiſin, as in a Deed of Feoffment.

Leaſe and Releaſe, Is a Conveyance of Right or Intereſt in Lands or Tenements, to another that hath the Poſſeſſion thereof. *Accomp. Conv.* 1. *Vol.* 129. Tho' the Deed of *Feoffment* was the uſual Conveyance at Common Law; yet ſince the Statute of *H.* 8. of Uſes, the Conveyance by *Leaſe and Releaſe* has taken Place of it, and is become a very common Aſſurance, to paſs Lands, and Tenements; for it amounts to a Feoffment the Uſe drawing after it the Poſſeſſion, and ſupplying the Place of Livery and Seiſin, required in that Deed: In the making it, a Leaſe or Bargain and Sale for a Year, or ſuch like Term, is firſt prepared and executed; to the Intent that by

Virtue

Virtue thereof the Leſſee may be in actual Poſſeſſion of the Lands intended to be conveyed by the Releaſe, and thereby and by Force of the Statute 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. for transferring of Uſes into Poſſeſſion, be enabled to take and accept a Grant of the Reverſion and Inheritance of the ſaid Lands, *&c.* to the Uſe of himſelf and his Heirs for ever: Upon which, the Releaſe is accordingly made, reciting the Leaſe and declaring the Uſes. And in theſe Caſes, a Pepper-Corn Rent in the Leaſe for a Year is a good Reſervation, and ſufficient to raiſe an Uſe, to make the Leſſee capable of a Releaſe. 2 *Ventr.* 35. 2 *Mod.* 262. When an Eſtate is conveyed by Leaſe and Releaſe, in the Leaſe for a Year there muſt be the Words *Bargain and Sell* for Money, and 5 *s.* or any other Sum, though never paid, is a good Conſideration, whereupon the Bargainee for a Year is immediately in Poſſeſſion on the Executing of the Deed without actual Entry: If only the Words *Demiſe, Grant and to Farm Let* are uſed, in that Caſe the Leſſee cannot accept of a Releaſe of the Inheritance until he hath actually entered, and is in Poſſeſſion. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 435. But where *Littleton* ſays, that if a Leaſe is made for Years, and the Leſſor releaſes to the Leſſee before Entry; ſuch Releaſe is void, becauſe the Leſſee had only a Right, and not the Poſſeſſion; and ſuch Releaſe ſhall not enure to enlarge the Eſtate, without the Poſſeſſion: Though this is true at Common Law, it is not ſo now upon the Statute of Uſes. 2 *Mod.* 250, 251. And if a Man make a Leaſe for Life, Remainder for Life, and the firſt Leſſee dieth; on which, the Leſſor releaſes to him in Remainder; before Entry, this is a good Releaſe to enlarge the Eſtate, he having an Eſtate in Law capable of Enlargement by Releaſe, before Entry had. 1 *Inſt.* 270. It is neceſſary in all Caſes where a Releaſe of Lands is made, that the Eſtate be turned to a Right, as in a Diſſeiſin, *&c.* where there two Rights, a Right of Poſſeſſion in the Diſſeiſſor, and a Right to the Eſtate in the Diſſeiſee; now when the Diſſeiſee hath releaſed to the Diſſeiſor, here the Diſſeiſor hath both the Rights in him, *viz.* The Right to the Eſtate, and alſo to the Poſſeſſion: Or elſe it is requiſite that there be Privity of Eſtate, between the Tenant in Poſſeſſion and the Releſſor; for a Releaſe will not operate without Privity. 2 *Lill.* 435. A Releaſe made by one that at the Time of the Making thereof had no Right, is void; and a Releaſe made to one that at the Time of Making thereof hath Nothing in the Lands, is alſo void, becauſe he ought to have a Freehold, or a Poſſeſſion, or Privity. *Noy's Max.* 74. He that makes a Releaſe muſt have an Eſtate in himſelf, out of which the Eſtate may be derived to the Releſſee; the Releſſee is to have an Eſtate in Poſſeſſion in Deed or in Law, in the Land whereof the Releaſe is made, as a Foundation for the Releaſe; there muſt be Privity of Eſtate between the Releſſor and Releſſee; and be ſufficient Words in Law not only to make the Releaſe, but alſo to create and raiſe a new Eſtate, or the Releaſe will not be good. 1 *Inſt.* 22. A Releaſe to a Man and his Heirs will paſs a Fee-Simple; and if made to a Man, and the Heirs of his Body, by this the Releſſee hath an Eſtate-Tail: But a Releaſe of a Man's Right in Fee-Simple, is not ſufficient to paſs a Fee-Simple. 1 *Inſt.* 272. And if a Perſon releaſe to another all his Right which he hath in the Land, without uſing any more Words, as, *To hold to him and his Heirs, &c.* the Releſſee hath only an Eſtate for Life. *Dyer* 263. A Releaſe made to a Tenant in Tail, or for Life, of Right to Land, ſhall extend to him in Remainder or Reverſion. 1 *Inſt.* 267. By Releaſe of all a Man's Right unto Lands, all Actions, Entries, Titles of Dower, Rents, *&c.* are diſcharged; though it bars not a Right that ſhall deſcend afterwards: And a Releaſe of all Right in ſuch Land, will not diſcharge a Judgment not executed; becauſe ſuch Judgment doth not veſt any Right, but only makes the Land liable to Execution. 8 *Rep.* 151. 3 *Salk.* 298. 'Tis ſaid a Releaſe of all one's Title to Lands, is a Releaſe of all one's Right. *Litt.* 509. 1 *Inſt.* 292. By a Releaſe of all Entries, or Right of Entry a Man hath into Lands, without more Words, the Releſſor is barred of all Right or Power of Entry into thoſe Lands; and yet if a Man have a double Remedy, *viz.* a Right of Entry, and an Action to recover, and then releaſe all Entries, by this he is not barred and excluded his Action; nor doth a Releaſe of Actions bar the Right of Entry. *Plowd.* 484. 1 *Inſt.* 345. A Releaſe that doth enure by Way of Paſſing away an Eſtate, or Extinguiſhment, may be made upon Condition, or with a Defeaſance, ſo as the Condition, *&c.* be contained in the Releaſe, or delivered at the ſame Time with it: And there may be a Recital, Covenants, Warranty, *&c.* inſerted in this Releaſe; but it is ſaid the Deed is good without any ſuch Additions. In a *Leaſe and Releaſe* to make a Tenant to the *Præcipe* to ſuffer a Recovery, where the Releaſe is made to *A. B.* and his Heirs, (*viz.* the Tenant to the *Præcipe*) it muſt alſo be to the Uſe of him the ſaid *A. B.* and his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever; for the Releſſee muſt be abſolute Tenant of the Freehold. *Lill. Conveyanc.* 331. A *Leaſe and Releaſe* make but one Conveyance, being in the Nature of one Deed.

Form of a *Leaſe for a Year*, to ground a *Releaſe*.

THIS Indenture *made*, &c. Between A. B. *of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witneſſeth, *that the ſaid* A. B. *for and in Conſideration of the Sum of* 5 *s. of lawful* Britiſh *Money to him in hand paid by the ſaid* C. D. *the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, he the ſaid* A. B. hath *granted, bargained and ſold, and by theſe Preſents doth grant, bargain and ſell unto the ſaid* C. D. All *that Meſſuage or Tenement, commonly called or known*, &c. *with the Rights, Members and Appurtenances, ſituate, lying, and being in*, &c. *in the County of*, &c. *And all Houſes, Edifices, Buildings, Gardens, Orchards, Lands, Meadows, Commons, Paſtures, Feedings, Trees, Woods, Underwoods, Ways, Paths, Waters, Water-courſes, Eaſements, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, Emoluments and Hereditaments whatſoever to the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement belonging, or in any wiſe appertaining, or which now are or formerly have been accepted, reputed, taken, known, uſed, occupied or enjoyed, to or with the ſame, or as Part, Parcel or Member thereof, or of any Part thereof; and the Reverſion and Reverſions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents and Services of the ſaid Premiſſes above-mentioned, and of every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances:* To have and to hold *the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, Lands, Hereditaments and Premiſſes above-mentioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, from the firſt Day of this Inſtant*, &c. *for and during and unto*

unto the full End and Term of one whole Year, from thence next and immediately enſuing and following, and fully to be compleat and ended. Yielding and Paying *therefore one Pepper Corn in and upon the Feaſt of St.* Michael *the Archangel, if demanded:* To the Intent *that by Virtue of theſe Preſents, and by Force of the Statute for transferring of Uſes into Poſſeſſion, he the ſaid* C. D. *may be in the actual Poſſeſſion of all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes above-mentioned, with the Appurtenances, and thereby be enabled to accept and take a Grant and Releaſe of the Reverſion and Inheritance thereof, to him and his Heirs, to the only proper Uſe and Behooſ of him the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever.* In Witneſs, &c.

Form of a *Releaſe and Conveyance* of Lands.

THIS Indenture *made*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witneſſeth, *that the ſaid* A. B. *for and in Conſideration of the Sum of Five hundred Pounds of lawful Money of* Great Britain, *to him in hand paid by the ſaid* C. D. *the Receipt whereof the ſaid* A. B. *doth hereby confeſs and acknowledge, and for divers other good Cauſes and Conſiderations him thereunto moving, he the ſaid* A. B. hath *granted, bargained and ſold, aliened, releaſed and confirmed, and by theſe Preſents doth fully, freely and abſolutely grant, bargain and ſell, alien, releaſe and confirm unto the ſaid* C. D. *(in his actual Poſſeſſion now being, by Virtue of a Bargain and Sale to him thereof made for one Year, by Indenture bearing Date the Day next before the Day of the Date of theſe Preſents, and by Force of the Statute for transferring of Uſes into Poſſeſſion) and to his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever,* All *that Meſſuage or Tenement*, &c. *with the Rights, Members and Appurtenances thereof, ſituate, lying and being in*, &c. *And all Houſes, Edifices, Buildings, Gardens, Orchards, Lands, Meadows, Commons, Paſtures, Feedings Trees, Woods, Underwoods, Ways, Paths, Waters, Water-courſes, Eaſements, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, Emoluments and Hereditaments whatſoever to the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement belonging, or in any wiſe appertaining, or which now are, or formerly have been accepted, reputed, taken, known, uſed, occupied or enjoyed, to or with the ſame, or as Part, Parcel or Member thereof, or of any Part thereof; and alſo the Reverſion and Reverſions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents and Services of all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes above-montioned, and of every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances; and alſo all the Eſtate, Right, Title, Intereſt, Claim and Demand whatſoever, as well in Equity as in Law, of him the ſaid* A. B. *of, in and to all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes, and of, in and to every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances; and alſo all Deeds, Evidences and Writings, touching or concerning the ſaid Premiſſes only, or only any Part thereof, together with true Copies of all other Deeds, Evidences and Writings, which do concern the ſaid Premiſſes, or any Part thereof jointly, with any other Lands or Tenements, now in the Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion of him the ſaid* A. B. *or which he can or may get or come by without Suit in Law, the ſaid Copies to be made and written at the Requeſt, Coſts and Charges of the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns.* To have and to hold *the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, Lands, Hereditaments, and all and ſingular the Premiſſes above-mentioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances, unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, to the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *for himſelf, his Heirs and Aſſigns, doth covenant and grant to and with the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, that he the ſaid* A. B. *now is the true, lawful and rightful Owner of the ſaid Meſſuage, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments and Premiſſes above-mentioned, and of every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances.* And alſo *that he the ſaid* A. B. *now is lawfully and rightfully ſeized in his own Right, of a good, ſure, perfect, abſolute and indefeaſible Eſtate of Inheritance in Fee Simple, of and in all and ſingular the Premiſſes abovementioned, with the Appurtenances, without any Manner of Condition, Mortgage, Limitation of Uſe and Uſes, or other Matter, Cauſe or Thing to alter, change, charge, or determine the ſame.* And *that he the ſaid* A. B. *now hath good Right, full Power, and lawful Authority, in his own Right, to grant, bargain, ſell and convey the ſaid Meſſuage, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and all and ſingular the Premiſſes abovementioned, with the Appurtenances, unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, to the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, according to the true Intent and Meaning of theſe Preſents.* And alſo *that he the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall and may at all Times for ever hereafter, peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, poſſeſs and enjoy all and ſingular the ſaid Meſſuage, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments and Premiſſes above-mentioned, with the Appurtenances, without the Let, Trouble, Hindrance, Moleſtation, Interruption, and Denial of him the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs or Aſſigns, and of all and every other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever!* And *that freed and diſcharged, or otherwiſe well and ſufficiently ſaved and kept harmleſs and indemnified of and from all former and other Bargains, Sales, Gifts, Grants, Leaſes, Mortgages, Jointures, Dowers, Uſes, Wills, Intails, Fines, Poſt-Fines, Iſſues, Amerciaments, Seizures, Bonds, Annuities, Writings Obligatory, Statutes Merchant and of the Staple, Recognizances, Extents, Judgments, Executions, Rents and Arrearages of Rent, and of and from all other Charges, Eſtates, Rights, Titles, Troubles and Incumbrances whatſoever, had, made, committed, done or ſuffered, or to be had, made, committed, done or ſuffered, by the ſaid* A. B. *or any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, claiming or to claim, by, from or under him, them, or any of them.* And further, *that he the ſaid* A. B. *and his Heirs, and all and every other Perſon and Perſons and his and their Heirs, any Thing having or claiming in the ſaid Premiſſes above-mentioned, or any Part thereof, by, from or under him, ſhall and will from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter, upon the reaſonable Requeſt, and at the Coſts and Charges of the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs or Aſſigns, make, do and execute, or cauſe or procure to be made, done and executed, all and every ſuch further and other lawful and reaſonable Act and Acts, Thing and Things, Device and Devices, Conveyance and Conveyances in the Law whatſoever, for the further, better, and more perfect granting, conveying and aſſuring of all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes above-mentioned, with the Appurtenances, unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, to the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, as by the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs or Aſſigns, or his or their Counſel learned in the Law, ſhall be reaſonably deviſed or adviſed and required.* And laſtly, *it is covenanted, granted, concluded and agreed upon by and between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, and the true Meaning hereof is, and it is hereby ſo declared, that all and every Fine and Fines, Recovery and Recoveries, Aſſurance and Aſſurances, Conveyance and Conveyances in the Law whatſoever already had, made, levied, ſuffered, executed and acknowledged, or at any Time hereafter to be had, made, levied, ſuffered, executed and acknowledged, by or between the ſaid Parties to theſe*

Pre-

Preſents, or either of them, or by or between them, or either of them, and any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, of the ſaid Premiſſes above-mentioned, with the Appurtenances, or any Part thereof, either alone by it ſelf, or jointly with any other Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, ſhall be *and enure, and ſhall be adjudged, eſteemed and taken to be and enure, as for and concerning all and ſingular the Premiſſes above-mentioned, with the Appurtenances, to and for the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, according to the true Intent and Meaning of theſe Preſents, and to and for none other Uſe, Intent or Purpoſe whatſoever.* In Witneſs, &c.

Leat, A Trench to convey Water to or from a Mill; mentioned in the Stat. 7 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 19.

Leather. There are ſeveral Statutes relating to *Leather*; as the 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 14. directs Packers to be appointed for *Leather* to be tranſported: But the 18 *Eliz. c.* 9. prohibits the Shipping of *Leather*, on Penalty of Forfeiture, &c. Though by 20 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5. Tranſportation of *Leather* is allowed to *Scotland*, *Ireland*, or any foreign Country, paying a Cuſtom or Duty; which Statute is continued by divers ſubſequent Acts. No Perſon ſhall ingroſs *Leather* to ſell again, under the Penalty of Forfeiture; and Girdlers, &c. currying *Leather* in their Houſes, ſhall forfeit the ſame. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 3. None but Tanners are to buy any rough Hides of *Leather*, or Calves-Skins in the Hair, on Pain of Forfeiture; and no Perſon ſhall foreſtal Hides, under the Penalty of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Hide: Tanners gaſhing any Hides, over-liming or raiſing them for Soal *Leather*, ſhall forfeit them; and *Leather* not ſufficiently tanned is to be forfeited: In *London*, the Maſter and Wardens of the *Shoemakers* Company muſt appoint Searchers, &c. of *Leather*; and the ſame is to be done by Mayors, &c. in other Towns and Corporations; and Searchers allowing inſufficient *Leather*, incur a Forfeiture of 40 *s.* *Shoemakers* making Shoes of inſufficient *Leather*, are liable to 3 *s.* 4 *d.* Penalty. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 22. Red tanned *Leather* is to be brought into open *Leather*-Markets, and ſearched and ſealed before expoſed to Sale, or ſhall be forfeited; and Contracts for Sale otherwiſe, to be void. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. Hides of *Leather* are adjudged the Ware and Manufacture of the *Currier*, and ſubject to ſearch, &c. All Perſons dealing in *Leather* may buy tanned *Leather* ſearched in open Market; and any Perſon may buy or ſell *Leather* Hides or Skins by Weight. 1 *W.* & *M.* *c.* 33. ſee 9 & 10 *Ann.* as to Duties on *Leather*, &c. and 9 *Geo. c.* 27. Vide *Shoemaker.*

Leccator, A debauched Perſon, *Lecher*, or Whore-maſter.—*Sciant, quod ego Johannes Conſtabularius Ceſtriæ dedi Hugoni de Dutton & Hæredibus ſuis Magiſtratum omnium* Leccatorum & *Meretricum in*, &c. *Salvo Jure meo mihi & hæredibus meis.* Ann. 1220.

Lecherwite, A Fine on Adulterers and Fornicators. See *Lairwite.*

Lectrinum, Is taken for a Pulpit. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *p.* 243.

Lecturer, (*Prælector*) A Reader of *Lectures*; and in *London*, and other Cities, there are *Lecturers* who are Aſſiſtants to the *Rectors* of Churches in Preaching, &c. Theſe *Lecturers* are choſen by the Veſtry, or Chief Inhabitants of the Pariſh, and are uſually the Afternoon Preachers: The Law requires, that they ſhould have the Conſent of them by whom they are employed, and likewiſe the Approbation and Admiſſion of the Ordinary; and they are, at the Time of their Admiſſion, to ſubſcribe to the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, &c. required by the Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. They are to be licenſed by the Biſhop, as other Miniſters, and a Man cannot be a *Lecturer* without a Licence from the Biſhop or Archbiſhop; but the Power of the Biſhop, &c. is only as to the Qualification and Fitneſs of the Perſon, and not as to the Right of the *Lectureſhip*; for if a Biſhop determine in Favour of a *Lecturer*, a *Prohibition* may be granted to try the Right. *Mich.* 12 *W.* 3. *B. R.* If *Lecturers* preach in the Week-Days, they muſt read the Common Prayer for the Day when they firſt preach, and declare their Aſſent to that Book; they are likewiſe to do the ſame the firſt *Lecture* Day in every Month, ſo long as they continue *Lecturers*, or they ſhall be diſabled to preach till they conform to the ſame: And if they preach before ſuch Conformity, they may be committed to Priſon for three Months, by Warrant of two *Juſtices of Peace*, granted on the Certificate of the Ordinary. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. *Right Clerg.* 338. Where *Lectures* are to be preached or read in any Cathedral or Collegiate Church, if the *Lecturer* openly at the Time aforeſaid, declare his Aſſent to all Things in the Book of Common Prayer, it ſhall be ſufficient; and Univerſity Sermons or *Lectures* are excepted out of the Act concerning *Lecturers*. There are *Lectures* founded by the Donations of pious Perſons, the *Lecturers* whereof are appointed by the Founders; without any Interpoſition or Conſent of Rectors of Churches, &c. though with the Leave and Approbation of the Biſhop; ſuch as that of Lady *Moier* at *St. Paul's*, &c.

Lecturnium, (*Lectorium*) The Desk or Reading Place in Churches. *Statut. Eccl. Paul. Lond. MS.* 44.

Ledgrave, The chief Man of the *Lathe* or *Lethe.* See *Lathreve.*

Ledo, (*Ledona*) The riſing Water or Increaſe of the Sea—*Ledo ſex Horas inundationis, & totidem receſſus habet*, &c.

Leet, *Leta*, From the Sax. *Lite*, i. e. *Parvus*, *quaſi* a Little Court; or from the *Germ. Laet*, a Country Judge) In whoſe Manor ſoever kept, is accounted the King's Court; becauſe the Authority thereof to puniſh Offences was originally belonging to the Crown, and thence derived to inferior Perſons. *Stat.* 18 *Ed.* 2. 4 *Inſt.* 261. By the Laws of King *Edward*, according to *Lambard*, this was a Court of Juriſdiction above the Wapentake or Hundred; but many Lords of Manors, with their Courts-Baron, have likewiſe *Leets* adjoined. *Britton*, *c.* 28. *Kitch.* 6. See *Court-Leet.*

Leets or **Leits**, Meetings appointed for the Nomination or Election of Officers; often mentioned in Archbiſhop *Spottewood's* Hiſtory of the Church of *Scotland.*

Lega & Lacta. Anciently the Allay of Money was ſo called. *Debita nummi temperies, quam veteres* Legam & Lactam *appellabant.* Spelm.

Legabilis, Signifies what is not intailed as Hereditary; but may be bequeathed by Legacy, in a Laſt Will and Teſtament. *Articuli propoſit. in Parliamento coram Rege, Ann.* 1234.

Legacy, (*Legatum*) Is a particular Thing given by Laſt Will and Teſtament; and he to whom ſuch *Legacy* is given, is called a *Legatee*; and there is a *Reſiduary Legatee.* It ſeems neceſſary, that the Legatee ſhould be born at the Time of making the Will; and it has been adjudged

judg'd where *Legacies* were given to a Man's Children,. that thoſe who were born afterwards ſhould have no Share thereof. 1 *Bulſt.* 153. But it has been otherwiſe decreed in Chancery. 1 *Ch. Rep.* 301. A Man deviſed 200 *l.* a-piece to the two Children of *A. B.* at the End of ten Years after the Death of the Teſtator; afterwards the Children died within the ten Years, and it was held a lapſed *Legacy:* For there is a Difference where a Deviſe is to take Effect at a future Time, and where the Payment is to be made at a future Time; and whenever the Time is annexed to the *Legacy* it ſelf, and not to the Payment of it, if the *Legatee* dies before the Time happens, 'tis a lapſed *Legacy.* 2 *Salk.* 415. A Bequeſt of Money to one at the Age of Twenty-one, or Day of Marriage, without ſaying to be paid at that Time, and the *Legatee* dies before the Term; this is a lapſed *Legacy:* And ſo it is if the Deviſe had been to her when ſhe ſhall marry; or when a Son ſhall come of Age, and they die before. *Godb.* 182. 2 *Ventr.* 342. But a Deviſe of a Sum of Money, to be paid at the Day of Marriage, or Age of twenty-one Years; if the *Legatee* die before either of theſe happen, the *Legatee's* Adminiſtrator ſhall have it, becauſe the *Legatee* had a preſent Intereſt, though the Time of Payment was not yet come; and 'tis a Charge on the Perſonal Eſtate which was in Being at the Teſtator's Death, and if it were diſcharged by this Accident, then it would be for the Benefit of the Executor, which was never intended by the Teſtator. 2 *Ventr.* 366. 2 *Lev.* 207. A Father bequeathed Goods to his Son, when he ſhould be of the Age of twenty-one Years, and if he die before that Time, then his Daughter ſhould have them; afterwards the Father died, and then the Son died before he was of Age; adjudged, that the Daughter ſhould have the Goods given in *Legacy* immediately, and not ſtay 'till her Brother would have been of Age, if he had lived. 1 *And.* 33. And where a *Legacy* was deviſed to an Infant, to be paid when he ſhould come of Age, and he died before that Time; it was ruled, that his Adminiſtrator ſhould have it preſently, and not ſtay until the Infant ſhould have been of Age, in caſe he had lived. 1 *Leon.* 278. As an Executor is not obliged to pay a *Legacy*, without Security given him by the *Legatee* to refund, if there are Debts, becauſe the *Legacy* is not due 'till the Debts are paid, and a Man muſt be juſt before he is charitable; ſo in ſome Caſes, the Executor may be compelled to give Security to the *Legatee* for the Payment of his *Legacy*, as where a Teſtator bequeathed 1000 *l.* to a Perſon, to be paid at the Age of Twenty-one, and made an Executor, and died, afterwards the *Legatee* exhibited a Bill in Equity againſt the Executor, ſetting forth that he had waſted the Eſtate, and praying that he might give Security to pay the *Legacy* when it ſhould become due; and it was ordered accordingly. 1 *Ch. Rep.* 136, 257. If a *Legacy* is deviſed, and no certain Time of Payment, and the *Legatee* is an Infant, he ſhall have Intereſt for the *Legacy* from the Expiration of one Year after the Teſtator's Death; for ſo long the Executor ſhall have, that he may ſee whether there are any Debts, and no Laches ſhall be imputed to the Infant: But if the *Legatee* be of full Age, he ſhall have no Intereſt but from the Time of the Demand of his *Legacy:* Where a *Legacy* is payable at a Day certain, it muſt be paid with Intereſt from that Day. 2 *Salk.* 415. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1114. The Aſſent or Agreement of the Executor is firſt to be obtained before any *Legacy* can be taken; until then the *Legatee* may not meddle with the *Legacy*, becauſe the Executor is to pay Debts before *Legacies*, &c. *Wood's Inſt.* 329. And this is the Reaſon why no Property can be tranſferred to the *Legatee*, without the Executor's Aſſent: If the Executor refuſes to aſſent to a *Legacy*, he may be obliged to it by a Court of Equity, or the Spiritual Court. *March. Rep.* 19. *Legacies* being Gratuities, and no Duties, Action will not lie at Common Law for the Recovery of a *Legacy*; but Remedy is to be had in the Chancery or Spiritual Court. *Allen* 38. The Cogniſance of a *Legacy* properly belongs to the Spiritual Courts, for ſuch Bequeſts were not good by the Common Law; but this is where a *Legacy* is deviſed generally: If 'tis payable out of the Land, or out of the Profits of the Land, an Action of the Caſe lies at Common Law; but the uſual Remedy is in Chancery. *Sid.* 44. 3 *Salk.* 223. By *Holt* Ch. Juſt. A *Legatee* may maintain an Action of Debt at Common Law againſt the Owner of Land, out of which the *Legacy* is to be paid; and ſince the Statute of Wills gives him a Right, by Conſequence he ſhall have an Action at Law to recover it. 2 *Salk.* 415. And ſometimes the Common Law takes Notice of a *Legacy*, not directly, but in a collateral Way; as where the Executor promiſed to pay the Money, if the *Legatee* would forbear to ſue for the *Legacy*, this was adjudged a good Conſideration to ground an Action; but that it would not lie for a *Legacy in Specie*, which would be to deveſt the Spiritual Court of what properly belonged to their Juriſdiction, by turning Suits which might be brought there into Actions on the Caſe. *Raym.* 23. If Security is given by Bond to pay a *Legacy*, in ſuch Caſe an Action at Law is the proper Remedy; by giving the Bond, the *Legacy* becomes a Debt at Common Law, and the *Legatee* can never afterwards ſue for it in the Spiritual Court. *Yelv.* 39. For the Recovery of a Debt, or ſuch like Thing in Action, given by Way of *Legacy*, it is beſt to make the *Legatee* Executor as to that Debt, &c. or he muſt have a Letter of Attorney to ſue in the Executor's Name. *Wood's Inſt.* 330. Some Perſons are incapable of Taking by *Legacy* by ſeveral Statutes; as the 13 *W.* 3. *c.* 6. relating to Officers, Lawyers, &c. not taking the Oaths; and 5 *Geo. c.* 27. concerning Artificers going abroad, &c. See *Executor* and *Wills.*

Legalis Homo, Is uſed for him who ſtands *Rectus in Curia*, not outlawed, excommunicated, or infamous; and in this Senſe are the Words *Probi & Legales Homines:* Hence alſo *Legality* is taken for the Condition of ſuch a Man. *Leg. Edw. Conf. c.* 18.

Legalis Moneta Angliæ, Lawful Money of *England*, is gold or ſilver Money coined here by the King's Authority, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 207. See *Coin.*

Legate, (*Legatus*) An Ambaſſador or *Pope's Nuncio.* And there are two Sorts of *Legates*, a *Legate a Latere*, and *Legatus natus*; the Difference between whom is thus: *Legatus a Latere* was uſually one of the Pope's Family, veſted with the greateſt Authority in all Eccleſiaſtical Affairs over the whole Kingdom where he was ſent; and during the Time of his *Legation*, he might determine even thoſe Appeals which had been made from thence to *Rome: Legatus natus* had a more limited Juriſdiction, but was exempted from the Authority of the *Legate a Latere*; and

he could exercise even his Jurisdiction in his own Province. The Popes of *Rome* had formerly in *England* the Archbishops of *Canterbury* their *Legatos natos*; and upon extraordinary Occasions, sent over *Legatos à Latere*.

Legatary, Legatory, Is the same with *Legatee* of a Will. 27 *Eliz. c.* 16.

Legem facere. To make Law, or Oath: *Legem habere*, to be capable of giving Evidence upon Oath; *Minor non habet* Legem, &c. *Seldon's Notes on Hengh.* 133.

Legergild, (*Legergildum*) See *Lecherwite* and *Lairwite*.

Legiosus. Litigious, and so subjected to a Course of Law. *Cowel.*

Legitimation, (*Legitimatio*) A making lawful or *Legitimate*; and Naturalization, &c. makes a Foreigner a lawful Subject of the State.

Leipa, A Departure from Service. —— *Si quis à Domino suo sine Licentia discedat, ut* Leipa *emendetur & redire cogatur.* Leg. Hen. 1. cap. 43.

Lent, (From the Germ. *Lentz*, i. e. *Ver*, the Spring Fast) Is a Time of Fasting for forty Days, next before *Easter*; mentioned in the Stat. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 19. And first commanded to be observed in *England* by *Ercombert*, seventh King of *Kent*, before the Year 800. *Baker's Chron.* 7. See *Quadragesima*.

Lep and Lace, (*Leppe & Lasse*) Is a Custom in the Manor of *Writtel* in *Com. Essex*, that every Cart which comes over *Greenbury* within that Manor, (except it be the Cart of a Nobleman) shall pay 4 *d.* to the Lord. This *Greenbury* is conceived to have been antiently a Market-place; on which Account this Privilege was granted. *Blount.*

Lepa, A Measure which contained the third Part of two Bushels: Whence we derive a *Seedleap*. Du Cange.

Leporarius, A Greyhound for the Hare. *Concedo eis duos* Leporarios, &c. *ad* Leporem *capiendum in Foresta nostra de* Essexia. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *fol.* 283.

Leporium, Is a Place where Hares are kept together. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *fol.* 1035.

Leproso amovendo, An antient Writ that lies to remove a *Leper* or *Lazar*, who thrusts himself into the Company of his Neighbours in any Parish, either in the Church or at other publick Meetings, to their Annoyance. *Reg. Orig.* 237. The Writ lies against those *Lepers* that appear outwardly to be such, by Sores on their Bodies, Smell, &c. and not against others: And if a Man be a *Leper*, and keep within his House, so as not to converse with his Neighbours; he shall not be removed. *New Nat. Br.* 521.

Le Roy le veut, Words by which the *Royal Assent* is signified by the Clerk of the Parliament to publick Bills; and to a private Bill the King's Answer is, *Soit fait comme il est desire.*

Le Roy se Aviser. And by these Words to a Bill, presented to the King by his Houses of Parliament, are understood his Denial of that Bill.

Lesia, A Leash of Greyhounds, now restrained to the Number of Three, but formerly more. *Spelm.*

Lespegend, (Sax. *Les-pegen.*) *Baro Minor. Hominibus quos Angli* Lespegend *nuncupant, Dani vero* Yoong Men *vocant*, &c. Constitut. Canut. de Foresta, Art. 2.

Lessa, A Legacy; and from this Word also *Lease* is derived. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 562.

Lessor and Lessee, The Parties to a Lease. See *Lease*.

Lestage, Mentioned in some Writers, is the same as *Lastage*.

Lesues or Lelves, Is a Word signifying Pastures, in many Places of *England*, and often inserted in Deeds and Conveyances. *Domesd.*

Letare Jerusalem, Was used for the customary Oblations made on *Midlent Sunday*, when the proper Hymn was *Lætare Jerusalem*, &c. by the Inhabitants within a Diocese to the Mother Cathedral Church; and these voluntary Offerings on that Day, were by Degrees settled into an annual Composition or pecuniary Payment, charged on the parochial Priest, who was presumed to receive them from the People of his Congregation, and obliged to return them to the Cathedral Church; and this among other Burdens was at length thrown on the oppress'd Vicars, as appears by the Ordination of the Vicarage of *Erdele*, in the Archdeaconry of *Huntingdon*, *anno* 1290. where it is provided, *Qui quidem Vicarius solvet Synodalia*, Lætare Jerusalem, &c. From the antient Custom of Procession and Oblation at that Time, began the Practice which is still retained in many Parts of *England*, of *Mothering*, or going to visit Parents on *Midlent Sunday*. See *Quadragesimalia*.

Letters of Absolution, (*Literæ Absolutoriæ*) Or absolvatory Letters, were such in former Times, when an Abbot released any of his Brethren *ab omni subjectione & Obedientia*, &c. And made them capable of Entering into some other Order of Religion. *Mon. Faversham. pag.* 7.

Letter of Attorney, (*Litera Attornati*) Is a Writing authorising an *Attorney* to do any lawful Act in the Stead of another: As to give Seisin of Lands, receive Debts, sue a third Person, &c. And *Letters of Attorney* are either General or Special. *West. Symb. par.* 1. *Stat.* 7 *R.* 2. *c.* 13. The Nature of this Instrument is to give the Attorney the full Power and Authority of the Maker, to accomplish the Act intended to be perform'd: And sometimes these Writings are *revocable*, and sometimes not so; but when they are revocable, it is usually a bare Authority only; and they are *irrevocable* when Debts, &c. are assign'd to another, in which Case the Word *irrevocable* is inserted. In Cases of *Letters of Attorney*, the Authority must be strictly pursued: If it be to deliver Livery and Seisin of Lands between certain Hours, and the Attorney doth it before or after; or in a Capital Messuage, and he does it in another Part of the Land, &c. the Act of the Attorney to execute the Estate shall be void. *Plowd.* 475. Where the Attorney does less than the Authority mentions, it is void: But it is said if he doth more, it may be good for so much as he had Power to do. 1 *Inst.* 258. If a Mayor and Commonalty make a Feoffment of Lands, and execute a *Letter of Attorney* to deliver Seisin; the Livery and Seisin, after the Death of the Mayor, will be good, by Reason the Corporation dieth not. 1 *Inst.* In other Cases, by the Death of the Party giving it, the Power given by *Letter of Attorney* generally determines.

Letters Claus, (*Literæ Clausæ*) *Close Letters*, oppos'd to *Letters Patent*; being commonly sealed up with the King's Signet or Privy Seal, whereas the *Letters Patent* are left open and sealed with the broad Seal.

Letter of Credit, Is where a Merchant or Correspondent writes a *Letter* to another, requesting him to credit the Bearer with a certain Sum of Money. *Merch. Dict.*

Letters of Exchange, (*Literæ Cambii*) *Reg. Orig.* 194. See *Bills of Exchange.*

Letter of Licence, Is an Inſtrument or Writing made by Creditors to a Man that hath fail'd in his Trade, allowing him longer Time for the Payment of his Debts, and Protecting him from Arreſts in going about his Affairs. Theſe *Letters of Licence* give Leave to the Party to whom granted to reſort freely to his Creditors, or any others, and to compound Debts, &c. And the Creditors covenant, that if the Debtor ſhall receive any Moleſtation or Hinderance from any of them, he ſhall be acquitted and diſcharged of his Debt againſt ſuch Creditor, &c. See my *Accomp. Conveyanc. Vol.* 1.

Letters of Marque, Are extraordinary Repriſals for Reparation to Merchants taken and deſpoil'd by Strangers at Sea, grantable by the Secretaries of State, with the Approbation of the King and Council; and uſually in Time of War, &c. *Lex Mercat.* 173. If a *Letter of Marque* wilfully and knowingly take a Ship and Goods belonging to another Nation, not of that State againſt whom the Commiſſion is awarded, but of ſome other in Amity, this amounts to a downright Piracy. *Roll. Abr.* 530. See *Repriſal.*

Letters Patent, (*Literæ Patentes*) Sometimes called *Letters Overt*, are Writings of the King ſealed with the Great Seal of *England*, whereby a Perſon is enabled to do or enjoy that which otherwiſe he could not; and ſo called, becauſe they are *open* with the Seal affixed, and ready to be ſhewn for Confirmation of the Authority thereby given. 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 7. And we read of *Letters Patent* to make Denizens. 32 *H.* 6. *c.* 16. *Letters Patent* of Summons of Debt, &c. 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 18. *Letters Patent* may be granted by common Perſons, but in ſuch Caſe they are properly *Patents*; yet for Diſtinction, the King's *Letters Patent* have been called *Letters Patent Royal.* Anno 2 H. 6. c. 10. *Letters Patent* conclude with *Teſte me ipſo*, &c. 2 Inſt. 78. See *Patents.*

Levant and Couchant, Is a Law-Term for Cattle that have been ſo long in the Ground of another, that they have *lain down*, and are *riſen again* to feed; in antient Records writ *Levantes & Cubantes.* When the Cattle of a Stranger are come into another Man's Ground, and there hath been a good Space of Time, (ſuppos'd to be a Day and a Night) they are ſaid to be *Levant and Couchant. Terms de Ley* 424. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 167. Beaſts of a Stranger on the Lord's Ground may be diſtrained for Rent, though they have not been *Levant and Couchant*; but it is otherwiſe if the Tenant of the Land is in Fault in not keeping up his Mounds, by Reaſon whereof the Beaſts eſcape upon the Land. *Wood's Inſt.* 190. See *Diſtreſs.*

Levanum, (From the Lat. *Levare*, to make Lighter) Is leavened Bread.

Levari facias, A Writ directed to the Sheriff for Levying a Sum of Money upon a Man's Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, who has forfeited his Recognizance. *Reg. Orig.* 298. This Writ is given by the Common Law, before the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 18. gave the Writ of *Elegit*; and a *Levari facias* commands the Debt to be levied *de exitibus & proficuis Terræ*, &c. And Cattle of a Stranger on the Land have been held Iſſues of the Land, which is Debtor. 1 *Salk.* 395. On a Judgment in an inferior Court, and a *Levari facias*, whereupon a Warrant was made to levy the Debt *de Terris & Catallis*, it was adjudg'd that the Precept ought to be to levy the Money *de Terris, Bonis & Catallis*, &c. 2 *Lutw.* 1410. There is a *Levari facias* in Debt againſt a Parſon, directed to the Biſhop, &c. to levy the Money of his Spiritual Goods. 13 *H.* 4. 17. When a Year and Day is paſt, after the Day of Payment by the Recognizance, there ſhould be antiently a *Writ of Debt*; but now a *Scire facias*, &c.

Form of a *Writ* of *Levari facias.*

REX *Vic'*, &c. *Salut. Quia* A. B. *de*, &c. *ſolviſſe debuit* C. D. *vigint. libr. in Feſto S.* Michaelis, *Anno Regni noſtri*, &c. *ſicut conſtat nobis per Inſpection. Rotulor. Cancell. noſtr. & eas ei nondum ſolvit, ut dic. Tibi præcipimus, quod præd. Pecuniam de Terris Bonis & Catallis ipſius* A. *in Balliva ſua ſine dilatione* Levari facias, *ita quod eam habeas in Cancell. noſtr. in Craſt. Animar.* &c. *prox. futur. ubicunque tunc fuer. præſ.* C. *ibid. liberand. & hoc nullatenus omittas; Et habeas ibi hoc breve*, &c.

There is a *Levari facias damna Diſſeiſitoribus*, for the Levying of Damages, wherein the Diſſeiſor has formerly been condemned to the Diſſeiſee. *Reg. Orig.* 214. Alſo *Levari facias Reſiduum debiti*, to levy the Remainder of a Debt upon Lands and Tenements, or Chattels of the Debtor, where Part has been ſatisfied before. *Reg. Orig.* 299. And a *Levari facias quando Vicecomes retornavit quod non habuit emptores*, commanding the Sheriff to ſell the Goods of the Debtor, which he has taken, and return'd that he could not ſell. *Reg. Orig.* 300.

Levari fœnum, Signifies to make Hay; and *Una Levatio fœni*, was one Day's Hay-making; a Service paid to Lords by their inferior Tenants. *Paroch. Antiq.* 320.

Leuca, Is a Meaſure of Land, conſiſting of Fifteen hundred, or Two thouſand Paces; and in the *Monaſticon*, 'tis Four hundred and eighty Perches, which is a Mile. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 313.

Leucata, Has the ſame Signification: *Un. Boſco*, &c. *continen. unam* Leucatam *in Latitudine, & dimidium in Longitudine.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1.

Levy, (*Levare*) Is uſed in the Law for to collect, or exact; as to levy Money, &c. and ſometimes to erect, or caſt up; as to levy a Ditch, &c. And to *levy* a Fine of Land, is the uſual Term: In antient Time, the Word *Rere* a Fine, was made Uſe of. 17 *H.* 6.

Lewdneſs, Is puniſhable by our Law by Fine, Impriſonment, &c. And *Mich.* 15 *Car.* 2. a Perſon was indicted for open *Lewdneſs* in ſhewing his naked Body in a Balcony, and other Miſdemeanors, and was fined 2000 Marks, impriſoned for a Week, and bound to the Good Behaviour for three Years. 1 *Sid.* 168. In Times paſt, when any Man granted a Leaſe of his Houſe; it was uſual to inſert an expreſs Covenant, that the Tenant ſhould not entertain any *Lewd* Women, &c. See *Bawdy-houſe.*

Ler, A Law for the Government of Mankind in Society. *Litt. Dict.* And it is often taken for *Judicium Dei*; and for a Purgation. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 62.

Ler Brehonia, The *Brehon* or *Iriſh* Law, overthrown by K. *John.*

Ler Bretoiſe, Was the Law of the antient *Britains*, or *Marches of Wales.* Lex Marchiarum.

Ler Deraiſnia. Deraiſnia *eſt* Lex *quædam in* Normannia *conſtituta, per quam in ſimplicibus querelis inſecutus factum, quod a parte adverſa ei objicitur,*

citur, ſe non feciſſe declarat. And it is the Proof of a Thing, which one denies to be done by him, where another affirms it; defeating the Aſſertion of his Adverſary, and ſhewing it to be againſt Reaſon or Probability: This was uſed among the *Old Romans*, as well as the *Normans*. Grand. Cuſtumar. c. 126.

Ley Judicialis, Is properly *Purgatio per Judicium Ferri*; ſometimes called *Judicium*. Leg. H. 1.

Ley Sacramentalis, i. e. *Purgatio per Sacramentum*. Leg. H. 1. c. 9.

Ley Walleníica, The Law of *Wales*. Stat. Walliæ.

Ley, The *French* Word for Law, as *Les Termes de la Ley*.

Ley gager, Is uſed for *Wager of Law*. 1 Car. 1. cap. 3.

Leys. Paſtures in ſeveral Counties of this Kingdom are called *Leys*, and ſo uſed in *Domeſd.*

Libel, (*Libellus*) Signifies literally a little Book; but by Uſe, it is the original Declaration of any Action in the *Civil Law*. 1 *H.* 5. *c.* 3. 2 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 13. It ſignifieth alſo a ſcandalous Report of any Man ſpread abroad, or otherwiſe unlawfully publiſhed, and then called *Famoſus Libellus*, an infamous *Libel:* And this is either *in Scriptis, aut ſine Scriptis*; *in Scriptis* is when any Writing is compos'd or publiſhed to another's Diſgrace, *&c.* And *ſine Scriptis*, where the Perſon is painted in a ſhameful Manner, with a Fool's Coat, Aſſes Ears, *&c.* or a Gallows, or other ignominious Sign is fix'd at his Door. 3 *Inſt.* 174. 5 *Co. Rep.* 124. *Seneca* calls defamatory *Libels Contumelioſi Libelli*, and *Bracton, Carmina Famoſa*; contumelious *Libels*, and infamous Rhimes, which flow from Malice: And the *Romans* would not permit their Lives and Fame to be ſubject to the Injury and Scandal of Poets; for they made an Ordinance, that whoſoever ſhould preſume to compoſe any ſuch Verſes, were to be puniſhed with Death. *Treat. of Laws* 75. A *Libel* in a ſtrict Senſe is a malicious Defamation and Aſperſion of another, expreſs'd in Printing or Writing; and tending either to blacken the Memory of one who is dead, or the Reputation of one that is alive, and to expoſe him to publick Hatred, Contempt, or Ridicule: But in a larger Signification, it may be applied to any Defamation whatſoever. 5 *Rep.* 121. All *Libels* are made againſt private Men, or Magiſtrates, and publick Perſons; and thoſe againſt Magiſtrates deſerve the greateſt Puniſhment: If a *Libel* be made againſt a private Man, it may excite the Perſon *libelled*, or his Friends, to revenge and break the Peace; and if againſt a Magiſtrate, it is not only a Breach of the Peace, but a Scandal to the Government, and ſtirs up Sedition. *Ibid.* 125. And although a private Perſon or Magiſtrate be dead at the Time of Making the *Libel*, yet it is puniſhable; as it has a Tendency to the Breach of the Peace. *Hob.* 215. And with Regard to this Conſideration, it is far from being a Juſtification of a *Libel*, that the Contents thereof are true, or that the Perſon upon whom made had a bad Reputation; ſince the greater Appearance there is of Truth in any malicious Invective, ſo much the more provoking it is. 5 *Rep.* 125. *Moor* 627. It is not material whether the Matter be true or falſe, if the Proſecution be by Information or Indictment; but in Action on the Caſe, one may juſtify that the Matter is true. 5 *Rep.* 125. *Hob.* 253. When any Man finds a *Libel*, if it be againſt a private Perſon, he ought to burn it, or deliver it to a Magiſtrate; and where it concerns a Magiſtrate, he ſhould deliver it preſently to a Magiſtrate. *Ibid.* If a *Libel* is found in a Houſe, the Maſter cannot be puniſh'd for Framing, Printing, and Publiſhing it; but it is ſaid he may be indicted for having it, and not delivering it to a Magiſtrate. 1 *Ventr.* 31. If a Printer print a *Libel* againſt a private Perſon, he may be indicted and puniſhed for it; and ſo he may who prints a *Libel* againſt a Magiſtrate; and much more one who does it againſt the King and State: Nor can a Perſon in ſuch a Caſe excuſe himſelf, by ſaying they were dying Speeches, or the Words of dying Men; for a Man may at his Death juſtify his Villany, and he who publiſhes it is puniſhable: And it is no Excuſe for the Printing or Publiſhing a *Libel*, to ſay that he did it in the Way of Trade, or to maintain his Family. *State Trials*, 1 *Vol.* 982, 986. Alſo if Bookſellers, *&c.* publiſh or ſell *Libels*, tho' they know not the Contents of them, they are puniſhable. It has been reſolved, that where Perſons write, print, or ſell, any Pamphlets, ſcandalizing the Publick, or any private Perſons, ſuch *libellous* Books may be ſeiſed, and the Perſons puniſhed by Law; and all Perſons expoſing any Books to Sale, reflecting on the Government, may be puniſhed: Alſo Writers of News, though not ſcandalous, ſeditious, or reflecting on the Government, if they write falſe News, are indictable and puniſhable. *State Trials*, 2 *Vol.* 477. One was indicted for a *Libel* in ſcandalizing the King's Witneſſes, and reflecting on the Juſtice of the Nation, and had Judgment of Pillory and Fine. *Ibid.* 3 *Vol.* 50. A Perſon for *Libelling* the *Lord Chancellor Bacon*, affirming that he had done Injuſtice, and other ſcandalous Matter, was ſentenced to pay 1000 *l.* Fine, to ride on a Horſe with his Face to the Tail from the *Fleet* to *Weſtminſter*, with his Fault written on his Head, to acknowledge his Offence in all the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, ſtand in the Pillory, and that one of his Ears ſhould be cut off at *Weſtminſter*, and the other in *Cheapſide*, and to ſuffer Impriſonment during Life. *Poph.* 135. One who exhibited a *Libel* againſt a *Lord Chief Juſtice*, directed to the King, calling the Chief Juſtice, *Traitor, perjured Judge, &c.* had Judgment to ſtand in the Pillory, was fined 1000 Marks, and bound to the Good Behaviour during Life. *Cro. Car.* 125. The *Petition* of the *Seven Biſhops* in the Reign of King *James* 2. againſt the King's Declaration, ſetting forth, that it was founded on a diſpenſing Power, which had been declared illegal in Parliament, *&c.* was called a ſeditious *Libel* againſt the King; and they refuſing to give Recognizances to appear in *B. R.* were committed to the *Tower*; but being after tried at Bar, were acquitted. 3 *Mod.* 212. The Printing of a Petition to a Committee of Parliament, (which would be a *Libel* againſt the Party complained of were it made for any other Purpoſe) and delivering Copies thereof to the Members of the Committee, is not the Publication of a *Libel*, being juſtified by the Order and Courſe of Proceedings in Parliament. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 196. And ſcandalous Matter in legal Proceedings, by Bill, Petition, *&c.* in a Courſe of Juſtice, amounts not to a *Libel*, if the Court hath Juriſdiction of the Cauſe. *Dyer* 285. 4 *Rep.* 14. But he who delivers a Paper full of Reflections on any Perſon, in Nature of a Petition to a Committee,

mittee, to any other Perſons except the Members of Parliament who have to do with it, may be puniſh'd as the Publiſher of a *Libel*. 1 *Hawk.* 196. And by the better Opinion, a Perſon cannot juſtify the Printing any Papers which import a Crime in another, to inſtruct Counſel, *&c.* but it will be a *Libel*. *Sid.* 414. Sending an abuſive Letter to one, without Publiſhing it to others, is no *Libel*; but if it be ſent to a third Perſon, or any Ways diſpers'd, it is a Publication of the *Libel:* And though ſending a ſcandalous Letter to the Party himſelf is not a *Libel*, nor can any Action be brought upon it, becauſe it is no Publication; yet it is a high Offence. 12 *Rep.* 34. 1 *Lev.* 139. 2 *Brownl.* 157. It is an Offence againſt the King's Peace puniſhable by Indictment; and if Copies of it are afterwards diſperſed, it aggravates the Crime, or rather makes it a new Crime, for which the Party may have an Action. *Poph.* 35. *Hob.* 62. Writing a Letter to a Man, and abuſing him for his Publick Charities, *&c.* is a *libellous* Act, puniſhable by Indictment. *Hob.* 215. And a private *Libel*, for a private Matter, as a Letter ſcandaliſing a Perſon courting a Woman, is indictable, and fineable to the King. *Sid.* 270. No Writing is eſteem'd a *Libel*, unleſs it reflect upon ſome particular Perſon; and a Writing full of obſcene Ribaldry, is not puniſhable by any Proſecution at Common Law; but the Author may be bound to the Good Behaviour, as a Perſon of Evil Fame. 1 *Hawk.* 195. Where a Writing inveighs againſt Mankind in general, or againſt a particular Order of Men, this is no *Libel*; it muſt deſcend to particulars and individuals, to make it a *Libel*. *Trin.* 11 *W.* 3. *B. R.* But a general Reflection on the Government is a *Libel*, though no particular Perſon is reflected on: And the Writing againſt a known Law is held to be criminal. *State Trials*, 4 *Vol.* 672, 903. According to *Holt* Ch. Juſt. ſcandalous Matter is not neceſſary to make a *Libel*; 'tis enough if the Defendant induces an ill Opinion to be had of the Plaintiff, *&c.* And if a Man ſpeak ſcandalous Words, unleſs they are put in Writing, he is not guilty of a *Libel*; for the Nature of a *Libel* conſiſteth in putting the infamous Matter into Writing. 2 *Salk.* 417. 3 *Salk.* 226. A defamatory Writing, expreſſing only one or two Letters of a Man's Name, if it be in ſuch a Manner that from what goes before and follows after, it muſt be underſtood by the natural Conſtruction of the Whole, to ſignify and Point at ſuch a particular Perſon, is as properly a *Libel* as if the whole Name were expreſs'd at large. *Trin.* 12 *Ann.* 1 *Hawk.* 194. Printing or Writing may be *libellous*, though the Scandal is not charged directly, but obliquely and ironical: And where a Writing pretends to recommend to one the Characters of ſeveral great Men for his Imitation, inſtead of taking Notice of what they are generally famous for, pitches on ſuch Qualities only which their Enemies charge them with the Want of; as by propoſing ſuch a one to be imitated for his Learning, who is known to be a good Soldier, but an illiterate, *&c.* this will amount to a *Libel*. *Ibid.* In the Making of *Libels*, if one Man dictates, and another writes a *Libel*, both are guilty; for the Writing after another ſhews his Approbation of what is contained in the *Libel*; and the firſt Reducing a *Libel* into Writing may be ſaid to be the Making it, but not the Compoſing: If one repeats, another writes, and a Third approves what is written, they are all Makers of the *Libel*; becauſe all Perſons who concur to an unlawful Act are guilty. 5 *Mod.* 167. The Making a *Libel* is the Genus; and Compoſing and Contriving is one Species; Writing, a ſecond Species; and Procuring to be written, a Third; and one may be found guilty of Writing only, *&c.* 2 *Salk.* 419. If one writes a Copy of a *Libel*, and does not deliver it to others, the Writing is no Publication: But it has been adjudg'd, that the Copying a *Libel*, without Authority, is Writing a *Libel*, and he that thus writes it, is a Contriver; and that he who hath a written Copy of a known *Libel*, if 'tis found upon him, this ſhall be Evidence of the Publication; but if ſuch *Libel* be not publickly known, then the bare having a Copy is not a Publication. 2 *Salk.* 417. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1122. Writing the Copy of a *Libel* is Writing of a *Libel*, as it has the ſame pernicious Conſequence; and if the Law were otherwiſe, Men might write Copies, and print them with Impunity. 2 *Salk.* 419. And when a *Libel* appears under a Man's own Hand-writing, and no Author is known, he is taken in the Manner, and it turns the Proof upon him; and if he cannot produce the Compoſer, it is hard to find that he is not the very Man. *Ibid.* If one reads a *Libel*, or hears it read, and laughs at it, it is not a Publiſhing; for before he reads or hears it read, he cannot know it to be a *Libel:* Though if he afterwards reads or repeats it, or any Part thereof, in the Hearing of others, it is a Publication of it; yet if Part of it be repeated in Mirth, without any malicious Purpoſe of Defamation, it is ſaid to be no Offence. 9 *Rep.* 59. *Moor* 862. Every one convicted of Publiſhing a *Libel*, ought to be eſteem'd the Contriver or Procurer: The Procurer and Writer of a *Libel* have been held to be both Contrivers; alſo the Procuring another to publiſh it, and the Publiſher, are both Publiſhers: And the Contriver, Procurer, and Publiſher of a *Libel*, are puniſhable by Fine, Impriſonment, Pillory, or other corporal Puniſhment, at the Diſcretion of the Court, according to the Heinouſneſs of the Crime, *&c.* *Moor* 627. 5 *Rep.* 125. 3 *Inſt*, 174. 3 *Cro.* 17. In Law Proceedings there are two Ways of Deſcribing a *Libel*, by the Senſe, and by the Words; the firſt is *cujus Tenor ſequitur*, and the ſecond, *Quæ ſequitur in hæc Anglicana verba*, *&c.* in which the Deſcription is by particular Words, and whereof every Word is a Mark, ſo that if there is any Variance, it is fatal; in the other Deſcription by the Senſe, it is not material to be very exact in the Words, becauſe the Matter is deſcribed by the Senſe of them. 2 *Salk.* 660. One great Intention of the Law in prohibiting *Libels* againſt Perſons, is to reſtrain Men from endeavouring to make themſelves their own Judges of Complaints, and to oblige them to refer the Deciſion thereof to the Law, *&c.*

Libera Batella, Signifies a free Boat. —— *Per* Liberam Batellam, *hoc eſt, habere unam Cymbam ad Piſcand. ſubter Pontem Ceſtriæ, &c. & ibidem cum omni genere retium.* Plac. in Itin. apud Ceſtriam, 14 H. 7.

Libera Chaſea habenda, Is a judicial Writ granted to a Perſon for a *free Chaſe* belonging to his Manor; after Proof made by Inquiry of a Jury, that the ſame of Right belongs to him. *Reg. Orig.* 36.

Liber Taurus, A free Bull. *Compertum per Jur. quod* Will. de H. *fuit ſeiſitus de* Libero Tauro *habendo in*, *&c.* *Ideo Conſideratum eſt, quod prædictus*

dictus Will. *recuperet damna ſua quæ taxantur per Jur. ad ivs. pro imparcatione ejuſdem Tauri, &c.* Norf. 16 Ed. 1.

Liberate, Is a Writ that lies for the Payment of an yearly Penſion, or Sum of Money granted under the Great Seal, and directed to the Treaſurer, Chamberlains, and Barons of the Exchequer, *&c.* for that Purpoſe. In another Senſe it is a Writ to the Sheriff of a County, for the Delivery of Poſſeſſion of Lands and Goods extended, or taken upon the Forfeiture of a Recognizance. Alſo a Writ iſſuing out of the *Chancery* directed to a Gaoler for Delivery of a Priſoner that hath put in Bail for his Appearance. *F. N. B.* 132. 4 *Inſt.* 116. This Writ is moſt commonly uſed for Delivery of Goods, *&c.* on an *Extent*; and by the Extent the Conuſee of a Recognizance hath not any abſolute Intereſt in the Goods, until the *Liberate.* 2 *Lill.* 169. It has been adjudg'd, that where an Extent is upon a Statute-Merchant, there needs no *Liberate*, for the Sheriff may deliver all in Execution without it; but where an Extent is upon a Statute-Staple, or a Recognizance, there muſt be a Return made of ſuch an Extent, and then a *Liberate* before there can be a Delivery in Execution. 3 *Salk.* 159. See *Extent.*

Liberatio, Is taken for Money, Meat, Drink, Clothes, *&c.* yearly given and *delivered* by the Lord to his Domeſtick Servants. *Blount.*

Libertate probanda, Is an antient Writ that lay for ſuch as being demanded for Villains offer'd to prove themſelves free; directed to the Sheriff that he ſhould take Security of them for the Proving of their Freedom before the Juſtices of Aſſiſe, and that in the mean Time they ſhould be unmoleſted. *F. N. B.* 77. *Villenage*, and the Appendixes thereof, *viz.* Writs *de nativo habendo*, *Libertate probanda*, *&c.* were of old great Titles in the Books of the Law, but now antiquated.

Libertatibus allocandis, A Writ lying for a Citizen or Burgeſs, impleaded contrary to his *Liberty*, to have his Privilege allowed. *Reg. Orig.* 262. And if any do claim a ſpecial Liberty to be impleaded within a City or Borough, and not elſewhere, there may be a ſpecial Writ *de Libertatibus allocandis*, to permit the Burgeſſes to uſe their Liberties, *&c.* Theſe Writs are of ſeveral Forms; and may be ſued by a Corporation, or by any ſingle Perſon, as the Caſe ſhall happen. *New Nat. Br.* 509, 510. The Barons of the *Cinque Ports*, *&c.* may ſue forth ſuch Writs, if they are delayed to have their Liberties allowed them. *Ibid.*

Libertas Eccleſiaſtica, Church Liberty, is a frequent Phraſe in old Writers who treat of Eccleſiaſtical Immunities. The Right of Inveſtiture, extorted from our Kings by the *Papal* Power, was at firſt the only Thing challenged by the Clergy as their *Libertas Eccleſiaſtica*; but by Degrees under the Title of Church Liberty, they contended for a Freedom of their Perſons and Poſſeſſions from all ſecular Power and Juriſdiction, as appears by the Canons and Decrees of the Councils held by *Boniface*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, at *Merton*, *Anno* 1258. And at *London*, *A. D.* 1260, *&c.*

Liberty, (*Libertas*) Is a Privilege held by Grant or Preſcription, by which Men enjoy ſome Benefit beyond the ordinary Subject. *Bracton.* But in a more general Signification, it is ſaid to be a Power to do as one thinks fit; unleſs reſtrained by the Law of the Land. The Laws of *England*, in all Caſes, favour *Liberty*, which is counted very precious, not only in Reſpect of the Profit which every one obtains by his *Liberty*; but alſo in Reſpect of the Publick. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 169. No Freeman ſhall be impriſoned or condemned, *&c.* without Trial by his Peers, or the Law. *Magn. Chart. c.* 19. And no Perſon is to be arreſted, *&c.* without Proceſs at Law; Matters which concern *Liberty* are to be ſpeedily determined, *&c.*

Liberty to hold Pleas, Signifies to have a Court of one's own, and to hold it before a Mayor, Bailiff, *&c.* See *Franchiſe.*

Liblacum, The Manner of Bewitching any Perſon; alſo a barbarous Sacrifice. *Leg. Athelſtan* 6.

Libra penſa, A Pound of Money in Weight: In former Times, it was uſual not only to tell the Money, but to weigh it; for beſides the King, ſeveral Cities and Places, and ſome Noblemen, had their Mints and the Coinage of Money, which being often very bad, therefore although the Pound conſiſted of 20 *s.* as now, they weighed it notwithſtanding. *Gale's Hiſt. Brit.* 761. We read in *Domeſday* Regiſter, *reddit nunc trigint. Libras arſas & penſatas*; and that ſometimes People took their Money *ad Numerum*, by Tale, in the current Coin upon Content; and ſometimes they rejected the common Coin by Tale, and would melt it down to take it by Weight *ad Scalam*, when purified from the Droſs and too great Allay; for which Purpoſe they had in thoſe Days always a Fire ready in the Exchequer to burn the Money, and then weigh it. *Domeſd.*

Library. Where a *Library* is erected in any Pariſh, it ſhall be preſerved for the Uſes directed by the Founder: And Incumbents and Miniſters of Pariſhes, *&c.* are to give Security therefore, and make Catalogues of the Books, *&c.* None of the Books ſhall be alienable, without Conſent of the Biſhop, and then only when there is a Duplicate of ſuch Books: If any Book ſhall be taken away and detain'd, a Juſtice's Warrant may be iſſued to ſearch for and reſtore the ſame; alſo Action of Trover may be brought in the Name of the proper Ordinary, *&c.* And Biſhops have Power to make Rules and Orders concerning *Libraries*, appoint Perſons to view their Condition, and inquire of the State of them in their Viſitations. *Stat.* 7 *Ann. c.* 14.

Libata terræ, Is a Quantity of Land, containing four *Oxgangs*: But ſome ſay it is ſo much Ground only as is worth yearly 20 *s.* of current Money. *Skene.* See *Fardingdeal.*

Licence, (*Licentia*) Is a Power or Authority given to a Man to do ſome lawful Act: And is a Perſonal Liberty to the Party to whom given, which cannot be transferred over; but it may be made to a Man, or his Aſſigns, *&c.* 12 *H.* 7. 25. There may be a Parol *Licence*, as well as by Deed in Writing; but if it be not for a certain Time, it paſſes no Intereſt. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1123. And if there be no Time certain in the *Licence*; as if a Man *licenſe* another to dig Clay, *&c.* in his Land, but doth not ſay for how long, the *Licence* may be countermanded; though if it be until ſuch a Time, he cannot. *Poph.* 151. If a Leſſor *licenſes* his Leſſee, (who is reſtrained by Covenant from aliening without *Licence*) to alien, and ſuch Leſſor dies before he aliens, this is no Countermand of the *Licence*: So it is if the Leſſor grants over his Eſtate. *Cro. Jac.* 103. But where a Lord of a Manor for Life granteth a *Licence* to a Copyhold Tenant

Tenant to alien, and dieth; the *Licence* is deſtroy'd, and the Power of Alienation ceaſeth. 1 *Inſt.* 52. Copyhold Tenants leaſing their Copyholds for a longer Time than one Year, are to have a *Licence* for it; or they incur a Forfeiture of their Eſtates. 1 *Inſt.* 63. If any *Licence* is given to a Perſon, and he abuſes it, he ſhall be adjudg'd a Treſpaſſer *ab initio.* 8 Rep. 146.

Licence to alien in Mortmain. Alienations in *Mortmain* to Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, &c. are reſtrained by ſeveral Statutes; but the King may grant *Licences* to any Perſon, or Bodies Politick, &c. to *alien* or hold Lands in *Mortmain.* 27 Ed. 1. 7 & 8 W. 3. c. 37. See *Mortmain.*

Licence to ariſe, (*Licentia ſurgendi*) Is a Liberty or Space of Time given by the Court to a Tenant to *ariſe* out of his Bed, who is eſſoined *de malo lecti* in a Real Action: And it is alſo the Writ thereupon. *Bracton.* And the Law in this Caſe is, that the Tenant may not ariſe or go out of his Chamber, until he hath been viewed by Knights thereto appointed, and hath a Day aſſign'd him to appear; the Reaſon whereof is, that it may be known, whether he cauſed himſelf to be eſſoined deceitfully, or not; and if the Demandant can prove that he was ſeen abroad before the View or *Licence* of the Court, he ſhall be taken to be deceitfully eſſoin'd, and to have made Default. *Bracton, lib.* 5. *Fleta, lib.* 6. *c.* 10.

Licence to found a Church, granted by the King. See *Church.*

Licence to go to Election of Biſhops is by *Congé d'Eſlire* directed to the Dean and Chapter to elect the Perſon named by the King, &c. *Reg. Writs* 294. *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 20.

Licence of Marriage. Biſhops have Power to grant *Licenſes* for the Marrying of Perſons; and Parſons marrying any Perſon without Publiſhing the Banns of Matrimony, or without *Licence*, incur a Forfeiture of 100*l.* &c. by Statute 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 35.

Licence to erect a Park, Warren, &c. See *Park* and *Warren.*

Licentia concordandi, Is that Licence for which the *King's Silver* is paid, on paſſing a Fine mentioned in the Statute 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 12.

Licentia Tranſretandi, Is a Writ or Warrant directed to the Keeper of the Port of *Dover*, or other Sea-Port, commanding them to let ſuch Perſons paſs over Sea, who have obtained the King's Licence thereunto. *Reg. Orig.* 193.

Lidford Law, Is a *proverbial* Speech, intending as much as to hang a Man firſt, and judge him afterwards.

Liege, (*Ligeus*) Is uſed for *Liege Lord*, and ſometimes for *Liege Man: Liege Lord* is he that acknowledgeth no Superior; and *Liege Man* is he which oweth Allegiance to his *Liege Lord.* 34 & 35 *H.* 8. The King's Subjects were antiently called *Liege People*, (*Ligati*) becauſe they owe and are bound to pay Allegiance to him. *Stat.* 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 10. 14 *H.* 8. *c.* 2. But in antient Times, private Perſons as Lords of Manors, &c. had their *Lieges. Skene* ſaith, that this Word is derived from the Ital. *Liga*, a Bond or League; others derive it from *Litis*, which is a Man wholly at the Command of the Lord. *Blount.*

Ligeance, (*Ligeantia*) Is the true and faithful Obedience of a Subject to his Sovereign: And is alſo applied to the Dominion or Territory of the *Liege Lord*; as Children born out of the *Ligeance* of the King, &c. *Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 3. *Co. Litt.* 129.

Ligeancy, (*Ligeantia*) Is ſuch a Duty or Fealty, as no Man may owe or bear to more than one Lord; and therefore it is uſed for that Duty and Allegiance, which every good Subject oweth to his Liege Lord the King. It has been thus defined, Ligeantia *eſt Vinculum arctius inter Subditum & Regem utroſque invicem connectens; hunc ad Protectionem & juſtum regimen, illos ad Tributa & debitam ſubjectionem.* As there is a mutual Connexion of Dominion and Fidelity between Lords and Tenants; ſo there is a higher and greater Connexion between the King and Subject: For the Subject oweth to the King his faithful Obedience, and ought to prefer the Service of his Prince and Country before the Safety of his Life; and the Sovereign is to protect and defend his Subjects. *Forteſcue.* See *Allegiance.*

Lien, (*Fr.*) Is a Word uſed in the Law, of two Significations: *Perſonal Lien*, ſuch as a Bond, Covenant or Contract; and *Real Lien*, a Judgment, Statute, Recognizance, &c. which oblige and affect the Land. *Terms de Ley* 427.

Lieu conus, In Law Proceedings, ſignifies a Caſtle, Manor, or other notorious Place, well known and generally taken Notice of by thoſe that dwell about it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 641. See *Venire facias.*

Lieutenant, (*Locum tenens*) The King's Deputy; or he that exerciſes the King's or any other's Place, and repreſents his Perſon; as the *Lieutenant of Ireland. Stat.* 4 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 6. and 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 2. The *Lieutenant of the Ordnance.* 39 *Eliz. c.* 7. And the *Lieutenant of the Tower*, an Officer under the *Conſtable*, &c. And the Word *Lieutenant* is uſed for a military Officer, next in Command to the Captain.

Life, (*Vita*) Is common Nature; and the *Life* of every Man is under the Protection of the Law. *Wood's Inſt.* 11. A Leaſe made to a Perſon *during Life*, is determinable by a Civil Death; but if it be to hold during *natural Life*, it will be otherwiſe. 2 *Rep.* 48.

Lighter-men, Are thoſe that carry away by Water, Dung and Rubbiſh, or Coals, &c. in *Lighters*, from the City of *London.* 22 & 23 Car. 2.

Lights. Stopping *Lights* of a Houſe is a Nuſance; but Stopping a Proſpect is not, being only Matter of Delight, not of Neceſſity: And a Perſon may have either an *Aſſiſe of Nuſance* againſt the Perſon erecting any ſuch Nuſance, or he may ſtand on his own Ground and abate it. 9 *Rep.* 58. 1 *Mod.* 54.

Lignagium, Signifies the Right which a Man hath to the Cutting of Fuel in Woods; and ſometimes it is taken for a Tribute or Payment due for the ſame.

Ligula, A Copy or Tranſcript of a Court-Roll or Deed; mentioned by Sir *John Maynard* in his *Mem. in Scaccar.* 12 *Ed.* 1.

Limitation, (*Limitatio*) Is a certain Time aſſign'd by Statute, within which an *Action* muſt be brought: And *Limitation* of Time is two-fold, *viz.* To make Title to an Inheritance by the Common Law; and in Writs by ſeveral Statutes. 1 *Inſt.* 115. There is a *Limitation* in *Real* and *Perſonal* Actions; and in the former, he that will ſue for any Lands or Hereditaments, ought to prove that he or his Anceſtors were ſeiſed of the Lands ſued for by Writ of *Aſſiſe*, or he cannot maintain his Action: And this is called *Limitation of Aſſiſe. F. N. B.* 77. *Stat. Weſtm.* 1. *c.* 38. No Perſon ſhall have any Writ of Right, or make any Title or Claim to any Lands, &c. of the Poſſeſſion of his

his Anceſtors, but of a Seiſin within ſixty Years, next before the Teſte of the Writ, &c. In *Aſſiſe of Mortdanceſtor*, Writ of *Entry ſur Diſſeiſin*, or other poſſeſſory Action, upon the Poſſeſſion of an Anceſtor, it muſt be within fifty Years; and upon the Party's own Poſſeſſion, within thirty Years, and the Plaintiff is barred, not proving ſuch Poſſeſſion, &c. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 2. But this Statute is not to extend to a Writ of Right of Advowſon, &c. by Statute 1 *M. c.* 5. The 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 16. ordains, that all Writs of *Formedon*, &c. for Title to Lands *in Eſſe*, ſhall be ſued and proſecuted within twenty Years after the Title had: But there is a Proviſo in the Statutes, to relieve Infants, Feme Coverts, Perſons beyond Sea, or in Priſon, and the Heirs of ſuch Perſons, ſo as they commence their Suits within the Times limited after their Impediments are removed. It has been held, that the Act 32 *H.* 8. doth not extend to Rent, Services, &c. out of Land: And one that hath been out of Poſſeſſion for ſixty Years, if his Entry is not taken away, may enter and bring his Action for his own Poſſeſſion. *Wood's Inſt.* 557. If a Man hath been in Poſſeſſion twenty Years without Interruption, and afterwards another gets into Poſſeſſion; he may bring an Ejectment, becauſe twenty Years Poſſeſſion is a good Title in him to maintain Action of Ejectment, as if he had at that Time been actually poſſeſſed: But if the Plaintiff be out of Poſſeſſion more than twenty Years, where there is an actual Diſſeiſin, and not a Diſſeiſin by Perception of Profits, &c. only, he is barred by the Statute of *Limitations*. 2 *Salk.* 421, 423. By Statute, Actions of Debt, Actions upon the Caſe, (except for Words) Actions of Account, (except concerning Merchandiſe) of Detinue, Trover, and Treſpaſs, are to be commenced within ſix Years after the Cauſe of Action; and not after; Actions of Aſſault and Battery, within four Years; and for Slander within two Years after the Cauſe of Action, &c. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 16. If theſe Perſonal Actions are not brought in the Time *limited* by this Statute, they are barred: And the Statute of *Limitations* is a good Bar to a Suit for Seamen's Wages, if 'tis well pleaded. *Mod. Ca.* 26. 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16. The Statute of *Limitations* extends to Accounts current only between Merchants; for when an Account is ſtated and balanced, Debt lies, and the Action muſt be brought within ſix Years: The Statute is not pleadable to an Account current, but it is to an Account ſtated. 1 *Mod.* 70, 268. 2 *Saund.* 124. Where Money is to be paid as a Truſt, it is not within the Statute of *Limitations*. *March.* 151. 2 *Ventr.* 345. If the Conſideration of a Promiſe is executory, or Money is to be paid on Requeſt, &c. it is not material when the Promiſe was made, but when the Cauſe of Action did ariſe; and the Defendant ought to plead that *Cauſa Actionis non accrevit infra ſex annos*, &c. 2 *Salk.* 422. When Words are actionable in themſelves, there Damages ſhall be recovered according as they were firſt ſpoken, if the Action be brought within two Years, as required by the Statute of *Limitations*; and otherwiſe the Party will be barred by the Statute: But where the Words are actionable only in Reſpect of the Special Damages which happen after the Speaking, in ſuch Caſe, if the Damage is ſeven Years afterwards, it is no Bar. *Sid.* 95. An Action barrable by the Statute, a freſh Promiſe will revive it; ſo it is of an Acknowledgment, becauſe that is Evidence of a Promiſe. 3 *Salk.* 228. And a *Latitat* taken out and filed, and continued, is an Avoidance of the Statute; for 'tis a Demand, and a good Bringing of an Action within the Time mentioned by the Statute of *Limitations*. 3 *Salk.* 229. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 19. If after Proceedings in an inferior Court the ſix Years expire, and then the Cauſe is removed into *B. R.* the Plaintiff may ſet forth the Suit below, and aver that to be within ſix Years, &c. and thereby prevent the Bar of the Statute. *Sid.* 228. 2 *Salk.* 424. If a Plaintiff is beyond Sea when the Cauſe of Action doth accrue, he ſhall have Liberty at his Return to bring it; but if the Defendant is beyond Sea, and the Plaintiff here, he muſt file an Original againſt the Defendant, and continue it till he returns; and if he do not file an Original, or outlaw the Defendant, the Statute of *Limitations* will bar him. 2 *Salk.* 420. The King is not within the general Acts of *Limitation*; nor Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, for Lands belonging to their Churches. 11 *Rep.* 74.

Limitation of Eſtate, In a legal Senſe, imports how long the Eſtate ſhall continue, or is rather a Qualification of a precedent Eſtate. A *Limitation* is by ſuch Words as *Durante vita*, *Quamdiu*, *dum*, &c. And if there be not a Performance according to the *Limitation*, it ſhall determine an Eſtate, without Entry or Claim; which a Condition doth not. 10 *Rep.* 41. 1 *Inſt.* 204. There may be a conditional *Limitation* to ſupport a Perſon's Intent, &c. 1 *Ventr.* 199. If a *Limitation* of an Eſtate be uncertain, the *Limitation* is void; and the Eſtate ſhall remain as if there had been no ſuch *Limitation*. *Cro. Eliz.* 216. But a Thing that is *limited* in a Will by plain Words, ſhall not be afterwards made uncertain by general Words which follow it. *Hill.* 23 *Car. B. R.* Where a Deviſe is to the eldeſt Son, upon Condition that he pays ſuch Legacies; and if he refuſes, the Land ſhall remain to the Legatees: On his Refuſal, the Legatees may enter by Way of *Limitation*. *Noy* 51. And in all Caſes, where after a Condition, an Intereſt is granted to a Stranger, it is a *Limitation*. 1 *Leon.* 269. *Cro. Eliz.* 204. Lands may be given and *limited* to one in Tail, Remainder to another, Remainder in Fee, &c. Though a *Limitation* of an Eſtate cannot begin after the Determination of an abſolute Eſtate in Fee-ſimple; for that would be to ſuffer Perpetuities to be made, which the Law abhors. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 173.

Limitation of the Crown. The Statutes 1 *W.* & *M. c.* 8. 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 2. and 1 & 2 *Ann. c.* 17. 4 *Ann. c.* 8. &c. are Acts for the *Limitation of the Crown*, and ſettling it on Proteſtant Heirs in the Houſe of *Hanover*. See *Crown*.

Linarium, A Flax-plat, where Flax is ſown. —— *Et Meſſuagium*, &c. *cum* Linario, *quod jacet juxta prædict. Meſſuagium*. Pat. 22 Hen. 4. Par. 1. m. 33.

Lindesfern, A Place often mentioned in our antient Hiſtories; being formerly a Biſhop's See, now *Holy Iſland*.

Linen. Uſing Means whereby *Linen* Cloth ſhall be made deceitfully, incurs a Forfeiture of the *Linen*, and a Month's Impriſonment. *Stat.* 1 *Eliz. c.* 12. Any Perſons may ſet up Trades of dreſſing Hemp or Flax, and making Thread for *Linen* Cloth, &c. 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 15. And *Linen* may be exported Duty-free. 3 *Geo. c.* 7.

Litera, (From the Fr. *Litiere*, or *Lictiere*, Lat. *Lectum*) Was antiently uſed for Straw for a Bed, even the King's Bed. —— Petrus A. *tenuit*, &c.

per Serjeantiam inveniendi unum Servientem cum Hamhergello per 40 Dies, & inveniend. Literam *ad* Lectum Regis, *Fœnum ad Palfridum Regis, quando jacuerit apud, &c.* Term. Hill. 1 Ed. 2. *Litter* is now only in Uſe in Stables among Horſes: And *Tres Carrettatas Litere* is three Cart-loads of Straw or *Litter*. Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 33.

Literatura. *Id. Literaturam ponere* ſignifies to put Children out to School; which Liberty was antiently denied to thoſe Parents who were ſervile Tenants, without the Conſent of the Lord: And this Prohibition of educating Sons to Learning, was owing to this Reaſon; for Fear the Son being bred to Letters might enter into Orders, and ſo ſtop or divert the Services which he might otherwiſe do as Heir to his Father. ——— *Quilibet cuſtumarius Tenen. non debet Filium ſuum ad* Literaturam ponere, *neq; Filiam ſuam maritare, ſine Licentia a voluntat. Dom.* Paroch. Antiq. 401.

Literæ *Ad faciendum Attornatum pro ſecta faciend.* Reg. Orig. 192.

Literæ *Canonici ad Exercendam Juriſdictionem loco ſuo.* Ibid. 305.

Literæ *Per quas Dominus remittit Curiam ſuam Regi.* Ibid. 4.

Literæ *De Requeſtu.* Ibid. 129. *See* theſe in their proper Places.

Literæ ſolutoziæ, Were magical Characters, ſuppos'd to be of ſuch Power, that it was impoſſible for any one to bind thoſe Perſons who carried theſe about them. *Bede, lib.* 4. *c.* 22.

Lith of Pickering. In the County of *York, viz.* The Liberty, or a Member of *Pickering*, from the Sax. *Lid*, i. e. *Membrum.*

Livery, (Fr. *Livre*, i. e. *Inſigne, Geſtamen*, or *Liverer*, i. e. *Tradere*) Hath three Significations. In one Senſe, it is uſed for a Suit of Clothes, Cloak, Gown, Hat, *&c.* which a Nobleman or Gentleman gives to his Servants or Followers, with Cogniſance or without; mentioned in the 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 7. and divers other Statutes: And formerly great Men gave *Liveries* to ſeveral who were not of their Family, to engage them in their Quarrels for that Year; but afterwards it was ordained, that no Man of any Condition whatſoever, ſhould give any *Livery* but to his Domeſticks, his Officers, or Counſel learned in the Law. By 1 *R.* 2. it was prohibited, on Pain of Impriſonment; and the 1 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 7. made the Offenders liable to Ranſom at the King's Will, *&c.* which Statute was farther confirmed and explained, *Anno* 2 *&* 7 *Hen.* 4. and 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 4. and yet this Offence was ſo deeply rooted, that *Edw.* 4. was obliged to confirm the former Statutes, and further to extend the Meaning of them; adding a Penalty of 5 *l.* on every one that gives ſuch *Livery*, and the like on every one retained for Maintenance, either by Writing, Oath, or Promiſe, for every Month. 8 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 2. But moſt of the above Statutes are repealed by 3 *Car.* 1. *c.* 4. *Livery* in the ſecond Signification, was a Delivery of Poſſeſſion to thoſe Tenants which held of the King in *Capite*, or by Knights Service; as the King by his Prerogative hath *Primer Seiſin* of all Lands and Tenements ſo holden of him. *Staundf. Prerog.* 12. In the third Uſe, *Livery* was the Writ which lay for the Heir of Age, to obtain the Poſſeſſion or Seiſin of his Lands at the King's Hands. *F. N. B.* 155. By the Statute 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24. *All Wardſhips, Liveries, &c.* are taken away.

Livery of Seiſin, (*Liberatio Seiſinæ*) Is a Delivery of Poſſeſſion of Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, unto one that hath Right to the ſame; being a Ceremony in the Common Law, uſed in the Conveyance of Lands, *&c.* where an Eſtate of Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, or other Freehold paſſeth. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 18. *Weſt. Symb. part* 1. *lib.* 2. And it is a Teſtimonial of the willing Departing of him who makes the *Livery*, from the Thing whereof the *Livery* is made; and of the willing Acceptance of the other Party receiving the *Livery*; firſt invented that the common People might have Knowledge of the Paſſing or Alteration of Eſtates from Man to Man, and thereby be better able to try in whom the Right of Poſſeſſion of Lands and Tenements were, if the ſame ſhould be conteſted, and they ſhould be impanelled on Juries, or otherwiſe have to do concerning the ſame. *Weſt. Ibid.* This *Livery* may be made of a Houſe, Lands, or any Thing corporeal; but not of incorporeal Things: Where a Houſe and Lands are convey'd, the Houſe is the Principal, and the Lands acceſſory; and there the *Livery* muſt be made, and not upon the Land. 2 *Rep.* 31. 4 *Leon.* 374. Of *Livery and Seiſin* there are two Kinds; a *Livery* in *Deed*, and *Livery* in *Law*: *Livery in Deed* is when the Feoffor taketh the Ring of the Door, *&c.* and delivereth the ſame to the Feoffee, in the Name of Seiſin. 1 *Inſt.* 48. 6 *Rep.* 26. And *Livery* in Deed may be either by Words, and ſome ſolemn Act; or by Words, without any ſolemn Act, if the Feoffor and Feoffee are on the Land. *Wood's Inſt.* 237. *Livery in Law* is when the Feoffor himſelf, being in View of the Houſe or Land, ſaith to the Feoffee, after Delivery of the Deed, *I give to you yonder Land*, &c. *to you and your Heirs, go enter into the ſame and take Poſſeſſion accordingly*; now if the Feoffee enters on the Land, during the Lifetime of the Feoffor, it is a good Feoffment and *Livery*. 1 *Inſt.* 48, 52. If a Deed of Feoffment be delivered upon the Land, in the Name of Seiſin of all the Lands, it will be a good *Livery and Seiſin*; but the bare Delivery of a Deed upon the Land, though it may make the Deed, it ſhall not amount to *Livery and Seiſin*, without thoſe Words. 1 *Inſt.* 52, 181. If one makes a Feoffment to four Perſons, and *Seiſin* is delivered to Three of them, in the Name of All; the Eſtate is veſted in all of them. 3 *Rep.* 26. And if Lands lie in divers Places in one County, *Livery and Seiſin* in one Parcel in one Place, in the Name of the Reſt, is ſufficient; though if the Lands lie in ſeveral Counties, it is otherwiſe, for then *Livery and Seiſin* muſt be in every County. *Litt.* 61. No Perſon ought to be in the Houſe, or upon the Land, when *Livery* is made, but the Feoffor and Feoffee; all others are to be removed from it: If the Leſſor Feoffor makes *Livery and Seiſin*, the Leſſee being upon the Land contradicting it, the *Livery* is void. *Cro. Eliz.* 321. A Leſſor enfeoff'd a Stranger, and came to make *Livery and Seiſin*, the Leſſee's Wife being in the Houſe; the Leſſor enters, and by Force turns the Wife into the Backſide, which was Part of the Land let, and then he makes *Livery* in the Houſe, in the Name of all the Lands let; as the Woman was remaining all the While upon the Land, and contradicting the *Livery*, the *Livery* was held void: But if ſhe had voluntarily gone out of the Houſe, upon Part of the Land; or the Leſſor had turned her into the Street, ſo that ſhe had

not been upon any Part of the Land, it had been good. *Dalis. Rep.* 94. If a Man agrees with me to make a Feoffment upon Condition, and after makes a Charter of Feoffment without any Condition, and then makes *Livery and Seisin secundum formam Chartæ*, this is absolute without any Condition; for the *Livery* is not made according to the Agreement, but according to the Charter. 34 *Ass.* 1. But if a Person enfeoffs another, as a Security for the Payment of Money, and afterwards makes *Livery of Seisin* to him and his Heirs generally; the Estate hath been holden to be upon Condition, since the Intent of the Parties was not changed, but continued at the Time of the *Livery*. 1 *Inst.* 222. And where a Charter of Feoffment is made, and in the Deed there is no Condition; but when the Feoffor would make *Livery of Seisin* to the Feoffee by Force of the Deed, he expressing the Estate, makes *Livery of Seisin* upon Condition, the Feoffment is of Force as if it had not been made. *Litt. Sect.* 359. 2 *Dano. Abr.* 13. A Man makes a Lease for Years, Remainder to another for Life, in Tail, or in Fee: Here *Livery and Seisin* in Deed must be made to the Lessee for Years; without which nothing passeth to him in Remainder, it being for the Benefit of him in Remainder, and not the Lessee who hath only a Term: And if the Lessee entereth, before *Livery and Seisin* made to him, the *Livery* will be void. *Litt.* 60. 1 *Inst.* 49. *Wood's Inst.* 238. A Lease for Years is granted to *A. B.* with Remainder to his right Heirs, whereon *Livery* is made; the Remainder is void, because there is not any Person *in esse*, who can presently take by the *Livery*; and every *Livery* ought to have its Operation presently. 4 *Leon.* 67. There was a Lease made to a Man and his Wife, and their Daughter, to hold from *Michaelmas* next, and the Lessor made *Livery* after *Michaelmas*; this was adjudg'd good, being made by the Lessor himself, but it had been otherwise, if it had been to be done by Attorney, or if the Lessor had made *Livery* before *Michaelmas*. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 109. Lease for twenty Years to a Man, to commence from a Time past; and after the Expiration of the said Term, then to him and his Wife, and their Son, for their Lives, and the longest Liver of them, with a Letter of Attorney to make *Livery and Seisin*, *&c.* It is a good Lease for Years, with Remainder for Life, if *Livery and Seisin* be made by the Attorney at the Time of executing the Lease; but if the *Livery and Seisin* be made by the Attorney some Time afterwards, in such Case it is said the *Livery* is void. *Moor* 14. A Man may make a Letter of Attorney to deliver *Seisin* by Force of the Deed, which may be contained in the same Deed; and a Letter of Attorney may be likewise made to receive *Livery and Seisin*. 5 *Rep.* 91. 1 *Inst.* 49, 52. The *Manner* of making *Livery of Seisin* is thus: The Parties to the Deed, Grantor and Grantee, or the Attornies by them authorized, come to the Door of the House, or some Part of the Land; and there having declared the Cause of their Meeting, in the Presence of Witnesses, they read the Deed or the Contents thereof; and if by Attorney the Power of Attorney; and then, if it be a House, they take the Ring, Latch, or Key of the Door, (all the People being out of the House), or if it be Land, a Clod of Earth, and a Twig or Bough of one of the Trees thereon; and the same Ring or Key, Clod, *&c.* with the Deed, they deliver to the Grantee, or his Attorney, saying the usual Words, *viz. I A. B. do hereby deliver unto you C. D. Possession and Seisin of this Messuage or Tenement, &c. To hold to you, your Heirs and Assigns, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Indenture, &c.* And afterwards, if it be a House, the Grantee, *&c.* enters first alone, and shuts to the Door; and then he opens it, and lets in others. *Accomp. Convey. 2d Edit. Vol.* 1.

Livery and Seisin *endorsed on the Deed.*

MEmorandum, *That on the Day, &c. full Possession and Seisin was had and taken of the Messuage or Tenement, and Premisses within granted, by A. B. one of the Attornies within named, and by him delivered over unto the within-named C. D.* To hold, &c. *according to the Contents and true Meaning of the within written Indenture, in the Presence of,* &c.

If a House or Lands belong to an Office, by Grant of the Office by Deed, the House or Land passeth without *Livery*: And by a Fine, which is a Feoffment of Record; by a Lease and Release; Bargain and Sale by Deed inrolled; Exchange, *&c.* a Freehold passeth, without *Livery*; and so in a Deed of Feoffment to *Uses*, by Virtue of the Statute of Uses. 1 *Inst.* 49. So that *Livery and Seisin* is not so commonly used as formerly; neither can Estates be created now by *Livery and Seisin* only, without Writing. *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3.

Livre, Is a Piece of Foreign Coin, in *France* going for 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and in other Countries of less Value; but in *Spain* their *Livres* pass at 5 *s.* Accounts are kept by this Money in *France*, *Spain*, *&c.* Merch. Dict.

Local, (*Localis*) Tied or annexed to a certain Place: Real *Actions* are *local*, and to be brought in the County where the Lands lie; but a Personal Action, as of Trespass for Battery, *&c.* is transitory, not *local*; and it is not material that the Action should be tried or laid in the same County where the Fact was done; and if the Place be set down, it is not needful that the Defendant should traverse the Place, by saying he did not commit the Battery in the Place mentioned, *&c.* *Kitch.* 230. A Thing is *local* that is fixed to the Freehold. *Ibid.* 180. See *Action.*

Lockman. In the *Isle of Man*, the *Lockman* is an Officer to execute the Orders of the Governor, much like our Under-Sheriff. *King's Descript. Isl. Man* 26.

Loculus, Signifies a Coffin. —— *Cujus Corpus in* Loculo *plumbeo translatum est.* Sim. Dunelm, cap. 6.

Locus in quo, The Place *where* any Thing is alledged to be done in Pleadings, *&c.* 1 *Salk.* 94.

Locus partitus, Is a Division made between two Towns or Counties, to make Trial in, where the Land or Place in Question lieth. *Flet. lib.* 4. *cap.* 15.

Locutorium. The Monks and other Religious in *Monasteries*, after they had dined in their common Hall, had a withdrawing Room, where they met and talked together among themselves, which Room for that sociable Use and Conversation they called *Locutorium à Loquendo*; as we call such a Place in our Houses *Parlour*, from the Fr. *Parler*: And they had another Room, which was called *Locutorium Forinsecum*, where they might talk with Laymen. *Walsingh.* 257.

Lodemerge, Mentioned in the Laws of *Oleron*, is expounded to be the Skill or Art of Navigation. *Chaucer.*

Lodmanage, Is the Hire of a Pilot, for bringing a Ship from one Port or Place to another. The Pilot receives *Lodmanage* of the Maſter, for conducting the Ship up the River; but the *Leadſman* is he that undertakes to bring a Ship thro' the Haven, after brought thither by the Pilot, to the Key or Place of Diſcharge: And if thro' his Ignorance, Negligence, or other Fault, the Ship or Merchandize receive any Damage, Action lies againſt him at the Common Law. *Roughton, fol.* 27.

Logia, A little Houſe, Lodge or Cottage. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 400.

Logwood, (*Lignum Tinctorium*) Is Wood uſed by Dyers, brought from foreign Parts; prohibited by Stat. 23 *Eliz. cap.* 9. But allowed to be imported by the 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11.

Lollards, Had their Name from one *Walter Lollard*, a *German*, at the Head of them, who lived about the Year 1315. And they were certain *Hereticks*, (in the Opinion of thoſe Times) that abounded here in *England* in the Reigns of King *Edw.* 3. and *Hen.* 5. whereof *Wickliff* was the Chief in this Nation. *Stow's Annals* 425. *Spotſwood* in his Hiſtory of *Scotland*, ſays, The Intent of theſe *Lollards* was to ſubvert the Chriſtian Faith, the Law of God, the Church and the Realm; and ſo ſaid the Stat. 2 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 7. But that Statute was repealed 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 12. Several Decrees were made by our Archbiſhops againſt theſe *Sectariſts*, as well as Statutes: And the High Sheriff of every County was anciently bound by his Oath to ſuppreſs them. 3 *Inſt.* 41.

Lollardy, The Doctrine and Opinion of the *Lollards*. 1 & 2 *P. & M. c.* 6.——Rogerus Acton *miles pro Proditione &* Lollardia *diſtrahatur & ſuſpendatur, & ſic ſuſpenſus pendeat ad voluntatem Regis.* Middleſ. Plac. Hill. 1 Hen. 5. Rot. 7.

London, The Metropolis of this Kingdom, formerly called *Auguſta*, has been built above three thouſand Years, and flouriſhed for fifteen hundred Years. It is divided into Twenty-ſix *Wards*, over each of which there is an Alderman; and is governed by a *Lord Mayor*, who has great Authority: It's *Exchange*, where Merchants of all Nations meet, is not to be equalled; and for Statelineſs of Buildings, Extent of Bounds, Learning of Arts and Sciences, Traffick and Trade, this City gives Place to none in the World. *Stow. London* is a Corporation by Preſcription; and for better Government, has divers Courts, *viz.* The Court of *Huſtings*, *Sheriff's* Court, *Lord Mayor's* Court, Court of *Common Council*, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 330. *Wood's Inſt.* 520. In *London*, every Day, except *Sunday*, is a Market overt, for the Buying and Selling of Goods and Merchandize. 5 *Rep.* 85. No Perſon not being a Freeman of *London*, can keep any Shop or other Place to put to Sale by Retail any Goods or Wares, or ſhall uſe any Handicraft Trade for Hire, Gain or Sale within the City, upon Pain of forfeiting 5 *l.* 8 *Rep.* 124. And there are three Ways to be a Freeman of *London*; by *Servitude*, of an Apprenticeſhip; by *Birthright*, as being the Son of a Freeman; and by *Redemption*, i. e. by Order of the Court of Aldermen. *Ibid.* 126. 4 *Mod.* 145. The Cuſtoms of *London* are againſt the Common Law, and made good by Parliament. 4 *Inſt.* 249. But to ſet forth a Cuſtom or Uſage in the City of *London*, it muſt be ſaid *Antiqua Civitas*, or it will not be good. 2 *Leon.* 99. By *Magna Charta*, the City of *London* ſhall have all their ancient Uſages, Liberties and Cuſtoms, which they have uſed to enjoy; and they are confirmed to them by that Statute. 9 *Hen.* 3. *cap.* 9. Lords of Rents in *London* may recover them in the Huſtings by Writ of *Gavelet*. 10 *Ed.* 2. The Mayor, *&c.* of *London* is to cauſe Errors, Defaults, and Miſpriſions to be redreſſed, under the Penalty of 1000 Marks; and the Conſtable of the *Tower* ſhall execute Proceſs againſt the Mayor for Default, *&c.* 28 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 10. Citizens and Freemen of *London* may recover Debts under 40 *s.* in the Court of Requeſts at *Guildhall*, commonly called the Court of Conſcience. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 15. After the Fire of *London*, a Judicature was erected for determining Differences relating to Houſes burnt; and certain Rules were laid down for rebuilding the City, the ſeveral Streets, Lanes, *&c.* The Lord Mayor and Aldermen were to ſet out Markets; the Number of Pariſhes and Churches was aſcertained, and a Duty granted on Coals for rebuilding of the Churches, *&c.* 19 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 23. and 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11. And the Tithes of the Pariſhes in *London*, the Churches whereof were burnt, were appointed; none leſs than 100 *l. per Annum*, nor above 200 *l. per Annum* to be aſſeſſed, and levied quarterly. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 15. The Lord Mayor, *&c.* is empowered to appoint Perſons to ſet out the Manner of Paving and Pitching the Streets of *London*; and alſo of Drains and Sewers, and to impoſe a Tax upon Houſes for Maitenance thereof. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 17. Scavengers are to be elected in *London*, and within the *Bills of Mortality*, in each Pariſh, by the Conſtable, Church-wardens, *&c.* to ſee that the Streets be kept clean; and Houſe-keepers are to ſweep and cleanſe the Streets, every *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*, under Penalties, *&c.* 2 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 2. *cap.* 2. Perſons authorized by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of *London*, ſhall have the ſame Power in *London* and the Liberties thereof, as Commiſſioners of Sewers have in any other County or Place. 7 *Ann. cap.* 9. By a late Statute, for regulating Elections within the City, it is ordained, That Elections of Aldermen and Common Councilmen, are to be by Freemen Houſholders, paying Scot and Lot, and having Houſes of the Value of 10 *l.* a Year; and none ſhall vote at Elections of Members of Parliament, but Liverymen, who have been Twelve-months on the Livery, and who are not diſcharged from Payment of Taxes, or thoſe as have received any Alms, *&c.* Alſo no Act or Ordinance of the Common Council, ſhall be made without the Aſſent of the Mayor and Aldermen, or the major Part of them preſent: And Freemen of *London* may diſpoſe of their perſonal Eſtates as they think fit, notwithſtanding the Cuſtom of the City, *&c.* 11 *Geo. cap.* 18.

In *Trinity* Term 35 *Car.* 2. a *Quo Warranto* iſſued againſt the Lord Mayor and Citizens of *London*; on which Judgment was given in *B. R.* that the Charter and Franchiſe of the ſaid City, ſhould be ſeiſed into the King's Hands, as forfeited: But by 2 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 1. *cap.* 8. the ſaid Judgment was reverſed and made void, and all Officers and Companies were reſtored, *&c.* See *Cuſtoms of London*, *Courts*, &c.

Longitude. For the Diſcovery of the *Longitude* at *Sea*, the Lord Admiral and ſeveral others are appointed Commiſſioners, to receive Propoſals,

ſals, &c. and if they are ſatisfied of ſuch a Diſcovery, the firſt Diſcoverer is intitled to a Reward of 10,000 *l.* if it determines the ſame to one Degree of a Circle, 15,000 *l.* if to two Thirds of that Diſtance, and 20,000 *l.* if to one Half of a Degree, to be paid by the Treaſurer of the Navy. *Stat.* 12 *Ann. Seſſ.* 2 *cap.* 15.

Loquela, An Imparlance.——*Petronilla de S. debet* 20 *s. pro habenda* Loquela *in Curia Domini Regis contra* Will. *de* F. *Rot. Pipæ* 2. *Johann. Linc.* And *Loquela ſine Die* was a Reſpite in Law, or Demurrer to an indefinite Time. *Paroch. Antiq.* 210.

Lord, (*Dominus*, Sax. *Hlaford*, ſignifying Bountiful) Is a Word or Title of Honour, diverſly uſed, being attributed not only to thoſe who are noble by Birth or Creation, otherwiſe called *Lords of Parliament*, and Peers of the Realm; but to ſuch ſo called by the *Curteſy* of *England*; as all the Sons of a Duke, and the eldeſt Son of an Earl, and to Perſons honourable by Office, as the *Lord Chief Juſtice*, &c. and ſometimes to a private Perſon that hath the *Fee* of a *Manor*, and conſequently the Homage of the Tenants within his Manor; for by his Tenants he is called *Lord*. In this laſt Signification, it is moſt uſed in our Law-Books; where it is divided into *Lord Paramount*, and *Lord Mean*, and *Very Lord*, &c. *Old Nat. Br.* 79. See *Nobility*.

Lord in groſs, Is he who is *Lord*, not by Reaſon of any Manor; as the King in Reſpect of his Crown, &c. *F. N. B.* 3, 8.

Lorimers, (Fr. *Lormiers*, from the Lat. *Lorum*) Is one of the Companies of *London*, that make Bits for *Bridles*, Spurs, and ſuch like ſmall Iron Ware, mentioned in the Stat. 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 12.

Loſinga, Signifies a Flatterer, or Sycophant: And *Godwin*, writing of the Biſhops of *Norwich*, ſays of Biſhop *Herbert*; *Surgit in Eccleſiâ Monſtrum genitore* Loſinga. *Brompt. Chron. pag.* 991.

Lot, A Contribution, or Duty. See *Scot.*

Lot or Loth, Is the Thirteenth Diſh of Lead in the Mines in *Derbyſhire*, which belongs to the King. *Eſchaet. Ann.* 16 *Ed.* 1.

Lotteries. In late Reigns, ſeveral Statutes have been made for raiſing Money for the Uſe of the Government, by Way of *Lottery*; and the ſubjecting Duties on Beer and Ale, Malt, Paper, &c. for the Repayment thereof: As the 5 & 6 *W.* 3. *cap.* 7. to raiſe one Million, by 10 *l.* Tickets, and the fortunate Adventurers to have Annuities, &c. The 10 *Ann. c.* 19. for raiſing two Millions at 6 *per Cent.* Intereſt. The 1 *Geo. cap.* 1. to raiſe and compleat 1,400,000 *l.* The 5 *Geo. cap.* 4. for raiſing the Sum of 500,000 *l.* by 3 *l.* Tickets; and Annuities of 4 *l. per Cent.* to the Fortunate. The 7 *Geo. c.* 20. for raiſing 700,000 *l.* by *Lottery*, at Tickets 10 *l.* each. And the 8 & 9 *Geo.* to raiſe the like Sum, &c. Theſe *Lotteries* are publickly drawn, by Commiſſioners appointed; and the Annuities, and Intereſt for Prizes and Blanks, are paid till Redemption by Parliament. By the 8 *Geo. c.* 2. for Suppreſſion of *private Lotteries*, no Perſon ſhall ſet up, or keep any Office, of Sales of Houſes, Lands, Plate, Goods, &c. for Improvement of ſmall Sums of Money, or expoſe to Sale, any Houſes or Goods, by Way of *Lottery*, Lots, Tickets, or Numbers, or publiſh Propoſals relating to the ſame, &c. on Pain of forfeiting 500 *l.* And Adventurers in ſuch Sales ſhall forfeit double the Sum contributed. See 9 *Geo. Juſtices of Peace.*

Love. Provoking *unlawful Love* is one *Species* of the Crime of Witchcraft, puniſhable by Stat. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 12.

Lourgulary, Is the Caſting any corrupt and poiſonous Thing in the Water, which was *Lowrgulary*, and Felony; and ſome think it a Corruption of *Burglary*. Statut. pro Stratis London. Anno 1573.

Lowbellers, Are ſuch Perſons as go out in the Night-time with a *Light* and a *Bell*, by the Sight and Noiſe whereof Birds ſitting on the Ground become ſtupified, and ſo are covered and taken with a Net: The Word is derived from the Sax. *Low*, which ſignified a *Flame of Fire*. Antiq. Warwick. p. 4.

Luminare, A Lamp or Candle, ſet burning on the Altar of any Church or Chapel; for the Maintenance whereof Lands and Rent-charges were frequently given to Pariſh-Churches, &c. *Kennet's Gloſſ.*

Lunatick, Is defined to be a Perſon who is ſometimes of good and ſound Memory and Underſtanding, and ſometimes not; *aliquando gaudet lucidis intervallis*: And ſo long as he hath not Underſtanding, he is *Non compos mentis*. As a *Lunatick*, without Memory, underſtands not what he does; in criminal Caſes, his Acts ſhall not be imputed to him; unleſs he kill or offer to kill the King, when by our old Books he might be guilty of Treaſon, and puniſhed as a Traitor; though this is contradicted by the late Opinions. 1 *Inſt.* 247. 3 *Inſt.* 46. *H. P. C.* 10, 43. And it is ſaid, if one who has committed a capital Offence, become *Lunatick* and *Non compos* before Conviction, he ſhall not be tried; and if after Conviction, that he ſhall not be executed. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 2. Whilſt a Man is *lunatick*, and he doth a criminal Act, 'tis his Madneſs and not his Intention, which is the Cauſe of the Action, and *Actus non facit reum, niſi mens ſit rea*; and for that Reaſon, his Puniſhment could not be an Example to others. *Plowd.* 19. 1 *Inſt.* 247. But he who incites a Madman or *Lunatick* to do a Murder, or other Crime, is a principal Offender, and as much puniſhable as if he had done it himſelf. *H. P. C.* 43. *Keyl.* 53. By the ancient Common Law, a dangerous Madman may be kept in Priſon, till he recovers his Senſes. *Bro. Coron.* 101. And by a late Statute, *Lunaticks*, or Madmen wandering may be apprehended by a Juſtice's Warrant, and locked up and chained; or be ſent to their laſt legal Settlement, &c. *Stat.* 12 *Ann. Seſſ.* 2. *cap.* 23. A *Lunatick* cannot lawfully promiſe, or contract for any Thing; and the Grants of *Lunaticks* and Infants are parallel. 1 *Inſt.* 247. 3 *Mod.* 301. Every Deed made by a *Lunatick*, who is *Non compos*, is voidable; though a *Lunatick* himſelf making a Purchaſe, if he then recover his Memory, he may agree to it, and afterwards his Heir cannot diſagree to it: But otherwiſe his Deeds may be avoided by his Heir; except he levy a Fine, or do any other Act of Record, &c. *Litt.* 405, 406. 4 *Rep.* 126. The Deed of a *Lunatick* ſhall not be voidable by himſelf; for he ſhall not be allowed to work his own Diſability, by making himſelf a Madman. 4 *Rep.* 124. If a *Lunatick* ſue an Action, it muſt be ſued in his own Name; and if an Action be brought againſt a *Lunatick*, he is to appear by Attorney, if of full Age, and by Guardian, if under Age. 1 *Inſt.* 135. There are *Commiſſions of Lunacy*, iſſued out of the *Chancery*, to

examine

examine whether the Perſon be *lunatick*, or not; and to make Inqueſts of his Lands, &c. though if Lands are ſeiſed by the King, by Virtue of a Commiſſion of Lunacy, and he grants the Cuſtody of the *Lunatick ſine computo reddendo*; if he afterwards is of ſound Memory, he ſhall have an Action of Account for the Profits. *Dyer* 25. The King hath the Guardianſhip of the Lands of *Lunaticks*; but not the ſole Intereſt in granting, and the Cuſtody of their Lands, or Bodies; as he hath of *Ideots*: And the King, or other Guardian of a *Lunatick*, is accountable to him, his Executors, &c. 4 *Rep.* 124. As a *Lunatick* may recover his Underſtanding, and have Diſcretion enough to diſpoſe and govern his Lands, the King ſhall not have the Cuſtody of him and his Lands; for after he has recovered his Memory and Underſtanding, he is to have his Eſtate at his own Diſpoſal. *Dyer* 302. 3 *Salk.* 301. The Stat. 17 *Ed.* 2. *cap.* 10. ordains, that the King is to provide that the Lands of *Lunaticks* be ſafely kept, and they and their Families maintained by the Profits; and the Reſidue ſhall be kept for their Uſe, and be delivered to them when they come to their right Mind; the King taking nothing to his own Uſe, &c.

Lunda, A Weight formerly uſed here.——Lunda *anguillarum conſtat de* 10. *Sticis.* Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 12.

Lundreſs, A Sterling Silver-penny, which had its Name from being coined only at *London*, and not at the Country Mints. *Lownds's Eſſ. upon Coin, p.* 17.

Lupanatrix, A Bawd or Strumpet: And by the Cuſtom of *London*, a Conſtable may enter a Houſe, and arreſt a common Strumpet, and carry her to Priſon. 3 *Inſt.* 206. —— *Rex Majori & Vic.* London, &c. *Intelleximus quod plures Roberiæ, Murdera perpretantur, per receptatores publicas* Lupanatrices *in diverſis Locis in Civitate noſtra prædict', &c.* Claus. 4. Ed. 1. p. 1. m. 16.

Lupinum caput gerere, Signified to be outlawed, and have one's Head expoſed like a Wolf's, with a Reward to him that ſhall bring it in. *Plac. Coron.* 4 *Johan. Rot.* 2.

Luplicetum, (*Lat.*) A Hop-garden, or Place where Hops grow. 1 *Inſt.* 4.

Luſhburghs or **Lurenburghs**, Were a baſe Sort of Foreign Coin, made of the Likeneſs of *Engliſh* Money, and brought into *England* in the Reign of King *Ed.* 3. to deceive the King and his People: On Account of which, it was made Treaſon for any one wittingly to bring any ſuch Money into the Realm, as knowing it to be falſe. *Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 3. 3 *Inſt.* 1.

Lyef-Silver, A ſmall Fine or Compoſition, paid by cuſtomary Tenants to their Lord, for Leave to plough and ſow, &c. *Somn. Gavelk.* 27.

M.

M, Is the Letter, with which Perſons convicted of Manſlaughter, are mark'd on the Brawn of the left Thumb. 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 13.

Mac, In the *Iriſh* Language ſignifies a Son, *Filius.* Litt. Dict.

Macegrefs, (*Macegrarii*) Are ſuch as buy and ſell Fleſh ſtolen, knowing the ſame. *Brit. c.* 39. *Leg. Inæ, cap.* 30.——Macegrariis *Carnes Furtivas Scientibus, vendentibus & ementibus.* Stat. Walliæ.

Machecollare, (From the Fr. *Maſchecoulis*) Signifies to make a Warlike Device, eſpecially over the Gate of the Caſtle, in the Form of a Grate, through which ſcalding Water, or any other offenſive Thing, may be thrown upon the Heads of Aſſailants. 1 *Inſt.* 5.

Madning money. Old Roman Coins, found about *Dunſtable*, are ſo called by the Country People; and have their Name from *Magintum*, uſed by the Emperor *Antoninus* in his *Dunſtable Itinerary.* Camd.

Maeremium, (Derived from the Fr. *Mereſme*) Properly ſignifies any Sort of Timber, fit for Building; *ſeu quodvis* Materiamen. *Claus.* 16 *Ed.* 2. *m.* 3.

Magbote or **Mægbote**, (From the Sax. *Mæg.* i. e. *Cognatus*, & Bote, *compenſatio*) A Compenſation for the Slaying or Murder of one's Kinſman, in antient Times, when corporal Puniſhments for Murder, &c. were ſometimes commuted into pecuniary Fines, if the Friends and Relations of the Party killed were ſo ſatisfied. *Leg. Canuti, cap.* 2.

Magick, (*Magia, Necromantia*) Witchcraft and Sorcery. See *Conjuration.*

Magiſter. This Title often found in old Writings, ſignified that the Perſon to whom attributed had attain'd ſome Degree of Eminency *in Scientia aliqua, præſertim literaria*; and formerly thoſe who are now called *Doctors*, were termed *Magiſtri.*

Magiſtrate, (*Magiſtratus*) A Ruler; and he is ſaid to be *Cuſtos utriuſque Tabulæ*; the Keeper or Preſerver of both Tables of the Law: If any *Magiſtrate*, or Miniſter of Juſtice, is ſlain in the Execution of his Office, or keeping of the Peace; it is Murder, for the Contempt and Diſobedience to the King and the Laws. 9 *Co. Rep.*

Magna Aſſiſa eligenda, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to ſummon four lawful Knights before the Juſtices of *Aſſiſe*, there upon their Oaths to chuſe twelve Knights of the Vicinage, &c. to paſs upon the *Great Aſſiſe*, between *A. B.* Plaintiff, and *C. D.* Defendant, &c. *Reg. Orig.* 8.

Magna Charta, The Great Charter of Liberties granted in the ninth Year of King *Hen.* 3. It is ſo called, either for the Excellency of the Laws therein contained, or becauſe there was another Charter called the *Charter of the Foreſt* eſtabliſhed with it, which was the leſs of the two; or in Regard of the great Wars and Trouble in the Obtaining it, and the remarkable Solemnity in denouncing Excommunication and *Anathema's* againſt the Breakers thereof: And *Spelman* calls it, *Auguſtiſſimum Anglicarum Libertatum diploma & Sacra Anchora.* King *Edward the Confeſſor* granted to the Church and State ſeveral Privileges and Liberties by *Charter*; and ſome were granted by the Charter of King *Hen.* 1. Afterwards King *Stephen*, and King *Hen.* 2. confirmed the Charter of *Hen.* 1. and King *Rich.* 1. took an Oath at his Coronation to obſerve all juſt Laws, which was an implicite Confirmation of that Charter; and King *John* took the like Oath: This King likewiſe, after a Difference between him and the Pope, and being embroiled in Wars at home and abroad, particularly confirmed the aforementioned Charter; but ſoon after broke it, and thereupon the Barons took up Arms againſt him, and his Reign ended in Wars; to whom ſucceeded King *Hen.* 3. who in the 37th Year of his Reign, after it had been ſeveral Times

Times by him confirmed, and as often broken, came to *Weſtminſter hall*, and in the Preſence of the Nobility and Biſhops, with lighted Candles in their Hands, *Magna Charta* was read; the King all that while laying his Hand on his Breaſt, and at laſt ſolemnly ſwearing *faithfully and inviolably to obſerve all the Things therein contained, as he was a Man, a Chriſtian, a Soldier, and a King:* Then the Biſhops extinguiſhed the Candles, and threw them on the Ground; and every one ſaid, *Thus let him be extinguiſhed, and ſtink in Hell, who violates this Charter:* Upon which the Bells were ſet on Ringing, and all Perſons by their Rejoycing approved of what was done. But notwithſtanding this very ſolemn Confirmation of this Charter, the very next Year King *Henry* invaded the Rights of his People, till the Barons levied War againſt him; and after various Succeſs, he confirmed this Charter, and the *Charter of the Foreſt*, in the Parliament of *Marlbridge*, and in the 52d Year of his Reign: And his Son King *Edw.* 1. confirming theſe Charters, in the 25th Year of his Reign, made an Explanation of the Liberties therein granted to the People; adding ſome which are new, called *Articuli ſuper Chartas:* And *Magna Charta* was not only then confirmed, but more than thirty Times ſince. *Co. Lit.* 81. This excellent Statute, or rather Body of Statute Law, ſo beneficial to the Subject, and of ſuch great Equity, is the moſt ancient written Law of the Land: And it is divided into 38 Chapters; the 1ſt of which, after the ſolemn Preamble of its being made *for the Honour of God, the Exaltation of Holy Church, and Amendment of the Kingdom*, &c. ordains, That the Church of *England* ſhall be free, and all Eccleſiaſtical Perſons enjoy their Rights and Privileges. The 2d is of the Nobility, Knights-ſervice, Reliefs, *&c.* The 3d concerns Heirs, and their being in Ward. The 4th directs Guardians for Heirs within Age, who are not to commit Waſte. The 5th relates to the Cuſtody of Lands, *&c.* of Heirs, and Delivery of them up when the Heirs are of Age. The 6th is concerning the Marriage of Heirs. The 7th appoints Dower to Women, after the Death of their Husbands, a third Part of the Lands, *&c.* The 8th relates to Sheriffs and their Bailiffs, and requires that they ſhall not ſeiſe Lands for Debt, where there are Goods, *&c.* the Surety not to be diſtrained, where the Principal is ſufficient. The 9th grants to *London*, and all Cities and Towns, their ancient Liberties. The 10th orders, that no Diſtreſs ſhall be taken for more Rent than is due, *&c.* By the 11th the Court of Common Pleas is to be held in a certain Place. The 12th gives Aſſiſes for Remedy, on Diſſeiſin of Lands, *&c.* The 13th relates to Aſſiſes of Darrein Preſentment, brought by Eccleſiaſticks. The 14th enacts, that no Freeman ſhall be amerced for a ſmall Fault, but in Proportion to the Offence; and by the Oaths of lawful Men. The 15th, no Town ſhall be diſtrained to make Bridges, *&c.* but ſuch as of ancient Time have been accuſtomed. The 16th is for repairing of Sea-Banks and Sewers. The 17th prohibits Sheriffs, Coroners, *&c.* from holding Pleas of the Crown. The 18th enacts, that the King's Debtor dying, the King ſhall be firſt paid his Debt, *&c.* The 19th directs the Manner of levying Purveyance for the King's Houſe. The 20th concerns Caſtleward, where a Knight was to be diſtrained for Money for keeping his Caſtle, on his Neglect. The 21ſt forbids Sheriffs, Bailiffs, *&c.* to take the Horſes or Carts of any Perſon to make Carriage without paying for it. By the 22d the King is to have Lands of Felons a Year and a Day, and afterwards the Lord of the Fee. The 23d requires Wears to be put down on Rivers. The 24th directs the Writ *Præcipe in Capite*, for Lords againſt Tenants offering Wrong, *&c.* The 25th declares that there ſhall be but one Meaſure throughout the Land. The 26th, Inquiſition of Life and Member, to be granted freely. The 27th relates to Knights-ſervice, Petit Serjeanty, and other ancient Tenures, (taken away together with Wardſhip, *&c.* by 12 *Car.* 2.) The 28th directs, that no Man ſhall be put to his Law, on the bare Suggeſtion of another, but by lawful Witneſſes. The 29th, no Freeman ſhall be diſſeiſed of his Freehold, impriſoned and condemned, but by Judgment of his Peers, or by Law. The 30th requires that Merchant Strangers be civilly treated, *&c.* The 31ſt relates to Tenures coming to the King by Eſcheat. By the 32d no Freeman ſhall ſell Land, but ſo that the Reſidue may anſwer the Services. The 33d, Patrons of Abbeys, *&c.* ſhall have the Cuſtody of them in the Time of Vacation. The 34th, a Woman to have an Appeal for the Death of her Husband. The 35th directs the Keeping of the County-Court monthly, and alſo the Times of holding the Sheriff's Turn, and View of Frankpledge. The 36th makes it unlawful to give Lands to religious Houſes in *Mortmain.* The 37th relates to *Eſcuage*, and Subſidy, to be taken as uſual. And the 38th ratifies and confirms every Article of this great Charter of Liberties. By the Stat. 25 *Ed.* 1. it is declared, that the Great Charter ſhall be taken as the *Common Law.*

Magna precaria, A great or general Reap-day: And in 21 *R.* 2. the Lord of the Manor of *Harrow on the Hill, in Com. Middleſex*, had a Cuſtom, that by Summons of his Bailiff upon a general Reap-day, then called *Magna precaria*, the Tenants ſhould do a certain Number of Days-work for him; every Tenant that had a Chimney, being obliged to ſend a Man. *Phil. Purvey, p.* 145.

Magnum Centum, The great Hundred, or Six Score. *Chart.* 20 *H.* 3.

Magnus Portus, The Town and Port of *Portſmouth.*

Mahomeria, The Temple of *Mahomet*; and becauſe the Geſtures, Noiſe, and Songs there, were ridiculous to the *Chriſtians*, therefore they called Antick Dancing, and any Thing of Ridicule, a *Momerie.* Matt. Pariſ.

Maids. Taking them away unmarried, without Conſent of Father or Mother, or Guardian; is puniſhable by Stat. 4 & 5 *P. & M. c.* 8.

Maiden Aſſiſes, Is when at any *Aſſiſes* no Perſon is condemed to die.

Maiden Rents, A Noble paid by every Tenant in the Manor of *Builth, in Com. Radnor*, at their Marriage; anciently given to the Lord, for his omitting the Cuſtom of *Marcheta*, whereby he was to have the firſt Night's Lodging with his Tenant's Wife; but it was more probably a Fine for a Licence to marry a Daughter.

Maignagium, (Fr. *Maignen*, i. e. *Faber ærarius*) A Braſier's Shop; though ſome ſay it ſignifies a Houſe.——*Idem Hugo tenebat unum* Maignagium *in foro ejuſdem villæ, &c.* Lib. Rameſ. Sect. 265.

Maihem or **Mayhem**, (*Mahemium*, from the Fr. *Mehaigne*, i. e. *Membri Mulitatio*) Signifies a Maim, Wound, or corporal Hurt, by which a Man loſeth the Uſe of any Member, that is or might be of any Defence to him: As if a Man's Skull be broke, or any Bone broken in any other Part of the Body; a Foot, Hand, Finger, or Joint of a Foot, or any Member be cut off; if by any Wound, the Sinews be made to ſhrink; or where any one is caſtrated; or if an Eye be put out, any Fore-tooth broke, &c. But the Cutting off an Ear, or Noſe, the Breaking of the hinder Teeth, and ſuch like, was held no *Maihem*; as they were not a Weakening of a Perſon's Strength, but a Diſfiguring and Deformity of the Body. *Glanvil. lib.* 4. *cap.* 7. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *Britton, cap.* 25. *S. P. C. lib.* 1. *cap.* 41. By Statute, if any one on Purpoſe, by Malice, Fore-thought, and lying in Wait, ſhall cut off the Noſe, put out the Eye, diſable the Tongue, or cut off or diſable any Limb or Member of any of the King's Subjects, with an Intent to maim or diſfigure him, the Perſon offending, his Aiders, Abettors, &c. are guilty of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy; though no Attainder of ſuch Felony ſhall corrupt the Blood, or forfeit the Dower of the Wife, Lands or Goods of the Offender. *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. In theſe Caſes of Maiming, a voluntary Act the Law judgeth of Malice: And if a Man attack another, of Malice fore-thought, in order to murder him with a Bill, or any ſuch like Inſtrument, which cannot but endanger the Maiming him; and in ſuch Attack, happen not to kill but only to maim him, he may be indicted of Felony on this Statute; and it ſhall be left to the Jury on the Evidence, whether there were a Deſign to murder by Maiming, and conſequently a malicious Intent to maim as well as kill, in which Caſe the Offence is within the Statute. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 112. All *Maihem* by the Common Law was Felony: And it is ſaid that anciently a *Maihem* by Caſtration was puniſhed with Death, and other *Maihems* with the Loſs of Member for Member; but afterwards no *Maihem* was puniſhed in any Caſe with the Loſs of Life or Member, but only with Fine and Impriſonment, and Damages to the Party. 3 *Inſt.* 62, 118. *S. P. C.* 32. *H. P. C.* 133. For *Maihem*, Indictment or an Appeal may be had; or in common Caſes Action of Treſpaſs, at the Plaintiff's Election: And *Maihem* ſhall be under the Inſpection of the Court, to increaſe Damages given by the Jury, &c. if the Court thinks fit. *Sid.* 108. *Maihem* was commonly tried by the Judges inſpecting the Party; and if they doubted whether it were a *Maihem* or not, they uſe to take the Opinion of ſome able Chirurgeon in the Point. *Homo Mahemiatus*, a Man maimed or wounded. See *Appeal of Maihem.*

Mail Inductio, An ancient Cuſtom for the Prieſt and People of Country *Villages* to go in *Proceſſion* to ſome adjoining Wood on a *May-day* Morning; and return in a Kind of Triumph, with a May-pole, Boughs, Flowers, Garlands, and other Tokens of the Spring. This *May-Game*, or Rejoicing at the Coming of the *Spring*, was for a long Time obſerved, and ſtill is in ſome Parts of *England*; but there was thought to be ſo much Heathen Vanity in it, that it was condemned and prohibited within the Dioceſe of *Lincoln* by the good old Biſhop *Groſthead.*——*Faciunt etiam, ut audivimus, Clerici Ludos quos vocant* Inductionem Maii, *& Feſtum Autumni, &c. quod nullo modo vos latere poſſit: Si veſtra prudentia ſuper hiis diligenter Inquireret, &c.*

Mail, (*Macula, Lorica*) A Coat of *Mail*, ſo called from the Fr. *Maille*, which ſignifies a ſquare Figure, or the Hole of a Net: So *Maille de Haubergeons* was a Coat of *Male*, becauſe the Links or Joints in it reſembled the Squares of a Net: *Mail* is likewiſe uſed for the Leather Bag wherein Letters are carried by the Poſt, from *Bulga*, a Budget.

Maile, Anciently a Kind of Money; and Silver Half-pence were termed *Mailes*, 9 *Hen.* 5. By Indenture in the Mint, a Pound-weight of old Sterling Silver was to be coined into three hundred and ſixty *Sterlings* or Pennies, or ſeven hundred and twenty *Mailes* or Half-penies, or one thouſand four hundred and forty Farthings. *Lownds's Eſſ. on Coin*, 38.

Mainad, A falſe Oath, or Perjury.——*Si nolit abjurare, emendet ipſum* Mainad, i. e. *Periurium dupliciter.* Leg. Inæ, cap. 34.

Mainpernable, That may be let to Bail; and what Perſons are *mainpernable*, or may be let to Bail, appears by the Stat. *Weſtm.* 1. 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 15. See *Bail.*

Mainpernors, (*Manucaptores*) Are thoſe Perſons to whom a Man is delivered out of Cuſtody or Priſon, on their becoming bound for his Appearance, &c. which if he do not do, they ſhall forfeit their Recognizances; and they are called *Manucaptores*, becauſe they do it as it were *Manu capere & ducere captivum è Cuſtodia vel Priſona.*

Mainprize, (*Manucaptio*, from the Fr. *Main*, i. e. *Manus*, & Pris, *captus*) Signifies in our Law the Taking or Receiving of a Perſon into friendly Cuſtody, who otherwiſe might be committed to Priſon, upon Security given that he ſhall be forth-coming at a Time and Place aſſigned; as to let one to *Mainprize* is to commit him to thoſe that undertake he ſhall appear at the Day appointed. *Old Nat. Br.* 42. *F. N. B.* 249. *Manwood* makes this Difference between *Mainprize* and *Bail:* He that is *mainpriſed* is ſaid to be at large, after the Day he is ſet to *Mainprize*, until the Day of his Appearance; but where a Man is let to Bail, by any Judge, &c. until a certain Day, there he is always accounted by the Law to be in their Ward for the Time; and they may, if they will, keep him in Priſon all that Time; ſo that he that is ſo bailed ſhall not be ſaid to be at large, or at his own Liberty. *Manw. p.* 167. A Man under *Mainprize* is ſuppoſed to go at large, under no Poſſibility of being confined by his Sureties or Mainpernors, as in caſe of Bail. 4 *Inſt.* 179. *Mainprize* is an Undertaking in a Sum certain; Bail anſwers the Condemnation in Civil Caſes, and in Criminal, Body for Body: *Mainprize* may be where one is never arreſted, or in Priſon; but no Man is bailed, but he that is under Arreſt, or in Priſon; ſo that *Mainprize* is more large than Bail, and every Bail is *Mainprize*, but every *Mainprize* is not Bail. *H. P. C.* 96. *Wood's Inſt.* 582, 618. There is an ancient *Writ of Mainprize*, whereby thoſe who are bailable, and have been refuſed the Benefit of it, may be delivered out of Priſon; as where Perſons are impriſoned on Suſpicion of Larceny, or indicted of Treſpaſs, before Juſtices of Peace, &c. *Reg. Orig.* 269. *F. N. B.* 250. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 93. See *Manucaptio.*

Mainport, (*In Manu portatum*) Is a ſmall Duty, which in ſome Places Pariſhioners pay to the Rector of the Pariſh, in Recompence for certain Tithes: It is commonly of Loaves of Bread; and thi-

this *Mainport* Bread was paid to the Vicar of *Blyth*, as you may read in the *Antiq. of Nottinghamſhire*, *p.* 473.

Mainſworn, In the *North* of *England* is taken for as much as forſworn. *Brownl. Rep.* 4.

Maintainors, Are thoſe that maintain or ſecond a Cauſe depending between others, by diſburſing Money, or making Friends for either Party, *&c.* not being intereſted in the Suit, or Attornies employed therein. *Stat.* 19 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 14.

Maintenance, (*Manutenentia*) Signifies the unlawful Upholding of a Cauſe or Perſon, metaphorically drawn from the Succouring a young Child that learns to go by one's *Hand*; and in Law is taken in the worſt Senſe. 32 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 9. Alſo it is uſed for the Buying or Obtaining of any pretended Rights to Lands. *Stat. Ibid.* And *Maintenance* is either *ruralis*, in the Country; as where one aſſiſts another in his Pretenſions to Lands, by taking or holding the Poſſeſſion of them for him; or where one ſtirs up Quarrels or Suits in the Country: Or it is *Curialis*, in a Court of Juſtice; where one officiouſly intermeddles in a Suit depending in any ſuch Court, which no Way belongs to him, and he hath nothing to do with, by aſſiſting the Plaintiff or Defendant with Money or otherwiſe, in the Proſecution or Defence of any ſuch Suit. *Co. Lit.* 368. 2 *Inſt.* 213. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 115. And he who fears that another will maintain his Adverſary, may by Way of Prevention have an original Writ grounded on the Statutes, prohibiting him ſo to do. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 225. *Reg. Orig.* 182. Alſo a Court of Record may commit a Man for an Act of *Maintenance* done in the Face of the Court. *Hetl. Rep.* 79. Not only he who lays out his Money to aſſiſt another in his Cauſe, but he that by his Friendſhip or Intereſt ſaves him that Expence which he might otherwiſe be put to, is guilty of *Maintenance*. *Bro. Mainten.* 7, 14, 17, *&c.* And if any Perſon officiouſly give Evidence, or open the Evidence without being called upon to do it; ſpeak in the Cauſe, as if of Counſel with the Party; retain an Attorney for him, *&c.* or ſhall give any publick Countenance to another in Relation to the Suit; as where one of great Power and Intereſt, ſays that he will ſpend 20 Pounds on one Side, *&c.* or ſuch a Perſon comes to the Bar with one of the Parties, and ſtands by him while his Cauſe is tried, to intimidate the Jury; if a Juror ſolicits a Judge to give Judgment according to the Verdict, after which he hath nothing more to do, *&c.* theſe Acts are *Maintenance*. 1 *Hawk.* 249, 250. But a Man cannot be guilty of *Maintenance*, in reſpect of any Money given by him to another, before any Suit is actually commenced: Nor is it ſuch, to give another Advice, as to what Action is proper to be brought, what Method to be taken, or what Counſellor or Attorney to be employed; or for one Neighbour to go with another to his Counſel, ſo as he do not give him any Money: And Money may be lawfully given to a poor Man, out of Charity, to carry on his Suit, and be no *Maintenance*: Attornies may lay out their Money for their Clients, to be repaid again; but not at their own Expence, on Condition of no Purchaſe no Pay, if they carry the Cauſe or loſe it. *Fitzherb. Mainten.* 18. 3 *Roll. Abr.* 118. 2 *Inſt.* 564. It is ſaid, that if a Man of great Power, not learned in the Law, tells another who asks his Advice, that he hath a good Title, it is *Maintenance*. 1 *Hawk.* 250. If a Perſon hath any Intereſt in the Thing in Diſpute, though on Contingency only, he may lawfully maintain an Action relating to it; as if Tenant in Tail, or for Life, be impleaded, he in Reverſion or Remainder, *&c.* may maintain the Defence of the Suit, with his own Money; and a Leſſor may lawfully maintain his Leſſee. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 115. A Lord may juſtify maintaining a Tenant, in Defence of his Title; and the Tenant may maintain his Lord: One bound to warrant Lands, may lawfully maintain the Tenant impleaded; and a Man may maintain thoſe who are enfeoff'd of Lands in Truſt for him, concerning thoſe Lands, *&c.* An Heir apparent, or the Husband of ſuch an Heir, may maintain the Anceſtor in an Action concerning the Inheritance of the Land whereof he is ſeiſed in Fee; a Maſter maintain his Servant, and aſſiſt him with Money, but not in a real Action, unleſs he hath ſome of his Wages in his Hands; and a Servant by Reaſon of Relation may maintain his Maſter, in all Things, except laying out his own Money in the Maſter's Suit. 1 *Hawk.* 252, 253. 1 *Inſt.* 368. By the Statutes, none of the King's Officers ſhall maintain Pleas, or Suits, in the King's Courts, for Lands, *&c.* under Covenant to have Part thereof, or any Profit therein. And Clerks of Juſtices, *&c.* are not to take Part in Quarrels, or delay Right, on Pain of treble Damages. 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 25. No Perſons ſhall take upon them to maintain Quarrels, to the Let and Diſturbance of the Common Law, by themſelves, or by any other. 1 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 14. and 20 *Ed.* 3. 4. The King's Counſellors, Officers or Servants, or any other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall not ſuſtain Quarrels by *Maintenance*, upon grievous Pain, Impriſonment and Ranſom. 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 4. No Man ſhall obtain or buy any pretended Right or Title to any Land, unleſs the Seller hath taken the Profits a Year, or been in Poſſeſſion, on Pain of forfeiting the Value, *&c.* And none ſhall unlawfully maintain any Suit concerning Lands, or retain any Perſon for *Maintenance*, by Letters, Rewards or Promiſes, under the Penalty of 10 *l.* for every Offence, to be divided between the King and the Proſecutor. 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 9. But maintaining Suits in the Spiritual Court, is not within the Statute relating to *Maintenance*. *Cro. Eliz.* 594. Though *Maintenance* in a Court-Baron, is as much within the Purview of the Stat. 1 *R.* 2. as *Maintenance* in a Court of Record. 1 *Hawk.* 255. A Leſſor having good Right to Land, but not Poſſeſſion, made a Leaſe of it, and did not ſeal it on the Land; it was adjudged within the Stat. 32 *Hen.* 8. 1 *Leon.* 166. The Law will not ſuffer any Thing in Action, Entry, *&c.* to be granted over; this is to prevent Titles being granted to Men of Subſtance, to oppreſs the meaner Sort of People. 1 *Inſt.* 214. And where a Bond was given for Performance of Covenants in a Leaſe, and after the Covenants being broken, the Leſſee aſſigned both the Leaſe and Bond to another, and then the Aſſignee put the Bond in Suit, this was held *Maintenance*; ſo it would have been if the Leſſee had aſſigned the Bond and not the Leaſe, and afterwards the Covenants were broken, and the Bond put in Suit. *Godb.* 81. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1142. By the Common Law, Perſons guilty of *Maintenance* may be proſecuted by Indictment, and be fined and impriſoned; or by Action, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 368.

Majority. The only Method of determining the Acts of many, is by a *Majority*: The major Part of Members of Parliament enact Laws, and the *Majority* of Electors chuse Members of Parliament; the Act of the major Part of any Corporation, is accounted the Act of the Corporation; and where the *Majority* is, there by the Law is the Whole. *Stat.* 19 *Hen.* 7. *Stud. Compan.* 25.

Maisnada, Signifies a Family, *quasi Mansionata.*

Maison de Dieu, A House of God, Monastery, Hospital or Alms-house. *Stat.* 2 & 3 *P.* & *M. cap.* 23. 39 *Eliz. cap.* 5, *&c.* All Hospitals, *Maisons de Dieu*, and abiding Places for Poor, Lame and Impotent Persons, erected by the Statute 39 *Eliz. cap.* 5. or at any Time since founded, according to the Intent of that Statute, shall be incorporated and have perpetual Succession, *&c.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 1.

Maisura, A House or Mansion, a Farm; from the Fr. *Maison.*——*Baldwinus Comes Exon. Omnibus Baronibus suis & hominibus, &c. dedi* Maisuram *quam ipse tenet, &c.* M.S. Cartar. pen. Eliam Ashmole Armig.

Majus jus, Is a Writ or Law proceeding in some customary Manors, in order to a Trial of Right of Land: And the Entry is thus: *Ad hanc Curiam venit* A. B. *in propria Persona sua & dat Domino, &c. ad vidend. Rotul. Curiæ, Et petit inquirend. utrum ipse habet* Majus jus *in uno Messuagio, &c. Et super hoc Homag. dicunt, &c.* Ex Libro M.S. Episcop. Heref. tem. Ed. 3.

Make Law, (*Facere Legem*) Is to perform that Law which a Man had formerly bound himself unto; that is to clear himself of an Action commenced against him, by his Oath and the Oaths of Neighbours: And this Custom seems to be borrowed of the *Feudists*, who call those Men that swear for another in this Case *Sacramentales.* Old Nat. Br. 267. Kitch. 192. *See* Wager of Law.

Make Services and Customs, Signifies nothing but to perform them. *Old Nat. Br.* 14.

Malandzinus, A Thief or Pirate; mentioned in *Walsingham, pag.* 388.

Malberge, *Mons Placiti,* A Hill where the People assembled at a Court, like our Assises; which by the *Scots* and *Irish* are called *Parly-hills.* Du Cange.

Malecreditus, Is one of bad Credit, who is suspected and not to be trusted. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *cap.* 38.

Malediction, (*Maledictio*) A Curse which was anciently annexed to Donations of Lands, made to Churches and religious Houses.——*Si quis autem* (*quod non optamus*) *hanc nostram Donationem infringere temptaverit, perpessus sit gelidis glaciarum flatibus & malignorum Spirituum; terribiles tormentorum cruciatus evasisse non quiescat, nisi prius in viguis pœnitentiæ gemitibus, & pura emendatione emendaverit. Chart. Reg. Athelstani Monast. de Wiltune, Anno* 933.——And we read in a *Charter* of *William de Waren,* Earl of *Surrey*; *Venientibus contra hæc & destruentibus ea, occurrat Deus in Gladio iræ & furoris & vindictæ &* Maledictionis *æternæ: Servantibus autem hæc & Defendentibus ea, occurrat Deus in pace, gratia & misericordia & salute æterna.* Amen, Amen, Amen.

Malefeasance, (From the Fr. *Malfaire, i. e.* to offend) Is a doing of Evil, or Transgressing. 2 *Cro. Rep.* 266.

Maletent, Is interpreted to be a Toll for every Sack of Wool, by the Stat. 25 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 7. Nothing from henceforth shall be taken for Sacks of Wool, by Colour of *Maletent, &c.* Stat. 35. *ejusdem.*

Malice, Is a form'd Design of doing Mischief to another; it differs from Hatred. 2 *Inst.* 42. In Murder, 'tis Malice makes the Crime; and if a Man having a malicious Intent to kill another, in the Execution of his *Malice* kill a Person not intended, the *Malice* shall be connected to his Person, and he shall be adjudged a Murderer. *Plowd.* 474. The Words *Ex malitia præcogitata* are necessary to an Indictment of Murder, *&c.* See *Murder.*

Malignare, Signifies the same as to maim any one, by our ancient Law.——*Qui ordinatum occiderit vel* Malignaverit *emendet ei sicut Rectum est.* Leg. Hen. 1. c. 11.

Malignus, i. e. *Diabolus: Proh Dolor, hunc pepulit propria de sede* Malignus.

Malo grato, The doing a Thing unwillingly. *Libertatem Ecclesiæ, &c.* Malo grato *Stabilierunt*; *i. e.* he being unwilling. *Matt. Paris.* 1245.

Malt. Bad *Malt* shall not be mingled with good, under Penalties; and Half a Peck of Dust is to be taken out of every Quarter by Skreening, *&c.* before it shall be offered to Sale, on Pain of forfeiting 20 *d. per* Quarter. *Stat.* 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 10. Where bad *Malt* is made, or bad *Malt* shall be mix'd with good, a Constable by the Direction of a Justice of Peace, may search for the same; and order it to be sold at reasonable Price, *&c.* 11 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 28. A Duty of 6 *d. per* Bushel was granted on *Malt,* by Stat. 13 & 14 *W.* 3. which by subsequent Statutes hath been continued yearly ever since: And Malsters are once a Month, to make an Entry at the Excise-Office of all *Malt* made, under the Penalty of 10 *l.* and to pay the Duty in three Months, or forfeit double Value: Also if any Malsters alter their steeping Vessels, without giving Notice, or shall use any private Cistern, they shall forfeit 50 *l. &c.* See *Brasium.*

Malt-mulna, A Quern or *Malt-mill*; it is mentioned by *Matt. Paris.* in the Lives of the Abbots of St. *Albans.*

Maltscot, A Payment for the Liberty of making Malt. *Somn. Gavelk. p.* 27.

Malveilles, (From the Fr. *Malvuellance*) Is used in our ancient Records, for Crimes and Misdemeanors, or malicious Practices.——*Ces sont les Treasons, Felonies,* & Malveilles *faitz au nostre Seigneur le Roy, & a son People per* Roger. de Mortimer, *&c. Record.* 4 *Ed.* 3.

Malveisia, A warlike Engine to batter and beat down Walls. *Matt. Paris.*

Malveisin, (Fr. *Mauvais voisin, malus vicinus*) An ill Neighbour.

Malveis procurors, Are understood to be such as use to pack Juries, by the Nomination of either Party in a Cause, or other Practice. *Artic. super Chart. cap.* 10.

Malum in se, Our Law-Books make a Distinction between *Malum in se* and *Malum prohibitum. Vaugh. Rep.* 332. All Offences at Common Law generally are *Mala in se*; but Playing at unlawful Games, and Frequenting of Taverns, *&c.* are only *Mala prohibita* to some Persons, and at certain Times, and not *Mala in se.* 2 Roll. Abr. 355.

Man Island, Laws concerning it. See *Isle.*

Mana, Signified formerly an old Woman. *Gerv. of Tilb. cap.* 95.

Managium, (From the Fr. *Menage*, a Dwelling or Inhabiting) Is a Manſion-houſe or Dwelling-place. ——— *Conceſſi capitale* Managium *meum cum pertinentiis*, &c. Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 82.

Manbote, (*Sax.*) A Compenſation or Recompence for *Homicide*; particularly due to the Lord for Killing his Man or Vaſſal. *Spelm. de Conc. Vol.* 1. *pag.* 622.

Manca, Was a ſquare Piece of Gold Coin, commonly valued at thirty Pence; and *Mancuſa* was as much as a Mark of Silver, having its Name from *Manu-cuſa*, being coined with the Hand. *Leg. Canut.* But the *Manca* and *Mancuſa* were not always of that Value; for ſometimes the former was valued at ſix Shillings, and the latter as uſed by the Engliſh *Saxons* was equal in Value to our Half-Crown: Manca *ſex ſolidis æſtimetur.* Leg. H. 1. c. 69. *Thorn*, in his Chronicle, tells us, that Mancuſa *eſt pondus duorum ſolidorum & ſex denariorum*; and with him agrees *Du Cange*, who ſays that twenty *Mancæ* make fifty Shillings. *Manca* and *Mancuſa* are promiſcuouſly uſed in the old Books for the ſame Money. *Spelm.*

Manch, Is ſixty Shekels of Silver, or ſeven Pounds and ten Shillings; and One hundred Shekels of Gold, or ſeventy-five Pounds. *Merch. Dict.*

Manciple, (*Manceps*) A Clerk of the Kitchen, or Caterer; and an Officer in the *Inner Temple* was antiently ſo called, who is now the Steward there, of whom *Chaucer*, our antient Poet, ſometime a Student of that Houſe, thus writes;

A Manciple *there was within the Temple,*
Of which all Catours might taken Enſemple.

This Officer ſtill remains in Colleges in the Univerſities. *Cowel.*

Mandamus, Is a Writ iſſuing out of the Court of *King's Bench*, ſent by the King to the Head of ſome Corporation, commanding them to admit or reſtore a Perſon into his Place or Office, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 40. It lies to reſtore a Mayor, Alderman, or Capital Burgeſs of a Corporation; a Recorder, Town-Clerk, Attorney turned out of an Inferior Court, Steward of a Court, Conſtable, &c. 11 *Rep.* 99. *Raym.* 153. 1 *Keb.* 549. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1148, 1149. By ſome Opinions it doth not lie to reſtore a Common Council-Man. 2 *Cro.* 540. But a Common Council-Man hath been reſtored by *Mandamus.* 1 *Ventr.* 302. A *Mandamus* may be had to reſtore a Freeman; and alſo to admit one to the Freedom of the City, having ſerved an Apprenticeſhip. *Sid.* 107. To reſtore a Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, it lies; though not for a Fellow of the College in the Univerſities, if there is a *Viſitor.* 1 *Lev.* 19, 23. And this Writ lieth not for the Deputy of an Office, &c. yet he who hath Power to make ſuch Deputy, may have it. *Mod. ca.* 18. 1 *Lev.* 306. It lieth not generally to elect a Man into any Office; nor for a Clerk of a Company, which is a private Office; or to reſtore a Barriſter expelled a Society; a Proctor, &c. 2 *Lev.* 14. 18. 2 *Nelſ.* 1150, 1151. But a *Mandamus* may lie to remove Perſons as well as reſtore them; by Virtue of any particular Statute, on Breach thereof. 4 *Mod.* 233. If *Juſtices of Peace* refuſe to admit one to take the Oaths, to qualify himſelf for any Place, &c. *Mandamus* lies; ſo to a Biſhop or Archdeacon, to ſwear a Churchwarden; and to admit an Executor to prove a Will, or an Adminiſtrator; to a Rector, Vicar or Churchwarden, to reſtore a Sexton, *Mod. c.* 310. *Wood's Inſt.* 568. In the Writ of *Mandamus*, the Words are to admit or reſtore, *vel Cauſam ſignificare quare*, &c. And if a Corporation have Power to diſfranchiſe a *Freeman*, and they do it accordingly, if a Writ is granted to reſtore him, *vel Cauſam ſignificare quare*, and they certify a ſufficient but falſe Cauſe; the Court of *B. R.* cannot reſtore him, but there lies an Action for a falſe Return: And if then it be found for him, he ſhall have a *peremptory Mandamus*, which is uſually granted after the firſt Writ; or if he be impriſoned, he may bring Action of Treſpaſs and falſe Impriſonment. &c. 11 *Rep.* 99. 5 *Mod.* 254. There is to be Judgment upon the Return of the Writ, before any Action of the Caſe may be brought for a falſe Return of a *Mandamus.* 2 *Lev.* 238. And Returns upon Writs of *Mandamus* muſt be certain for the Court to adjudge upon. 11 *Rep.* 99. By Statute, where any Writ of *Mandamus* ſhall iſſue out of *B. R.* &c. the Perſons required by Law are to make their Return to the firſt *Mandamus*; and on the Return made thereto, the Perſon ſuing out the Writ may plead to and traverſe all or any of the material Facts contained in ſuch Return, to which the Perſon making the Return ſhall reply, take Iſſue, &c. And the Parties proceed as if Action had been brought for a falſe Return, and if Judgment be given for the Plaintiff, he ſhall have Damages and Coſts, as in Action on the Caſe, &c. 9 *Ann. c.* 20. And all the Statutes of *Jeofails*, ſhall extend to Writs of *Mandamus*, and Proceedings thereon. A Perſon having a *Mandamus* to be admitted to any Office or Privilege, ought to ſuggeſt whatever is neceſſary to intitle him to be admitted; and if that be not done, or if it is falſe, it will be good Matter to return on the *Mandamus:* And on the Return of theſe Writs, as well as others of this Nature, there are uſually great Arguments in Favour of Liberty, &c. *Mod. c.* 310. It has been held, that ſeveral Perſons cannot have one *Mandamus*; nor can ſeveral join in an Action on the Caſe for a falſe Return. 2 *Salk.* 433. A Writ of *Mandamus* may not be directed to one Perſon, or to a Mayor and Aldermen, &c. to command another to do any Act; it muſt be directed to thoſe only who are to do the Thing required, and obey the Writ. 2 *Salk.* 446, 701. This Writ is not to be *Teſted*, before granted by the Court; and if the Corporation, to which the *Mandamus* is ſent, be above forty Miles from *London*, there ſhall be fifteen Days between the *Teſte* and the Return of the firſt Writ of *Mandamus*; but if but forty Miles, or under, eight Days only; and the *Alias* and *Pluries* may be made returnable *immediate:* Alſo at the Return of the *Pluries*, if no Return be made, and there is Affidavit of the Service, *Attachment* ſhall go forth for the Contempt, without hearing Counſel to excuſe it. *Ibid.* 434. A Motion was made for an Attachment, for not returning an *Alias Mandamus*; and by *Holt Ch. Juſt.* In Caſe of a *Mandamus* out of *Chancery*, no Attachment lies till the *Pluries*, for that is in Nature of an Action to recover Damages for the Delay; but upon a *Mandamus* out of *B. R.* the firſt Writ ought to be returned, tho' an Attachment is not granted without a peremptory Rule to return the Writ, and then it goes for the Contempt, &c. *Ibid.* 429.

Mandamus, Was alſo a Writ that lay after the Year and Day, where in the mean Time the

Writ called *Diem clauſit Extremum* had not been ſent out to the *Eſcheator*, on the Death of the King's Tenant *in Capite*, &c. And was likewiſe a Writ or Charge to the Sheriff, to take into the Hands of the King all the Lands and Tenements of the King's Widow Tenant, who againſt her Oath married without his Conſent. *F. N. B.* 253. *Reg. Orig.* 195.

Mandatary, (*Mandatarius*) He to whom a Command or Charge is given: And he that comes to a Benefice by *Mandamus*, is called by this Name.

Mandate, (*Mandatum*) Is a Commandment judicial of the King, or his Juſtices, to have any Thing done for the Diſpatch of Juſtice; of which there is great Diverſity. *Reg. Judic.* And we read of the Biſhop's *Mandate*, to the Sheriff, &c. Stat. 31 *Eliz.* c. 9.

Mandati dies, (*Mandie* or *Maundey Thurſday*, the Day before *Good Friday*, when is commemorated and practiſed the *Command* of our Saviour, in waſhing the Feet of the Poor, &c. And our Kings of *England*, to ſhew their Humility, long executed the ancient Cuſtom on that Day, of waſhing the Feet of Poor Men, in Number equal to the Years of their Reign, and giving them Shoes, Stockings and Money.

Mandato Panes, Loaves of Bread given to the Poor upon *Maundy Thurſday*. Chartular. Glaſton. MS. fol. 29.

Mandatum, Has been ſometimes taken for that Part of a Monaſtery where Gueſts and Poor were entertained —— *Fecit reparari & Emendari Domum* Mandati *ubi recipiuntur Hoſpites & Pauperes*. Du Cange.

Manentes, Was anciently uſed for *Tenentes* or Tenants; *Qui in ſolo alieno manent*: And it was not lawful for them or their Children to depart without Leave of the Lord. *Concil. Synodal. apud Cloverſho. Anno* 822.

Mangonare, Signifies to buy in the Market *Leg. Æthelred.* c. 24.

Mangonus, An Engine of War made to caſt Stones; and it differs from a *Petrard* as follows, *viz.*

Interea groſſos Petraria *mittit ad intus*
Aſſidue Lapides, Mangonelluſque *Minores.*

Manipulus, Was an Handkerchief which Prieſts always had in their Left-hands. *Blount.*

Manner, (From the Fr. *Manier*, or *Mainer*, i. e. *Manu tractare*) To be *Taken with the Manner*, Is where a Thief having ſtoln any Thing, is taken with the ſame about him, as it were in his *Hands*; which is called *Flagrante delicto*, *S. P. C.* 179. Such a Criminal is not bailable by Law: And anciently, if one guilty of Felony or Larceny had been freſhly purſued, and taken *with the Manner*, and the Goods ſo found upon him had been brought into Court with him, he might be tried immediately, without any Appeal or Indictment; and this is ſaid to have been the proper Method of Proceeding in ſuch *Manors* which had the Franchiſe of *Infangthefe*. *H. P. C.* 201. *S. P. C.* 28. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 211. By *Fitzherbert* this Word is thus uſed; where a Man takes a Thing by *Manour*, or levying or eſtopping, in ſuch Caſe he ſhall have an Aſſiſe, where it ſignifies Hand-Labour, and is but an Abbreviation of *Mainovere*.

Manning, (*Manopera*) A Day's Work of a Man; and in ancient Deeds there was ſometimes reſerved ſo much Rent, and ſo many *Mannings*.

Mannire, Is where one is cited to appear in Court, and ſtand to the Judgment there: It is different from *Bannire*; for though both of them ſignify a Citation, one is by the adverſe Party, and the other by the Judge. *Leg. H.* 1. c. 10.

Manor, (*Manerium*, derived from the Fr. *Manour*, i. e. *Habitatio*, or from *Manendo*, of abiding, becauſe the Lord of it did uſually reſide there) Is an ancient Royalty or Lordſhip, formerly called *Barony*, conſiſting of Demeſnes and Services, and of a Court-Baron as incident to it: It is a noble Kind of Fee, granted out partly to Tenants for certain Services to be performed, and partly reſerved to the Uſe of the Lord's Family, with Juriſdiction over his Tenants for their Farms or Eſtates. And as to the Original of *Manors*, it is ſaid, that after the Conqueſt there were certain Circuits of Ground granted by the King or Conqueror to ſome *Barons* or Men of like Worth, for them and their Heirs to dwell upon, and exerciſe Juriſdiction, more or leſs within their Territories, as the King thought fit to grant, performing ſuch Services, and paying ſuch yearly Rent for the ſame, as he by his Grant required; and that afterwards theſe great Men allotted Part of their Lands to other meaner Men, reſerving again to themſelves Rents and Services; and by that Means, as they became Tenants to the King, ſo the inferior Tenants became Tenants to them. *Horn's Mirr. Juſt. lib.* 1. But at this Time a *Manor* rather ſignifies the Juriſdiction and Royalty Incorporeal, than the Land; for a Man may have a *Manor in Groſs*, that is, the Right and Intereſt of a Court-Baron, &c. and another enjoy all the Land belonging to it. *Kitch.* 4. *Bract. lib.* 5. *Tract.* 5. *cap.* 28. A *Manor* may be compounded of divers Things; as of an Houſe, Arable Land, Meadow, Paſture, Wood, Rents, Advowſon, Court-Baron, &c. *Terms de Ley* 434. *Manerium eſt nomen collectivum*, and comprehends Meſſuages, Lands, Gardens, Woods, &c. *Mich.* 4 *Eliz.* A Parſonage may be a *Manor*, if granted by the Parſon, Patron and Ordinary, &c. to be held of the Parſon by certain Services. *Paſch.* 22 *Eliz.* By a Grant of the Demeſnes and Services, the *Manor* paſſeth; and by a Grant and Render of the Demeſnes only, the *Manor* is deſtroyed, becauſe the Services and Demeſnes are thereby ſevered by the Act of the Party; though 'tis otherwiſe, if by Act of Law, as by Partition. 6 *Rep.* 63. There are two Coparceners of a *Manor*; the Demeſnes are aſſigned to one, and the Services to the other, the *Manor* is gone; but if one die without Iſſue, and the *Manor* deſcends to her who had the Services, the *Manor* is revived again, for the Severance was by Act in Law. 1 *Inſt.* 122. 8 *Rep.* 79. 3 *Salk.* 25. 40. A new *Manor* may ariſe and revive by Operation of Law. 1 *Leon.* 204. A *Manor* cannot be without a Court-Baron: And it muſt be Time out of Mind; at this Day a *Manor* cannot be made, becauſe a Court-Baron cannot now be made. 1 *Inſt.* 58, 108. It may contain one or more Villages or Hamlets; or only great Part of a Village, &c. And there are Capital *Manors*, or Honours, which have other *Manors* under them, the Lords whereof perform Cuſtoms and Services to the Superior Lords. 2 *Inſt.* 67. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 72. There may be alſo Cuſtomary *Manors* granted by Copy of Court-Roll, and held of other *Manors*. 4 *Rep.* 26. 11 *Rep.* 17. But it cannot be a *Manor* in Law, if it wanteth Freehold

Tenants; nor be a Cuſtomary *Manor*, without Copyhold Tenants: If all the Freeholds eſcheat, or come to the Lord by Purchaſe, the *Manor* is loſt; ſo if there are no Suitors in a Court-Baron but one, or there be only one Copyholder in a Cuſtomary *Manor*: For there ſhould be two Freeholders, or Suitors at leaſt. 1 *Inſt.* 58. *Lit.* 73. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 121. But it is ſaid, if there be but one Freehold Tenant, the Seigniory continues between the Lord and that one Tenant. 1 *And.* 257. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 524. The Cuſtom remains, where Tenements are divided from the reſt of the *Manor*, the Tenants paying their Services; and he who hath the Freehold of them, may keep a Court of Survey, *&c. Cro. Eliz.* 103.

Manſe, (*Manſa*) An Habitation, or Farm and Land. *Spelm.* See *Manſum.*

Manſion, (*Manſio, à Manendo*) Among the ancient *Romans* was a Place appointed for the Lodging of the Prince, or Soldiers in their Journey; and in this Senſe we read *Primam Manſionem, &c.* It is with us moſt commonly uſed for the Lord's chief Dwelling-houſe within his Fee; otherwiſe called the *Capital Meſſuage*, or Manor Place. *Skene.* Sometimes *Manſio* ſignifies a Family; and the *Latin* Word *Manſia*, according to Sir *Edward Coke*, ſeems to be a certain Quantity of Land: *Hida* vel *Manſia*, and *Manſa*, are mentioned in ſome old Writers and Charters. *Fleta, lib. 6.* And that which in ancient *Latin* Authors was termed *Hida*, was afterwards called *Manſus.*——Manſio *eſſe poterit conſtructa ex pluribus Domibus vel una, quæ erit habitatio una & ſola ſine vicino; etiam & ſi alia* Manſio *ſit vicinata non erit villa, quia villa eſt ex pluribus* Manſionibus *vicinata & collata ex pluribus vicinis.* Bract. lib. 5. Tract. 5. p. 1. *Manſion-Houſe* is taken in Law for any Houſe of Dwelling of another; in Caſes of committing *Burglary*, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 64.

Manſlaughter, (*Homicidium*) Is the unlawful Killing a Man without any prepenſed Malice; as when two Perſons meet, and upon ſome falling out, the one kills the other. It is done in a preſent Heat, on a ſudden Quarrel, and upon a juſt Provocation; and without any deliberate Intention of doing Miſchief: And it differs from *Murder* only, in that it is not done with foregoing Malice; and from *Chancemedley*, having a preſent Intent to kill. *Staundf. P. C. lib. 1. c. 9.* This Crime is Felony; but for the firſt Time admits of Clergy: And there can be no Acceſſaries to this Offence before the Fact, becauſe it muſt be done without Premeditation. *H. P. C.* 217. In the Laws of *Canutus*, the ſame Diſtinction was made between *Murder* and *Manſlaughter*, as now; for we find, if a Man were killed wilfully and premeditately, then the Offender was to be delivered to the Kindred of the ſlain, *&c.* But if on his Trial, the Fact was proved not to be wilful, then he was reſigned to the Biſhop, *&c. Leg.* 53. *Manſlaughter* muſt be upon a ſudden Quarrel, where the Party guilty doth not appear to be Maſter of his Temper, by talking calmly upon the Quarrel, or afterwards in other Diſcourſe, whereby the Heat of Blood may be preſumed to be cooled. *Crompt.* 25 *Kel.* 56. Therefore if two Perſons meet together, and in ſtriving for the Wall, one of them kills the other, this is *Manſlaughter*: And ſo it is if, upon a ſudden Occaſion, they had gone into the Fields and fought, and one had killed the other; for all is one continued Act of Paſſion, on the firſt ſudden Occaſion. 3 *Inſt.* 51. 55. *H. P. C.* 48. And if two Perſons, who have formerly fought on Malice, are afterwards to all Appearance reconciled, and fight again on a freſh Quarrel, and one of them is kill'd, it ſhall not be conſtrued that they were moved on the old Grudge, unleſs it appear by the whole Circumſtances of the Fact. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 82. If two Men fall out on a Sudden and fight, and one breaks his Sword, and a Stranger ſtanding by lends him another, with which he kills his Adverſary, it is *Manſlaughter* in both. *H. P. C.* 56. And where a Stranger to a Perſon, a Man's Servant, *&c.* coming ſuddenly, ſees him fighting with another, and ſides with him and kills the other; this is only *Manſlaughter:* Alſo if a Man's Friend is aſſaulted, and he in Vindication of his Friend, on a Sudden takes up a miſchievous Inſtrument, and kills the Enemy of his Friend, this is *Manſlaughter:* So where a Perſon in Reſcuing another injuriouſly reſtrained of his Liberty, by pretended Preſs-Maſters, *&c.* kills any of them. *H. P. C.* 57. *Plowd.* 101. *Kel.* 46, 136. But if the Perſon killed were a Bailiff, or other Officer of Juſtice, reſiſted by any one in the due Execution of his Duty; it would be Murder. *Kel.* 67, 86. Several Perſons having forcible Poſſeſſion of a Houſe, afterwards kill'd the Perſon whom they had ejected, as he was endeavouring in the Night forcibly to regain the Poſſeſſion, and to fire the Houſe; and they were adjudg'd only guilty of *Manſlaughter*, notwithſtanding they did the Fact in Maintenance of a deliberate Injury, becauſe the Party ſlain was ſo much in Fault himſelf: Yet if in ſuch, or any other Quarrel, whether it were ſudden or premeditated, a Juſtice of Peace, Conſtable, or even a private Perſon be killed in endeavouring to keep the Peace, he who kills him is guilty of Murder. 1 *Hawk.* 85. It hath been adjudg'd, that upon a Killing on a ſudden Quarrel, if a Man be ſo far provoked by another by Words or Geſtures, as to make a Puſh at him with a Sword, or ſtrike at him with any other ſuch Weapon as manifeſtly endangers his Life, before the other's Sword is drawn, and thereupon a Fight enſues, and he who made ſuch Aſſault kill the other, it is Murder; for by Aſſaulting the other in ſuch a Manner, without giving him an Opportunity to defend himſelf, ſhewed that he intended to kill him: But in Caſe he who draws upon another in a ſudden Quarrel, make no Paſs at him 'till his Sword is drawn, and then fighting with him kill him, he is guilty of *Manſlaughter* only; becauſe by Giving the other Time to be on his Guard, he ſhews his Intent is not ſo much to kill as to combat with the other, according to the common Notions of Honour. *Kel.* 61, 131. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 81, 82. And as to Provocations, no Treſpaſs, Breach of a Man's Word, or Affront by Words, *&c.* will be thought a juſt Provocation to excuſe the Killing of another. *Ibid.* 130. Though if upon ill Words, as giving the Lie, or calling another Son of a Whore, both Parties ſuddenly Fight, and one kills the other, this is *Manſlaughter:* And if one upon angry Words aſſault another, by pulling him by the Noſe, and he that is aſſaulted draws his Sword and immediately kills the other, this is but *Manſlaughter*; for an Indignity was offered to the Slayer, from whence he might reaſonably apprehend that there might be ſome further Deſign upon him. *Ibid.* 55, 60, 135. There is a *Manſlaughter* puniſhable as Murder; by Statute: By the 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 8. If any Perſon ſhall *ſtab* another,

another, not having then a Weapon drawn, or not ſtricken firſt, ſo that he dies within ſix Months, although it were not of Malice or Forethought, it is Felony without Benefit of Clergy: But this doth not extend to Perſons ſtabbing others *Se Defendendo*, or by Misfortune, &c. with no Intent to commit *Manſlaughter*; and the Statute relates to the Party only that actually gave the Stroke, or ſtabb'd the other, and not to thoſe that were aiding or abetting. *H. P. C.* 58. A Blow given, or Weapon drawn at any Time during the Quarrel, before the Thruſt or Stab given, is within the Statute; and Drawing out a Piſtol, and Levying it at the Party killing, or throwing a Pot, Bottle, &c. at him, are within the Equity of the Words, having a Weapon drawn. 3 *Lev.* 255, 266. 2 *Lev.* 266. And he that is ouſted of Clergy by this Statute muſt be ſpecially indicted upon it; though even then the Jury may find *Manſlaughter* generally: For the Statute makes no new Offence, but only takes away the Benefit of the Clergy which was allow'd at Common Law. *H. P. C.* 58, 266. The Statute is but a Declaration of the Common Law; and made to prevent the Compaſſion of Juries, who oftentimes were perſwaded to believe that to be a Provocation to extenuate the Crime of Murder, which in Law was not. *Kel.* 55. If a Man is taken in Adultery with another Perſon's Wife, and the Husband draws his Sword and preſently kills the Adulterer; this is a juſt Provocation, and makes it *Manſlaughter*. 1 *Ventr.* 158. *Raym.* 212. Two Maſters of Defence play at Hand-ſword, and one wounds the other, of which he dies, it is only *Manſlaughter*; and it is ſaid not to be Felony where they play by the King's Command, for that they play by Conſent to try their Manhood, and may be the better able to do the King Service upon Occaſion. 3 *Inſt.* 56, 160. *Dalt.* 352. *Hob.* 134. When two Perſons play at Foils, and one kills the other, it is *Manſlaughter*. *H. P. C.* 32, 57. Theſe laſt Caſes are without an ill Intent: And if one ſhoots off a Gun in a Highway, or throws a Stone over a Wall, in a Place where People often meet, and a Perſon is kill'd; or at another in play, and kill him; if done without an evil Intention, it is *Manſlaughter*. 3 *Inſt.* 57. And any unlawful Act, without an ill Intent, is *Manſlaughter*; but with an ill Intent, and where the Act is deliberate, if Death happens, it is murder. *H. P. C.* 32, 44. 3 *Inſt.* 56. *Kel.* 112. A Perſon ſhoots at the Tame Fowl of another, which is an unlawful Act, and kills a Stander-by, it is Murder: If he be ſhooting at Hare, Wild Fowl, &c. and not qualified to keep a Gun, or to kill Game, it is *Manſlaughter*: And where he is qualified to keep a Gun it is only Chancemedley. 3 *Inſt.* 56. Though in Caſes of this Nature it ought to be conſidered how far the unlawful Act doth tend immediately, or by neceſſary Conſequence to the Injury of another. *H. P. C.* 31. *Kel.* 117. See *Chancemedley* and *Murder*.

Manſum Capitale, The Manor-houſe or *Manſe*, or Court of the Lord. *Kennet's Antiq.* 150.

Manſus Presbyteri, The *Manſe* or Houſe of Reſidence of the Pariſh-Prieſt; being the Parſonage or Vicarage-houſe. *Paroch. Antiq.* 431.

Mantheof, (From the Lat. *Mannus*, a Nag, and Sax. *Theof*, i. e. Thief) Signified antiently an Horſe-ſtealer. *Leg. Alfred.*

Mantile, Is a long Robe; from the *French* Word *Manteau*, mentioned in the Stat. 24 *H.* 8. *cap.* 13.

Manualia Beneficia, Were the daily Diſtributions of Meat and Drink to the Canons and other Members of *Cathedral Churches*, for their preſent Subſiſtence. —— *Conſuetudinem*, &c. *qua Canonici & alii Beneficiati ſeu Clerici Cathedralium, & aliarum collegiatarum Eccleſiarum, diſtributiones quæ* Manualia Beneficia *nuncupantur*, &c. Lib. Statutor. Eccleſ. Sancti Pauli London. M.S.

Manualis Obedientia, Is uſed for ſworn Obedience, or Submiſſion upon Oath. Henricus de Teiſdale *Rector Eccleſiæ de* G. *fecit pro illa Domino* Johanni *Archiepiſcopo* Ebor. Manualem Obedientiam *apud* Ebor. 11. *Kal. Maii* 1295. Ex Regiſtr. Ebor.

Manucaptio, A Writ that lies for a Man who taken on Suſpicion of Felony, and offering ſufficient Bail for his Appearance, cannot be admitted thereto by the Sheriff, or others having Power to let to *mainpriſe*. F. N. B. 249.

Manuel, (*Manualis*) Signifies what is employ'd or uſed by the *Hand*, and whereof a preſent Profit may be made: As ſuch a Thing in the *manual* Occupation of one, is where it is actually uſed or employ'd by him. *Staundf. Prærog.* 54.

Manufacture, A Commodity produc'd by the Work of the *Hand*, as Cloth, &c. *Merch. Dict.*

Manumiſſion, (*Manumiſſio*) Is the Freeing a Villein or Slave out of Bondage; which was formerly done ſeveral Ways: Some were *manumitted* by Delivery to the Sheriff in the County, &c. and others by Charter; one Way of *Manumiſſion* was for the Lord to take the Bondman by the Head, and ſay, *I will that this Man be free*, and then ſhoving him forward out of his *Hands*. And there was a *Manumiſſion* implied; when the Lord made an Obligation for Payment of Money to the Bondman, or ſued him where he might enter without Suit, &c. The Form of *Manumitting* a Perſon in the Time of *Will.* 1. called *The Conqueror*, is thus ſet down. —— *Si quis velit ſervum ſuum Liberum facere, tradat eum Vicecomiti per* Manum *dextram, in pleno comitatu, & quietum illum clamare debet a jugo Servitutis ſuæ per* Manumiſſionem, *& oſtendat ei liberas portas & vias, & tradat illi libera Arma, ſcilicet Lanceam & Gladium, & deinde Liber homo efficitur.* Lamb. Archai. 126.

Manuopera, Cattle, or any Implements uſed to work in Husbandry. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 977. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *cap.* 52.

Manupaſtus, Signifies a Domeſtick; *Sæpe obvenit in forenſi dialecto, pro Famulo & ſerviente Domeſtica.* Spelm. He ſhall be culpable, as of a Thing done by one of his Family, or by his own *Hand*. —— *Erat culpabilis tanquam de* Manupaſto. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *c.* 66.

Manure, (*Colo, Melioro*) To till, plough, or *manure* Land. *Litt. Dict.*

Manus, Was antiently uſed for an *Oath*, and for him that took it as a Compurgator. And it often occurs in old Records; *Tertia, quarta*, &c. Manu *Jurare*; that is, the Party was to bring ſo many to ſwear with him that they believed what he vouched was true: And we read of a Woman accuſed of Adultery; *Mulieri hoc neganti Purgatio* Sexta Manu *extitit Indicta, i. e.* She was to vindicate her Reputation upon the Teſtimony of Six Compurgators. *Reg. Eccl. Chriſt. Cant.* If a Perſon ſwore alone, it was *propria* Manu *& Unica*. The Uſe of this Word came probably from its being required at a Perſon's *Hands* to juſtify himſelf; or from laying the *Hand* upon the New Teſtament, on Taking the *Oath*.

Manutenentia, A Writ ſo called, uſed in Caſes of *Maintenance*. Reg. Orig. 182, 189.

Manwoith, (Sax. *Manwyrd*) The Price or Value of a Man's Life or Head, mentioned by *Blount*.

Mara, A *Mere*, Lake, or great Pond, that cannot be drawn dry. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 666. —— *Caſtrum & Manerium de* Bolyngbroke, *cum Soke* Mara *& Mariſco*. Paroch. Antiq. 418.

Marca, A certain Quantity of Money. See *Mark*.

Marcatu, The Rent of a *Mark* by the Year, antiently reſerv'd in Leaſes, *&c. Et unum* Marcatum *Redditus de, &c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 341.

Marchers, or Lords Marchers, Were thoſe Noblemen that lived on the *Marches* of *Wales* or *Scotland*; who in Times paſt (according to *Camden*) had their Laws, and *Poteſtatem vitæ, &c.* like Petty Kings; which are aboliſhed by the Stat. 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 26. and 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 10. In old Records, the *Lords Marchers of Wales* were ſtyled *Marchiones de Marchia Walliæ*. See 1 & 2 P. & M. *c.* 15.

Marches, (*Marchia*, from the Germ. *March*, i. e. *Limes*, or from the Fr. *Marque*, viz. *Signum*, being the notorious Diſtinction between two Countries or Territories) Are the Limits between *England* and *Wales*, or between us and *Scotland*; which laſt are divided into *Weſt* and *Middle Marches*. 4 *Hen.* 5. *c.* 7. 22 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 8. 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 9. And the Word is uſed generally for the Precincts of the King's Dominions by 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 12. There was formerly a Court called the *Court of the Marches of Wales*, where Pleas of Debt or Damages, not above the Value of Fifty Pounds, were tried and determined; and if the Council of the *Marches* held Plea for Debts above that Sum, *&c.* a *Prohibition* might be awarded. *Hill.* 14 *Car.* 1. *Cro. Car.* 384.

Marchet, (*Marchetum*) *Conſuetudo pecuniaria, in Mancipiorum filiabus Maritandis. Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 8. This Cuſtom, with ſome Variation, is obſerv'd in ſome Parts of *England* and *Wales*, as alſo in *Scotland* and the Iſle of *Guernſey*: And in the Manor of *Dinevor* in the County of *Carmarthen*, every Tenant at the Marriage of his Daughter pays 10 *s.* to the Lord, which in the *Britiſh* Language is called *Gwabr Merched, i. e.* a Maid's Fee. The Cuſtom for the Lord to lie the firſt Night with the Bride of his Tenant, was very common in *Scotland*, and the *North* of *England*: But it was abrogated by *Malcolme* the Third, at the Inſtance of his Queen; and inſtead thereof a Mark was paid to the Lord by the Bridegroom, from whence it is denominated *Marcheta Mulieris*. See *Maiden Rents*.

Marettum, (Fr. *Maret*, a Fen or Marſh) Signifies marſhy Ground overflowed by the Sea or great Rivers. *Co. Litt.* 5.

Marinarius, A *Mariner* or Seaman: And *Marinariorum Capitaneus* was the *Admiral* or Warden of the Ports, which Offices were commonly united in the ſame Perſon; the Word *Admiral* not coming into Uſe 'till the latter End of the Reign of King *Edw.* 1. before which Time the King's Letters ran thus. —— *Rex Capitaneo* Marinariorum *& eiſdem* Marinariis *Salutem*. *Paroch. Antiq.* 322. The *Mariners* of a Ship are accountable to the Maſter; the Maſter to the Owners; and the Owners to the Merchant, for all Damages by Negligence, or otherwiſe. *Lex Mercat.* or *Merch. Compan.* 66. If a Mariner be hired, and he deſerts the Service before the Voyage is ended, by the Law *Marine*, and by the Common Law, he ſhall loſe his Wages: And if a Ship is loſt by Tempeſt, *&c.* the *Mariners* loſe their Wages as well as the Owners their Freight; and this is to oblige them to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to preſerve the Ship. *Leg. Oleron.* 1 *Sid.* 179. Where a *Mariner* is wounded in the Service of a Ship, he is to be provided for at the Charge of the Ship; and if his Illneſs is very violent, he is to be left aſhore with neceſſary Accommodations, and the Ship is not to ſtay for him; if he recovers, he is intitled to his full Wages, deducting what the Maſter expended for him. *Leg. Ol. c.* 7. The Common Law hath Juriſdiction for *Mariners* Wages; and in the Admiralty they may all join. 1 *Ventr.* 146. Perſonating *Mariners*, and Receiving their Wages; and Forging Letters of Attorney, *&c.* or falſly Taking out Letters of Adminiſtration for the Receipt of Seamen's Wages, incurs a Forfeiture of 200 *l. &c. Stat.* 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *Mariners, &c.* caſting away or deſtroying Ships is Felony. 1 *Ann.* See *Felony*.

Maritime, (*Maritimus*) Signifies *Sea* Affairs; any Thing belonging to the Sea.

Maritima Angliæ, The Profit and Emolument ariſing to the King from the Sea, which antiently was collected by Sheriffs; but it was afterwards granted to the Lord Admiral. —— Richardus de Lucy *dicitur habere* Maritimam Angliæ. *Pat.* 8 *H.* 3. *m.* 4.

Mark, (*Merca*, Sax. *Mearc*) Of Silver is now thirteen Shillings and four Pence: Though in the Reign of King *Hen.* 1. it was only ſix Shillings and a Penny in Weight; and ſome were coined, and ſome only cut in ſmall Pieces, but thoſe that were coined were worth ſomething more than the others. In former Times, Money was paid, and Things valued oftentimes by the *Mark*; *Aſſignavimus Regin. pro dote ſua, mille* Marcas *Argenti annuatim* 13 *s.* 4 *d. computatis pro* Marca. *Paten.* 3 *Joh. m.* 17. We read of a *Mark* of Gold of eight Ounces, and 6 *l.* in Silver; or as others write 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. Stow's Annals* 32. *Rot. Mag. Pipæ, Ann.* 1 *Hen.* 2.

Mark to *Goods*, Is what aſcertains the Property or Goodneſs thereof, *&c.* And if one Man ſhall uſe the *Mark* of another, to the Intent to do him Damage, Action upon the Caſe lieth. 2 *Cro.* 471.

Market, (*Mercatus*, from *Mercando*, Buying and Selling) Is the Liberty by Grant or Preſcription whereby a Town is enabled to ſet up and open Shops, *&c.* at a certain Place therein, for Buying, Selling, and better Proviſion of ſuch Victuals as the Subject wanteth: It is leſs than a *Fair*; and uſually kept once or twice a Week. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 24. 1 *Inſt.* 220. And according to *Bracton*, one *Market* ought to be diſtant from another *Sex leucas* (*vel Milliar.*) *& dimidiam, & tertiam partem dimidiæ*: If one hath a *Market* by Charter or Preſcription, and another obtains a *Market* near it to the Nuſance of the Former; the Owner of the Former may avoid it. 2 *Inſt.* 406. The Fair or *Market* is taken for the Place where kept: And it was cuſtomary of old, for moſt Fairs and *Markets* to be kept on *Sundays*; and in many Places they are ſtill kept in *Churchyards*: But by Statute 27 *H.* 6. *c.* 5. no Fair or *Market* ſhall be kept upon any *Sunday*, or upon the Feaſts of the *Aſcenſion, Corpus Chriſti, Good Friday*,

day, *All Saints*, &c. except for neceſſary Victuals, and in Time of Harveſt: And they ought not to be held in Church-yards, by 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 6. All Fairs are *Markets*: And there may be a *Market* without an Owner; though where there is an Owner, a Butcher cannot preſcribe to ſell Meat in his own Houſe upon a *Market*-Day; for the *Market* muſt be in an open Place, where the Owner may have the Benefit of it. 4 *Inſt.* 272. In the Country, Things ſold in the *Markets* are to be in the uſual Place, appointed for the Sale: But in *London* every Shop is a *Market* overt, for ſuch Goods as are put there to be ſold by the Trade of the Owner; though if the Sale be in a Ware-houſe, and not publickly in the Shop, the Property is not altered. 5 *Rep.* 83. *Moor* 300. Sale upon a Sunday, though in a Fair or *Market*, will not alter the Property of the Thing ſold. 5 *Rep.* All Contracts for any Thing vendible in *Markets*, &c. ſhall be binding, and Sales alter the Property, if made according to the following Rules, *viz.* 1. The Sale is to be in a Place that is open, ſo that any one that paſſeth by may ſee it, and be in a proper Place for ſuch Goods. 2. It muſt be an actual Sale for a valuable Conſideration. 3. The Buyer is not to know that the Seller hath a wrongful Poſſeſſion of the Goods ſold. 4. The Sale muſt not be fraudulent betwixt Two, to bar a third Perſon of his Right. 5. There is to be a Sale and a Contract, by Perſons able to contract. 6. The Contract muſt be originally and wholly in the *Market* overt. 7. Toll ought to be paid, where required by Statute, &c. 8. The Sale is not to be in the Night, but between Sun and Sun; (though if the Sale be made in the Night, it may bind the Parties) A Sale thus made ſhall bind the Parties, and thoſe that are Strangers, as have Right. 5 *Rep.* 83. But it ſhall not bind the King, for any of his Goods ſold in *Market* overt; though regularly it bindeth Infants, Feme Coverts, Men beyond Sea, and in Priſon, Perſons *Non Compos*, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 713. And yet if a Sale be made by an Infant, or Feme Covert, where they appear or are known to be ſuch, (except by a Woman Covert for ſuch Things as ſhe uſually trades for, by her Husband's Conſent) it bindeth not. 5 *Rep.* 83. Sale of Goods ſtolen in *London* to Brokers, &c. alters not the Property. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 21. And the Statutes which ordain, that Toll-takers ſhall be appointed in *Markets* and Fairs to enter in their Books the Names of the Buyers, Sellers, Vouchers and Prices of Horſes ſold, and deliver a Note thereof to the Buyer, &c. Secure the Property of ſtolen Horſes to the Owner, although ſold in Fair or *Market*. 2 & 3 *P.* & *M.* *c.* 7. and 31 *Eliz.* *c.* 12. Every one that hath a *Market* ſhall have Toll for Things ſold, which is to be paid by the Buyer; and by antient Cuſtom may be paid for the Standing of Things in the *Market*, though nothing be ſold; but not otherwiſe: A Piepowder Court is incident as well to a *Market* as a Fair; and Proprietors of *Markets* ought to have Pillory and Tumbrel, &c. to puniſh Offenders. 2 *Inſt.* 221. 4 *Inſt.* 272. 1 *Inſt.* 281. Keeping a Fair or *Market*, otherwiſe than it is granted; as by Keeping them upon two Days, when only one is granted; or on any other Day than appointed; extorting Toll, or Fees, where none are due, &c. are Cauſes of Forfeiture. *Finch.* 164.

Marketzeld, or **Marketgeld**, Signifies Toll of the *Market*; the Word *Zeld* denoting a Payment. ——*Et valent per Ann. le* Stretcward *& le* Marketzeld, *xviii s. in omni Terra pertinen. ad Honorem de* Haulton. *Ex Cod. M.S. in Bibl. Cotton.*

Mark-penny, Was a Penny antiently paid at the Town of *Maldon*, by thoſe who had Gutters laid or made out of their Houſes into the Streets. *Hil.* 15 *Ed.* 1.

Marle, (*Marla*, from the Sax. *Margel*, i. e. *Medulla*) Otherwiſe called *Malin*, is a Kind of Earth or Mineral; which in divers Counties of this Kingdom is uſed to fertilize Land. 17 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 4.

Marlerium or **Marletum**, A Marle-pit. —— *Sciant, quod habeant Libertatem in* Marleriis, &c. *Et quod capiant* Marlam *ad Terram ſuam* Marlend. *Chart. Roger de la Zouch.* And in another Deed, *Vigint. acr. Terræ* Marlatas, marbled Lands.

Marque, (Fr. *i. e. Bonorum detentio*) In our antient Statutes ſignifies as much as *Repriſals*; *Marque* and *Repriſal* are uſed as *Synonyma*, and *Letters of Marque* in the ſame Signification. 4 *H.* 5. *cap.* 7.

Marquis, or **Marqueſs**, (*Marchio*) Is a Title of Honour before an *Earl*, and next to a *Duke*: And by the Opinion of *Hotoman*, the Name is derived from the German *March*, ſignifying originally *Cuſtos Limitis*, or *Comes & præfectus limitis*. In the Reign of King *Rich.* 2. came up firſt the Title of *Marqueſs*, which is a Governor of the Marches; for before that Time thoſe that governed the Marches were called commonly *Lords Marchers*, and not *Marqueſſes*, as Judge *Doderidge* has obſerved in his Law of *Nobility* and *Peerage*. *Selden's Mare clauſ. lib.* 2. *cap.* 19. A *Marquis* is created by Patent; and antiently by Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, &c.

Mariſcus, Is uſed for Fenny Ground in the Book of *Domeſday*.

Marriage, (*Maritagium*) Signifies not only the lawful Joining of Man and Wife; but alſo the Intereſt of beſtowing a *Ward* or Widow in *Marriage*, in our antient Law. *Magn. Chart. c.* 6. And *Maritagium* is alſo applied to Land given in *Marriage*; and that Portion which the Husband receives with his Wife. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 34. *Glanvil, lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. In this Senſe there are divers Writs *de Maritagio*, &c. *Reg.* 171. But *Marriage* is generally the Conjunction of Man and Woman in a conſtant Society and Agreement of Living together; till the Contract is diſſolv'd by Death or Breach of Faith, or ſome notorious Misbehaviour, deſtructive of the Ends for which it was intended. It is one of the Rights of human Nature; and was inſtituted in a State of Innocence, for Preſervation thereof: And nothing more is requiſite to a compleat *Marriage*, by the Laws of *England*, than a full, free, and mutual Conſent between Parties, not diſabled to enter into that State, by their near Relation to each other, Infancy, Precontract or Impotency; and as to the Solemnization of *Marriage*, this is a Civil Right, regulated by the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Nation where we reſide; and every State allows ſuch Privileges to the Parties as it deems expedient, and denies legal Advantages to thoſe who refuſe to ſolemnize their *Marriage* in the Manner the State requires; but they cannot diſſolve a *Marriage* celebrated in another Manner, *Marriage* being of Divine Inſtitution, to which only a full and free Conſent of the Parties is neceſſary. Before the Time of *Pope Innocent* III. there was no Solemnization of *Marriage* in the Church, but the Man came to the Houſe where the

the Woman inhabited, and led her home to his own Houſe, which was all the Ceremony then uſed: And it has been ſince held, that if a Man and a Woman are *married* by a Prieſt in a Place which is not a Church or Chapel, and without any Solemnity of the Celebration of Maſs, yet it is a good *Marriage*. *Moor's Rep.* 170. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 359. 1 *Sid.* 64. Though it has been alſo otherwiſe adjudged. 10 *Ed.* 4. *Marriages* by *Romiſh Prieſts*, whoſe Orders are acknowledged by the Church of *England*, are deemed to have the Effects of a legal *Marriage* in ſome Inſtances; but *Marriages* ought to be ſolemnized according to the Rites of the Church of *England*, to intitle the Privileges attending legal *Marriages*, as Dower, Thirds, *&c.* And by Statute, Popiſh Recuſants convict, *married* otherwiſe than according to the Orders of the Church of *England*, by a Miniſter lawfully authorized, and in ſome open Church, *&c.* ſhall be diſabled, the Man to be Tenant by the Curteſy, and the Woman to claim her Dower, Jointure, or Widow's Eſtate, *&c.* 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 5. *Marriage* at Common Law is either in Right or in Poſſeſſion; and a Marriage *de Facto*, or in Reputation, as among *Quakers*, *&c.* is allowed to be ſufficient to give Title to a perſonal Eſtate. 1 *Leon.* 53. *Wood's Inſt.* 59. But in the Caſe of a *Diſſenter*, *married* to a Woman by a Miniſter of the Congregation, who was not in Orders; it was held, that when a Husband demands a Right to him as Husband by the Eccleſiaſtical Law, he ought to prove himſelf a Husband by that Law, to intitle him to it: And notwithſtanding the Wife, who is the weaker Sex, and the Children of this *Marriage*, may intitle themſelves to a temporal Right by ſuch *Marriage*; yet the Huſband ſhall not, by the Reputation of the *Marriage*, unleſs he hath a ſubſtantial Right: And this *Marriage* is not a meer Nullity, becauſe by the Law of Nature the Contract is binding; for though the poſitive Law of Man ordains *Marriage* to be made by a Prieſt, that Law only makes this *Marriage* irregular, and not expreſly void. 1 *Salk.* 119. *Marriages* contracted between lawful Perſons, being ſolemnized in the Face of the Church, and conſummated, were declared valid, notwithſtanding any Precontract, not conſummated, by Stat. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 38. But this was repealed by the 2 *&* 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 23. And all *Marriages* ſolemnized by Juſtices of Peace, during *Oliver's* Uſurpation, were ordained to be good and valid, as if ſolemnized according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church. *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 33. By the Ordinances of the Church, when Perſons are to be *married*, the *Bans* of Matrimony ſhall be publiſhed in the Church where they dwell three ſeveral Sundays or Holidays, in the Time of Divine Service; and if at the Day appointed for their *Marriage*, any Man do alledge any Impediment; as Precontract, Conſanguinity, or Affinity, Parents not conſenting, where under Age, *&c.* why they ſhould not be *married*, and become bound with ſufficient Sureties to prove his Allegation, then the Solemnization muſt be deferr'd until ſuch Times as the Truth is try'd. *Rubrick.* And no Miniſter ſhall celebrate Matrimony between any Perſons without a Faculty or *Licence*, except the Bans of *Marriage* have been firſt publiſhed as directed, according to the Book of *Common Prayer*, upon Pain of Suſpenſion *per triennium*; nor ſhall any Miniſter, under the like Penalty, join any Perſons in *Marriage* who are ſo licenſed, at any unſeaſonable Times, or in any private Place, *&c.* *Canon* 62. Alſo on the Granting of Licences, Bond is to be taken, that there is no Impediment of Precontract, Conſanguinity, *&c.* Nor any Suit or Controverſy depending in any Eccleſiaſtical Court, touching any Contract of *Marriage* of either of the Parties with any other; that the Parties have the Conſent of Parents, *&c.* And the *Marriage* be celebrated in the Pariſh-Church where one of the Parties dwelleth, and in no other Place, and that between the Hours of Eight and Twelve in the Morning: Oath is to be likewiſe made by one of the Parties as to there being no Impediment, and two Witneſſes are to teſtify the Conſent of Parents, *&c.* Licences to the contrary ſhall be void; and the Parties *marrying* are ſubject to Puniſhment as for clandeſtine *Marriages*. *Can.* 102. But notwithſtanding the Canons afore-mentioned, *Marriages*, eſpecially of Perſons of Quality, are frequently in their own Houſes, out of Canonical Hours, in the Evening; and oftentimes ſolemnized by others in other Churches, than where one of the Parties lives, and out of Time of Divine Service, *&c.* There are beſides ſome Things diſus'd on granting Licences for *Marriage*; as the Teſtification of Witneſſes of the Conſent of Parents, *&c.* Though I don't know by what Authority all theſe Things are diſpens'd with, except it be in Regard to the Subſtance of the *Marriage*, to make the ſame good without all the Ceremonies. Parſons, Vicars, or Curates, *marrying* any Perſons, or employing other Miniſters to do it, without Publiſhing the Bans of Matrimony according to Law, or without a Licence for the *Marriage* firſt had and obtain'd, ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* The Perſon ſo *married* 10 *l.* and Pariſh-Clerks, *&c.* aſſiſting, knowing it to be ſo 5 *l. Stat.* 7 *&* 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 35. And by a ſubſequent Act, the preceding Statute is confirm'd; and extends to privileged Places, ſo that if a Parſon offending be a Priſoner in any Place, on Conviction he ſhall be removed to the County Gaol, there to remain in Execution charged with the ſaid Penalty of 100 *l.* *&c.* 10 *Ann. c.* 19. Before theſe Statutes an Information was exhibited againſt a Perſon for Combination, in procuring a clandeſtine *Marriage* in the Night, without Bans or Licence, between a Maid-ſervant and a young Gentleman who was Heir to an Eſtate; and the Parſon being in Liquor, they were fined 100 Marks, and ordered to be committed till paid: But it doth not appear that the *Marriage* could be made void. *Cro. Car.* 557. *Marriages* are prohibited in *Lent*, and on Faſting-Days, becauſe the Mirth attending them is not ſuitable to the Humiliation and Devotion of thoſe Times; yet Perſons may *marry* with Licences in Lent, although the Bans of *Marriage* may not then be publiſhed. And formerly, in *Popiſh* Times, Prieſts were reſtrained from *Marriage*, and their Iſſue accounted Baſtards, *&c.* But on the Reformation, Laws were made, declaring that the *Marriage* of Prieſts ſhould be lawful, and their Children legitimate; tho' the Preambles to thoſe Statutes ſet forth, that it would be better for Prieſts to live chaſte, and ſeparate from the Company of Women, that they might with the more Fervency attend the Miniſtry of the Goſpel. 2 *&* 3, and 5 *&* 6 *Ed.* 6. All Perſons of the Age of Conſent to *marry*, (*viz.* A Man at Fourteen, and a Woman at Twelve) who are not prohibited by the *Levitical Degrees*, or otherwiſe by God's Law, may lawfully *marry*:

But *Marriages* made within the Degrees, are inceſtuous and unlawful. 1 *Inſt.* 24. 2 *Inſt.* 684. The Son of a Father by another Wife, and Daughter of a Mother by another Husband, Couſin Germans, *&c.* may *marry* with each other: A Man may not *marry* his Brother's Wife, or Wife's Siſter; an Uncle his Niece, an Aunt her Nephew, *&c.* But if a Man takes his Siſter to Wife, they are Baron and Feme, and the Iſſue are not Baſtards till a Divorce. *Levit. c.* 18, 20. 2 *Inſt.* 683. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 340, 357. 5 *Mod.* 448. A Libel was exhibited againſt a Perſon for *Marrying* his Wife's Siſter; the Defendant ſuggeſted for a Prohibition, that his Wife was dead, and he had a Son by her, to whom an Eſtate was deſcended as Heir to his Mother; yet the Eccleſiaſtical Court proceeded to annul the *Marriage*, and to baſtardiſe the Iſſue: But a Prohibition was granted *quoad* the Annulling the *Marriage*, and Baſtardiſing the Iſſue, and giving Leave to proceed to puniſh the Incelt. 2 *Salk.* 548. 4 *Mod.* 182. A Siſter's Baſtard Daughter is ſaid to be within the *Levitical* Law of Affinity; it being morally as unlawful to *marry* a Baſtard as one born in Wedlock, and 'tis ſo in Nature; and if a Baſtard doth not fall under the Prohibition *Ad proximum Sanguinis non accedas*, a Mother may *marry* her Baſtard Son. 5 *Mod.* 168. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1161. There are Perſons within the Reaſon of the Prohibition of *Marriage*, though not mentioned, and muſt be prohibited; as the Father from *Marrying* his Daughter, the Grandſon from *Marrying* the Grandmother, *&c. Vaugh.* 321. The Temporal Courts by the Stat. 28 *H.* 8. *c.* 7 are to determine what *Marriages* are within or without the *Levitical* Degrees; and prohibit the Spiritual Courts if they impeach any Perſons, for *Marrying* without theſe Degrees. *Vaugh.* 206. 2 *Ventr.* 9. And it is ſaid were it not for that Statute, we ſhould be under no Obligation to obſerve the *Levitical* Degrees. *Ibid.* When there is a perpetual Impotency; Fear or Impriſonment, ſo that there can be no Conſent; or where Perſons are precontracted; a Man or Woman have a Wife or Husband living, *&c.* in ſuch Caſes the *Marriages* are to be adjudg'd void, as prohibited by God's Law. 1 *Inſt.* 235. 2 *Inſt.* 687. And altho' matrimonial Cauſes have been for a long Time determinable in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, they were not ſo from the Beginning; for as well Cauſes of Matrimony as Teſtamentary, were Civil Cauſes, and appertained to the Juriſdiction of the Civil Magiſtrate, until Kings allow'd the Clergy Cogniſance of them. *Davis Rep.* 51. If Perſons *married* are *infra annos Nubiles*, the Eccleſiaſtical Judges are to judge as well of the Aſſent, whether ſufficient, *&c.* as of the firſt Contract; and where they have Cogniſance, the Common Law Judges ought to give Credit to their Sentences, as they do to our Judgments. 7 *Rep.* 23. Loyalty or Lawfulneſs of *Marriage* is always to be tried by the Biſhop's Certificate; on Inquiſition taken before him, and Examination of Witneſſes, *&c. Dyer* 303. If the Right of the *Marriage* come naturally in Queſtion, as in Dower, *&c.* the Lawfulneſs of *Marriage* is to be tried by the Biſhop's Certificate; but in a Perſonal Action, where the Right of *Marriage* is not in Queſtion, it is triable by Jury at Common Law. 1 *Lev.* 41. Whether a Woman is *married*, or ſhe is the Wife of ſuch a Perſon, is triable by a Jury: And in perſonal Actions it is right to lay the Matter upon the Fact of the *Marriage*, to make it iſſuable and triable by a Jury; and not upon the Right of the *Marriage*, as in Real Actions and Appeals. 1 *Inſt.* 112. 3 *Salk.* 64. If the *Marriage* of the Husband is in Queſtion, *Marriage* in Right ought to be, and that ſhall be tried by Certificate. 1 *Leon.* 53. But if on Covenant to do ſuch a Thing to another upon the *Marriage* of a Man's Daughter, the Party alledges that he did *marry* her, *&c.* This ſhall be tried *per Pais*; for the *Marriage* is only in Iſſue, and not whether he was lawfully eſpous'd. *Cro. Car.* 102. Conditions againſt *Marrying* generally, are void in Law: And if a Condition is annex'd to a Legacy; as where Money is given to a Woman, on Condition that ſhe *marries* with Conſent of ſuch a Perſon, *&c.* ſuch a Condition is void by the Eccleſiaſtical Law, becauſe the *Marriage* ought to be free without Coercion; yet it is ſaid it is not ſo at the Common Law. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1162. *Poph.* 58, 59. 2 *Lill.* 192. A Man contracts to *marry* with *A.* and after *marries B.* whereupon *A.* ſues him in the Spiritual Court, and Sentence is given that he ſhall eſpouſe *A.* and cohabit with her, which he doth, and they have Iſſue; ſuch Iſſue ſhall inherit, though there was no Divorce from the *Marriage* of *B. Moor* 169. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 700. If Perſons are *married* before the Age of Conſent, they may at that Age diſagree and *marry* again, without any Divorce: Though if they once give Conſent when at Age, they cannot afterwards diſagree; and where they are *married* before, there needeth not a new *Marriage*, if they agree at that Age. 1 *Inſt.* 33. 2 *Inſt.* 182. A Man is at the Age of Conſent, and the Woman not; or the Woman of Age, and the Man not; he or ſhe may diſagree to the *Marriage* at the other's Coming of Age to conſent, as well as the other, for there is a mutual Power of Diſagreement. 3 *Inſt.* 88. 6 *Rep.* 22. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 699. A Woman cannot diſagree within her Age of twelve Years, till which the *Marriage* continues; and before her Diſagreement is void. 1 *Danv.* 699. Though if a Man *marries* a Woman under that Age, and afterward ſhe within her Age of Conſent diſagrees to the *Marriage*, and at her Age of twelve Years *marries* another; now the firſt *Marriage* is abſolutely diſſolv'd, ſo that he may take another Wife; for although the Diſagreement within the Age of Conſent was not ſufficient, yet her Taking another Husband at the Age of Conſent, and cohabiting with him, affirms the Diſagreement, and ſo the firſt *Marriage* is avoided. *Moor* 575, 764. If after Diſagreement of the Parties, at the Age of Conſent they agree to the *Marriage*, and live together as Man and Wife, the *Marriage* hath Continuance, notwithſtanding the former Diſagreement: But if the Diſagreement had been before the Ordinary, they could not afterwards agree again to make it a good *Marriage.* 1 *Danv. Abr.* 699. If either Party be under ſeven Years of Age, Contracts of *Marriage* are abſolutely void: But *Marriages* of Princes made by the State in their Behalf, at any Age, are held good; though many of theſe Contracts have been broke through. *Swinb. Matrimon. Contr.* By the Laws of *England*, where a mutual *Contract of Marriage* in Words of preſent Time can be proved, the Eccleſiaſtical Courts will compel the Parties to ſolemnize their *Marriage*, altho' either or both of them are *married* elſewhere, and Children have been the Fruits of it; and the Chil-

dren of ſuch *Marriages* are deem'd Baſtards. *Read. Stat.* 4 *Vol.* 192. If the Contract is made in Words of future Time, and this is not carried into Execution by Conſummation, &c. And the Parties *marry* elſewhere, the *Marriage* is good. A Contract of *Marriage* in the preſent Time is when it is ſaid, *I marry You*; *You and I are Man and Wife*, &c. And ſuch Contract is a *Marriage*, and not releaſeable; but a Contract of *Marriage* in future Time, which is, where it is ſaid, *I will marry You*, or *I Promiſe to marry You*, &c. is releaſeable. *Eaſt. Term.* 2 *Ann. B. R. Holt* Ch. Juſt. held, that if a Contract was in Words of future Time, as *I will take Thee*, &c. and the Man does take her accordingly, and cohabit with her, 'tis a *Marriage*; and the Spiritual Court cannot puniſh for Fornication. *Mich.* 5 *Ann.* 2 *Salk.* 477, 478. And it has been adjudg'd on a Promiſe of future *Marriage*, if the Parties afterwards lie together, the Contract paſſes thereby into a real *Marriage* in Conſtruction of Law. *Swinb. I will take*, and *I do take*, are Words of Contract in the future and preſent Time; and the Words, *I will take Thee from henceforth*, &c. are as much as, I do take Thee, and an abſolute *Marriage*: If it is demanded of a Man, whether he will take the Woman to his Wife, and he anſwers, I Will; and it is demanded of the Woman, if ſhe will take the Man to her Husband, and ſhe anſwers, I Will; by this *Marriage*, and not Spouſals, is ſaid to be contracted. *Ibid.* It is not neceſſary in Contracts of *Marriage*, that both Parties uſe the ſame Words or Expreſſions; but if one Party ſays I will *marry* Thee, and the other anſwers, I am content, &c. hereby Spouſals *de futuro* are contracted: And if a Man ſay to a Woman, I Promiſe to *marry* Thee, and if thou art content to *marry* me, Kiſs me, or give me thy Hand, if the Woman do Kiſs or give her Hand, Spouſals are contracted. *Swinb. pag.* 210. Alſo if a Ring be ſolemnly delivered by a Man, and put on the Woman's Fourth Finger; if ſhe accepts and wears it, without any Words, the Parties are preſumed to have mutually conſented to *Marriage*. *Ibid.* And where the Promiſe of the Man is prov'd, but no actual Promiſe on the Woman's Side; if ſhe carry her ſelf as one conſenting and approving the Promiſe of the Man, it is Evidence that the Woman likewiſe promis'd. *Paſch.* 3 *Ann.* 3 *Salk.* 16. In Contracts it is not neceſſarily required, that the Parties contract Matrimony at the ſame Inſtant, by Anſwering one another; but if there be ſome Diſtance of Time betwixt the Promiſe of the one and the other, the Contract may be good, if the Party firſt Promiſing continues in the ſame Mind until the other Party hath promiſed: But where Perſons are under Age to conſent, this is not Matrimony, but Spouſals, if it be either, becauſe at their Ages they may diſſent; and when Words of the Contract are only conditional on one Side, and on the other abſolute; or if the Words are ſpoken in Jeſt, they are not obligatory. *Swinb.* If a Father or Mother promiſe *Marriage* for their Child, the Silence of the Child being preſent and hearing the ſame, hath been adjudg'd a Conſent to the Contract. *Ibid.* 69. And Contracts of *Marriage* may be by abſent Parties, by Mediation of their Proctors, by Meſſengers or Letters; when by *Proxy* it is by ſpecial Power of Attorney to contract Matrimony or Spouſals for the Party in his Name, with ſuch a Woman, &c. And the Proctor ſays, *I do contract Matrimony with Thee in the Name of ſuch a One, whoſe Proctor I am*, &c. or that *ſuch a Man doth contract Matrimony with Thee by me his Proctor*; to which the Woman anſwers, *I do take him to my Husband, by Thee being his Proctor*; and both Parties are to continue in the ſame Mind until the Contract is finiſh'd, for before that the Proctor may be revoked, and then the Contract will be void. *Swinb.* A Promiſe or Contract of *Marriage*, by Meſſenger or Letter is good; unleſs it appear the Party diſſents before the other conſents thereto, and the mutual Conſent of the other Party ought to be ſent immediately, or ſhortly after, or it will not be good. *Ibid.*

By *Marriage* with a Woman, the Husband is intitled to all her Eſtate Real and Perſonal; and the Effects of *Marriage* are, that the Husband and Wife are accounted one Perſon, and he hath Power over her Perſon as well as Eſtate, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 357. On Promiſe of *Marriage*, Damages may be recovered, if either Party refuſes to *marry*; but the Promiſe muſt be mutual on both Sides to ground the Action. 1 *Salk.* 24. And by Statute 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. no Action ſhall be brought on any Agreement or Conſideration of *Marriage*, except it be put in Writing, and ſign'd by the Party to be charged, &c. A Promiſe by Letter to give Money in *Marriage* with a Daughter is a ſufficient Promiſe in Writing, within the Statute 29 *Car.* 2. 2 *Ventr.* 361. Where a Perſon promiſes to give his Daughter Wedding-Clothes on the *Marriage*, ſhe ſhall have two Suits, one for the Wedding-Day, and the other for the Time of Feaſting afterwards, according to the Dignity of the Perſon. *Cro. Car.* 53. Contracts and Bonds for Money to procure *Marriage* between others, have been held void in Equity. 3 *Lev.* 41. And where-ever a Parent or Guardian inſiſts upon private Gain, on the *Marriage* of Children, Covenant or Obligation for it ſhall be ſet aſide in Chancery, as extorted from the Husband. 1 *Salk.* 156. If a Man before *Marriage* gives Bond and Judgment to the Wife, to leave her worth 1000 *l.* at his Death, in Conſideration of a *Marriage*-Portion, this ſhall be made good out of the Huſband's Eſtate, and be ſatisfied before any Debts; provided a Judgment be not obtained againſt him with her Conſent. An intended Husband, in Conſideration of a *Marriage*, covenanted with the intended Wife, that if ſhe would *marry* him, and ſhe ſhould happen to ſurvive him, he would leave her worth 500 *l.* The *Marriage* took Effect, and the Wife ſurvived, and he did not leave her worth that Money; ſhe *married* a ſecond Husband, and he brought an Action of Debt againſt the Adminiſtrator of the firſt Huſband for the 500 *l.* To which it was objected, that this being a Perſonal Action, it was ſuſpended by the *Marriage*, which was a Releaſe in Law, and ſo extinct; but the Plaintiff had Judgment, for the Action is not ſuſpended, becauſe during the Coverture there was no Cauſe of Action: Nothing in this Caſe is due whilſt the Coverture takes Place, and the Debt ariſes by the Death of the Husband. *Palm.* 99. 2 *Sid.* 58. A Man and a Woman intending to *intermarry*, he entered into Articles with her before their *Marriage*, by which he agreed to ſettle ſuch Lands upon her, &c. And in Purſuance of thoſe Articles ſhe *marries* him; if he dies before any Settlement made, the Widow in Equity ſhall have the Articles executed, and had the Lands for her Life, &c. 2 *Ventr.* 243. Though a Term to raiſe Daughters Portions,

tions, in a *Marriage*-Settlement is limited in Remainder, to commence after the Death of the Father generally; or if it be in Caſe he die without Iſſue Male of his Wife, and ſhe dies firſt without ſuch Iſſue, leaving a Daughter, &c. In Equity the Term is ſaleable during the Life-time of the Father, when the Daughter is eighteen Years old, or *married*; becauſe every Thing is happened and paſt which is contingent, for 'tis impoſſible there ſhould be Iſſue Male of the Wife when ſhe is dead; and as to the Father's Death, that is not contingent, but certain, by Reaſon all Men muſt die: But if there is a Contingency not yet happened, as if the Daughters are to be *unmarried*, or not provided for at the Time of the Father's Death, &c. it is otherwiſe. 1 *Salk.* 159. Upon *Marriages*, Settlements are uſually made of the Eſtate of the Husband, &c. To the Husband for Life, after his Death to the Wife for Life for her *Jointure*, and to their Iſſue in Remainder, with Limitations to Truſtees to ſupport contingent Uſes, and Leaſes to Truſtees for Terms of Years, to raiſe Daughters Portions, &c. And they are made ſeveral Ways, by *Leaſe* and *Releaſe*, *Fine* and *Recovery*, *Covenant* to *ſtand ſeiſed to Uſes*, &c. *Accomp. Conv.* 143. Theſe Settlements the Law is ever careful to preſerve, eſpecially that Part of them which relates to the Wife; of which ſhe may not be deveſted, but by her own Fine: And if a Woman about to *marry*, to prevent her Husband's Diſpoſal of her Land, conveys it to Friends in Truſt, and they with the Husband after *Marriage* make Sale of the ſame; the Court of Chancery will decree the Purchaſer to reconvey to her. *Tothil* 43. *Marriage* is diſſolved by the natural Death of the Husband or Wife, or by Divorce; and where a *Marriage* is diſſolv'd by the Death of the Huſband, Dower, &c. ſurvives to the Wife, when no Settlement is made of the Husband's Lands, &c. See *Baron and Feme.*

Form of a Marriage-Deed of Settlement *of Lands.*

THIS Indenture tripartite, *made the Day and Year*, &c. Between A. B. *of the firſt Part*, C. D. E. F. *and* G. H. *of the ſecond Part, and* E. D. *Daughter of the ſaid*, &c. *of the third Part*, Witneſſeth, *that the ſaid* A. B. *for and in Conſideration of a* Marriage *intended* (*by God's Permiſſion*) *ſhortly to be had and ſolemnized between the ſaid* A. B. *and the ſaid* E. D. *and of the Sum of* 5000 *l. to be had and received by the ſaid* A. B. *as a* Marriage-*Portion with the ſaid* E. *and that a competent Jointure may be had, made, and provided for the ſaid* E. D. (*in Caſe the ſaid* Marriage *ſhall take Effect*) *and for the Settling and Aſſuring of the Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments herein after mentioned, to and upon the ſeveral Uſes, Intents and Purpoſes herein after limited and declared, purſuant to the Agreement made upon the Contract of the ſaid intended* Marriage; *he the ſaid* A. B. hath *granted, aliened, releaſed and confirmed, and by theſe Preſents doth grant, alien, releaſe and confirm unto the ſaid* C. D. E. F. *and* G. H. (*in their actual Poſſeſſion now being by Virtue of a Bargain and Sale*, &c.) *and their Heirs*, All *that Capital Meſſuage commonly called*, &c. *and all thoſe Meſſuages or Tenements*, &c. *And all other the Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments of the ſaid* A. B. *ſituate, lying and being in*, &c. *in the County of*, &c. *And all Houſes, Buildings, Gardens, Orchards, Lands, Tenements, Meadows, Paſtures, Feedings, Ways, Waters, Watercourſes*, &c. *And alſo the Reverſion and Reverſions, Remainder and Remainders*, &c. *And all the Eſtate*, &c. *of him the ſaid* A. B. *of, in, and to the ſame Premiſſes, and of, in, and to every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances.* To have and to hold *all and ſingular the ſaid Meſſuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments above-mentioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances unto the ſaid* C. D. E. F. *and* G. H *their Heirs and Aſſigns, to and for the ſeveral Uſes, Intents, Truſts, and Purpoſes herein after mentioned, limited, expreſſed and declared*, (*that is to ſay*) *To the Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* A. B. *and his Heirs, until the* Marriage *between him and the ſaid* E. D. *his intended Wife, ſhall be had and ſolemnized; and from and after the Solemnization thereof, to the Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* A. B. *and his Aſſigns, for and during the Term of his natural Life, without Impeachment of Waſte; and from and after the Determination of that Eſtate, by Forfeiture, or otherwiſe, to the Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* C. D. E. F. *and* G. H. *and their Heirs, for and during the natural Life of the ſaid* A. B. *In Truſt, to preſerve and ſupport the contingent Remainders herein-after limited, from being defeated and deſtroyed, and for that Purpoſe to make Entries, and bring Actions, as the Caſe ſhall require; yet nevertheleſs in Truſt, to permit and ſuffer the ſaid* A. B. *and his Aſſigns, to receive and take the Rents, Iſſues, and Profits thereof, to his and their own proper Uſe and Benefit during his natural Life; and from and after the Deceaſe of the ſaid* A. B. *to the Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* E. D. (*intended Wife of the ſaid* A. B.) *and her Aſſigns, for and during the Term of her natural Life, for her Jointure, and in full Satisfaction and Bar of her Dower or Thirds, which ſhe may claim to have in any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, whereof or wherein he the ſaid* A. B. *ſhall at any Time during his Life, be ſeiſed of any Eſtate of Inheritance; and from and after the Deceaſe of the Survivor of them the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. *his intended Wife, to the Uſe and Behoof of the Heirs Males of the Body of the ſaid* A. B. *on the Body of the ſaid* E. D. *lawfully to be begotten*; (*or to the Uſe and Behoof of the firſt Son of the Body of the ſaid* A. B. &c. *and the Heirs Males of the Body of ſuch firſt Son lawfully iſſuing; and for Default of ſuch Iſſue, then to the Uſe and Behoof of the ſecond Son*, &c. *and ſo to the Third and Fourth; and then to the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Son and Sons, and all and every other Son and Sons, ſeverally and ſucceſſively in Remainder one after another*) *And for Default of ſuch Iſſue, to the Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* C. D. E. F. *and* G. H. *their Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, for and during the Term of* 500 *Years thence next following, and fully to be compleat and ended, upon the* Truſts, *and to and for the Ends, Intents and Purpoſes herein after declared, of and concerning the ſame Term; and from and after the Expiration, or other ſooner Determination of that Term, to the Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever.* Provided *always, and it is hereby declared and agreed, by and between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, that the ſaid Term of* 500 *Years ſo limited to them the ſaid* C. D. E. F. *and* G. H. *their Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, as aforeſaid, is upon this Condition; That if the ſaid* A. B. *ſhall happen to die without Iſſue Male, by him begotten on the Body of the ſaid* E. *or ſhall leave Iſſue Male, and ſuch Iſſue Male ſhall happen to die before he ſhall attain the Age of twenty-one Years, without Iſſue Male; and that in either of the ſaid Caſes, there ſhall happen to be one or more Daughter or Daughters of their Bodies begotten, that then, and in ſuch Caſe, if the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs*

or Aſſigns do, and ſhall well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid to ſuch Daughter or Daughters reſpectively, at her and their reſpective Ages of twenty-one Years or Days of Marriage, *the ſeveral Portions following (that is to ſay) if it ſhall happen there ſhall be but one ſuch Daughter, then the Sum of* 5000 l. *for the Portion of ſuch Daughter, to be paid to her at the Age of twenty-one Years, or Day of* Marriage, *which ſhall firſt happen, with Intereſt in the mean Time after the Rate of* 5 l. per Cent. per Annum; *and if it ſhall happen that there ſhall be Two or more ſuch Daughters, then the Sum of* 6000 l. &c. *for the Portion of ſuch Two or more Daughters, to be equally divided among them, Share and Share alike, and to be paid to them reſpectively at their reſpective Ages of twenty-one Years or Days of* Marriage, *which ſhall firſt happen, with Intereſt therefore in the mean Time,* &c. *And if any ſuch Daughter or Daughters ſhall happen to die unmarried, before her or their Portion or Portions ſhall become payable as aforeſaid, then the Portion or Portions of her or them ſo Dying, ſhall go and be paid to the Survivors or Survivor of them, equally to be divided amongſt them, Share and Share alike, (to be paid at the ſame Time as the original Portions ſhould or ought to become payable, as aforeſaid, in Caſe they had been Living) ſo as no one ſuch Daughter ſhall have for her Portion by Survivorſhip, or otherwiſe, by Virtue of the ſaid Term of* 500 *Years, above the Sum of* 5000 l. *And in Caſe there ſhall be no ſuch Daughter who ſhall live to be* married, *or attain the Age of twenty-one Years, that then, and in either of the ſaid Caſes ſo happening, the ſaid Term ſhall ceaſe, determine, and be void, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.* Provided alſo, *and upon this further Condition, that in Caſe the ſaid* A. B. *ſhall happen to die without ſuch Iſſue Male as aforeſaid, and ſhall happen to leave one or more Daughter or Daughters, as aforeſaid, and ſuch Daughter or Daughters, or either of them, ſhall happen to* marry *in the Life-time of the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. *his intended Wife, or either of them, or in the Life-time of the ſaid Truſtees, or any or either of them, without the Conſent of ſuch of them the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. *and of the ſaid Truſtees, or the greater Number of them then Living, ſigned and declared under their Hands; that then the Portion and Portions hereby intended for ſuch Daughter and Daughters ſo* marrying *reſpectively, ſhall go and be paid to ſuch other Daughter or Daughters, who ſhall* marry *with ſuch Conſent as aforeſaid; and in Caſe all ſuch Daughters ſhall happen to* marry *without ſuch Conſent as aforeſaid, that then the ſaid Term of* 500 *Years ſhall ceaſe and be void.* Provided alſo, *and it is hereby further declared and agreed, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for him the ſaid* A. B. *during his Life, and after his Death for the ſaid* E. *his intended Wife, during her Life, in Caſe the ſaid intended* Marriage *ſhall take Effect, by any Writing or Writings under his or her Hand and Seal reſpectively, atteſted by Two or more credible Witneſſes, to make any Leaſe or Leaſes, Demiſe or Grant of all or any Part or Parts of the ſaid Meſſuages and Lands to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, for the Term of twenty-one Years, or for any Term or Number of Years not exceeding twenty-one Years, ſo as ſuch Leaſes, Demiſes or Grants for Years, be made to commence and take Effect in Poſſeſſion within one Year after the Date thereof; and ſo as upon all and every ſuch Leaſe or Leaſes, Demiſes or Grants for Years to be made by the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. *his intended Wife reſpectively, there be reſerved payable yearly during the Continuance thereof, the beſt and moſt improv'd yearly Rents, which at the Time of Making thereof, can or may be gotten for the ſame; and ſo that in every ſuch Leaſe there be contained a Clauſe of Re-entry for Non-payment of the Rent or Rents thereby reſerv'd; and ſo as the Leſſee and Leſſees to whom ſuch Leaſe and Leaſes ſhall be made, do ſeal and deliver Counterparts of ſuch Leaſe and Leaſes.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *for himſelf, his Heirs and Aſſigns, doth covenant and grant, to and with the ſaid* C. D. E. F. *and* G. H. *their Heirs and Aſſigns, that the ſaid Meſſuages, Lands and Premiſſes above-mentioned, ſhall and may from henceforth, for ever hereafter, be, remain and continue, to, for, and upon the ſeveral Uſes, Intents, Truſts and Purpoſes, and under and ſubject to the ſeveral Limitations and Agreements, before-mentioned and expreſſed concerning the ſame, according to the true Intent and Meaning of theſe Preſents.* And alſo, *that he the ſaid* A. B. *and his Heirs, and all and every other Perſon and Perſons, and his and their Heirs, any Thing having or claiming in the ſaid Meſſuages, Lands and Premiſſes above-mentioned, or any Part thereof, by, from, or under him, them, or any of them, ſhall and will at all Times hereafter, upon the reaſonable Requeſt of the ſaid* C. D. E. F. *and* G. H. *their Heirs and Aſſigns, make, do and execute, or cauſe or procure to be made,* &c. *all and every ſuch further and other lawful and reaſonable Grants, Acts and Aſſurances in the Law whatſoever, for the further, better, and more perfect Granting and Aſſuring of all and ſingular the ſaid Meſſuages, Lands and Premiſſes above-mentioned, with the Appurtenances, to and for the ſeveral Uſes, Intents and Purpoſes above declared, limited and appointed, and according to the true Intent and Meaning of theſe Preſents, as by the ſaid* C. D. E. F. &c. *and their Heirs, or their, or any of their Counſel learned in the Law ſhall be reaſonably deviſed or adviſed and required.* And further, *it is covenanted, granted, concluded and agreed upon, by and between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, and the true Meaning hereof alſo is, and it is hereby ſo declared, that all and every Fine and Fines, and alſo all and every Recovery and Recoveries, Aſſurance and Aſſurances, Conveyance and Conveyances in the Law whatſoever already had, made, levied, ſuffered, executed or acknowledged, or at any Time hereafter to be had, made,* &c. *of the ſaid Meſſuages, Lands and Premiſſes above-mentioned, or any Part thereof, either alone or jointly with any other Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, by or between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, or by or between them or any of them, and any other Perſon or Perſons, as for and concerning all and ſingular the ſaid Meſſuages, Lands and Premiſſes above-mentioned, and every Part thereof with the Appurtenances,* ſhall be *and enure, and ſhall be adjudg'd, eſteem'd and taken to be and enure, to and for the ſeveral Uſes, Intents and Purpoſes above-mentioned, limited, expreſſed and declared, according to the true Intent and Meaning of theſe Preſents, and to and for none other Uſe, Intent or Purpoſe whatſoever.* In Witneſs, &c.

By *Statute*, to ſteal or take away any Woman, having an Eſtate in Lands or Goods, or that is Heir apparent, againſt her Will, and *marry* or defile her, is Felony. 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 2. And if any Perſons *married*, do *marry* any other Perſon, the former Husband or Wife being alive, it is Felony: But where a Husband or Wife are abroad beyond Sea, &c. ſeven Years, the one not knowing the other to be Living; or there is a Divorce of the Husband and Wife, &c. they are excepted out of the Act 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 11. If the firſt *Marriage* were beyond Sea, and the later in *England*, the Party may be indicted for it here; the later *Marriage* making the Crime: Though if the

the firſt *Marriage* be in *England*, and the later beyond Sea, the Offender can't be indicted there. 1 *Sid.* 171. *Kel.* 80. See *Forcible Marriage*, &c.

Marſhal, (*Mareſcallus*) Is a *French* Word, ſignifying as much as *Tribunus militum*, with the antient *Romans*; and *Mareſcallus* may alſo come from the German *Marſchalk*, i. e. *Equitum Magiſter*, which *Hotoman* in his Feuds under verb. *Marchalkus* derives from the old Word *March*, which ſignifies a Horſe; and others make it of the Sax. *Mar*, 1. *Equus*, & Scalch, *Præfectus*. In *France* there are *Marſhals of the Camp*, called *Marſhals of France*; of the *Nobility* and *Diets* in *Poland*; and in divers Countries, *Provoſt Marſhals* to puniſh Robbers, &c. With us there are ſeveral Officers of this Name; the Chief whereof is the *Earl Marſhal of England*, mentioned in the Stat. 1 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 7. and 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. &c. whoſe Office conſiſts eſpecially in Matters of War and Arms, as well in this Kingdom as in other Countries; and this Office is very antient, having formerly greater Power annex'd to it than now; it has been long hereditary in the Family of the Duke of *Norfolk*. The next is the *Marſhal of the King's Houſe*, otherwiſe called *Knight Marſhal*; and his Authority is exerciſed in the King's Palace, in hearing and determining all Pleas of the Crown, and Suits between thoſe of the King's Houſe, and other Perſons within the Verge, and puniſhing Faults committed there, &c. 18 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 7. 27 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 2. *c.* 6. and 2 *H.* 4. *c.* 13. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 192. *Fleta* mentions a *Marſhal of the King's Hall*, to whom it belongs, when the Tables are prepared, to call out thoſe of the Houſehold and Strangers, according to their Rank and Quality, and properly place them. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *cap.* 15. There are other inferior Officers called *Marſhals*, as *Marſhal of the Juſtices in Eyre*. Anno 3 Ed. 1. cap. 19. *Marſhal of the King's Bench*, *Stat.* 5 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 8. who hath the Cuſtody of the Priſon, called the *King's Bench Priſon* in *Southwark*: This Officer gives Attendance upon the Court, and takes into his Cuſtody all Priſoners committed by the Court; he is fineable for his Abſence, and his Non-attendance is a Forfeiture of his Office. *Hill.* 21 & 22 *Car.* 2. There is alſo a *Marſhal of the Exchequer*, to whom that Court commits the Cuſtody of the King's Debtors, for ſecuring the Debts; he likewiſe aſſigns Sheriffs, Cuſtomers, and Collectors, their Auditors, before whom they ſhall account. *Stat.* 51 *Hen.* 3. 5.

Marſhalſey, (*Mareſcaltia*) Is the Court or Seat of the *Marſhal* of the King's Houſe: And it is uſed for the Priſon in *Southwark*, which is ſo called; the Reaſon whereof may be, becauſe the *Marſhal* was wont to ſit there in Judgment. *Stat.* 9 *R.* 2. *c.* 5. and 2 *H.* 4. *c.* 23. King *Char.* 1. by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, erected a Court by the Name of *Curia Hoſpitii Domini Regis*, &c. which takes Cogniſance more at large of all Cauſes than the *Marſhalſey* could; of which the Knight Marſhal or his Deputy is Judge. See *Court of Marſhalſea*.

Marſhes and Fens, Laws concerning them. *Vide* Fens.

Martial Law, Is the Law of War, that depends upon the juſt but arbitrary Power and Pleaſure of the King, or his Lieutenant; for though the King doth not generally make any Laws but by common Conſent in Parliament, yet in Time of War, by Reaſon of the Neceſſity of it to guard againſt Dangers which often ariſe, he uſeth abſolute Power, ſo that his Word is a Law. *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 4. Alien Enemies invading the Kingdom, &c. are to be dealt with by *Martial Law*. *H.* P. C. 10, 15. But Perſons are not to be put to Death by *Martial Law*, in Time of Peace; except it be Soldiers for Deſertion, &c. tried by *Court Martial*, by Statutes 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* 7 *Ann.* &c. See *Law of Arms*.

Martyrology, (*Martyrologium*) A Book of *Martyrs*; alſo a Calendar or Regiſter kept in Religious Houſes, wherein are ſet down the Donations of their Benefactors, and the Days of their Death, that upon every Anniverſary they may commemorate and pray for them: And ſeveral Benefactors have made it a Condition of their Beneficence, to be inſerted in the *Martyrology*. Paroch. Antiq. 189.

Maſagium, Antiently uſed for *Meſſuagium*, a Meſſuage. —— *Et unum* Maſagium *in Villa de* M. &c. Pat. 16 R. 2.

Maſſer, A Prieſt that ſays Maſs. *Blount.*

Maſs-Prieſt. In former Times ſecular *Prieſts*, to diſtinguiſh them from the Regulars, were called *Maſs-Prieſts*; and they were to officiate at the *Maſs*, or in the ordinary Service of the Church: Hence *Meſſe-Preoſt* in many of our *Saxon* Canons, for the Parochial Miniſter; who was likewiſe ſometimes called *Meſſe Thegne*, becauſe the Dignity of a Prieſt in many Caſes was thought equal to that of a *Thein* or Lay Lord. But afterwards the Word *Maſs-Prieſt* was reſtrained to Stipendiaries retain'd in Chantries, or at particular Altars, to ſay ſo many *Maſſes* for the Souls of the Dead.

Maſt, (*Glans*, *Peſſona*) The Acron and Nuts of the *Oak*, or other large Tree. —— *Glandis nomine continentur glans, caſtanea, fagina, ficus & nuces, & alia quæque quæ edi & paſci poterunt præter Herbam.* Bract. lib. 4. *Tempus Peſſonæ* often occurs for *Maſt-time*, or the Seaſon when *Maſt* is ripe; which in *Norfolk* they call *Shacking-time*. —— *Quod habeat decem Porcos in* Tempore de Peſſon. *in Boſco meo*, &c. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 113, 231. There is a Tree called *Maſt-Tree*; and a *Maſt* or Sail of a Ship.

Maſter, (*Magiſter*) Signifies in general a Governor, Teacher, &c. And alſo in many Caſes an Officer. See *Servant*.

Maſter of the Armory, (*Magiſter Armorum & Armaturæ Regis*) Is an Officer that hath the Care and Overſight of his Majeſty's Arms and *Armory*, mentioned in the Stat. 39 *Eliz.* *c.* 7.

Maſter of the Ceremonies, (*Magiſter Admiſſionum*) Is one that receives and conducts Ambaſſadors to Audience of the King, &c. This Office was inſtituted by King *James* 1. for the more magnificent Reception of Ambaſſadors, and Strangers of the greateſt Quality.

Maſter of Chancery, (*Magiſter Cancellariæ*) In the Chancery there are *Maſters*, who are Aſſiſtants to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, and Maſter of the Rolls: Of theſe there are ſome *Ordinary* and ſome *Extraordinary*; the *Maſters* in Ordinary are Twelve in Number, (whereof the *Maſter* of the Rolls is accounted the Chief) and ſome ſit in Court every Day during the Term, and have referred to them interlocutory Orders for ſtating Accounts, computing Damages, and the like; and they alſo adminiſter Oaths, take Affidavits, and Acknowledgments of Deeds and Recognizances: The extraordinary *Maſters* are appointed to act in the Country, in the ſeveral Counties of *England*, beyond ten Miles Diſtance from *London*; by taking Affidavits, Recognizances,

nizances, Acknowledgment of Deeds, &c. for the Eaſe of the Suitors of the Court. By the Stat. 13 *Car.* 2. a publick *Office* was ordained to be kept near the Rolls, for the *Maſters in Chancery*; in which they or ſome of them are conſtantly to attend, for the Adminiſtring of Oaths, Caption of Deeds, and Diſpatch of other Buſineſs: And their Fees for taking Affidavits, Acknowledgment of Deeds, Exemplifications, Reports, Certificates, &c. are aſcertain'd by that Act; and to take more, incurs Diſability for ſuch *Maſter* to execute his Office, and a Forfeiture of 100 *l.* &c.

Maſter of the Court of Wards and Liveries, Was the Chief Officer of that Court, aſſigned by the King; to whoſe Cuſtody the Seal of the Court was delivered, &c. as appears by the Statute 33 *H.* 8. *c.* 33. But as this Court was aboliſhed by Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24. This Office of Courſe dropp'd with it.

Maſter of the Faculties, (*Magiſter Facultatum*) Is an Officer under the *Archbiſhop* of *Canterbury*, who grants Licenſes and Diſpenſations, &c. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Maſter of the Horſe, Is he that hath the Ordering and Government of the King's Stables, and of all Horſes, Racers, and Breeds of Horſes belonging to his Majeſty: He has the Charge of all Revenues appropriated for defraying the Expence of the King's Breed of Horſes; of the Stable, Litters, Sumpter Horſes, Coaches, &c. and has Power over the Equeries and Pages, Grooms, Coachmen, Farriers, Smiths, Sadlers, and all other Artificers working to the King's Stables, to whom he adminiſters an Oath to be true and faithful: But the Accounts of the Stables, of Liveries, Wages, &c. are kept by the *Avener*; and by him brought to be paſſed and allowed by the Court of *Green-Cloth*. The Office of *Maſter of the Horſe* is of high Account, and always beſtowed upon ſome great Noblemen; and this Officer only has the Privilege of making Uſe of any Horſes, Footmen, or Pages belonging to the King's Stables: At any ſolemn Cavalcade he rides next to the King, with a led Horſe of State. He is the Third great Officer of the King's Houſhold; being next to the Lord *Steward* and Lord *Chamberlain*; and is mentioned in the Statute 39 *Eliz.* *c.* 7. and 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 5.

Maſter of the Jewel Office, An Officer of the King's Houſhold, having the Charge of all Plate uſed for the King's or Queen's Table, or by any great Officer at Court; and alſo of all the Royal Plate remaining in the *Tower of London*, of Chains and *Jewels* not fixed to any Garment. 39 *Eliz.* *c.* 7.

Maſter of the Houſhold, (*Magiſter Hoſpitii Regis*) Otherwiſe called *Grand Maſter of the King's Houſhold*, is now ſtyled *Lord Steward of the Houſehold*, which Title this Officer hath bore ever ſince *Anno* 32 *H.* 8. But under him there is a Principal Officer ſtill called *Maſter of the Houſhold*, who ſurveys the Accounts, and has great Authority.

Maſter of the King's Muſters, Is a Martial Officer in the King's Armies, whoſe Office it is to ſee that the Forces are compleat, well armed and trained; and to prevent Frauds, which would otherwiſe Waſte the Prince's Treaſure, and weaken the Forces, &c.

Maſter of the Mint, Is an Officer that receives the Silver of the Goldſmiths, and pays them for it, and overſees every Thing belonging to the *Mint*; he is at this Day called *Warden of the Mint*.

Maſter of the Ordnance, A great Officer, to whoſe Care all the King's Ordnance and Artillery is committed. 39 *Eliz.* *c.* 7.

Maſter of the Poſts, Was an Officer of the King's Court, that had the Appointing, Placing, and Diſplacing of all ſuch through *England*, as provided *Poſt-Horſes*, for the ſpeedy Paſſing of the King's Meſſages, Letters, Pacquets, and other Buſineſs; and was to ſee that they kept a certain Number of good Horſes of their own, and upon Occaſion that they provided others for the Furniſhing of thoſe Perſons which had a Warrant from him to take and uſe Poſt-Horſes, either from or to the Seas, or other Places within the Realm: He likewiſe paid them their Wages, and ſettled their Allowances, &c. 2 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 3. The Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 34. for erecting one *General Poſt-Office* in *London*, ordains that there ſhall be a *Maſter of the Poſt-Office*, appointed by the King by Letters Patent, (and of late this Office is executed by Two jointly) who and his Agents, and the Perſons imployed by them, have the Sending and Carriage of all Letters, at certain Rates preſcribed; and the Poſt-maſter is to continue conſtant Poſts, and provide Perſons riding Poſt, with Poſt-Horſes, under Penalties, taking 3 *d.* *per* Mile for a Horſe, and 4 *d.* for the Guide, every Stage, &c. Vide *Stat.* 9 *Ann.* *c.* 10. See *Poſt*.

Maſter of the Revels, An Officer to regulate and overſee the Diverſions of Dancing and Masking, uſed in the Palaces of the King, Inns of Court, &c. and in the King's Court is under the *Lord Chamberlain*.

Maſter of the Rolls, (*Magiſter Rotulorum*) Is an Aſſiſtant to the Lord Chancellor in the High Court of Chancery, and in his Abſence heareth Cauſes there, and alſo at the Chapel of the *Rolls*, and makes Orders and Decrees. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 41. His Title in his Patent is, *Clericus parvæ Bagæ, Cuſtos Rotulorum*, &c. And he has the Keeping of the *Rolls* of all Patents and Grants which paſs the Great Seal, and the Records of the Chancery. He is called *Clerk of the Rolls*. *Stat.* 12 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. and in *Forteſcue*, *c.* 24. and no where *Maſter of the Rolls* until the 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 20. In which Reſpect Sir *Tho. Smith* ſays, he may not unfitly be ſtiled *Cuſtos Archivorum*. In his Diſpoſition are the Offices of the Six Clerks, and the Clerks of the Petty Bag, Examiners of the Court, and Clerks of the Chapel. 14 & 15 *H.* 8. *c.* 1.

Maſter of the Temple. The Founder of the Order of the *Knights Templers*, and his Succeſſors, were called *Magni Templi Magiſtri*; and probably from hence he was the Spiritual Guide and Director of the *Temple*. The *Maſter of the Temple* here was ſummoned to Parliament *Anno* 49 *H.* 3. and the Chief Miniſter of the *Temple Church* in *London* is now called *Maſter of the Temple*. Dugd. Warw. 706.

Maſter of the Wardrobe, (*Magiſter Garderobæ*) Is a conſiderable Officer at Court, who has the Charge and Cuſtody of all former Kings and Queens antient Robes remaining in the *Tower of London*; and all Hangings, Bedding, &c. for the King's Houſes: He hath alſo the Charge and Delivery out of all Velvet or Scarlet Cloth allow'd for Liveries, &c. And of this Officer Mention is made in the Stat. 39 *Eliz.* *c.* 7. The *Lord Chamberlain* has the Overſight of the Officers of the *Wardrobe*.

Maſtinus, A great Dog, called a Maſtiff. —— *Canes & Maſtini per omnes Foreſtas Angliæ occiduntur.* Knight, lib. 2. cap. 15.

Maſura, Is an old decay'd Houſe or Wall, &c. *Domeſd.* And *Maſura Terræ*, Fr. *Maſure de Terre*, ſignifies a Quantity of Ground; but with us it is taken for *Domicilium cum fundo*, vel pro *fundo cum Domicilio competenti.*

Materia, A great Beam, or Timber proper for Building. *Dedi illis* Materiam *& Ligna ad omnia neceſſaria ſua, & ad Domos ſuas Ædificand.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 821.

Matricula, A Regiſter; as in the antient Church, there was *Matricula Clericorum*, which was a Liſt or Catalogue of the officiating Clergy; and *Matricula Pauperum*, a Liſt of the Poor to be relieved: Hence to be entered in the Regiſter of the Univerſities is to be *matriculated*, &c.

Matrix Eccleſia, The Mother Church; and is either a Cathedral, in Reſpect of the Parochial Churches within the ſame Dioceſe; or a Parochial Church, with Reſpect to the Chapels depending on it, and to which the People reſort for Sacraments and Burials. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 19.

Matter of Deed, and Matter of Record, Are often mentioned in Law-Proceedings, and differ thus: The firſt ſeems to be nothing elſe but ſome Truth or *Matter* of Fact to be proved by ſome Specialty, and not by any Record; and the Later is that which may be proved by ſome Record: For Example; If a Man be ſued to an Exigent, during the Time he was abroad in the Service of the King, &c. this is *Matter in Deed*, and he that will alledge it for himſelf, muſt come before the *Scire facias* for Execution be awarded againſt him; but after that, nothing will ſerve but *Matter of Record*, that is, ſome Error in the Proceſs appearing upon the Record. There is alſo a Difference between *Matter of Record* and *Matter in Deed*, and *Nude Matter*; the laſt being a naked Allegation of a Thing done, to be proved only by Witneſſes, and not either by *Record* or *Specialty*. Kitch. 216.

Maugre, (From the Fr. *Mal*, and *gre*, i. e. *Animo iniquo*) Signifies as much as in Deſpight of one's Teeth; as where it is ſaid, That the Wife ſhall be remitted, *Maugre* the Husband, that is, whether the Husband will or no. *Litt. Sect.* 672.

Maum, A ſoft brittle Stone, in ſome Parts of *Oxfordſhire*; and in *Northumberland* they uſe the Word *Maum* for ſoft and mellow. *Plot's Nat. Hiſt. Oxfordſh. pag.* 69.

Maund, A Kind of great Basket or Hamper, containing eight Bales, or two Fats: It is commonly a Quantity of eight Bales of unbound Books, each Bale having One thouſand Pounds weight. *Book Rates, pag.* 3.

Maundy Thurſday, The Thurſday before *Eaſter*. See *Mandati Dies.*

Maxims in Law, Are the Foundations of it; or certain Rules or Poſitions, which are the Concluſions of Reaſon, and ought not at any Time to be impeached. They are Principles and Authorities, and Part of the general Cuſtoms or Common Law of the Land; and are of the ſame Strength as Acts of Parliament, when the Judges have determined what is a *Maxim*; which belongs to the Judges, and not a Jury. *Terms de Ley* 438. *Doct. & Stud. Dial.* 1. *c.* 8. *Maxims of the Law* are holden for Law; and all other Caſes that may be applied to them, ſhall be taken for granted. 1 *Inſt.* 11. 4 *Rep.* The *Maxims* in our Books, which are many and various, are ſuch as the following, *viz.* It is a Maxim, *That Land ſhall deſcend from the Father to the Son*, &c. *That if a Man have two Sons by divers Venters, and the one purchaſe Lands and dies without Iſſue, the other ſhall never be his Heir*, &c. *That an Obligation, or other Matter in Writing, cannot be diſſolved by an Agreement by Word, without Writing.* Co. Litt. 11, 141.

Mayor, (*Præfectus urbis*, anciently *Meyr*, comes from the Brit. *Miret*, i. e. *Cuſtodire*, or from the old *Engliſh* Word *Maier*, *viz. Poteſtas*, and not from the Lat. *Major*) Is the Chief Governor or Magiſtrate of a City or Town; as the *Lord Mayor* of *London*, the *Mayor* of *Southampton*, &c. King *Rich.* 1. *Anno* 1189. changed the Bailiffs of *London* into a *Mayor*; and from that Example, King *John* made the Bailiff of *King's Lyn* a *Mayor*, *Anno* 1204. Though the famous City of *Norwich* obtained not this Title for its Chief Magiſtrate, till the ſeventh Year of K. *Hen.* 5. *Anno* 1419. Since which, there are few Towns of Note, but have had a *Mayor* for Government. *Spelm. Gloſſ. Mayors* of Corporations are Juſtices of Peace *pro Tempore*; and they are mentioned in ſeveral Statutes; but no Perſon ſhall bear any Office of Magiſtracy concerning the Government of any Town, Corporation, &c. that hath not received the Sacrament, according to the Church of *England*, within one Year before his Election; and who ſhall not take the Oaths of Supremacy, &c. *Stat.* 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. And by this Statute, *Mayors*, &c. were likewiſe to ſubſcribe a Declaration, that there lay no Obligation upon them from the Oath commonly called the ſolemn League and Covenant; but this is repealed by a late Statute 5 *Geo.* The 10 *Ann. c.* 2. prohibited *Mayors* and Officers of Corporations from going to Conventicles, under the Penalty of 40 *l.* &c. But this is altered by the 5 *Geo. cap.* 6. though the Gown, Mace, or other Enſigns of Magiſtracy, may not be worn or carried to a Conventicle, on Pain of Diſability to enjoy any Office, &c. If any one intrudes into, and thereupon executes the Office of *Mayor*, a *Quo Warranto* Information may be brought againſt him; and he ſhall be ouſted and fined, &c. And no Perſon who hath been or ſhall be in an annual Office in a Corporation for one Year, ſhall be choſen into the ſame Office the next Year; and obſtructing the Choice of a Succeſſor incurs a Penalty of 100 *l. Stat.* 9 *Ann. c.* 20. Alſo where Default is made in the Election of a *Mayor* of a Corporation, the Court of King's Bench may compel the Electors to chuſe one, &c. by Writ of *Mandamus.* 11 *Geo. cap.* 4. The Authority of *Mayors* is contained in the following Particulars: By Stat. 23 *Hen.* 8. *Mayors*, &c. have Power to ſet the Price of *Ale* and *Beer*: And they are authorized to convict Perſons ſelling Ale without Licence; and alſo to levy the Penalties on the Offenders by Diſtreſs, &c. 3 *Car.* 1. And they are to cauſe Quart and Pint Pots for the Selling of Ale, to be examined whether they hold their full Meaſure; and to mark them, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *Mayors*, Bailiffs, and Lords of Leets, are to regulate the Aſſiſe of *Bread*, and examine into the Goodneſs thereof; and if Bakers make unlawful Bread, they may give it to the Poor, and pillory the Offenders, &c. 52 *Hen.* 3. And the 8 *Ann.* and 1 *Geo.* directs that *Mayors* and Chief Magiſtrates of Towns, &c. may in the Day-time enter into any Houſe, Shop, Bake-houſe or Ware-houſe, of any Baker or Seller of Bread, to ſearch for, view, and try

all

all or any the Bread there found; and if the Bread be wanting in the Goodneſs, deficient in Baking, under Weight, or not truly mark'd; or ſhall conſiſt of any other Sort than what is allowed, the ſame Bread ſhall be ſeiſed and diſtributed to the Poor: And the former Statute impoſes a Penalty of 40 *s.* for Want of Weight, or not being mark'd as appointed, *&c.* but this is made 5 *s.* for every Ounce wanting in Weight, and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* if under an Ounce, (Complaint being made, and the Bread weighed before a Magiſtrate within twenty-four Hours) by the 1 *Geo.* *Mayors*, &c. are impowered to make Enquiry into Offences committed againſt the Stat. 1 *Eliz.* which requires that the Common Prayer be read in *Churches*; and that Churchwardens do their Duty in preſenting the Names of ſuch Perſons as abſent themſelves from Church on *Sundays*, &c. Head Officers of Corporations are to appoint and ſwear Overſeers or Searchers to examine into Defects of Northern *Cloth*, &c. and the Overſeers ſhall fix a Seal of Lead to Cloths, expreſſing the Length and Breadth; and if they find any faulty, or ſealed with a falſe Seal, *&c.* they are to preſent the ſame at the next Quarter-Seſſions: *Mayors*, &c. neglecting their Duty, are liable to a Penalty of 5 *l.* 39 *Eliz.* *cap.* 20. Chief Magiſtrates of Ports, where Goods are conveyed away, which are liable to *Cuſtoms*, before Entry made and the Duties agreed, are to grant their Warrants for the Apprehenſion of the Offender, *&c.* 12 *Car.* 2. By 23 *El.* *Mayors*, &c. may call before them and examine *Dyers*, ſuſpected to uſe Logwood in Dying; and if they find Cauſe, may bind them over to the Quarter-Seſſions, where on Conviction, they are liable to a Forfeiture of 20 *l.* But ſee the Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 11. by which Logwood is permitted to be imported. *Mayors*, and Head Officers of Corporations, are to puniſh *Drunkenneſs*, by impoſing a Fine of 5 *s.* on View, Confeſſion, or Proof by one Witneſs; or cauſe the Offender to be put in the Stocks for ſix Hours. 1, 4 & 21 *Jac.* 1. And Perſons ſitting tipling in an Alehouſe, Inn, *&c.* are liable to Puniſhment by *Mayors*, who may levy 3 *s.* 4 *d.* on ſuch Offenders, for every Offence, for the Uſe of the Poor, or cauſe them to be ſet in the Stocks four Hours: And the Alehouſe-keepers, *&c.* ſuffering Tipling in their Houſes, are ſubject to a Penalty of 10 *s.* *Ibid.* Head Officers and Juſtices of Peace in Corporations, may inquire of *Forcible Entries*, commit the Offenders, and cauſe the Tenements to be ſeiſed, *&c.* within their Franchiſes, in like Manner as Juſtices of Peace in the County. 8 *H.* 6. *Mayors*, &c. ſhall inquire into unlawful *Gaming*, againſt the Stat. 33 *Hen.* 8. They are to ſearch Places ſuſpected to be Gaming-houſes, and levy Penalties, *&c.* and they have Power to commit Perſons playing at unlawful Games. *Horſes* ſtolen, found in a Corporation, may be redeemed by the Owner, making Proof before the Head Officer of the Corporation, of the Property, *&c.* 31 *El.* *Mayors* and Head Officers in Corporate and Market-Towns, and Lords of Liberties and their Stewards, are to appoint and ſwear two skilful Perſons yearly, to be Searchers and Sealers of *Leather*; and they are to appoint Triers of inſufficient Leather, and of Leather Wares: Searchers not doing their Duty, to forfeit 40 *s.* and Triers 5 *l.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 22. Perſons robbing *Orchards*, Hedge-breakers, *&c.* are puniſhable by *Mayors*; and a Perſon on Conviction by the Oath of one Witneſs, ſhall pay to the Perſon injured ſuch Damage as the *Mayor*, &c. ſhall think fit, or be whipp'd. 43 *Eliz.* *Mayors*, &c. on Receipt of Precepts from Sheriffs, (when Writs are iſſued for Elections) requiring them to chuſe Burgeſſes or Members of *Parliament*, by the Citizens, *&c.* are to proceed to Election, and make Returns by Indenture between them and the Electors; and making a falſe Return, ſhall forfeit 40 *l.* to the King, and the like Sum to the Party choſen not returned, *&c.* 23 *H.* 6. In Time of Sickneſs, a Tax may be laid on Inhabitants of Corporations, for relieving ſuch Perſons as have the *Plague*, by *Mayors*, &c. who are to appoint Searchers and Buriers of the Dead: And if any infected Perſons ſhall go abroad with Sores upon them, after a Head Officer hath commanded them to keep Home, it is Felony; and if they have no Sores about them, they are puniſhable as Vagrants. 1 *Jac.* 1. The Stat. 43 *Eliz.* which directs, that the Father, Grandfather, Mother, Grandmother, and Children, of every poor Perſon, ſhall be aſſeſſed towards their Relief by Juſtices, *&c.* and which impowers Overſeers of the *Poor*, &c. to place forth poor Apprentices, and ſets forth the Office of Overſeers; gives like Authority to Head Officers in Corporate Towns, as Juſtices of Peace have in their Counties; which ſaid Juſtices are not to intermeddle in Corporations for the Execution of this Law. *Mayors*, Bailiffs, and other Head Officers of Corporate Towns, *&c.* are to make Proclamation for *Rioters* to diſperſe, as follows: Our Sovereign Lord the King charges and commands all Perſons aſſembled, immediately to diſperſe themſelves, and peaceably depart to their Habitations, upon Pain of Impriſonment, *&c.* And if the Rioters being Twelve in Number, do not diſperſe within an Hour after, it is Felony without Benefit of Clergy, *&c.* 1 *Geo.* Matters relating to *Servants*, and Apprentices, may be determined by *Mayors*; who have Power to compel Perſons to go to Service, *&c.* 5 *Eliz.* *Mayors* may arreſt *Soldiers* departing without Licence: And they are to be preſent at Muſters; quarter and billet Soldiers, *&c.* 18 *Hen.* 6. 13 & 14 *W.* 3. 1 *Geo.* Perſons uſing Games on a *Sunday*, forfeit 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to the Uſe of the Poor: Carriers, *&c.* travelling on that Day 20 *s.* and Perſons doing any worldly Labour thereon 5 *s.* all leviable by Warrant from *Mayors* and Head Officers of Corporations, as well as other Juſtices. 1 & 3 *Car.* 1. 29 *Car.* 2. And by 3 *Car.* 1. *c.* 4. If any Perſon ſhall profanely *Swear* or Curſe in the Preſence of a *Mayor*, *&c.* or be convicted thereof before him, by the Oaths of two Witneſſes, he ſhall forfeit for every Offence 1 *s.* to the Uſe of the Poor, or be ſet in the Stocks three Hours: But the Stat. 6 & 7 *W.* 3. confines the Forfeiture of 1 *s.* to Servants, Labourers, *&c.* other Perſons being ordered to pay 2 *s.* and double, treble, *&c.* on repeating the Offence. *Vagrants*, or other idle and diſorderly Perſons, Blind, Lame, *&c.* or pretending to be ſo, begging in Streets, a *Mayor* or Conſtable may cauſe them to be whipp'd. 12 *Ann.* By former Statutes, *Mayors* are impowered to make Paſſes of Vagrants; and Juſtices in Liberties and Corporations are to iſſue Warrants to Conſtables, *&c.* to make a Search for and apprehend Vagrants before the Quarter-Seſſions. In every City, Town, *&c.* there is to be a common Balance, and ſealed *Weights*, under divers Penalties: There is alſo to be a common Buſhel ſeal-

ed. 8 & 11 *H.* 6. And *Mayors*, &c. are to provide a Mark for the Sealing of Weights and Measures, being allowed 1 *d.* for sealing every Bushel, and hundred Weight; and a Half-penny for every other Measure, and Half-hundred Weight, &c. *Mayors* shall punish Offenders using false Weights; and they may burn such Weights and Measures, and inflict Penalties, &c. If they permit Persons to sell by Measures not sealed, they shall forfeit 5 *l.* Sealing Weights not agreeable to the Standard, is liable to the same Penalty, and refusing to seal Weights and Measures, subjects them to a Forfeiture of 40 *s.* 7 *Hen.* 7. *Mayors*, &c. are to inspect and order the Size of Faggot, Billet, Tale-*Wood*, &c. 43 *Eliz.* See *Corporation.*

Meal-Rents, Certain Rents heretofore paid in *Meal* by the Tenants of the Honour of *Clun*, to make Meat for the Lord's Hounds; they are now payable in Money.

Meals. The Shelves of Land, or Banks, on the Sea-coasts of *Norfolk*, are called the *Meals* and the *Males*. Cowel.

Mean, (*Medius*) Signifies the Middle between two Extreams; and that either in Time or Dignity: In Time, it is the *Interim* betwixt one Act and another; and applied to *mean Profits* of Lands, &c. As to Dignity, there is a *Lord Mean* or *Mesne*, that holds of another Lord; and *mean* Tenant, &c. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. *Mesne* likewise signifieth a Writ, which lies where there is Lord *Mean* and Tenant; and the Tenant is distrained by the superior Lord, for the Rent or Service of the *Mean* behind, to recover Damages, &c. *F. N. B.* 135.

Meaf, A Messuage or Dwelling-house. *Stat.* 14 *H.* 3. Also a Measure of Herrings, containing five Hundred; the Half of a Thousand is called *Mease* or *Mese*. Merch. Dict.

Measure, (*Mensura*) Is a certain Quantity or Proportion of any Thing sold; and in many Parts of *England*, is one Bushel. The Statute of *Magna Charta. cap.* 25. ordains, that there shall be but one *Measure* throughout *England*, according to the *Standard* in the *Exchequer*: Which Standard is called in our Histories *Mensura Regalis*, and was formerly kept in the King's Palace; and in all Cities, Market-Towns and Villages, it was kept in the Churches. 4 *Inst.* 273. By 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 19. there is to be but one Weight and *Measure*, and one Yard, according to the King's Standard; and whosoever shall keep any other Weight or *Measure*, whereby any Thing is bought or sold, shall forfeit for every Offence 5 *s.* And by 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 8. *Water-Measure*, as to Corn and Grain, or Salt, is declared to be within the Stat. 17 *Car.* 1. And if any sell Grain, or Salt, &c. by any other Bushel or *Measure*, than what is agreeable to the Standard in the Exchequer, commonly called *Winchester-Measure*; he shall forfeit 40 *s.* &c. Notwithstanding these Statutes, in many Places and Counties there are different *Measures* of Corn and Grain; and the Bushel in one Place is larger than in another; but the Lawfulness of it is not well to be accounted for, since Custom or Prescription is not allowed to be good against a Statute. *Dalt.* 250. And we have three different *Measures*, *viz.* one for *Wine*, one for *Ale and Beer*, and one for *Corn*. Selling by false Weights and *Measures*, being an Offence by the Common Law, may be punished by Fine, &c. upon an Indictment at Common Law, as well as by Statute. See the Stat. 11 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 4. which inflicts particular Fines for Offences, Pillory, &c.

Measurer, or **Meter** of Woollen *Cloth*, and of *Coals*, &c. is an Officer in the City of *London*; the latter of great Account. See *Alnager.*

Measuring Money. The Letters Patent, whereby some Persons exacted for every Cloth made, certain Money, besides *Alnage*, called *Measuring Money*, shall be revoked. *Rot. Parl.* 11 *Hen.* 4.

Medfee, Is a Bribe or Reward; also a Compensation where Things exchanged are not of equal Value: It is said to come from the Word *Meed*, which signifies *Merit.*

Mediæ & infimæ manus Homines, Men of a mean and base Condition, of the lower Sort. *Blount.*

Medianus, Is a Word used for middle Size; *Medianus Homo*, a Man of a middle Fortune.

Mediators of Questions, Were six Persons authorized by Statute, who upon any Question arising among *Merchants*, relating to any unmercatable Wool, or undue Packing, &c. might before the Mayor and Officers of the *Staple* upon their Oath certify and settle the same; to whose Order and Determination therein, the Parties concerned were to give entire Credence and submit. 27 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 2. *c.* 24.

Medietas Linguæ, Signifies a *Jury* or Inquest impanelled, whereof the one Half consists of Natives, and the other *Strangers*; and is used in Pleas, wherein the one Party is a Stranger, the other a Denizen: And this Manner of Trial was first given by the Stat. 27 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 8. Before which, this was wont to be obtained by the King's Grant. *Staund. P. C. lib.* 3. *cap.* 7. He that will have the Advantage of Trial *per Medietatem Linguæ* must pay it; for 'tis said he cannot have the Benefit of it by Way of Challenge. *S. P. C.* 158. 3 *Inst.* 27. In Petit Treason, Murder and Felony, *Medietas Linguæ* is allowed; but for High Treason, an Alien shall be tried by the Common Law, and not *per Medietatem Linguæ. H. P. C.* 261. And a Grand Jury ought not to be *de Medietate Linguæ*, in any Case. *Wood's Inst.* 623. *Ægyptians* are excluded from this Trial, by 1 & 2 *P. & M. c.* 4. But we read, That *Solomon de Stanford* a *Jew*, had a Cause tried before the Sheriff of *Norwich*, by a Jury of *Sex probos & legales Homines*, & *sex legales Judæos de Civitate* Norwici, &c. *Pasch.* 9 *Ed.* 1.

Mediterranean, Is that which passeth through the *Midst* of the Earth; and hence the *Sea* which stretcheth it self from *West* to *East*, dividing *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*, is called the *Mediterranean Sea*; mentioned in the Statute 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 4.

Medley, (From the Fr. *Mesler* i. e. *Miscere*) Is that which *Bracton* calls *Medletum*, and signifies Quarrelling or Brawling. *Bract. lib.* 3. *tract.* 2. *cap.* 35.

Medsypp, A Harvest Supper, or Entertainment, given to the Labourers at Home Harvest. *Placit.* 9 *Ed.* 1.

Meer, (*Meta*) A Mark or Boundary of Land. *Litt. Dict.*

Meere, (*Merus*) Signifies very, and though an Adjective is used substantively, for *meer Right*; as to join the *Mise* upon the *Meer*, in the great Assise, &c. *Old Nat. Br.* 2. See *Mise.*

Meigne, Is the same with *Maisnada.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 219.

Meiny, (*Menagium*, Fr. *Mesnie*) As the King's *Meiny*, the King's Family, or Houshold Servants. 1 *R.* 2. *cap.* 4.

Meldfee, (Sax. *Meldfeoh*) Was the Recompence due and given to him that made the Diſcovery of any Breach of *Penal Laws*, committed by another Perſon; called the Promoter or Informer's Fee. *Leg. Inæ*, *c.* 20.

Melius Inquirendum, Is a Writ that lieth for a ſecond Enquiry, where partial Dealing is ſuſpected; and particularly of what Lands or Tenements a Man died ſeiſed, on finding an Office for the King. *F. N. B.* 255. It had been held, that where an Office is found againſt the King, and a *Melius Inquirendum* is awarded, and upon that *Melius*, *&c.* 'tis found for the King, if the Writ be void for Repugnancy, or otherwiſe, a new *Melius Inquirendum* ſhall be had: But if upon the firſt *Melius*, it had been found againſt the King, in ſuch Caſe he could not have a new *Melius*, *&c.* for then there would be no End of theſe Writs: And if an Office be found for the King, the Party grieved may traverſe it; and if the Traverſe be found againſt him, there is an End of that Cauſe; and if for him, it is concluſive. 8 *Rep.* 169. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1008. If there is any Defect in the Points which are found in an Inquiſition, there may not be a *Melius Inquirendum*; but if the Inquiſition finds ſome Parts well, and nothing is found as to others, that may be ſupplied by a *Melius Inquirend.* 2 *Salk.* 469. A *Melius Inquirendum* ſhall be awarded out of B. R. where a Coroner is guilty of corrupt Practices; directed to ſpecial Commiſſioners. 1 *Ventr.* 181.

Memories, Uſed for certain Obſequies or Remembrances for the Dead, in Injunctions to the Clergy. 1 *Ed.* 6.

Menials, (from *Mœnia*, the Walls of a Caſtle, Houſe, or other Place) Are Houſhold Servants, that is ſuch as live under their Lord or Maſter's Roof; mentioned in the Stat. 2 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 21.

Menſa, Comprehends all Patrimony, or Goods and Neceſſaries for Livelihood.——*Dominicum eſt proprie Terra ad* Menſam *aſſignata.*

Menſalia, Such Parſonages or ſpiritual Livings, as were united to the Tables of Religious Houſes, and called *Menſal Benefices* among the *Canoniſts*: And in this Senſe it is taken, where Mention is made of Appropriations *ad* Menſam ſuam. *Blount.*

Mer or **Mere**, Where Places begin or end with theſe Syllables, they ſignify a Fenny Country.

Mercennarius, A Hireling or Servant. *Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. p.* 115.

Merchant, (*Mercator*) Is one that buys and trades in any Thing: And as *Merchandiſe* includes all Goods and Wares expoſed to Sale in Fairs or Markets; ſo the Word *Merchant* formerly extended to all Sorts of Traders, Buyers and Sellers: But every one that buys and ſells is not at this Day under the Denomination of a *Merchant*; only thoſe who traffick in the Way of Commerce, by Importation or Exportation, or carry on Buſineſs by Way of Emption, Vendition, Barter, Permutation, or Exchange, and which make it their Living to buy and ſell, by a continued Aſſiduity, or frequent Negotiation, in the Myſtery of Merchandizing, are eſteemed *Merchants:* Thoſe that buy Goods, to reduce them by their own Art or Induſtry, into other Forms than they are of, and then to ſell them, are Artificers and not Merchants: Bankers, and ſuch as deal by Exchange, are properly called Merchants. *Lex Mercat.* or *Merch. Comp.* 23. *Merchants* were always particularly regarded by the Common Law; tho' the municipal Laws of *England*, or indeed of any one Realm, are not ſufficient for the Ordering and Determining the Affairs of Traffick, and Matters relating to Commerce, Merchandize being ſo univerſal and extenſive that it is impoſſible; therefore the *Law Merchant*, (ſo called from its univerſal Concern) all Nations take ſpecial Knowledge of; and the Common and Statute Laws of this Kingdom leave the Cauſes of *Merchants* in many Caſes to their own peculiar Law. *Ibid.* In the Reign of King *Ed.* 4. a *Merchant* Stranger made Suit before the King's Privy Council, for ſeveral Bales of Silk feloniouſly taken from him, wherein it was moved, that this Matter ſhould be determined at Common Law; but it was anſwered by the Lord Chancellor, that as this Suit was brought by a *Merchant*, he was not bound to ſue according to the Law of the Land. 13 *Ed.* 4. In former Times it was conceived, that thoſe Laws which were prohibitory againſt Foreign Goods, did not bind a *Merchant* Stranger: But it has been a long Time ſince ruled otherwiſe; for in the Leagues that are now eſtabliſhed, between Nation and Nation, the Laws of either Kingdom are excepted; ſo that as the *Engliſh* in *France*, or any other Foreign Country in Amity, are ſubject to the Laws of that Country where they reſide; ſo muſt the People of *France*, or any other Kingdom, be ſubject to the Laws of *England* when reſident here. 19 *Hen.* 7. *Engliſh Merchants* are not reſtrained to depart the Kingdom, without Licence, as all other Subjects are; they may depart and live out of the Realm, and the King's Obedience, and the ſame is no Contempt, they being excepted out of the Statute 5 *R.* 2. *cap.* 2. And by the Common Law, they might paſs the Seas without Licence, tho' not to merchandize. *Mich.* 12 & 13 *Eliz. Dyer* 206. By *Magna Charta* it is enacted, that all *Merchant* Strangers in Amity, not publickly prohibited, ſhall have ſafe Conduct to come into, depart out of, and remain in *England*, and to travel by Water or Land in and through the ſame, to buy and ſell, *&c.* 9 *Hen.* 3. *c.* 30. But ſuch *Merchants* may be prohibited to trade into this Realm, be they in Amity or otherwiſe. *Ibid.* All *Merchants* (except Enemies) may ſafely come into *England* with their Goods and Merchandize. 14 *Ed.* 3. *Merchant* Strangers may come into this Realm, and depart at their Pleaſure; and they are to be friendly entertained. 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 1. And *Merchants* alien ſhall be uſed in this Kingdom, as Denizens are in others, by the Statute 5 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 7. *Merchant* Strangers are to find Sureties, that they ſhall not carry out the Merchandize which they bring into *England.* 18 *Ed.* 2. *cap.* 21. And when they bring in any Merchandize into the Realm, and ſell the ſame for Money, they are to beſtow it upon other Merchandizes of *England*, without exporting any Gold or Silver in Coin, Plate, *&c.* on Pain of Forfeiture. 4 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 15. 5 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 9. The ſame extends as well to Denizens as Strangers; and in Strictneſs of Law, they ought not to receive any Gold in Payment. 3 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 8. And the Reaſons of theſe Laws were, to preſerve and keep the Gold and Silver within the Realm; and at the ſame Time increaſe our Manufactures, by encouraging their Exportation abroad: Any *Merchant* may deal in more Merchandizes than one. 38 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 2. Foreign *Merchants* are to ſell their Merchandize at the Port where they land, in Groſs and not by Retail. 1 *R.* 3. *cap.* 9. And Merchandize is to be laden and unladen at certain

certain Ports, and in the Day-time, under Penalties. 1 *Eliz. cap.* 11. All the King's Subjects are to have a free Trade to and from *France*, *Spain* and *Portugal*. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 6. *Merchants*, &c. selling adulterated Wine, are liable to Penalties and Forfeitures, by 1 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 1. *cap.* 34. Vide *Cuſtom of Merchants.*

There are *Companies of Merchants* in *London* for carrying on conſiderable Joint Trades to foreign Parts, *viz.* The *Merchant Adventurers*, the firſt Company eſtabliſhed in *England* for the Improvement of Commerce; which was erected by Patent by King *Ed.* 1. merely for the Tranſportation of Wool, *&c.* before we knew the Value of that Commodity, and at a Time we were in a great Meaſure Strangers to Trade. The next Company was that of the *Barbary Merchants*, incorporated in the Reign of King *Hen.* 7. A Company of *Merchants* trading to the *North*, called the *Muſcovy Company*, was eſtabliſhed by King *Ed.* 6. and encouraged with additional Privileges, by Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth*, &c. The *Barbary Merchants* decaying towards the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, out of their Ruins aroſe the *Levant* or *Turky Company*; who firſt trading with *Venice*, and then with *Turkey*, furniſhed *England* that Way with the *Eaſt-India* Commodities: This Company hath very conſiderable Factories, at *Conſtantinople*, *Smyrna*, *Aleppo*, &c. From the flouriſhing State of the *Levant* or *Turky* Company, in the Reign likewiſe of Queen *Eliz.* ſprung the *Old Eaſt-India Company*, who having fitted out Ships of Force, brought from thence at the beſt hand, the *Indian* Commodities, formerly ſold to *England* by diſtant *Europeans*; and they having obtained divers Charters and Grants from the Crown, in their Favour, were ſole Maſters of that advantagious Traffick; until at laſt a *New Company* was incorporated by King *William*, they having lent the Government Two Millions of Money; and both theſe Companies, after the Expiration of a certain Term, were by Articles united. In the 21ſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, the *Eaſtland Company* of *Merchants* was erected; and in King *Charles* the Second's Time that Company was confirmed, with full Power to trade in *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Poland*, and other *Eaſtland* Countries. The Royal *African Company* had their Charter granted them in the 14th Year of King *Car.* 2. And by 9 & 10 *W.* 3. they are to maintain all Forts, *&c.* King *Car.* 2. alſo by Commiſſion under the Great Seal of *England*, conſtituted his Royal Highneſs *James* Duke of *York*, (afterwards King *Jam.* 2.) *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, and others, to be a Council for the *Royal Fiſhery* of *England*, and declared himſelf to be the Protector of it; and in the 29th Year of his Reign, he incorporated them into a Company. King *Will.* 3. in the 4th Year of his Reign eſtabliſhed a *Greenland Company*. By Stat. 9 *Ann.* to pay the Debts of the Army and Navy, *&c.* amounting to near Ten Millions, the *South-Sea Company* of *Merchants* was erected; who having advanced that Money, the Duties upon Wines, Vinegar, Tobacco, *&c.* were appropriated as a Fund for Payment of the Intereſt, after the Rate of 6 *l. per Cent.* &c. And this Company had granted to them great Immunities by King *Geo.* 1. in the 1ſt and 6th Years of his Reign, who was their Governor and Protector.

This ſhort *Hiſtory* of our *Companies of Merchants*, which have ever had many and great Privileges, and are at length become of double Uſe, *i. e.* to enlarge Commerce, and ſupply the Neceſſities of the State, ſufficiently ſhews the Progreſs and Increaſe of our Trade, and the Wealth of the Nation: But I muſt nevertheleſs obſerve, that they are a Kind of Monopolies, erected by Law; and when the Power granted them is abuſed, are of fatal Conſequence, for which I need only inſtance the ever memorable Year 1720. Over and above theſe Companies, there are the *Dutch Merchants*, thoſe that trade to the *Weſt-Indies*; the *Canary Merchants*; *Italian Merchants*, which trade to *Leghorn*, *Venice*, *Sicily*, &c. The *French* and *Spaniſh Merchants*, &c.

Merchenlage, (*Merciorum Lex*) Was the Law of the People here called the *Mercians*. *Camden* in his *Britannia* ſays, That in the Year 1016. this Kingdom was divided into three Parts; whereof the *Weſt Saxons* had one, governing it by the Laws called *Weſt Saxonlage*, which contained theſe nine Shires, *viz.* *Kent*, *Suſſex*, *Surrey*, *Berks*, *Hampſhire*, *Wilts*, *Somerſet*, *Dorſet* and *Devon*: The *Danes* had the Second, containing fifteen Shires, *i. e.* *York*, *Derby*, *Nottingham*, *Leiceſter*, *Lincoln*, *Northampton*, *Bedford*, *Bucks*, *Hertford*, *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge* and *Huntington*; which was governed by the Laws called *Danelage*: And the Third was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Mercians*, whoſe Law was called *Merchenlage*; and contained eight Shires, *Glouceſter*, *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Cheſter*, *Salop* and *Stafford*: From which Three, King *Will.* 1. choſe the Beſt, and with other Laws ordained them to be the Laws of the Kingdom. *Camd. Brit. pag.* 94. See *Molmutian Laws.*

Mercimoniatus Angliæ, Was of old Time uſed for the Impoſt of *England* upon Merchandize.

Mercy, The Arbitrament of the King or Judge, in puniſhing Offences, not directly cenſured by the Law. 11 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 2. See *Miſericordia.*

Merger, Is where a leſſer Eſtate in Lands, *&c.* is drowned in the greater: As if the Fee comes to Tenant for Years, or Life, the particular Eſtates are *merged* in the Fee: But an Eſtate-tail cannot be *merged* in an Eſtate in Fee; for no Eſtate in Tail can be extinct, by the Acceſſion of a greater Eſtate to it. 2 *Co. Rep.* 60, 61. If a Leſſor, who hath the Fee, marries with the Leſſee for Years; this is no *Merger*, becauſe he hath the Inheritance in his own, and the Leaſe in Right of his Wife. 2 *Plowd.* 418. And where a Man hath a Term in his own Right, and the Inheritance deſcends to his Wife, ſo as he hath a Freehold in her Right; the Term is not *merged* or drowned. *Cro. Car.* 275.

Merſcum. *Maneria*, *Molendina*, Merſca & *Mariſca.* Ingulph. p. 861.

Mertlage, A Corruption of the Word *Martyrologe*; being a Church Kalendar. 9 *H.* 7.

Meſne or **Meaſne**, Fr. *Maiſne.* See *Mean.*

Meſnalty, (Fr. *Maiſnete*, i. e. Youngerſhip) Signifies the Right or Condition of the *Meſne.* Old Nat. Br. 44.

Meſſarius, (From *Meſſe*) The chief Servant in Husbandry, now called a Bailiff in ſome Places. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 832. Alſo this Word is uſed for a Mower or Reaper; one that works Harveſt-work. *Fleta*, *lib.* 2. *c.* 75.

Meſſenger, Is a Carrier of Letters or Meſſages, particularly imployed by the *Secretaries of State*, &c. and to theſe, Commitments may be made of State Priſoners; for though regularly no one can juſtify the Detaining a Perſon in Cuſtody

tody out of the Common Gaol, unleſs there be ſome particular Reaſon for it; as if the Party be ſo dangerouſly ſick, that it would hazard his Life to ſend him thither, &c. yet it is the conſtant Practice to make Commitments to Meſſengers; but it is ſaid, it ſhall be intended only in Order to the Carrying the Offenders to Gaol. 1 *Salk.* 347. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 118.

Meſſengers of the Exchequer, Are Officers attending that Court; they are four in Number, and in Nature of *Purſuivants* to the *Lord Treaſurer.*

Meſſuage, (*Meſſuagium*) Is a Dwelling-houſe, with ſome Land adjoining, aſſigned to the Uſe thereof. *Weſt's Symb. par.* 2. And by the Name of a *Meſſuage*, may paſs a Curtilage, Garden, Orchard, a Dovehouſe, Mill, Cottage, Toft, Chamber, Cellar, &c. *Bract. lib.* 5. *c.* 28. *Plowd.* 169. One *Meſſuage* cannot be appurtenant to another *Meſſuage*; becauſe a *Meſſuage* is an intire Thing of it ſelf, and therefore may not be appurtenant to another Thing. *Mich.* 24 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* But by the Grant of a *Meſſuage tum pertinentiis*, the Stables, Barns, Out-houſes, Gardens and Curtilages do paſs. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 197. A *Præcipe* lies not *de Domo*; but it doth *de Meſſuagio.* Co. Lit.

Meſſuagium in *Scotland*, Signifies the principal Place or Dwelling-houſe within a Barony; which we call a *Manor Houſe*, or the *Site of a Manor.* Skene.

Meſtilo, *Meſline*, or rather *Meſcellane*, Wheat and Rye mix'd together;——*Et nonam garbam Frumenti*, Meſtilonis, *& omnis generis Bladi*, &c Pat. 1. Ed. 3.

Metegabel, (Sax. *Cibi gablum ſeu vectigal*) A Tribute or Rent paid in Victuals; which was a Thing uſual in this Kingdom, as well with the King's Tenants as others, till the Reign of King *Hen.* 1.

Meter Of Coals in *London*, &c. See *Meaſurer.*

Metheglin, (*Brit. Meddiglin*) An old *Britiſh* Drink made of Honey, &c. and ſtill continues in Repute in *England*; it is mentioned in the Stat. 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 9.

Metteſchep, Mettenſchep, Was an Acknowledgment paid in a certain Meaſure of Corn; or a Fine or Penalty impoſed on Tenants, for their Defaults in not doing their cuſtomary Services of cutting the Lord's Corn. *Paroch. Antiq.* 495.

Meya, A *Mey* or Mow of Corn in a Barn, as anciently uſed; and in ſome Parts of *England*, they ſtill ſay *mey* the Corn, *i. e.* put it on an Heap in the Barn.——*Cariabunt Bladum per unum Diem cum una Carecta & invenient unum Hominem ad faciendum* Meyas *in grangia.* Blount Ten. 130.

Micel Gemotes. The great Councils and general Aſſemblies, in the Times of the *Saxons*, of the King and Noblemen, &c. were firſt called *Wittena Gemotes*, and afterwards *Micel Gemotes.*

Mile, (*Milliare*) In the Meaſure of a Country, is the Diſtance or Length of one thouſand Paces; otherwiſe deſcribed to contain eight Furlongs, every Furlong being forty Poles, and every Pole ſixteen Foot and a Half. *Stat.* 35 *Eliz. c.* 6.

Miles, A Knight; and *Militare*, to be *knighted.* Mat. Weſtm. pag. 118.

Militia, (*Lat.*) The being a Soldier, and applied to the *Train'd Bands*, under the Direction of the Lieutenancy. The Stat. 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 6. is declarative of the King's Right to the ſupream Government of the *Militia*, and of all Forces by Sea and Land, &c. And by the 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. the King may iſſue Commiſſions of Lieutenancy for the ſeveral Counties and Cities, &c. And ſuch Lieutenants have Power to give Commiſſions to Colonels, Captains, and other inferior Officers; and to call Perſons together, and arm and form them into Companies, and command them to Places to ſuppreſs Rebellions, or reſiſt Invaſions; and upon Invaſions or Rebellions, the Perſon charged ſhall provide a Month's Pay, &c. which is to be paid out of the publick Revenue; and the Officers ſhall likewiſe be paid out of the publick Revenue at ſuch Times. And by this Act, Perſons having an Eſtate of 50 *l.* a Year in Lands, or a perſonal Eſtate in Goods, &c. to the Value of 600 *l.* ſhall be charged by the Lieutenants of Counties, or Deputy Lieutenants, to provide a Man in the Foot-Service, and allow him 1 *s. per Diem*; and he which hath 100 *l. per Annum*, or under 200 *l. per Ann.* or who is worth 1200 *l.* in perſonal Eſtate, and under 2400 *l.* may be charged with either Foot or Horſe: But a Perſon ought to have in Poſſeſſion 500 *l. per Annum*, or a perſonal Eſtate to the Value of 6000 *l.* to furniſh a Horſe; and none is to contribute towards a Horſe who hath not 100 *l.* a Year, or a perſonal Eſtate of 1200 *l.* A Horſeman ſhall be allowed 2 *s.* 6 *d. per Diem*, and muſt carry with him Powder and Bullet, of each a Quarter of a Pound. The Arms of Horſemen by this Statute, were to be Sword, and Caſe of Piſtols 14 Inches in the Barrel, a great Saddle with Burs and Straps, a Bit-Bridle, &c. And the Foot or Muſqueteers were to have a Musket three Foot in Barrel, the Bore whereof to bear a Bullet of 12 or 14 to the Pound, a Collar of Bandaleers, and a Sword; and to carry with them Powder and Ball, of each Half a Pound. If any Perſon liable to furniſh Horſe, &c. ſhall not ſend out ſuch Horſe, or ſhall neglect to pay the Money towards the Proviſion of Man and Horſe; the Lord Lieutenant of the County, or three Deputies, may fine him not exceeding 20 *l.* to be levied by Warrant under their Hands and Seals; but Officers of Foot are not obliged to find Soldiers or Arms, in Reſpect of their Eſtates. And the Lieutenants or Deputies may inflict a Penalty of 5 *l.* on Perſons refuſing to provide a Foot Soldier; and if they live out of the County, their Tenants are to do it on Notice: On whoſe Neglect, the Lieutenant, &c. may appoint Conſtables to provide for them: And by the 8 *W.* 3. the Lieutenancy are to find Perſons for Papiſts, charging them with 8 *l.* a Year for a Horſeman, and 30 *s.* a Foot Soldier, to be levied by Diſtreſs, &c. If a Soldier neglects to appear, two Deputy Lieutenants may commit him for five Days, or fine him; if a Horſeman 20 *s.* if a Footman 10 *s.* &c. None are obliged to ſerve in Perſon; but the Perſons provided by others are to be approved by the Captain, and their Names and Places of Abode muſt be given in to two Deputy Lieutenants at the next Muſter, when they are liſted; and if they deſert after Liſting, they ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* and ſhall not be diſcharged without Leave of two Deputy Lieutenants or the Captain, under the like Penalty, to be levied by Diſtreſs; and if no Diſtreſs, to be committed not exceeding three Months. And the Lieutenancy may impriſon Mutineers; charge Carriages at 6 *d. per* Mile, &c. There ſhall be a general Muſter of the *Militia* but once a Year; and then not to continue above four Days, without ſpecial Direction: For Training ſingle Companies, Muſters may be four Times a Year;

Year: And once a Year every Horſeman is to pay to the Muſter-Maſter 1 *s.* and every Footman 6 *d.* by the Order of three Deputy Lieutenants; and if the ſame be not paid, it may be levied on the Goods of the Perſons charged. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3. and 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 4. In the Year 1660. the Lords and Commons paſſed an *Ordinance* for Aſſeſſing 70,000 *l. per* Month, for three Months, on the ſeveral *Counties* in *England* and *Wales*, towards Payment of the Army and *Militia*, &c. In Purſuance of which Ordinance, the Counties were aſſeſſed as follows, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The County of *Bedford*, *per* Month	0933	6	8
——*Berks*	1088	17	10
——*Buckingham*	1283	6	8
——*Cambridge*	1102	10	0
Iſle of Ely	0367	10	0
County of *Cheſter* and City	0855	11	2
——*Cornwall*	1633	6	8
——*Cumberland*	0108	0	0
——*Derby*	0933	6	8
——*Devon*	3003	15	6
City of *Exeter*	0107	6	8
County of *Dorſet*	1311	10	6
——*Durham*	0153	14	4
——*Eſſex*	3500	0	0
——*Glouceſter*	1626	6	8
City of *Glouceſter*	0162	11	2
County of *Hereford*	1166	13	4
——*Hertford*	1400	0	0
——*Huntingdon*	0622	4	6
——*Kent*	3655	11	2
——*Lancaſter*	0933	6	8
——*Leiceſter*	1088	17	8
——*Lincoln*	2722	4	10
City of *London*	4666	13	4
County of *Middleſex*	1788	17	10
——*Monmouth*	0466	13	4
——*Northampton*	1400	0	0
——*Nottingham*	0903	4	4
——*Norfolk*	3624	8	10
——*Norwich*	0186	13	4
——*Northumberland*	0179	19	10
Town of *Newcaſtle*	0035	11	8
County of *Oxford*	1127	11	0
——*Rutland*	0272	4	6
——*Salop*	1322	4	4
——*Stafford*	0919	6	8
——*Somerſet*	2722	4	6
City of *Briſtol*	0171	2	2
County of *Southampton*	2022	4	4
——*Suffolk*	3655	11	2
——*Surrey*	1565	5	6
——*Suſſex*	1905	11	2
——*Warwick*	1244	8	10
——*Worceſter*	1244	8	10
——*Wilts*	1944	8	10
——*Weſtmorland*	0073	19	4
County of *York*, and City	3044	8	10
Town of *Kinſton upon Hull*	0067	13	4
Iſle of Angleſey	0135	14	4
County of *Brecknock*	0361	13	4
——*Cardigan*	0213	10	0
——*Carmarthen*	0352	6	8
——*Carnarvon*	0202	4	4
——*Denbigh*	0272	4	6
——*Flint*	0135	14	6
——*Glamorgan*	0458	17	8
——*Merioneth*	0124	8	10
——*Montgomery*	0295	11	0
——*Pembroke*	0406	0	0
——*Radnor*	0254	6	8
Town of *Haverford-Weſt*	0014	11	8
Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*	0005	16	8

The fourth Part of every of theſe Sums may be raiſed yearly for *Trophy Money*, and no more; except in the City of *London*, where the whole Month's Aſſeſſment may be annually collected. And Money levied for Trophy Money, is to be accounted for by Collectors before Juſtices of the Peace at the Quarter-Seſſions, within one Year after received; and the Balance to be paid to the Treaſurers appointed to receive the ſame, or the Collectors ſhall forfeit treble the Sum unaccounted for, by Stat. 1 *Geo.* The 10 *Ann.* requires Perſons in *Dorſetſhire* to account for Money received for raiſing the *Militia*, on King *William*'s Landing in the *Weſt*, undiſpoſed of. During the Reigns of King *Will* 3. Queen *Anne*, and King *George*, Acts were annually made for raiſing the *Militia*, although the Month's Pay formerly advanced by the Country be not repaid; and by the 1 *Geo. c.* 14. Lords Lieutenants, *&c.* of Counties, when neceſſary and ſignified by the King, are to draw out the *Militia* into actual Service; and Perſons charged muſt provide each Soldier with Pay in Hand, not exceeding one Month; and alſo furniſh every Horſeman with a Broad-Sword, a Caſe of Piſtols twelve Inches in the Barrel, and a Carabine, with Belt and Bucket, a great Saddle or Pad, with Burs and Straps, a Bit and Bridle with Pectoral and Crupper; and for every Footman, a Muſket five Foot long in the Barrel, the Gage of the Bore for Bullets of Twelve to the Pound, with a Bayonet to fix on the Muzzle, a Cartouch-Box and a Sword; under the ſame Penalties as by any former Acts: But this Statute ſhall not extend to make any Perſon chargeable to the *Militia*, not chargeable by Law; or to enlarge the Power of the Lieutenancy beyond the Authority given them by the Acts of the 13, 14 & 15 *Car.* 2. but only in Caſes expreſly provided for by this Act: And theſe Statutes ſhall not be conſtrued to give any Power for the Tranſporting any of the Subjects of this Realm, or the Compelling them to march out of this Kingdom; otherwiſe than according to the Laws of *England*. The *Militia* of Horſe and Foot are computed to be about the Number of two hundred Thouſand, in *England* and *Wales*.

Mill, (*Molendinum*) Is a Houſe or Engine to grind Corn; and either a Water-mill, Wind-mill, Horſe-mill, Hand-mill, *&c.* and beſides Corn and Griſt-mills, there are Paper-mills, Fulling or Tucking-mills, Iron-mills, Oil-mills, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 621.

Mill-leat, A Trench of Water by a *Mill*. See *Leat*.

Millet, (*Milium*) A ſmall Grain ſo termed from its Multitude. *Litt. Dict.*

Mina, A Corn-Meaſure, of different Quantity, according to the Things meaſured by it: And *Minage* was a Toll or Duty paid for ſelling Corn by this Meaſure. *Cowel*. According to *Littleton*, it is a Meaſure of Ground, containing one hundred and twenty Foot in Length, and as many in Breadth; alſo it is taken both for a Coin and a Weight. *Litt. Dict.*

Mineral Courts, (*Curiæ Minerales*) Are Courts peculiar for regulating the Concerns of *Lead-Mines*; as *Stannary Courts* are for Tin. See *Berghmote*.

Mines (*Mineriæ*) Quarries or Places whereout any Thing is digged; and are likewiſe the hidden Treaſures dug out of the Earth. The King by his Prerogative hath all *Mines* of Gold and Silver to make Money; and where the Gold and Silver in *Mines* is of the greater Value, which are called *Royal Mines*. *Plowd. Com.* But by Statute, no *Mine* of Copper or Tin ſhall be adjudg'd a *Royal Mine*, though Silver be extracted. 1 *W. & M. c.* 6. And Perſons having *Mines* of Copper, Tin, Lead, &c. ſhall enjoy the ſame, although claimed to be Royal *Mines*; but the King may have the Oar, (except in *Devon* and *Cornwall*) paying to the Owners of the *Mines*, within thirty Days after it ſhall be raiſed, and before removed, 16 *l. per* Tun for Copper Oar, waſh'd and made merchantable; for Lead Oar, 9 *l. per* Tun; Tin or Iron 40 *s.* &c. If a Man hath Land where there are ſome *Mines* open, and others not, and he lets the Land with the *Mines* therein, for Life or Years, the Leſſee may dig in the open *Mines* only, which is ſufficient to ſatisfy the Words in the Leaſe: But if there be no open *Mine*, and the Leaſe is made of the Lands, together with all *Mines* therein, there the Leſſee may dig for *Mines* and enjoy the Benefit thereof; otherwiſe thoſe Words would be void. 1 *Inſt.* 54. 5 *Co. Rep.* 12. 2 *Lev.* 184. To dig *Mines* is Waſte, where Leſſees are not authoriz'd by their Leaſes.

Miniments or Muniments, (*Munimenta*, from *Munio*, to defend) Are the Evidences and Writings concerning a Man's Poſſeſſion or Inheritance, whereby he is enabled to defend the Title of his Eſtate: And this Word includes all Manner of Evidences, Deeds, Charters, &c. *Terms de Ley* 451. *Stat.* 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 8. and 35 *H.* 6. *c.* 37.

Miniſters. If a *Miniſter* is diſturb'd in the Execution of his Office in the Church; the Puniſhment upon Conviction is a Fine of 10 *l.* And upon Non-payment three Months Impriſonment, &c. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 1. And Diſturbing a licenſed *Miniſter*, incurs a Forfeiture of 20 *l.* by 1 *W. & M. c.* 18.

Miniſtri Regis, Extend to the Judges of the Realm; as well as to thoſe that have *Miniſterial* Offices in the Government. 2 *Inſt.* 208.

Minor, One under Age; and more properly an Heir Male or Female, before they come to the Age of twenty-one Years; during which *Minority* they are generally incapable to act for themſelves.

Minorites, *Friars Minorites*, of the Order of St. *Francis*, that had no Prior; they waſhed each other's Feet, and increas'd very much in the Year 1207. *Matt. Weſtm.*

Minſtrel, (*Minſtrellus*, from the Fr. *Meneſtrier*) A Muſician, Fidler, or Piper; mentioned in the Stat. 4 *H.* 4. *c.* 27. There was formerly a *King of Minſtrels*; and it was uſual for theſe *Minſtrels*, not only to divert Princes and the Nobility, with muſical Inſtruments and flattering Songs in Praiſe of them and their Anceſtors, but alſo with various Sports, &c. In the County of *Cheſter*, the antient Family of the *Duttons* have the Licenſing of *Minſtrels*; and thoſe are excepted out of the Vagrant Act, 39 *Eliz. c.* 4, &c.

Mint, (*Officina Monetaria*, *Monetarium*) Is the Place where the King's Money is coined; which is at preſent, and long hath been in the *Tower of London*, though it appears by divers Statutes, that in antient Times the *Mint* has alſo been at *Calis*, and other Places. 2 *R.* 2. *c.* 16. and 9 *H.* 5. *c.* 5. The *Mint-Maſter* is to keep his Allay, and receive Silver at the true Value, &c. 2 *H.* 6. *c.* 12. And Gold and Silver delivered into the *Mint* is to be aſſay'd, coin'd, and given out, according to the Order and Time of bringing in. 18 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5. By the laſt mentioned Statute 3000 *l.* a Year was granted out of certain Duties on Wine, Beer, &c. imported, to defray the Expence of the *Mint*: But this was increas'd by the Stat. 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 22. and very much augmented by 1 *Geo. c.* 43. by which Statute it may be a Sum not exceeding 15000 *l.* a Year, &c. The Officers belonging to the *Mint* have not always been alike: They are now the following, *viz. The Warden*, who is the Chief of the Reſt, and is by his Office to receive the Silver and Bullion of the Goldſmiths to be coined, and take Care thereof, and he hath the Overſeeing of all the other Officers. *The Maſter Worker* receives the Silver from the Warden, and cauſes it to be melted, when he delivers it to the *Moniers*, and taketh it from them again after made into Money. *The Comptroller*, who is to ſee that the Money be made to the juſt Aſſiſe, and control the Officers, if the Money be not made as it ought. *The Maſter of Aſſay*, that weigheth the Silver, and examineth whether it be according to the Standard. *The Auditor* takes Accounts of the Silver, &c. *The Surveyor of the Melting*, who is to ſee the Silver caſt out, and that it be not altered after the Aſſay-Maſter hath made Trial of it, and it is delivered to the Melters. *The Clerk of the Irons*, that ſeeth that the Irons be clean and fit for Working. *The Graver*, whoſe Office is to ingrave the Stamps for the Money. *The Melters*, that melt down the Bullion, &c. *The Blanchers* do anneal and cleanſe the Money. *The Moniers*, who are ſome to ſhear the Money, others to beat it broad, ſome to round, and ſome to ſtamp or coin it. *The Provoſt* to provide for all the Moniers, and to overſee them, &c. Vide *Coin*.

Mint, A pretended *Place* of *Privilege* in *Southwark*, near the *King's Bench*. If any Perſon within the Limits of the *Mint* ſhall obſtruct any Officer in the ſerving of any Writ or Proceſs, &c. or aſſault any Perſon therein, ſo as he receive any bodily Hurt, the Offender ſhall be guilty of Felony, and be tranſported to the Plantations, &c. *Stat.* 9 *Geo. c.* 28. See *Privileged Places*.

Minute Tithes, (*Minores Decimæ*) Small Tithes of Wool, Lamb, Pigs, Butter, Cheeſe, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 649.

Minutio, Blood-letting; which was a common old Practice among the Regulars and Secular Prieſts or Canons of Churches, who were the moſt confined and ſedentary Men. *Stat. Cathed. Eccl. St. Paul. London.*

Miracula, A ſuperſtitious Play, practiſed by the *Popiſh* Clergy. *Cowel.*

Mis. This Syllable added to another Word, ſignifies ſome Fault or Defect: As *Miſpriſion*; *Miſdicere*, to ſcandalize any one; *Miſdocere*, to teach amiſs. —— *Si Presbyter populum ſuum miſdoceat.*

Miſadventure, (Fr. *Meſadventure*, i. e. *Infortunium*) Has an eſpecial Signification for the Killing a Man, partly by Negligence and partly by Chance. *S. P. C. lib.* 1. *c.* 8. And *Briton* diſtinguiſhes between *Adventure* and *Miſadventure*; the

Firſt he makes to be meer Chance; as if a Man, being upon or near the Water, be taken with ſome ſudden Sickneſs, and ſo fall in and is drown'd; or into the Fire, and is burnt: *Miſadventure* he ſays is, where a Perſon comes to his Death by ſome outward Violence, as the Fall of a Tree, the Running of a Cart-wheel, Stroke of a Horſe, or ſuch like. *Brit. c.* 7. *Staundford* conſtrues *Miſadventure* more largely than *Britton* underſtands it; and ſays, it is where one thinking no Harm carelesly throws a Stone, wherewith he kills another, *&c.* *Weſt* defines *Miſadventure* to be, when a Man is ſlain by meer Fortune, againſt the Mind of the Killer; and he calls it *Homicide by Chance mix'd*, when the Killer's Ignorance or Negligence is join'd with the Chance. *Weſt. Symb. Sect.* 48, 49. See *Chancemedley*.

Miſcogniſant, Ignorant, or not knowing. In the Stat. 32 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 9. againſt Champerty and Maintenance, it is ordain'd, that Proclamation ſhall be made twice in the Year of that Act, to the Intent no Perſon ſhould be ignorant or *miſcogniſant* of the Penalties therein contain'd, *&c.*

Miſcontinuance, Signifies the ſame with *Diſcontinuance*. Kitch. 231.

Miſe, (A *French* Word, written in Latin *Miſſum*, and ſometimes *Miſa*) Is a Law Term ſignifying Expences, and it is ſo commonly uſed in the Entries of Judgments in Perſonal Actions; as when the Plaintiff recovers, that *Recuperet damna ſua* to ſuch a Value, and *pro Miſis & Cuſtagiis*, for Coſts and Charges, ſo much, *&c.* This Word hath alſo another Signification in the Uſe made of it by Law; which is where it is taken for a Word of Art, appropriated to a *Writ of Right*, ſo called, becauſe both Parties have put themſelves upon the meer Right, to be tried upon the Grand Aſſiſe; ſo as that which in all other Actions is called an Iſſue, in a Writ of Right is termed a *Miſe:* But if in the Writ of Right a collateral Point be tried, there it is called an Iſſue. To *join the Miſe upon the Meer* is as much as to ſay, to join the *Miſe* upon the *clear Right*; *i. e.* to join upon this Point, whether has the more Right, the Tenant or Demandant. 1 *Inſt.* 294. 37 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 16.

Miſes are taken for Taxes or Tallages, *&c.* An honorary Gift or cuſtomary Preſent, from the People of *Wales* to every new King and Prince of *Wales*, antiently given in Cattle, Wine and Corn, but now in Money, being 5000 *l.* or more, is denominated a *Miſe:* So was the uſual Tribute or Fine of 3000 Marks, paid by the Inhabitants of the *County Palatine of Cheſter*, at the Change of every Owner of the ſaid Earldom, for the Enjoying of their Liberties. And at *Cheſter* they have a *Miſe-book*, wherein every Town and Village in the County is rated what to pay towards the *Miſe*. The 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 26. ordains, that Lords ſhall have all ſuch *Miſes* and Profits of their Lands as they have had in Times paſt, *&c.* And *Miſe* is ſometimes corruptly uſed for *Meaſe*, in Law French *Mees*, a Meſſuage; as a *Miſe Place* in ſome Manors is ſuch a Meſſuage or Tenement as anſwers the Lord a Heriot at the Death of its Owner. 2 *Inſt.* 528.

Miſe-Money, Was Money given by Way of Contract or Compoſition to purchaſe any Liberty, *&c.* *Blount Ten.* 162.

Miſerere, The Name and firſt Word of one of the *Penitential Pſalms*, and is moſt commonly that which the Ordinary gives to ſuch guilty Malefactors as are admitted to the Benefit of the Clergy; being therefore called the *Pſalm of Mercy*.

Miſericordia, Is in Law uſed for an arbitrary or diſcretionary Amerciament impos'd on any Perſon for an Offence; and where the Plaintiff or Defendant in any Action is amerced, the Entry is *Ideo in Miſericordia, &c. Bract. lib.* 4. *tract.* 5. *cap.* 6. *Kitch.* 78. It is called *Miſericordia*, becauſe it ought to be but ſmall, and rather leſs than the Offence, according to *Magna Charta*, *c.* 14. Sometimes *Miſericordia* is to be quit of all Manner of Amerciaments. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 196. See *Amerciament*.

Miſericordia communis, Signifies where a Fine is ſet on the whole County or Hundred. —— *Ic de* communi Miſericordia *quando contigerit, videlicet Comitatus & Hundredi coram nobis vel aliquibus Juſticiariis noſtris, &c.*

Miſericordia in Cibis & potu, Is uſed for any gratuitous Portion of Meat and Drink, given to the Religious in Convents beyond their ordinary Allowance. *Matt. Pariſ.* And in ſome Convents they had a ſtated Allowance of theſe Overcommons upon extraordinary Days; which were called *Miſericordiæ Regulares*. Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 149.

Miſevenire, Is where a Man accuſed of a Crime, fails in his Defence or Purgation. *Leg. Canut.* 78.

Miſfeaſance, A Miſdeed or Treſpaſs. —— The Jury ſhall inquire of all Purpreſtures and *Miſfeaſances*. Cro. Car. 498.

Miſfeaſor, Is a Treſpaſſer. 2 *Inſt.* 200.

Miſkenning, (*Miſkenninga*) Is derived from *Mis*, and Sax. *Cennan*, i. e. *citare*. Leg. H. 1. c. 12. *Iniqua vel injuſta in jus vocatio; inconſtanter Loqui in Curia, vel invariare.* It is mentioned among the Privileges granted and confirmed to the Monaſtery of *Ramſey* by *S. Edward the Confeſſor*. Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 237. *Et in Civitate London. in nullo Placito* Miskennagium. *Chart. H.* 2.

Miskering. *Hoc eſt quietus pro querelis coram quibuſcunque in tranſumptione probata.* MS. LL. in Bibl. Cotton. fol. 262.

Miſnomer, (Compounded of the Fr. *Mes*, ſignifying *amiſs*, and *Nomer*, i. e. *Nominare*) Is the Uſing of one Name for another, a Miſnaming. *Nomen eſt quaſi rei notamen*, and was invented to make a Diſtinction between Perſon and Perſon; and where a Perſon is deſcribed, that he may with Certainty be diſtinguiſhed from other Perſons, the Omiſſion or in any Caſe the Miſtake of the Name ſhall not avoid the Grant. 11 *Rep.* 20, 21. But the Chriſtian Name ought always to be perfect; and the Law is not ſo preciſe as to Surnames, as it is of Chriſtian Names. *Poph.* 57. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 199. Miſpriſions of Clerks in Names are amendable: And *Peter* and *Piers* have been adjudged one and the ſame Name. 2 *Cro.* 67, 425. 1 *Leon.* 146. But where a Chriſtian Name is quite miſtaken, as *John* for *Thomas*, *&c.* it may be pleaded, that there was no ſuch Man *in rerum Natura*. *Dyer* 349. If a Perſon pleads, that he was never called by ſuch a Name, it is ill; for this may be true, and yet he might be of that Name of Baptiſm. 1 *Salk.* 6. One whoſe Name is *Edmund* is bound in a Bond by the Name of *Edward*; though he ſubſcribes his true Name, that is no Part of the Bond. 2 *Cro.* 640. *Dyer* 279. A Man cannot have two Names of Baptiſm: But if a Perſon be bound by the Name of *W. R.* he may

may be ſued by the Name of *W. R.* alias dictus *W. B.* his true Name; not *W. B.* alias dict. *W. R.* 3 *Salk.* 238. A Lady, Wife to a private Perſon, ought to be named according to the Name of her Husband, or the Writ ſhall abate; ſo if the Son of an Earl, &c. be ſued as Lord, and not as a private Perſon, by the Name of his Family. *Dyer* 76. 2 *Salk.* 451. Where a Man's Title is miſtaken in a Writ, &c. it ſhall abate, and he muſt be arreſted again. 1 *Vent.* 154. And the Plaintiff is to confeſs the *Miſnomer*, and pray an Abatement of his Writ, before he proceeds to a new one. *Trin.* 2 *Ann.* 1 *Salk.* 129. But if a Perſon's Title of Lord, &c. be miſtaken in a Leaſe or Demiſe, on Not guilty pleaded, the Iſſue is not, whether the Perſon making the Leaſe is a Lord, or not; ſo that it is ſufficient if 'tis the ſame Perſon who demiſed, though miſnamed. *Allen* 58. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1172. *Miſnomer* of Corporations may be pleaded in Abatement. 1 *Leon.* 159. 5 *Mod.* 327. 2 *Salk.* 451. A Defendant may avoid an Outlawry, by Pleading a *Miſnomer* of Name of Baptiſm or Surname; *Miſnomer* as to Additions of Eſtate, of Town, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 460. Though *Miſnomer* of a Surname may not be pleaded on an Indictment; in Appeal it may: And any other *Miſnomers*, and defective Additions, are as fatal in an Indictment as an Appeal. *Ibid.* 130. A *Miſnomer* muſt be pleaded by the Party himſelf who is miſnamed. 1 *Lutw.* 35. If a Man is taken upon a *Cap. Excom.* who is not of the Name in the Writ, he has no Day in Court to plead this Matter to be diſcharged; but muſt bring an Action of Falſe Impriſonment. 1 *Mod.* 70. See *Addition.*

Miſpriſion, (*Miſpriſio*, from the Fr. *Meſpris*, Contemptus) Signifies a Neglect or Overſight: As for Example; *Miſpriſion* of *Treaſon* is a Negligence in not revealing Treaſon where a Perſon knows it to be committed. *Staundf. P. C. lib.* 1. *cap.* 19. If a Man knoweth of any *Treaſon* or *Felony*, and conceals the ſame, it is *Miſpriſion:* In a larger Senſe, *Miſpriſion* is taken for many great Offences, which are neither Treaſon nor Felony, or Capital, but very near them; and every great Miſdemeanor, which hath no certain Name appointed by the Law, is ſometimes called *Miſpriſion.* 3 *Inſt.* 36. *H. P. C.* 127. *Wood* 406, 408. There is alſo a *Miſpriſion* of *Clerks*, as to their Neglects in Writing or keeping Records: And *Miſpriſion* ſignifies a Miſtaking. 14 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 6. When one knows that another hath committed *Treaſon*, and doth not reveal it to the King or his Privy Council, or ſome Magiſtrate, that the Offender may be ſecured and brought to Juſtice, it is High Treaſon by the antient Common Law; for the Delay in Diſcovering the Treaſon was deem'd an Aſſent to it, and conſequently High Treaſon: But there muſt now be an actual Aſſent to ſome outward Act to make it Treaſon. *Bracton* 118. *S. P. C.* 37. 3 *Inſt.* 138; 140. And by Stat. 1 & 2 *P. & M. c.* 10. a bare Concealment of any High Treaſon, ſhall be only *Miſpriſion* of Treaſon. A Perſon having Notice of a Meeting of Conſpirators againſt the Government, goes into their Company and hears their treaſonable Conſultation, and conceals it, this is Treaſon; and ſo where one has been accidentally in ſuch Company, and heard ſuch Diſcourſe, if he meets the ſame Company a ſecond Time; for in theſe Caſes the Concealment is attended with Circumſtances which ſhew an Approbation thereof. *H. P. C.* 127. *Kel.* 17, 21. And a Man that hath Knowledge of a Treaſon cannot ſecure himſelf by Diſcovering that there will be a Riſing in general, without diſcloſing the Perſons intending to riſe; nor can he do it by Diſcovering theſe to a private Perſon, who is no Magiſtrate. *S. P. C. H. P. C.* 127. But where one is told in general, that there will be a Riſing or Rebellion, and doth not know the Perſons concerned it, or the Place where, &c. this uncertain Knowledge may be concealed, and it ſhall not be Treaſon or *Miſpriſion. Kel.* 22. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 36. If High Treaſon is diſcover'd to a Clergyman in Confeſſion, he ought to reveal it; but not in Caſe of Felony. 2 *Inſt.* 629. Concealers of *Bulls* of Abſolution from *Rome* are guilty of *Miſpriſion* of Treaſon. 13 *Eliz. c.* 2. There is a *Miſpriſion* of Treaſon in counterfeiting the Great Seal; forging and uttering counterfeit Money brought from another Kingdom, &c. 14 *Eliz. c.* 3. And *Miſpriſion* being included in every Treaſon or Felony, where a Man hath committed Treaſon or Felony, the King may cauſe him to be indicted and arraigned of *Miſpriſion* only, if he pleaſe. *S. P. C.* 32. Information will not lie for *Miſpriſion* of Treaſon, &c. but Indictment, as for Capital Crimes: And there muſt be two Witneſſes upon Indictments, as well as Trials of *Miſpriſion* of Treaſon, by the Statute 7 *W.* 3. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 258, 260. In all Caſes of *Miſpriſion* of Treaſon, the Offender ſhall be impriſoned for Life; and forfeit his Goods, and the Profits of his Lands during Life. *H. P. C.* 128. 3 *Inſt.* 36, 218.

Miſpriſion of Felony, Is not only where a Man knows of any Felony committed, and concealeth or procures the Concealment thereof; but under this Title of *Miſpriſion*, that of *Theftbote* may be reduced; which is where one knowing of a Felony, takes his own Goods again, or rather Amends. 3 *Inſt.* 134, 139. *H. P. C.* 130. Tho' the bare Taking one's own Goods again which have been ſtolen is no Offence, unleſs ſome Favour be ſhewn the Thief. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 125. The Stat. 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 1. provides againſt Concealments of Felonies by Sheriffs, Coroners and Bailiffs, &c. And for *Miſpriſion of Felony*, the Offenders ſhall be puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment, and remain in Priſon 'till the Fines are paid. *S. P. C.*

Miſpriſions at large, Are when Perſons contemn the King's Prerogative, by refuſing to aſſiſt the King according to Law; or by Speaking or Writing againſt his Perſon or Government; receiving a Penſion from a foreign Prince, without his Leave; refuſing to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy; and Contempts againſt the King's Palace; or the Courts of Juſtice, &c. *H. P. C.* 3 *Inſt.* 139, 149.

Miſtrectal Of Deeds or Conveyances. See *Leaſe.*

Miſſa, The *Maſs*, at firſt uſed for the Diſmiſſion or ſending away of the People: Hence it came to ſignify the whole Church Service, or Common Prayer; but more particularly the Communion Service, and the Office of the Sacrament, after thoſe who did not receive it were diſmiſſed. *Litt. Dict.*

Miſſal, *Miſſale*, The Maſs-Book, containing all Things to be daily ſaid in the *Maſs.* Lindw. Provincial. lib. 3. cap. 2.

Miſſæ-Presbyter, Signifies a Prieſt in Orders. *Blount.*

Miſſura, Singing the *Nunc Dimittis*, and performing the many other Ceremonies to recommend

mend and dismiss a dying Person. And in the Statutes of the Church of St. *Paul's* in *London*, collected by *Ralph Baldock*, Dean about the Year 1295. in the Chapter *de Frateria*, of the Fraternity or Brotherhood, who were obliged to a mutual Communication of all Religious Offices, it is ordained —— *Ut fiat commendatio & Missura & sepultura omnibus sociis coadunantibus & astantibus.* Liber Statut. Eccles. Paulinæ, M.S. fol. 25.

Mistrial, A false or erroneous Trial, where a Trial is in a wrong County, &c. 3 *Cro.* 284. See *Trial.*

Misuser, Is an Abuse of any Liberty or Benefit; as he shall make Fine for his *Misuser.* *Old Nat. Br.* 149. By *Misuser*, a Charter of a Corporation may be forfeited: So also an Office, &c.

Mitred Abbots, Were those Governors of Religious Houses who had obtained from the *Pope* the Privilege of wearing the *Mitre*, Ring, Gloves, and Crosier of a Bishop. The *Mitred Abbots*, says *Cowel*, were not the same with the *conventual Prelates*, who were summoned to Parliament as Spiritual Lords, tho' it hath been commonly so held; for the Summons to Parliament did not any Way depend on their *Mitres*, but upon their receiving their Temporals from the Hands of the King. See *Abbot.*

Mitta, (From the Sax. *Mitten*, *Mensura*) An ancient *Saxon* Measure; its Quantity doth not certainly appear, but it is said to be *Mensura decem Modiorum*, a Measure of ten Bushels. *Domesday. Tit. Wirec scire.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. p. 262. And *Mitta*, or *Mitcha*, besides being a Sort of Measure for Salt and Corn, is used for the Place where the Caldrons were put to boil Salt——*Calderias quoque ad Sal conficiendum cum propriis sedibus quæ vulgo* Mitchæ *vocantur.* Gale's Hist. Brit. 767.

Mittendo manuscriptum pedis Finis, Was a Writ judicial, directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, to search for and transmit the *Foot of a Fine*, acknowledged before Justices in *Eyre*, into the *Common Pleas*, &c. Reg. Orig. 14.

Mittimus, Is a Writ for removing and transferring of Records, from one Court to another; as out of the *King's Bench* into the *Exchequer*, and sometimes by *Certiorari* into the *Chancery*, and from thence into another Court: But the Lord Chancellor may deliver such Record with his own Hands. Stat. 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 15. 28 & 29 *H.* 8. *Dyer* 29, 32. *Mittimus* is also a Precept in Writing, under the Hand and Seal of a Justice of Peace, directed to the Gaoler, for the Receiving and safe Keeping of an Offender, until he is delivered by Law. 2 *Inst.* 590. One must be committed by lawful *Mittimus*; or Breach of Prison will not be Felony, &c.

Mockadoes, Stuffs made in *England*, and other Countries; mentioned in the Stat. 23 *Eliz. cap.* 9.

Moderata misericordia, A Writ that lies for him who is amerced in a Court-Baron, or other Court not of Record, for any Transgression, beyond the Quality or Quantity of the Offence: It is directed to the Lord of the Court or his Bailiff, commanding them to take a *moderate Amerciament* of the Party, and is founded upon *Magna Charta.* If a Man be *amerced* in a *Court-Baron*, on Presentment by the Jury, where he did not any Trespass, he shall not have this Writ, unless the Amerciament be excessive and outrageous: And if the Steward of the Court, of his own Head, will amerce any Tenant or other Person without Cause, the Party ought not to sue for his Writ of *Moderata Misericordia*, if he be distrained for that Amerciament; but he shall have Action of Trespass. *New Nat. Br.* 167. When the Amercement which is set on a Person is affeered by his Peers, this Writ of *Moderata Misericordia* doth not lie; for then it is according to the Statute. 10 *Ed.* 2.

Modiatio, Was a certain Duty paid for every Tierce of Wine. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *p.* 994.

Modius, A Measure, usually a Bushel; but various according to the Customs of several Countries.

Modius Terræ vel Agri. This Phrase was much used in the ancient Charters of the *British* Kings, and probably signified the same Quantity of Ground as with the *Romans*, *viz.* One hundred Foot long, and as many broad. ——*Sciendum est quod dedit Ilias pedum quatuor* Mediorum *Agri circa se, cum omni censu suo, &c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 3. p. 200.

Modo & forma, Are Words of Art in Pleadings, &c. in a Cause; and particularly used in the Answer of the Defendant, whereby he denies to have done the Thing laid to his Charge, *Modo & forma declarata.* Kitch. 232. And *Modo & forma* are of the Substance of the Issue, as well as Words of Course. *Co. Lit.* 281.

Modus Decimandi, Is when Lands, Tenements, or some annual certain Sum, or other Profit, hath been given Time out of Mind to a Parson and his Successors, in full Satisfaction and Discharge of all Tithes in Kind, in such a Place. 2 *Co. Rep.* 47. And it may be paid in Cities and Towns, as in *London*, for Houses, in lieu of the Tithe of the Lands on which the Houses were built: And there may be a *Modus Decimandi* for Personal Tithes. 2 *Inst.* 657, 659. A *Modus* ought to be for the Benefit and Advantage of the Parson; and is supposed to be of the full Value of the Tithes, at the Time of the original Composition; and if it doth not now come up to that Value, it shall be intended that the Tithes are improved, or that Money is become of less Value than it was at the Time of the *Modus* agreed on. 13 *Rep.* 152. *Hob.* 40. But one Tithe must not be paid in Consideration of another; it is to be something different from the Thing that is due, where the Tithes are due of common Right, and not by Custom only; and it must be something as certain and durable as the Tithe: All which are necessary to make a good Prescription. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 650. 1 *Cro.* 276, 446, 475. *Hob.* 40. A *Modus* arises either by Composition, Custom or Prescription; a Composition is an Agreement entered into by Deed, executed under Hand and Seal, that such and such Lands shall be discharged of Tithes, paying some annual Payment, or doing something for the Benefit and Advantage of the Parson, &c. which is a legal Exemption from Payment of Tithes for ever, if made before the Stat. 13 *Eliz. c.* 10. Custom and Prescription differ in this; that Custom is what gives a Right to a whole County, City, Town or Parish, and must be common to all within the Limits where it is averred to be; but Prescription is that which gives a Right to some particular Person, with respect to some particular House, Farm, &c. And the Ecclesiastical Laws allow forty Years to make a good Custom and Prescription; but by the Common Law, it must be

beyond the Memory of Man. 1 *Roll Abr.* 653. *Count. Parſ. Compan.* 159. A Layman, Lord of a Manor, may preſcribe *De modo Decimandi*, for himſelf and Tenants; alſo a private Perſon, for his own Lands, or Part thereof, &c. But in Caſes of Preſcription, 'tis only to be diſcharged of a particular Sort of Tithes; for a Preſcription *De non Decimando* generally, would undo the Clergy, and therefore it is not good where there is not ſufficient left for their Maintenance; as it may be where there is a competent Livelihood for the Parſon. 2 *Rep.* 47. 1 *Cro.* 784. 1 *Roll Abr.* 653. A Layman cannot preſcribe by the Common Law *De non Decimando*; but he may be diſcharged of Tithes for Lands in his own Hands, by Grant from Parſon, Patron and Ordinary. 2 *Rep.* 44. A Pariſh, &c. may not preſcribe *De non Decimando*, though it may preſcribe *De modo Decimandi*. 1 *Roll Abr.* 653. But Tithes due by Cuſtom only are not within the Rule againſt Preſcription *in non Decimando* by Laymen; for by the like Cuſtom Perſons may be diſcharged from the Payment of ſuch Tithes. *Wood's Inſt.* 179. And ſpiritual Perſons and Corporations may preſcribe *De non Decimando*, to be diſcharged abſolutely of Tithes, and pay nothing in lieu thereof; ſo alſo may their Tenants. 2 *Rep.* 44. 1 *Roll Abr.* 653, 654. 1 *Cro.* 512. A Parſon may ſue in the Spiritual Court for a *Modus Decimandi*, or Rate Tithe: But if the *Modus* is denied, or a Cuſtom is to be tried, it muſt be tried in the Common Law Courts: And where a *Modus* is pleaded in the Spiritual Court to a Demand of Tithes in Kind, a Prohibition lies upon Suppoſition that the Spiritual Court will not admit of any Plea againſt Tithes. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 13. *Wood* 178. Where Land is converted to other Uſes, as Hay Ground to Tillage, &c. or where the Thing is altered or deſtroyed; as when a Fulling Mill is made a Corn Mill, or a Corn Mill is come to Ruin, &c. a *Modus* made on good Conſideration may be diſcharged, and then Tithes be paid in Kind. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 607, 608. ſo by Nonpayment of the Conſideration, or by Payment of Tithes in Kind, for ſo long Time, that the Preſcription for a *Modus Decimandi* cannot be proved: But a ſhort Interruption 'tis ſaid ſhall not deſtroy it. 1 *Roll* 932. *Hob.* 43. A Payment of different Sums is Evidence that there is no *Modus*.

Moiety, (*Medietas*, Fr. *Moitie*, i. e. *coæqua vel Media pars*) Is the Half of any Thing; and to hold by *Moieties*, is mentioned in our Books, in Caſe of Jointenants, &c. Lit. 125.

Molendinum, A Mill of divers Kinds. See *Mill.*

Molendum, Signifies Corn ſent to a Mill, a Griſt. *Chart. Abbat. de Rading*, M.S. fol. 116.

Molitura, Commonly taken for the Toll paid or taken for grinding Corn at a Mill; and ſometimes called *Molta*, Fr. *Moulta*. *Molitura libera*, free Grinding or Liberty of a Mill, without paying Toll; a Privilege which the Lord generally reſerved to his own Family —— *Salva mihi & hæredibus meis* Molitura libera *familiæ noſtræ quieta in dicto Molendino.* Paroch. Antiq. 236.

Molman, A Man ſubject to do Service; applied to the Servants of a Monaſtery. *Prior. Lewes*, p. 21. *Spelm. Gloſſ.*

Molmutian, or Molmutin Laws. Theſe were the Laws of *Dunwallo Molmutius*, ſixteenth King of the *Britains*, who began his Reign above four hundred Years before the Birth of our Saviour; and they were famous in this Land till the Time of *William* the 1*ſt*, called the *Conqueror*. This King was the firſt who publiſhed Laws in *Britain*; and his Laws, with thoſe of Q. *Mercia*, were tranſlated by *Gildas* out of the *Britiſh* into the *Latin* Tongue. *Uſher's Primord.* 126.

Monaſteries and *Abbeys*, &c. diſſolved by K. *H.* 8. See 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 28. and *Abbot.*

Monetagium, Signified a certain Tribute paid by Tenants to their Lord every third Year, that he ſhould not change the Money which he had coined, formerly when it was lawful for great Men to coin Money current in their Territories; but not of Silver and Gold: It was abrogated by the Stat. 1 *Hen.* 1. *c.* 1. The Word *Monetagium* is likewiſe uſed for a *Mintage*, and the Right of coining or minting Money: *Jus & Artificium cudendi Monetas.*

Money, (*Moneta*) Is that Metal, be it Gold or Silver, that receives Authority by the Prince's Impreſs to be current; for as Wax is not a Seal without Print, ſo Metal is not *Money* without Impreſſion. *Co. Lit.* 207. It belongs to the King only to put a Value, as well as the Impreſſion on *Money*; which being done, the *Money* is current for ſo much as the King hath limited, 2 *Inſt.* 575. Any Piece of *Money* coined is of Value as it bears a Proportion to other current *Money*, and that without Proclamation: And though there is no Act of Parliament, or Order of State for *Guineas*, as they are taken; yet being coined at the Mint, and having the King's *Inſignia* on them, they are lawful *Money*, and current at the Value they were coined and uttered at the Mint. 2 *Salk.* 446. Gold and Silver Coin, &c. is not to be exported without Licenſe, on Pain of Forfeiture. Stat. 9 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 1. And *Money* of Silver melted down, is to be forfeited, and double Value. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 31. But by old Statutes, foreign *Money* may be melted down; and no *Money* ſhall be current but the King's own, &c. 27 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 14. 17 *R.* 2. *c.* 1. See *Coin* and *Exchange.*

Money in Court. In Law Proceedings, *Money* demanded is oftentimes brought into Court, either by a Rule of Court, or by pleading a *Profert in Curiam* of the *Money*, and then if the *Money* is not paid into Court, the Plea will not be received. The *Money* muſt be brought into Court, upon the Plea of a Tender: And the Defendant may at any Time, pending an Action on Bond with a Penalty, bring the *Money* and Coſts into Court, and it ſhall be a good Satisfaction and Diſcharge, by Stat. 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16. If a Defendant pay *Money*, or Part, into Court, and it is ſtruck out of the Declaration, though the Plaintiff is Nonſuit, he ſhall take the *Money out of Court*, for by paying it into Court, the Defendant admitted that ſo much was due; but if the Defendant brings *Money into Court* upon a Tender and *uncore priſt*, and the Plaintiff takes Iſſue upon the Tender, and 'tis found againſt him, then the Defendant ſhall have the *Money out of Court.* 2 *Salk.* 597. *Money* may be brought into Court upon an Action of Debt for Rent: In Replevin, when the Defendant avows for ſo much Rent arrear, the Plaintiff hath been admitted to bring it into Court: And in Covenant, &c. where the Breach is aſſigned for Nonpayment of Rent, the Defendant may bring the *Money* due into Court. *Ibid.* In a *Quantum Meruit* it hath been denied; though it was granted in ſuch Caſe, *Paſch.* 5 *Annæ.* And it is ſaid, where an Action

is brought by an Executor or Adminiſtrator, the Defendant cannot bring the *Money into Court*. 2 *Salk.* 596.

Monepers, (*Monetarii*) Are taken for *Bankers*, or thoſe that make it their Trade and Buſineſs to turn and return Money; alſo Officers of the *Mint*, mentioned in the Stat. 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 15.

Monger, A little Sea Veſſel which Fiſhermen uſe. Stat. 13 *Eliz. c.* 11. And when a Word ends with *Monger*, as *Ironmonger*, &c. it ſignifies Merchant, from the Sax. *Manger*, i. e. *Mercator*.

Monk, (*Monachus*) From the Gr. μόνος, *ſolus*, *qu. ſoli*, i. e. *Separati ab aliorum conſortio vivant*, becauſe the firſt *Monks* lived alone in the Wilderneſs. They were divided into three Ranks; *Cœnobitarum*, i. e. a Society living in Common in a Monaſtery, &c. under the Government of a ſingle Perſon; and theſe were under certain Rules, and afterwards called *Regulars*. *Anachoretæ* or *Eremitæ*, thoſe *Monks* who lived in the Wilderneſs on Bread and Water. And *Sarabaitæ*, *Monks* living under no Rule, that wandered in the World. St. *Jerome* tells us, that of the *Anachoretæ*, *Paulus fuit Auctor*, *Antonius Illuſtrator*, *Johannes Baptiſta princeps*.

Monopoly, (From Μόνος, *unus*, & πωλέω, *vendo*) Is an Allowance of the King by his Grant, Commiſſion, or otherwiſe, to any Perſon or Perſons, for the ſole Buying, Selling, Making, Working or Uſing of any Thing, by which any other Perſons are reſtrained of any Freedom or Liberty that they had before, or hindered in their lawful Trade. 3 *Inſt.* 181. All *Monopolies* are againſt the ancient and fundamental Laws of the Realm: A By-Law, which makes a *Monopoly*, is void; and ſo is a Preſcription for a ſole Trade to any one Perſon or Perſons, excluſive of all others. *Moor* 591. *Monopolies* by the Common Law are void, as being againſt the Freedom of Trade, and diſcouraging Labour and Induſtry, and putting it in the Power of particular Perſons to ſet what Prices they pleaſe on a Commodity. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 231. Upon this Ground it hath been held, that the King's Grant to any Corporation of the ſole Importation of any Merchandize, is void. 2 *Roll Abr.* 214. 3 *Inſt.* 182. The Grant of the ſole Making, Importing and Selling of Playing Cards, was adjudged void. 11 *Rep.* 84. *Moor* 671. And the King's Grant of the ſole Making and Writing of Bills, Pleas, and Writs in a Court of Law, to any particular Perſon, hath been reſolved to be void. 1 *Jones* 231. 3 *Mod.* 75. The King may grant to particular Perſons the ſole Printing of the Holy Scriptures, and Law Books, &c. 1 *Hawk.* 231. All Matters of this Nature ought to be tried by the Common Law, and not at the Council-Table, or any other Court of that Kind; and the Making uſe of or Procuring any unlawful *Monopoly*, is puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment at Common Law. 3 *Inſt.* 181, 182. By Statute, all *Monopolies*, Grants, Letters Patent and Licenſes, for the ſole Buying, Selling, and Making of Goods and Manufactures, are declared void, except in ſome particular Caſes; and Perſons grieved by putting them in uſe, ſhall recover treble Damages and double Coſts, by Action on the Statute; and Delaying ſuch Action, before Judgment, by Colour of any Order, Warrant, &c. or Delaying Execution after, incurs a *Præmunire*: But this doth not extend to any Grant or Privilege granted by Act of Parliament; nor to any Grant or Charter to Corporations or Cities, &c. Grants to Companies or Societies of Merchants, for Enlargement of Trade; or to Inventors of New Manufactures, who have Patents for the Term of fourteen Years; Grants or Privileges for Printing; Making Gunpowder; Caſting Ordnance, &c. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 3. As to Inventors of New Manufactures, &c. it has been adjudged on this Statute, that a Manufacture muſt be ſubſtantially new, and not barely an additional Improvement of any old one, to be within the Statute; it muſt be ſuch as none other uſed at the Granting the Letters Patent; and no old Manufacture in Uſe before, can be prohibited in any Grant of the ſole Uſe of any ſuch new Invention. 3 *Inſt.* 184. Yet a Grant of a *Monopoly* may be to the firſt Inventor by the Stat. 21 *Jac.* notwithſtanding the ſame Thing was practiſed before beyond Sea; becauſe the Statute mentions new Manufactures within the Realm, and intended to encourage new Devices uſeful here, and it is the ſame Thing whether acquired by Experience or Travel abroad, or by Study at home. 2 *Salk.* 447. It is ſaid, a new Invention to do as much Work in a Day by an Engine as formerly uſed to employ many Hands, is contrary to the Statute; by Reaſon it is inconvenient, in turning ſo many Men to Idleneſs. 3 *Inſt.* 184.

Monſtrans de Droit, Is a Shewing of Right, and ſignifies a Writ out of the Chancery to be reſtored to Lands and Tenements that are a Man's in *Right*, tho' by ſome Office found to be in the Poſſeſſion of another lately dead; by which Office the King would be intitled to the ſaid Lands, &c. It is given by the Stat. 34 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 14. and 36 *Ed.* 3. 13 *Staundf. Prærog. c.* 21. 4 *Co. Rep.* 54.

Monſtrans de Faits, Shewing or Producing of the Deed in open Court, when an Action is brought upon any Deed; and the Difference between *Monſtrans de faits* and *Oyer de faits*, is this: He that pleads any Deed or Record, or Declares upon it, ought to *ſhew* the ſame; and the other, againſt whom ſuch Deed or Record is pleaded, may demand *Oyer* thereof. Where a Man pleads a Deed, which is the Subſtance of his Plea or Declaration, if he doth not plead it with a *Profert in Curia*, his Plea or Declaration is naught, upon a ſpecial Demurrer, ſhewing it for Cauſe: And if he doth plead it with a *Profert in Curia*, if the other Party demands a Sight, of it, he cannot proceed till he hath ſhewn it; and when the Defendant hath had a Sight of it if he demands a Copy of the ſame, the Plaintiff may not proceed until a Copy is delivered unto him. Stat. 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 201, 202. Vide *Profert in Curia*.

Monſtraverunt, Is a Writ that lies for Tenants in *ancient Demeſne*, who hold by free Charter, when they are diſtrained to do unto their Lords other Services and Cuſtoms than they or their Anceſtors uſed to do: Alſo it lieth where ſuch Tenants are diſtrained for the Payment of Toll, &c. contrary to their Liberty, which they do or ſhould enjoy. *F. N.* 14. 4 *Inſt.* 269. This Writ is directed to the Sheriff to charge the Lord that he do not diſtrain them for ſuch unuſual Services, &c. And if the Lord nevertheleſs diſtrains his Tenants for other Services than of Right they ought to do, the Sheriff may command the Neighbours who dwell next the Manor, or take the Power of the County, to reſiſt the Lord, &c. And the Tenants in ſuch Caſe may likewiſe ſue an *Attachment* againſt their Lord, returnable in *C. B.* or *B. R.* to anſwer the Con-

tempt, and recover Damages. *New Nat. Br.* 32. But the Lord ſhall not be put to anſwer the Writ of Attachment ſued againſt him upon the *Monſtraverunt*, before the Court is certified by the Treaſurer and Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, from the Book of *Domeſday*, whether the Manor be ancient Demeſne; ſo that it is requiſite that the Plaintiff in the *Monſtraverunt* do ſue forth a ſpecial Writ for the certifying of the ſame. *Ibid.* 35. The Writ of *Monſtraverunt* may be ſued by many of the Tenants, without naming any of their proper Names, but generally *Monſtraverunt nobis homines de*, &c. But in the *Attachment* againſt the Lord, the Tenants ought to be named; though one Tenant may ſue it in his own Name, and the Name of the other Tenants by general Words, *Et homines*, &c. 2 *H.* 6. 26.

Monſtrum, Is ſometimes taken for the Box in which Relicts are kept: *Item unum* Monſtrum *cum Oſſibus S. Petri*, &c. Mon. Angl. Tom. 3. pag. 173.

Month, or **Moneth**, Sax. **Monath**, (*Menſis, à Menſione, Lunæ curſus*) Signifies the Time the Sun goes through one Sign of the Zodiack, and the Moon through all twelve; properly the Time from the New Moon to its Change, or the Courſe or Period of the Moon, whence 'tis called *Month* from the Moon. *Litt. Dict.* A *Month* is a Space of Time containing by the Week twenty-eight Days; by the Kalendar ſometimes thirty, and ſometimes thirty-one Days: And *Julius Cæſar* divided the Year into twelve *Months*, each *Month* into four Weeks, and each Week into ſeven Days, according to the Number of the ſeven *Planets*. The *Month* by the Common Law is but twenty-eight Days; and in Caſe of a Condition for Rent, the *Month* ſhall be computed at twenty-eight Days; ſo in the Caſe of Inrollments of Deeds, and generally in all Caſes where a Statute ſpeaks of *Months*: But when the Statute accounteth by the Year, Half-Year or Quarter of a Year, then it is to be reckoned according to the Kalender. 1 *Inſt.* 135. 6 *Rep.* 62. *Cro. Jac.* 167. A *Twelvemonth*, in the ſingular Number, includes the whole Year, according to the Kalendar: But twelve *Months*, ſix *Months*, &c. in the plural Number, ſhall be accounted after twenty-eight Days to every *Month*; except in Caſe of Preſentations to Benefices to avoid Lapſe, &c. which ſhall be in ſix Kalendar *Months*. 6 *Rep.* 61. *Cro. Jac.* 141. And if an Agreement is to pay 50 *s.* for the Intereſt of 100 *l.* at the End of ſix *Months*, it is ſaid the Computation muſt be by Kalendar *Months*; becauſe if it was by *Lunar Months* the Intereſt would exceed the Rate allowed by the Statute. *Wood's Inſt.* 433. Though in common Caſes of Loans and Forbearance of Money, the *Months* according to ſome ſhall be reckoned at twenty-eight Days, and according to others by the Kalendar. 1 *Leon.* 96.

Monument. An Heir may bring an Action againſt one that injures the *Monument*, &c. of his Anceſtor: And the Coffin and Shroud of a deceaſed Perſon belong to the Executors or Adminiſtrators; but the dead Body belongeth to none. 3 *Inſt.* 202, 203.

Moors, In the *Iſle of Man*, who ſummon the Courts for the ſeveral *Sheadings*, are the Lord's Bailiffs, called by that Name; and every *Moor* has the like Office with our Bailiff of the Hundred. *King's Deſcript. Iſle of Man.*

Moot, (From the *Sax.* Motian, *placitare*, to treat or handle) Is a Term well underſtood in the *Inns of Court*, and ſignifies that Exerciſe or Arguing of Caſes which young Barriſters and Students perform at certain Times, the better to enable them for Practice and Defence of Clients Cauſes. The Place where *Moot-Caſes* were argued, was anciently called the *Moot-Hall*: And in the *Inns of Court*, there is a *Bailiff of the Moots* yearly choſen by the Benchers, to appoint the *Mootmen* for the *Inns of Chancery*; and keep Accounts of the Performances of Exerciſes, both there and in the Houſe. *Orig. Juridical.* 212.

Mootmen, Are thoſe that argue the Readers Caſes, called *Moot-Caſes*, in the *Inns of Chancery*, in Term-Time, and in Vacations. 3 *Rep.*

Mora, A *Moor*, or barren and unprofitable Ground, derived from the Sax. *Mor*, ſignifying alſo Marſhland. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 50. 1 *Inſt.* 5. and, according to *Fleta*, it is uſed for Heath. *Flet. lib.* 2. *cap.* 71.

Mora muſſa, A watery or boggy Moor; and ſuch in *Lancaſhire* they call *Moſſes*: *Moreſſa* is uſed in the ſame Senſe. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *p.* 306.

Moratur in Lege, Is the ſame with *Demoratur*, and ſignifies as much as *he demurs*; becauſe the Party goes not forward in pleading, but reſts or abides upon the Judgment of the Court in a certain Point, as to the Sufficiency in Law of the Declaration or Plea of the adverſe Party, who deliberate and take Time to argue and adviſe thereupon, and then determine it. *Co. Lit.* 71. See *Demurrer.*

Moretum, A Sort of brown Cloth, with which Caps were formerly made. *Matt. Pariſ. An.* 1258.

Morgangina, (From the Sax. *Morgen*, i. e. *Aurora*, and *Giſan* or *Givan*, dare) Is that Gift which the Husband preſents to his Wife on the Wedding Day, which we now call *Dowry Money*, and was uſually among the *Lombards* the fourth Part of his perſonal Eſtate. It ſignifies literally *Donum Matutinale*; and in ſome Books it is writ *Morganegiba*; in others *Morgangiva*, *Morgagifa*. Leg. Hen. 1. c. 70. Leg. Canut. c. 99.

Morian, (*Fr.* Morion, *Ital.* Morione, i. e. *Caſſis*) A Head-piece, now called a Pot. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *P. & M. c.* 2.

Morina, The Wool of Sheep dead with the Murrain. —— *Lana per ſe vendatur cum pellibus*, Morina *mortuarum*. Fleta lib. 2. c. 79.

Morling, or **Mortling**, Signifies that *Wool* which is taken from the Skin of dead Sheep, whether being killed or dying of the Rot. 4 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 2 & 3. 27 *H.* 6. *c.* 2. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 18. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 18. Vide *Shorling.*

Morosus, and **Morella**. See *Mora* and *Mora muſſa.*

Morſellum terræ, A ſmall Parcel of Land. *Et unum Morſellum terræ juxta horreum ſuum.* Chart. 11 Hen. 3.

Mortarium, A Light or Taper ſet in Churches to burn over the Graves or Shrines of the Dead. ——*Tenet duas acras terræ*, &c. *ad inveniendum unum* Mortarium *ardentem in Eccleſia de Chepino* Faringdon. Conſuetud. Dom. de Farendon, M.S. fol. 48.

Mort-dancestor, A Writ. See *Aſſiſe of Mort-danceſtor.*

Mortgage, (*Mortgagium, vel Mortuum vadium*, From the Fr. *Mort*, i. e. *Mors* and *Gage*, *Pignus*) Is a Pawn of Lands or Tenements, &c. for Money borrowed, to be the Creditors for ever, if the Money be not repaid on the Day agreed: And

And it is called a *Mortgage*, becauſe it is a *dead Pledge*, until the Money is paid; or for that if the Money is not paid at the Day, the Land *Moritur* to the Debtor, and is forfeited to the Creditor. *Litt.* 332. It is uſually made by Leaſe for a long Term of Years, Leaſe and Releaſe, Aſſignment, *&c.* And the Creditor holding the Land upon this Agreement, is in the mean Time called *Tenant in Mortgage*, and holdeth the Eſtate upon the Condition in the Deed: But generally till Failure is made of Payment, the *Mortgagor* holds the Land; and if Failure is made, and the *Mortgagee* doth enter into the Lands, the *Mortgagor* hath an *Equity of Redemption* in the Court of *Chancery*, and may call the *Mortgagee* to an Account for the Profits, *&c.* *Litt.* 332. 1 *Inſt.* 205. In a *Mortgage* is contained a *Proviſo*, that if the Money be paid at the Day, the Deed to be void: And on the *Mortgagor's* Paying the Intereſt of the Money, *Mortgages* are continued a long Time without diſturbing the Poſſeſſion or Parties. *Law Securit.* 103. A Feoffment in Fee, or a Leaſe for Life or Years, *&c.* may be made with a Proviſo or Condition, that if the Feoffor or Grantor, or their Heirs or Executors, pay to the Feoffee or Grantee, *&c.* ſuch Sum of Money at a certain Day, then the Feoffor, *&c.* may re-enter; and this hath been a common Condition in a *Mortgage*, or of an Eſtate upon Condition in Deed: In the former Caſe of *Mortgages*, the *Mortgagor* keeps Poſſeſſion till Failure; but here the *Mortgagee* has the Poſſeſſion preſently, and till Payment. *Lit.* 332, 333. An old *Mortgage* aſſigned to another, ought to be taken as a new *Mortgage* from the Time of the Aſſignment: And as a *Mortgagee*, where the *Mortgage* is forfeited, ſhall have Intereſt for his Intereſt; ſo ſhall an Aſſignee for all Intereſt due from the Time the *Mortgage* was aſſigned. 1 *Chanc. Rep.* 218, 258. For where a *Mortgagor* aſſigns the *Mortgage*, all Money paid by the Aſſignee, if due at that Time, ſhall be accounted Principal as to the *Mortgagor*, whenever he comes to redeem. *Ibid.* 68. But an Agreement made at the Time of a *Mortgage*, will not make future Intereſt Principal, before any Intereſt is grown due; the Intereſt muſt be firſt due before an Agreement concerning it may make the ſame Principal. 2 *Salk.* 449. Not only the *Mortgagor*, but his Heir, being intereſted in the Condition, may pay the *Mortgage* Money to prevent the Forfeiture; and ſo may the Executors or Adminiſtrators of the *Mortgagor*: But if no Time be limited for Payment of the Money, and the *Mortgagor* having Time during Life to pay it do not pay the ſame; his Heirs or Executors, *&c.* ſhall not in ſuch Caſe be received to pay the Money after his Death. 1 *Inſt.* 206. Executors of the *Mortgagee* ſhall have Money due on *Mortgages*, where a *Mortgagee* in Fee dies before the Day of Payment, unleſs the Heir be particularly named: And where the Heir is named, if the Day of Payment be paſt, it is as much as if no Perſon had been appointed, and then the Law appoints it to the Executor; as the Money firſt came out of the Perſonal Eſtate, and the Executor more repreſents the Teſtator than the Heir. 1 *Inſt.* 210. 2 *Ventr.* 348. *Chanc. Rep.* 284. If Heirs and Executors are named, it may be paid to either. A Man *mortgaged* Lands for Payment of ſuch a Sum to the *Mortgagee*, his Heirs, Executors or Aſſigns, the *Mortgagee* died, and made the Heir within Age his Executor, and the *Mortgagor* paid the Money at the Day to the Heir; it was held, that the Heir had not the Money as Heir, but that it ſhould be Aſſets in his Hands as Executor. 3 *Leon.* 59. But it hath been adjudged, that upon a *Mortgage* of Land in Fee, with Condition to pay to the Heirs or Aſſigns of the *Mortgagee*, the Heirs and not the Executors ſhall have the Money. *Chanc. Rep.* 88. When the Heir of the *Mortgagee* is to reconvey the Eſtate *mortgaged*, and there is no Defect of *Aſſets* in the Hands of the Executors, the *Mortgage* Money for Redemption ſhall be paid to the Heir, if the Condition was to pay it to him; or if it was to pay it to the *Mortgagee*, his Heirs or Aſſigns, or to his Heirs or Executors: But it is otherwiſe if it was to be paid to the Executor only. *Chanc. Rep.* 83. 3 *Salk.* 241. *Mortgages* have been looked upon as Part of the perſonal Eſtate, except a *Mortgagee* in Fee otherwiſe declare the ſame. *Chanc. Rep.* 286. And perſonal Eſtate of a *Mortgagor* ſhall, in Favour of the Heir, be applied to diſcharge the *Mortgage*; if there be perſonal Aſſets, to pay all Legacies. 2 *Salk.* 450. It has been decreed, that where a *Mortgagee* lends more Money upon Bond to the *Mortgagor*, he ſhall not redeem, unleſs he pay the Money due on the Bond as well as on the *Mortgage*: Though if he *mortgage* the Equity of Redemption to another, the ſecond *Mortgagee* ſhall not be affected by this Bond, becauſe 'tis but a perſonal Charge upon the *Mortgagor*. 3 *Salk.* 240. In Equity it is allowed, that if Lands are thrice *mortgaged* the third *Mortgagee* may buy in the firſt Incumbrance to protect his own *Mortgage*; and he ſhall hold againſt the ſecond *Mortgagee*, if ſuch ſecond *Mortgagee* do not ſatisfy him the Money he paid on the firſt, and alſo his own Money which he lent on the laſt *Mortgage*. 2 *Ventr.* 338. And a Purchaſer upon valuable Conſideration, purchaſing a precedent Incumbrance, ſhall protect his Eſtate againſt any Perſon that hath a *Mortgage* ſubſequent, *&c.* A *Mortgagee*, without Notice of a former Incumbrance, buys in an Incumbrance precedent to that Incumbrance, which precedes his *Mortgage*; he ſhall not be impeached in Equity, but upon Payment of all that is due to him on both Eſtates. *Chanc. Rep.* 149. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 206. If a *Mortgagor* retaining the Poſſeſſion levies a Fine to another *Mortgagee*, this ſhall not bar the firſt *Mortgagee*. 1 *Lev.* 272. But in a late Caſe, a ſecond *Mortgage*, with the Title Deeds, may be paid in Equity before a firſt *Mortgage*, without the Deeds: And by Stat. 4 & 5 *W. & M. c.* 16. where *Mortgagors* make ſecond *Mortgages*, and do not diſcover the firſt, the ſecond *Mortgagee* may redeem, *&c.* A Jointreſs of *mortgaged* Lands was decreed to pay the *Mortgage* Money for Redemption, and hold over, till ſhe and her Executors ſhould be paid with Intereſt. *Chanc. Rep.* 27. And where a Deviſe of Land *mortgaged*, was to one for Life, and Remainder to another in Fee; it was adjudged, that Tenant for Life ſhould pay one third, and he in Remainder two thirds, to redeem. *Ibid.* The Intereſt in Lands *mortgaged* is in Law in the *Mortgagee* before Forfeiture; he hath purchaſed the Land as it were upon valuable Conſideration, as the Law will intend: And though the *Mortgagor* may redeem, yet it is not certainly known whether he will or no; and if he do not, the Eſtate is abſolute in the *Mortgagee*. A *Mortgagee* is eſteemed in Poſſeſſion on executing the *Mortgage*; and if the *Mortgage* Money be not paid, whereby the Land is forfeited, he may

may bring Ejectment without actual Entry; but where a Condition is to be defeated, it must be by actual Entry. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 203. After twenty Years, (the Time of Entry limited by Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1.) where no Demand has been made of the Money, or Interest paid, &c. *Mortgages* are not relievable in *Chancery*, unless there be particular Circumstances to induce it, as in Case of Feme Coverts, Infants, &c. 2 *Ventr.* 340. Infants seised of Estates in Fee, in *Mortgage*, &c. may make Conveyances of such Estates, by Order of the Court of *Chancery*. Stat. 7 *Ann. c.* 19. See *Equity of Redemption.*

Form *of a common* Mortgage of Lands.

THIS Indenture *made*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *of the one Part, and* C. D. *of*, &c. *of the other Part*, Witnesseth, *that the said* A. B. *for and in Consideration of the Sum of*, &c. *to him in hand paid by the said* C. D. *the Receipt whereof he doth hereby confess and acknowledge, he the said* A. B. hath *granted, bargained and sold, and by these Presents doth grant, bargain, and sell unto the said* C. D. All *that Messuage or Tenement, and all those Lands*, &c. *situate, lying and being in*, &c. *And also the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents and Services of the said Premisses, and of every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances*, To have and to hold *the said Messuage or Tenement, Lands and Premisses above-mentioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances, unto the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for and during the Term of Five hundred Years next and immediately ensuing and following, and fully to be compleat and ended*, Yielding and Paying *therefore yearly, during the said Term, one Pepper Corn in and upon the Feast of St.* Michael *the Archangel, if demanded.* Provided *always and upon Condition, that if the said* A. B. *his Heirs or Assigns, do and shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, the full Sum of*, &c. *in and upon the Day*, &c. *next coming, (or which will be in the Year*, &c.) *without any Deduction or Abatement for Taxes, Assessments, or any other Impositions whatsoever, either ordinary or extraordinary, that then and from thenceforth these Presents, and every Thing herein contained, shall cease, determine and be void, any Thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.* And *the said* A. B. *for himself, his Heirs and Assigns, doth covenant and grant to and with the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, that he the said* A. B. *his Heirs or Assigns, shall and will well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, the said full Sum of*, &c. *in and upon the said*, &c. *without any Deduction as aforesaid, according to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents.* And also *that he the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, shall and may at all Times, after Default shall be made in Performance of the Proviso or Condition herein contained, peaceably and quietly enter into, have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy all and singular the said Messuage or Tenement, Lands and Premisses above mentioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof, with the Appurtenances, for and during the Residue and Remainder of the said Term of Five hundred Years hereby granted, which shall be then to come and unexpired, without the Let, Trouble, Hinderance, Molestation, Interruption and Denial of him the said* A. B. *his Heirs and Assigns, and of all and every other Person and Persons whatsoever.* And further, *that he the said* A. B. *and his Heirs, and all and every other Person and Persons, and his and their Heirs, any Thing having or claiming in the said Messuage or Tenement and Premisses above-mentioned, or any Part thereof, shall and will at any Time or Times, after Default shall be made in Performance of the Proviso or Condition herein contained, make, do and execute, or cause or procure to be made, done and executed, all and every such further and other lawful and reasonable Grants, Acts and Assurances in the Law whatsoever, for the further, better and more perfect Granting and Assuring of All and singular the said Premisses abovementioned, with the Appurtenances unto the said* C. D. To hold *to him, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for and during all the Rest and Residue of the said Term of Five hundred Years above granted, which shall be then to come and unexpired, as by the said* C. D. *his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, or his or their Counsel learned in the Law shall be reasonably devised or advised and required.* And lastly, *it is covenanted, granted, concluded and agreed upon, by and between the said Parties to these Presents, and the true Meaning hereof also is, and it is hereby so declared, that until Default shall be made in Performance of the Proviso or Condition herein contained, he the said* A. B. *his Heirs and Assigns, shall and may hold and enjoy All and singular the said Premisses above-mentioned, and receive and take the Rents, Issues and Profits thereof, to his and their own proper Use and Benefit; any Thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.* In Witness, &c.

Mortgagor, Is he that *mortgages* or pawns the Lands; and he to whom the *Mortgage* is made is called the *Mortgagee.*

Morth, (Sax.) Signifies Murder, *Morthlaga* a Murderer or Manslayer.

Mortmain, (*Manus Mortua*, i. e. Dead Hand, from the Fr. *Mort*, *viz. Mors* and *Main*, *Manus*) Is where Lands and Tenements are given or aliened to any House of Religion or Corporation, sole or aggregate, Ecclesiastical and Temporal, and their Successors, &c. which may not be done without Licence from the King: And the Reason of the Name proceeds from this, that the Services and other Profits due for such Lands, should not without such Licence come into Hands as it were dead, and be so dedicated to pious Uses as to be abstractedly different from other Lands, and never to revert to the Donor, or any temporal or common Use. And because the Lords had nothing from the Aliences; for by Alienation in *Mortmain* they lost their Escheats, and many Services which were heretofore due to them, as Bodies Politick never die, nor can perform personal Service, commit Treason or Felony, &c. This occasioned the Statutes of *Mortmain*, by Virtue whereof the King, or other Lord of whom the Land is holden, may enter into Lands so aliened. 1 *Inst.* 2. 2 *Inst.* 75. The Foundation of all the Statutes of *Mortmain* was *Magna Charta.* By the 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 36. it is declared, that it shall not be lawful for any to give his Lands to any Religious House, and to take the same Land again to hold of the same House, &c. upon Pain that the Gift shall be void, and the Land shall accrue to the Lord of the Fee. This Statute is interpreted to extend to Lands which a Religious House kept in their own Hands, though they gave them not back again to hold of the same House. 2 *Inst.* 75. But Ecclesiastical Persons found Means to creep out of the Statute, by purchasing Lands holden of themselves, or by taking Leases for a long Term of

Years, &c. wherefore by 7 *Ed.* 1. commonly called the *Statute of Mortmain*, or *de Religioſis*, no Perſons religious, or others whatſoever, ſhall buy or ſell any Lands or Tenements, or under the Colour of any Gift or Leaſe, or by Reaſon of any other Title receive the ſame, or by any other Craft ſhall appropriate Lands in any wiſe to come into *Mortmain*, on Pain of Forfeiture; and within a Year after the Alienation, the next Lord of the Fee may enter; and if he do not, then the next immediate Lord, from Time to Time, is to have Half a Year; and for Default of all the Lords entring, the King ſhall have the Lands ſo alienated for ever, and may enfeoff others by certain Services, &c. As this Statute extended only to Gifts, Alienations, &c. made between Eccleſiaſticks and others, they found out an Evaſion alſo of this Statute; for pretending a Title to the Land which they meant to gain, they brought a feigned Action againſt the Tenant of the Land, and he by Conſent and Colluſion was to make Default, and thereupon they recovered the Land, and entered by Judgment of Law: So that the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 32. was thought neceſſary; by which it is to be inquired by the Country whether the Demandant had a juſt Title to the Land; and if ſo, then he ſhall recover Seiſin; but if otherwiſe, the Lord of the Fee ſhall enter, &c. Notwithſtanding all theſe Statutes, Eccleſiaſtical Perſons (not being able to get Lands by Purchaſe, Gift, Leaſe or Recovery) procured Lands to be conveyed by Feoffment, or in other Manner, to divers Perſons and their Heirs, to the Uſe of them and their Succeſſors, whereby they took the Profits. 2 *Inſt.* 75. To bar this, the Stat. 15 *R.* 2. *c.* 5. was made, which Statute enacts, that no Feoffment, &c. of any Lands and Tenements, Advowſons or other Poſſeſſions, to the Uſe of any Spiritual Perſons, or whereof they ſhall take the Profits, ſhall be made without Licence of the King, and of the Lords, &c. upon Pain of Forfeiture. And by 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. againſt ſuperſtitious Uſes, Feoffments, Fines, Recoveries, Grants, Deviſes, &c. of Lands, in Truſt to the Uſe of any Pariſh-Church, &c. or to have perpetual *Obits* or continual Service of a Prieſt for ever, or for ſixty Years, &c. to the Prejudice of the King and other Lords, as in Caſe of Lands aliened in *Mortmain*, ſhall be void: Though this laſt Statute extends not to Corporations, where there is a Cuſtom to deviſe Lands in *Mortmain*; as in *London*, a Freeman that pays Scot and Lot may deviſe all his Lands in the City in *Mortmain*, without Licence. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 556. And notwithſtanding this, or any of the aforeſaid Statutes, any Man at this Day may give Lands, Tenements, &c. to any Perſons and their Heirs, for finding a Preacher, Maintenance of a School, Reparation of Churches, Relief of the Poor, &c. or for any like charitable Uſes: Though it is good Policy on every ſuch Eſtate to reſerve a ſmall Rent to the Feoffor and his Heirs, when the Feoffees ſhall be ſeiſed to their own Uſe, and not to the Uſe of the Feoffor; or if a Conſideration of a ſmall Sum be expreſſed, the 23 *H.* 8. cannot by any Pretence make void the Uſe. 1 *Rep.* 24. 11 *Rep.* 70. *Wood's Inſt.* 303. By the Stat. 39 *Eliz. c.* 5. the Gift of Lands, &c. to Hoſpitals is permitted, without obtaining Licences of *Mortmain*. Owners of Impropriations may annex them to the Parſonage or Vicarage where they lie, or ſettle them in Truſt for the Curates, where the Parſonage is impropriate and no Vicarage endowed, without Licence of *Mortmain*: And if the ſettled Maintenance of any Benefice with Cure ſhall not amount to 100 *l. per Annum*, the Incumbent may purchaſe to him and his Succeſſors, &c. without Licence in *Mortmain*. 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. By an antient Statute the King's Licence may be had for Amortizing of Lands, and the Writ of *Ad quod Damnum* is to iſſue out of *Chancery* to inquire concerning the ſame. 27 *E.* 1. Prelates, Clerks, &c. ſhall not be impeached for purchaſing Lands in *Mortmain*, on producing the King's Charter of Licence. 18 *E.* 3. And it is declared lawful for the King to grant to any Perſon, Body Politick or Corporate, their Heirs and Succeſſors, Licenſe to alien in *Mortmain*; and purchaſe and hold in *Mortmain* in Perpetuity, &c. without incurring any Forfeiture, by Stat. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 37. A Grant of an Advowſon in Fee, or an Appropriation of an Advowſon, hath been adjudged a *Mortmain*; but an Appropriation of Tithes, which are Things meerly Spiritual, or a Grant of an Annuity, that chargeth the Perſon only, cannot be *Mortmain*, to be forfeited. 1 *Inſt.* 2, 304. 2 *Inſt.* 361. 5 *Rep.* 56. 9 *Rep.* 96.

Mortuary, (*Mortuarium*) Is defined to be a Gift left by a Man at his Death to his Pariſh-Church, in Recompence of perſonal Tithes and Offerings omitted to be paid in his Life-time: Or it is that Beaſt or other Chattel moveable, which, after the Death of the Owner, by the Cuſtom of ſome Place is due to the Parſon, Vicar, or Prieſt of the Pariſh, in lieu of Tithes or Offerings forgot, or not well and truly paid by him that is dead. *Terms de Ley* 449. Mr. *Selden* tells us, that the Uſage anciently was to bring the *Mortuary* along with the Corpſe when it came to be buried, and to offer it to the Church as a Satisfaction for the ſuppoſed Negligence and Omiſſion the deceaſed had been guilty of in not paying his perſonal Tithes; and from thence it was called a *Corſe-preſent*. *Seld. Hiſt. Tithes* 287. A *Mortuary* is not properly due to an Eccleſiaſtical Incumbent from any but thoſe only of his own Pariſh, to whom he miniſters ſpiritual Inſtruction, and hath Right to their Tithes; but by Cuſtom in ſome Places they are paid to the Incumbent of other Pariſhes, when the Corpſes of dead Bodies paſs through them: And the Biſhops of *Bangor*, *Landaff*, *St. David's*, &c. formerly had *Mortuaries* of Prieſts, till taken away by a late Statute. 12 *Ann. c.* 6. In the Dioceſe of *Cheſter* there is ſaid to be a Cuſtom for the Biſhop to have a *Mortuary* on the Death of every Prieſt dying within the Archdeaconry of *Cheſter*, of his beſt Beaſt, Saddle and Bridle, and beſt Gown or Cloak, Hat, and upper Garment under the Gown, &c. *Cro. Car.* 172. Before the Stat. 21 *H.* 8. *Mortuaries* were payable in Beaſts; the beſt to the Lord for a Heriot, the ſecond beſt for a *Mortuary*; nor was it only *De meliori Averio, ſed de meliori re*: And *Mortuarium* (ſays *Lindwood*) *ſic dictum eſt quia relinquitur Eccleſiæ pro Anima Defuncti*. It hath been held, that ſuch a Right was veſted in the Parſon to have the ſecond beſt Beaſt for a *Mortuary*, (where by Cuſtom it was due) that he might ſeiſe it wherever he could find it; but they are now ſettled to be paid in Money. 2 *Inſt.* 491. *Clergym. Law* 474. No *Mortuary* is originally due by Law but by Cuſtom only: And Cuſtom did ſo prevail, that *Mortuaries* were held as due Debts, and the Payment of them was enjoined

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as well by the Statute *De Circumſpecte agatis.* 13 *Ed.* 1. as by ſeveral Conſtitutions, &c. And by the 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 6. *Mortuaries* are to be paid as follows, *viz.* He that dies poſſeſſed of moveable Goods to the Value of 40 *l.* or above, (his Debts firſt paid) is to pay 10 *s.* He that dieth poſſeſſed of Goods of 30 *l.* Value and under 40 *l.* is to pay 6 *s.* 8 *d.* And dying poſſeſſed of Goods to the Value of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and under 30 *l.* to pay 3 *s.* 4 *d.* But if the Goods are under 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Value, no *Mortuary* is to be paid; and no *Mortuary* is to be paid by any Feme Covert or Child, Perſons not keeping Houſe, &c. If one happens to die in a Place where he does not reſide, by this Statute the *Mortuary* ſhall be paid in the Place where he had his moſt Abode; no Perſon ſhall pay *Mortuaries* in more Places than one, or more than one *Mortuary*; and no *Mortuary* ſhall be demanded of any but in ſuch Places where *Mortuaries* are due by Cuſtom, and have uſed to have been paid: Alſo there is a Proviſo in the Statute, that in Places where *Mortuaries* have been of leſs Value than as aforeſaid, no Perſon ſhall pay any more than has been accuſtomed. If a Parſon, Vicar, &c. take or demand more than is allowed by the Statute for a *Mortuary*, he ſhall forfeit all he takes beyond it, and 40 *s.* more to the Party grieved, to be recovered by Action of Debt, &c. Stat. *Ibid.* Since this Statute, whereby *Mortuaries* are reduced to a Certainty, an Action of Debt will lie upon the ſaid Statute in the Courts of Common Law, for Recovery of the Sum due for a *Mortuary*, being due by Cuſtom as aforeſaid, although before that Statute they were recoverable only in the Spiritual Court: But as ſuch Actions have never been brought, it is ſaid they are ſtill recoverable in that Court only. *Watſ. Clergym. Law* 475. *Count. Parſ. Compan.* 140. Where by Cuſtom a *Mortuary* hath not been uſually paid, if a Perſon be libelled in the Spiritual Court, he ſhall have a *Prohibition* by Virtue of the Statute 21 *H.* 8. And upon a Prohibition the Cuſtom may be tried, &c. 2 *Lutw.* 1066. 3 *Mod.* 268.

Mortuarium, Hath been ſometimes uſed in a Civil as well as Eccleſiaſtical Senſe, being payable to the Lord of the Fee. —— *Debentur Domino Maner. de* Wrechwyke *nominibus Heriotti &* Mortuarii *duæ Vaccæ pret. xii. ſol.* Paroch. Antiq. 470.

Moſaical Law. This Law inflicts not a Capital Puniſhment for bare Thefts, agreeable to which is the *Civil Law*; but *our Law* doth, as in ſtrict Juſtice for the Welfare of the Society it may. *Exod.* 22. *S. P. C.* 25. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 89.

Moſs-Troopers, A rebellious Sort of People in the *North* of *England*, that lived by Robbery and Rapine, not unlike the *Tories* of *Ireland*, the *Buckaneers* in *Jamaica*, or *Banditti* of *Italy*: They were ſuppreſſed by the Statutes of 4 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 1. 7 *Jac.* 1. & 14 *Car.* 2.

Mote, (*Mota*, Sax. *Gemote*, *Curia*) A Court or Convention: As *Mota de Hereford*, i. e. *Curia vel Placita Comitatus de Hereford.* Hence *Burgemote*, *Curia vel Conventus Burgi*; Swaingemote, *Curia Miniſtror. Foreſtæ*, &c. And from this we draw our Word *Moot*, to plead in the Inns of Court and Chancery: Alſo *Mota* was ſometimes taken for a Fortreſs; as Turris *de London*, & Mota *de Windſor*, the Tower of *London* and Fortreſs of *Windſor*. *Chart. K. Stephen.* It likewiſe ſignifies a ſtanding Water to keep Fiſh; or a great Ditch encompaſſing a Caſtle or Dwelling-Houſe. —— *Hæc Indentura, &c. teſtatur quod prædict. Rogerus tradidit præfato Thomæ tria Stagna & unam* Motam Piſcariam *exiſten. infra Manerium, &c. Habend. &c. cum tota Piſcatione in eiſdem & cum incremento Piſcium in eiſdem cum libero ingreſſu & egreſſu, &c.* Chart. dat. 18 Feb. 11 Ed. 4.

Mote-bell, or *Mot-bell*, the Bell ſo called, which was uſed by the *Engliſh Saxons* to call People together to the Court. *Leg. Edw. Conſeſſ. c.* 35. See *Folcmote.*

Moteer, A cuſtomary Service at the *Mote* or Court of the Lord: From which ſome Perſons were exempted by Charter of Privilege. *Rot. Cart.* 5 *Joh. m.* 9.

Mothering, Is a Cuſtom of viſiting Parents on *Mid-lent* Sunday. See *Letare Jeruſalem.*

Motibilis, One that may be removed or diſplaced, or rather a Vagrant. —— *In Carcere detenti, Canonici, vel alii Religioſi*, Motibiles, *Furioſi*, &c. *convenire non poterunt*, i. e. *in Jure convenire non poſſunt.* Fleta lib. 6. cap. 6.

Motion in Court. In the Courts of *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, &c. *Motions* are made by Barriſters and Counſellors at Law, for what concerns their Clients Cauſes: And where any *Motion* is made in *Chancery*, that is not of Courſe, generally an Affidavit of the Facts alledged muſt be read in Court; and if *Motions* are founded on the general Rules or Uſage of the Court, and are not of Courſe, but granted or denied as the Court thinks fit, on hearing Counſel on both Sides, Notice is to be given in Writing to the Solicitor of the other Party, or his Clerk in Court, expreſſing every Thing moved for, which muſt be ſerved two Days at leaſt before the Day on which the *Motion* is to be made, whereof Affidavit muſt alſo be made. *Pract. Solic.* 17. In *B. R.* one ought not to move the Court for a Rule for a Thing to be done, which by the common Rules of Practice may be done without moving the Court for it: Nor ſhall the Court be moved for the doing what is againſt the Practice of the Court: One ought not to move for ſeveral Things in one *Motion*; and where a *Motion* hath been denied, the ſame Matter may not be moved again by another Counſel, without acquainting the Court thereof, and having their Leave for the ſame: But every Perſon who makes a ſolemn Argument at the Bar, is allowed by the Court a *Motion.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 209, 210. If there be divers Rules of Court made in a Cauſe, and the Party intends to move thereon, he muſt produce the Rule that was laſt made in the Cauſe, and move upon that: But it is neceſſary to have all the Rules and Copies of the Affidavits, to ſatisfy the Court how the Cauſe hath been proceeded in, and how it ſtands in Court; though the laſt Rule is the moſt material: And where a *Motion* is made to ſet aſide a Rule grounded on an Affidavit, a Copy of the Affidavit muſt be produced, that the Court may be informed upon what Grounds the Rule was made, and judge whether there be Cauſe ſhewn upon the *Motion* ſufficient to ſet aſide the Rule. *Paſch.* 13 *Car. B. R. Hill.* 1649. If any Thing be moved to the Court upon a Record, the Record is to be in Court, or the Court will make no Rule upon ſuch *Motion. Hill.* 22 *Car. B. R.* One Party ought not to ſurprize another by a *Motion in Court*, but to move in convenient Time, that the other Party may have Time to be heard. *Paſch.* 23 *Car.* It is againſt the Practice of the Court to move for an Attachment, or any Matters in Law, upon the laſt Day of the Term, except the Caſe is peremptory.

remptory. *Monday* is a ſpecial Day for *Motions* in *B. R.* by the ancient Courſe, but they are made upon any Day, as the Buſineſs of the Court will permit: The three or two laſt Days of the Term, are Days appointed to hear *Motions*, and Crown-Office Cauſes; and the laſt Day chiefly for *Motions*, to prepare Buſineſs againſt the next Term or Aſſiſes. 2 *Lill.* 208, 210. In the *Chancery*, during the Term, every *Thurſday* is a Day for Sealing, and *Motions*; and *Tueſdays* and *Saturdays* are Days for *Motions*, as are the firſt and laſt Days of the Term: In Vacation, only Seal-Days appointed by the Lord Chancellor, are Days of *Motion. Practiſ. Sol.* 17.

Moult, An old *Engliſh* Word for a *Mow* of Corn, or Hay; *Mullo fœni*, &c. Paroch. Antiq. 401.

Mowntee, An Alarm or Outcry, to mount and make ſome ſpeedy Expedition, mentioned in the Statutes *Hen.* 5.

Mulct, (*Multa*) A Fine of Money ſet upon one, for ſome Fault or Miſdemeanor; and Fines laid on Ships or Goods, by a Company of Trade, to raiſe Money for the Maintenance of Conſuls, &c. are called *Mulcts. Merch. Dict.*

Mulier, As uſed in our Law, ſeems to be a Word corrupted from *Melior*, or the Fr. *Melieur*; and ſignifies the lawful Iſſue, born in Wedlock, (though begotten before) preferred before an elder Brother born out of Matrimony. 9 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 11. *Smith's Republ. Angl. lib.* 3. *cap.* 6. But by *Glanvil*, the lawful Iſſue are ſaid to be *Mulier*, not from *Melior*, but becauſe begotten *è Muliere*, and not *ex Concubina*; for he calls ſuch Iſſue *Filios Mulieratos*, oppoſing them to *Baſtards. Glanv. lib.* 7. *cap.* 1. It appears to be thus uſed in *Scotland* alſo; *Skene* ſaying, *Mulieratus filius* is a lawful Son, begotten of a lawful Wife. If a Man hath a Son by a Woman, before Marriage, which is a *Baſtard* and unlawful, and after he marries the Mother of the Baſtard, and they have another Son, this ſecond Son is *Mulier* and lawful, and ſhall be Heir to his Father, but the other cannot be Heir to any Man; and they are diſtinguiſhed in our old Books with this Addition, *Baſtard eigne*, and *Mulier puiſne. Co. Lit.* 170, 243. Where a Man has Iſſue by a Woman, if he afterwards marries her, the Iſſue is *Mulier* by the *Civil Law*, though not by the Laws of *England*. 2 *Inſt.* 96. 5 *Rep.* 416. Of ancient Time, *Mulier* was taken for a Wife, as it is commonly uſed for a Woman, particularly one that is not a Maid; and ſome Times for a Widow; but it has been held, that a Virgin is included under the Name of *Mulier*. 1 *Inſt.* 243.

Mulierty, (Fr. *Mulerie*) The Being or Condition of a *Mulier*, or lawful Iſſue. *Co. Lit.* 352.

Multa Epiſcopi, (From *Multa*) A Fine or Satisfaction given to the King by the Biſhops, that they might have Power to make their Laſt Wills and Teſtaments, and alſo to have the *Probat* of other Men's, and the Granting of Adminiſtration. 2 *Inſt.* 491.

Multiplication of Gold and Silver, Was prohibited and declared to be Felony by Statute 5 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 4. Which Statute was made on a Preſumpuon that Perſons ſkilful in Chymiſtry, could *multiply* or augment theſe Metals, by changing other Metals into Gold or Silver; and the Endeavours of ſome Perſons in making uſe of extraordinary Methods for the Producing of Gold and Silver, and finding out the Philoſopher's Stone, were found to be ſo prejudicial to the Publick, from the laviſh Waſte of many valuable Materials, and the Ruin of many Families, by ſuch uſeleſs Expences, that they occaſioned the Statute 5 *Hen.* 4. But the Reſtraint thereby, having no other Effect, from the unaccountable Vanity of thoſe who fancied thoſe Attempts practicable, than to ſend them beyond Sea to try their Experiments with Impunity in other Countries, the 5 *Hen.* 4. was at laſt repealed by 1 *W. & M. cap.* 30. *Dyer* 88. 8 *Hawk. P. C.* 47.

Multitude, (*Multitudo*) According to ſome Authors, muſt be ten Perſons or more; but Sir *Edw. Coke* ſays, he could never find it reſtrained by the Common Law to any certain Number. *Co. Lit.* 257.

A Multo fortiori, Or *a Minore ad Majus.* See *Fortiori.*

Multo, Molto or **Mutto**, A Mutton or Sheep; a Wether. *Brit. Cartular. Glaſton.* 39.

Multones Auri, An old obſolete Coin of Gold, having an *Agnus Dei*, Sheep or Lamb on the one Side, and from that Impreſſion called *Multones:* This Coin was moſt common in *France*, and ſome Times current in *England.* Patent 33 *Edw.* 1. cited by the learned *Spelman.*

Multure, *Multura*, The ſame with *Molitura.*

Mumming, (From the Teuton. *Mummen*, to mimick) Antick Diverſions in the *Chriſtmas* Holidays, to get *Money or good Chear.*

Mundbreth, (Is derived from the Sax. *Mund*, i. e. Munitio, Defenſio, & *Brice*, fractio) And is mentioned among divers Crimes, as *Pacis fractio*, *Læſio Majeſtatis*, &c. *Spelm. Gloſſ.* Some would have *Mundbrech* to ſignify an Infringement of Privileges; though of later Times it is expounded *Clauſarum fractionem*, a Breach of *Mounds*, by which Name Ditches and Fences are called in many Parts of *England:* And we ſay, when Lands are fenced in and hedged, that they are *mounded.*

Munde, Is Peace, and *Mundebrece* a Breach of it. *Leg. H.* 1. *cap.* 37.

Muniments, (*Munimenta*) *Epiſcopus itaque cum* Munimentorum *inſpectionem habere non potuit.* Matt. Pariſ. fol. 311. See *Miniments.*

Muniment Houſe. In Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, Colleges, or ſuch like, is a Houſe or little Room of Strength, purpoſely made for keeping the Seal, Evidences Charters, &c. of the Church or College, called by the Name of *Muniment Houſe*; ſuch Evidences being termed *Muniments*, corruptly *Miniments.* 3 Inſt. 170.

Munimina, Are the Grants or Charters of Kings to Churches; ſo called, becauſe *cum eis muniantur* againſt all thoſe who would deprive them of thoſe Privileges. *Blount.*

Munus Eccleſiaſticum, Signifies the conſecrated Bread, out of which a little Piece is taken for a Communicant. —— *Inſuper & omne ſacrificium quod nos dicimus* Munus Eccleſiaſticum, &c. Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 838.

Murage, (*Muragium*) Is a reaſonable Toll, to be taken of every Cart and Horſe coming laden through a City or Town, for the Building or Repairing the publick Walls thereof, due either by Grant, or Preſcription: And it ſeems to be a Liberty granted to a Town by the King, for the Collecting of Money towards the Walling of the Same. 3 *Edw.* 1. *c.* 30. 2 *Inſt.* 222. The Service of Work and Labour done by Inhabitants and adjoining Tenants in Building or Repairing the *Walls* of a City or Caſtle, was called *Murorum operatio*; and when this perſonal Duty was com-

muted into Money, the Tax ſo gathered was called *Murage. Paroch. Antiq.* 114. And in the City of *Cheſter*, there are two ancient Officers called *Murengers*, being two of the principal Aldermen yearly choſen to ſee the *Walls* kept in good Repair; for the Maintenance of which they receive certain Tolls and Cuſtoms.

Murale, The City Wall. —— *Reſonabant Colles, reſonabant urbis* Muralia. *Huntingd. lib.* 8. *pag.* 392.

Muratio, A Town or Borough, ſurrounded with Walls. *Brompt. Vit. K. Steph.*

Murder, *Murdrum*, from the Sax. *Morth*, whence comes the barbarous *Latin Mordrum & Murdrum*; in *French Meurdre)* Is a Word in uſe long before the Reign of King *Canutus*, which ſome would have to ſignify a violent Death; and ſometimes the *Saxons* expreſſed it by *Morthdæd & Morthweorc*, a deadly Work: But I cannot find that the Sax. *Morth* relates to a violent Death, but generally *Mors*. Anciently *Murder* ſignified only the private Killing of a Man, as appears by the Laws of King *Hen.* 1. And it was not *Murder*, except the Party ſlain was an *Engliſhman*, and no Foreigner; though by the Stat. 14 *Edw.* 3. *c.* 4. the Killing of any *Engliſhman* or Foreigner, living under the King's Protection, through Malice prepenſe, and whether committed openly or ſecretly, is declared to be *Murder. S. P. C. lib.* 1. *cap.* 2. And doubtleſs the Makers of the Statute of 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 1. which excludes all wilful *Murder* from the Benefit of the Clergy, intended to include open, as well as private Homicide within the Word *Murder.* 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 78. By *Murder* at this Day, we underſtand the wilful and felonious Killing of any Man whatſoever, upon Malice fore-thought; ſo as the Party wounded or hurt die within a Year and a Day after the Fact: And if one dies in that Time, through diſorderly Living, it ſhall be no Excuſe, the Wounds will be judged the principal Cauſe of his Death; but if one wounded die after that Time, the Law will preſume he died a natural Death. 3 *Inſt.* 53. *H. P. C.* 55. *Kel.* 26. *Murder* may be committed in divers Manners; as by Weapon, Poiſon, Cruſhing, Bruiſing, Smothering, Strangling, Starving, *&c.* And where a Perſon having Malice to another, ſtrikes or ſhoots at him, but miſſeth him and kills one not intended; or if one lays Poiſon to kill a Perſon, and another takes it and dies; theſe are *Murder:* Alſo if a ſick Man be laid in the Cold, whereof he dieth; or an Infant is laid under Leaves or Trees, *&c.* and ſuffered to be deſtroyed by Vermin, they are a Killing. 3 *Inſt.* 51. 9 *Rep.* 81. If a Perſon ſtir up a Dog accuſtomed to bite, knowing it to be ſuch, and it kill a Perſon; or if a Man have an Ox, or Horſe, which he knows to be miſchievous, by being uſed to gore or ſtrike at thoſe who come near them, and do not tie them up, if they kill a Man, according to ſome Opinions, the Owner may be indicted, as having himſelf feloniouſly killed him. *Pult.* 122. *H. P. C.* 53. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 79. Anciently it was holden, that the Cauſing an Abortion, by giving a Potion to, or ſtriking a Woman big with Child, was *Murder:* But now it is ſaid to be a great Miſpriſion only, and not *Murder*, unleſs the Child be born alive, and die thereof. 1 *Hawk.* 80. If the Death of a Baſtard Child newly born be concealed, it ſhall be ſuppoſed to be *murdered*; if the Mother doth not prove it was born dead. Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 27. If one by Dureſs of Impriſonment compel a Man to accuſe an innocent Perſon, who on his Evidence is condemned and executed; in Judgment of Law it is the Killing of the Compeller, *&c. S. P. C.* 36. 3 *Inſt.* 91. All the above Caſes ſhew Malice; ſo where a Priſoner, by the Dureſs of the Gaoler, comes to an untimely End; if one is executed contrary to the Direction of the Law; or if a Perſon ſentenced to be whipped, is whipped with that Rigour that he dieth of it, *&c.* But one under the Age of Diſcretion, or *non Compos Mentis*, cannot be guilty of *Murder*; tho' if it appears by Circumſtances that the Infant did hide the Body, *&c.* it is Felony. *H. P. C.* 43. 3 *Inſt.* 4, 6, 54. It is *Malice* makes the Crime of *Murder*, which is either expreſs, or implied; it is expreſs, when it may be evidently proved there was formerly ſome ill Will, and the Killing is with a ſedate Mind, and form'd Deſign of doing it: And implied, where one kills another ſuddenly, having nothing to defend himſelf; as going over a Stile, or the Like. 3 *Inſt.* 51. *H. P. C.* 47. Such *Murder* as is occaſioned through an expreſs Purpoſe to do ſome principal Injury to him who is ſlain, is properly ſaid to be of expreſs Malice: And ſuch as happens in the Execution of an unlawful Action, principally intended for ſome other Purpoſe, and not to do a perſonal Injury to him in particular that is killed, is moſt properly Malice implied. *Kel.* 129, 130. He that doth a cruel and voluntary Act, whereby Death enſues, doth it of Malice prepenſed in the Eſteem of the Law: And if a Perſon in cool Blood, maliciouſly and deliberately beats another in ſuch a Manner, beyond any apparent Intent of Chaſtiſement, that he dieth, it is *Murder* by expreſs Malice, although he did not deſign to kill him. *H. P. C.* 49, 50. *Kel.* 64, 127, 135. But if a Perſon on any Provocation beat another ſo, that it might plainly appear he meant not to kill, but only to chaſtiſe him; or if he reſtrains himſelf till the other hath put himſelf on his Guard, and then in fighting with him he killeth him, he will not be guilty of *Murder* but Manſlaughter. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 82. When one executes his Revenge, upon a ſudden Provocation, in ſuch a cruel Manner, with a dangerous Weapon, as ſhews a malicious Intention to do Miſchief; and Death enſues, it is expreſs Malice and *Murder* from the Nature of the Fact. *Kel.* 55, 61, 65, 130. A Man chided his Servant, and upon ſome croſs Anſwer given, he having a hot Iron in his Hand, ran it into the Servant's Belly, of which he died; this was adjudged *Murder. Kel.* 64. If a Perſon is treſpaſſing upon another, by breaking his Hedges, *&c.* and the Owner upon Sight thereof take up an Hedge-Stake and give him a Stroke on the Head, whereof he dies; this is *Murder*, becauſe it is a violent Act beyond the Proportion of the Provocation. *H. P. C.* And where a Boy was upon a Tree in a Park cutting of Wood, and the Keeper bid him come down, which he did; and then the Keeper ſtruck him ſeveral Blows with a Cudgel, and afterwards with a Rope tied him to his Horſe's Tail, and the Horſe ran away with him and killed him; this was held to be *Murder* out of Malice, the Boy having come down at the Keeper's Command. *Cro. Car.* 139. *H. P. C.* A Man's Son was beaten, and complaining of it to his Father, the Father in Anger beat the other Boy with a Cudgel whereof he died; the Law ſhall adjudge it to be upon that ſudden Occaſion, and ſtirring of Blood, that he made the Aſſault,

and not upon Malice, unleſs it be found; and if the Diſtance of the Place where his Son complained was a Mile, it is not material, being all upon one Paſſion. *Cro. Jac.* 296. And it is the ſame in Caſe of a Brother, Couſin, Servant, *&c.* it is only Manſlaughter, not *Murder.* 2 *Lill.* 211. If two having Malice fight, and the Servant of one of them, not knowing of the Malice, killeth the other, this is *Murder* in the Maſter, and but Manſlaughter in the Servant: Though if there be a Conſpiracy to kill a Man, but no Malice againſt his Servant; if the Servant be ſlain, the Malice againſt the Maſter ſhall be conſtrued to extend to his Servant, and the Killing the Servant is *Murder.* *Dyer* 128. 1 *Mar.* If two Perſons meet and fight in cool Blood, on a precedent Quarrel, and one is killed: Or if a Perſon in a ſudden Quarrel appears to be Maſter of his Temper, and kills another, it is *Murder.* 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 81. for where two Perſons fight after a former Quarrel, it ſhall be preſumed to be out of Malice; and where two Men fall out in the Morning, and meet and fight in the Afternoon, if one of them is killed, this is *Murder*; their after Meeting is of Malice. *Plowd.* 474. If a Man upon a Quarrel with another, tells ſuch other that he will not ſtrike him, but will give him a Pot of Ale to ſtrike firſt, and thereupon the other ſtrikes him, and he kills the other, he is guilty of *Murder*; this being only a Cover to his malicious Intention. *H. P. C.* 48. And where a Perſon kills another, it ſhall be intended of Malice; if he prove not the contrary. *Kel.* 27. A Man aſſaults another Perſon with Malice, although he be afterwards driven by the other to the Wall, and kill him there in his own Defence, he is guilty of *Murder*, in Reſpect of his firſt Intent. *H. P. C.* 47. *Kel.* 58, 129. But if the Party aſſaulted flie to the Wall, and being ſtill purſued kills the other, it is only Manſlaughter in his own Defence. *Bract.* 3 *Ed.* 3. If one reſolves to kill the next Man he meets, and doth kill him, it is *Murder*; here Malice is implied againſt all Mankind. *Kel.* 27. By poiſoning, and where one killeth another without Provocation, Malice is implied; as where any Magiſtrate or Miniſter of Juſtice is killed in the Execution of his Office; a Sheriff, Conſtable or Watchman, doing their Duty; or any other that comes in Aid of the King's Officer; and if a Watchman be killed in ſtaying of Night-walkers, it is ſaid to be *Murder.* 3 *Inſt.* 51. *Cro. Jac.* 280. *Kel.* 60, 128. In theſe Caſes, it is a very high Contempt of the Laws, for a Perſon to execute his Revenge againſt thoſe who have no Way offended him but by doing their Duty; and he cannot come off by alledging that what he did was in a ſudden Affray, *&c.* 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 84. And where a Bailiff is killed in executing a lawful Warrant, *&c.* it is *Murder*: Nor is it any Excuſe to the Perſon that the Proceſs was erroneous; or that the Arreſt was in the Night; that the Officer did not tell him for what Cauſe he arreſted him; or that he did not ſhew his Werrant, *&c.* being a Bailiff commonly known. 9 *Rep.* 68, 69. *Cro. Jac.* 280, 486. But if a Bailiff who is not executing his Office is killed, it is not *Murder*; for he ought to be duly executing his Office, by ſerving the Proceſs of the Law, wherein he is aſſiſted *cum Poteſtate Regis & Legis. Cro. Car.* 537. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 212. Therefore where the Warrant by which he acts gives him no Authority to arreſt the Party; as where a Bailiff arreſts a wrong Perſon, or *J. S.* a Baronet, by Force of a Warrant to arreſt *J. S.* Knight; or if a good Warrant is executed in an unlawful Manner; as if a Bailiff be killed in breaking open a Door, or Window, to arreſt a Man; or perhaps if he arreſt one on a *Sunday*; ſince the Stat. 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. by which all ſuch Arreſts are made unlawful, and he is ſlain; Malice ſhall not be implied to make it *Murder*, but the ſame ſhall be Manſlaughter only. *H. P. C.* 46. *Cro. Car.* 372. 12 *Rep.* 49. 1 *Hawk.* 86. If Bailiffs come to a Houſe to arreſt a Perſon, and the Houſe being locked they attempt to break in, whereupon the Son of the Perſon intended to be arreſted, ſhoots and kills one of them, it is not *Murder. Jones* 429. A Perſon was arreſted, and another not knowing the Cauſe of the Struggle, but ſeeing Swords drawn, and to prevent Miſchief, came and defended the Party arreſted, and in the Scuffle the Bailiff was killed; it was reſolved to be no *Murder* in the Perſon doing it, but that all that were preſent and aſſiſting, knowing of the Arreſt, were principal *Murderers. Kel.* 86. Though it has been held in ſuch a Caſe, that the Perſon offending is guilty of *Murder*, whether he knew that the Perſon ſlain were an Officer or not; for all Fighting is unlawful, and he who ſeeing Perſons engaged in it, takes Part with one Side, and fights in the Quarrel without knowing the Cauſe of it, eſpecially where the Fight is begun in Oppoſition to the Juſtice of the Nation, ſhews a Readineſs to break through the Laws on a ſmall Occaſion, and muſt at his Peril take Heed what he doth. 1 *Sid.* 160. *Noy* 50. 1 *Hawk.* 85. If one attack another to rob him, and by the Reſiſtance of the Party kills him, this is *Murder.* 3 *Inſt.* 52. *Dalt.* 344. And if two or more Perſons come together to do an unlawful Act, as to beat a Man, rob a Park, *&c.* and one of them kills a Perſon, this is Murder in all that are preſent, aiding or aſſiſting, or that were ready to Aid and Aſſiſt: All will be ſaid to intend the *Murder*, 3 *Inſt.* 56. *Dalt.* 347. *H. P. C.* 31. And ſuch Perſons will be judged to be preſent that are in the ſame Houſe, though in another Room, or in the ſame Park, although Half a Mile off, *&c. H. P. C.* 47. *Kel.* 87, 116, 127. Several Perſons having conſpired to enter the King's Park, and to hunt and carry away Deer, with Deſign of killing any one that ſhould oppoſe them; although the Keeper's Servant began the Aſſault, and required them firſt to ſtand, whereupon they fled, and one of the Keeper's Men diſcharged a Piece at them, and they continued their Flight until he laid violent Hands upon one of the Offenders, and then, and not before, they killed one of the Keeper's Servants, this was held to be *Murder*; as they were doing an unlawful Act, the Law implies Malice, and they ought not to have fled, but to have ſurrendered themſelves. *Roll. Rep.* 20. By Statute, *Murder* ſhall not be adjudged where it is found by Miſadventure, but when it is done with a felonious Intent. 52 *H.* 3. *c.* 25. Offenders for *Murder*, and Acceſſaries being indicted, may be arraigned at any Time within the Year, at the King's Suit; and if the Principal or Acceſſary be acquit, yet the Juſtices ſhall not ſuffer them to go at large, but either remand them to Priſon, or let them be bailed, until the Year and Day be out, allowed for an Appeal. 3 *H.* 7. *c.* 1. All Trials for *Murder* muſt be in the County where the Fact was committed, by the Common Law. *Cro. Car.* 247. But if a Perſon be wounded

by a Stroke given in one County, and he dieth in another County, the Indictment may be found in the County where the Party dies, which ſhall be as well as if the Stroke had been given in the ſame County. Stat. 2 & 3 *Edw.* 6. *c.* 24. The Killing muſt be in ſome County; for if the *Murder* be done out of the Realm, it cannot be determined by the Common Law, but muſt be determined by the Conſtable and Marſhal, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 48. *H. P. C.* 54. When one is *murdered* in the Day-Time, and the *Murderer* eſcapes untaken, the Townſhip that ſuffers it, ſhall be amerced. 3 *H.* 7. If one who ſees a *Murder* done, doth not his beſt Endeavours to apprehend the *Murderer:* Or if where two are fighting, and others looking on do not endeavour to part them, if one is killed, the Lookers on may be indicted and fined. 3 *Inſt.* 53. *Noy* 50. And Killing any Perſon endeavouring to part others fighting; though without any evil Intention againſt him, is *Murder.* See *Duelling*, *Manſlaughter*, &c.

Form *of an* Indictment for Murder.

JUR', &c. *quod* A. B. *nuper de*, &c. *in Com. præd. Deum præ oculis non habens ſed Inſtigatione Diaboli motus & ſeductus die*, &c. *circa horam decimam poſt meridiem in nocte ejuſdem diei apud*, &c. *præd. in Com præd. Vi & armis in & ſuper quendam* C. D. *in pace Dei & Domini Regis adtunc & ibidem exiſten. inſultum fecit & prædict'* A. B. *cum Gladio*, &c. *ad valenc.* &c. *quem idem* A. B. *in manu ſua dextra adtunc & ibidem extract. habuit & tenuit Felonice voluntarie & ex malitia ſua præcogitata prædict.* C. D. *apud*, &c. *præd. in Com. præd. percuſſit & vulneravit & eidem* C. D. *apud*, &c. *præd. in Com. præd. felonice & ex malitia ſua præcogitata cum Gladio*, &c. *præd. unum vulnus mortale in & ſuper dexteram partem dedit longitudinis*, &c. *& profunditatis*, &c. *quo quidem vulnere mortali idem* C. D. *inſtanter obiit, Et ſic Jur. præd. ſuper Sacrament. ſuum præd. dicunt quod præd.* A. B. *præd. die*, &c. *anno ſupradict. apud*, &c. *præd. in Com. præd. præfat.* C. D. *modo & forma præd. ex malitia ſua præcogitat. felonice & voluntarie interfecit &* Murdravit, *contra pacem dict. Dom. Regis Coron.* &c.

Murder or Homicide juſtifiable. There is a Killing that is juſtifiable; as if a Perſon attempts to commit *Murder*, Robbery, or other Felony, a Man or any of his Servants, may lawfully kill him. 2 *Inſt.* 316. See Stat. 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. If a Perſon in Defence of the Poſſeſſion of a Room in a publick Houſe, kill another who attempts to turn him out of it, the Killing the Aſſailant hath been holden to be juſtifiable. *Kel.* 51. 1 *Hawk.* 83. In the Defence of the Poſſeſſion of a Man's Goods, againſt him that would wrongfully take them away, Killing cannot be juſtified, except he be a Thief. *Wood's Inſt.* 361. If a Woman kills a Man attempting to raviſh her, it is juſtifiable. *H. P. C.* 39. Thoſe who are ingaged in a Riot, or forcible Entry, &c. ſtanding in Oppoſition to a Juſtice's Command, or lawful Warrant: Or if Treſpaſſers in a Foreſt, or Park, will not ſurrender, but defend themſelves: If a Felon will not ſuffer himſelf to be arreſted, and refuſing to obey an Arreſt on lawful Warrant, defends himſelf; or if one either with or without a Warrant, purſues a Felon upon Hue and Cry, and he flies for it: If a Priſoner aſſaults thoſe that conduct him to Gaol, or his Gaoler in endeavouring to Eſcape; or a Perſon arreſted, reſiſt the Sheriff, &c. the Killing theſe is juſtifiable; but a Sheriff cannot kill one that flies from the Execution of a Civil Proceſs: And as no private Perſon hath this Authority, upon an Arreſt in a Civil Matter, as he hath upon an Arreſt for Felony; ſo neither hath the Sheriff this Power in Criminal Caſes, but upon a Neceſſity; as when an Offender cannot be taken without killing, &c. for if he might be taken without killing him, it will be eſteemed *Murder.* 3 *Inſt.* 56, 221. *H. P. C.* 37. *Dalt.* 150, 355. *Kel.* 28. When one in Danger of drowning, thruſts another from a Plank, whereby he is drowned; this is juſtifiable. *Bac. Max.* 25. And there is a *Homicide* or *Killing excuſable*, where a a Man kills another merely in his own Defence; called *ſe Defendendo.*

A Perſon *indicted* for *intending to Murder* the Maſter of the Rolls, *Term. Mich.* 16 *Car.* 2. and for offering a Sum of Money to another Perſon to do it, ſaying at the ſame Time, that if he would not perpetrate the Crime, he would do it himſelf; upon Conviction, the Court declared that this was a heinous Offence, and not only indictable but fineable, and the Offender was fined one Thouſand Marks, committed to Priſon for three Months, and ordered to find Sureties for his good Behaviour during Life. 1 *Lev.* 146.

Muſicians. The *Muſicians* of *England*, were incorporated by King *Charles* 2. *Anno* 1670. And of late Years all foreign *Muſick*, Operas, &c. have very much increaſed upon us, through the Management of this Corporation, and the Softneſs and Politeneſs of our modern Gentry. See *Minſtrels.*

Muſter, (From the Fr. *Mouſtre*) *Faire* Mouſtre *generale de tout ſon Armie*, is as much as *Luſtrare exercitum*, the Signification being well known to *Muſter an Army:* And *muſtered of Record* is to be inrolled in the Number of the King's Soldiers. Stat. 18 *H.* 6. *c.* 19.

Muſter-Maſter general, Mentioned in the 35 *Eliz. c.* 4. See *Maſter of the King's Muſters.*

Muta Canum, (Fr. *Meute de Chiens*) Signifies a Kennel of Hounds, in ancient Records: And the King at a Biſhop's and Abbot's Deceaſe, had ſix Things. 1. *Optimum Equum ſive Palefridum ipſius Epiſcopi*, &c. 2. *Unam Chlamydem ſive Clocam cum Capella.* 3. *Unum Ciphum cum co-opertorio.* 4. *Unum pelvem cum lavatorio.* 5. *Unum Annulum aureum.* 6. *Necnon* Mutam Canum; *quæ ad Dom. Regem, ratione Prærogativæ ſuæ ſpectant & pertinent.* Hill. 2 Edw. 2. in Stat. poſt mortem Epiſc. Bath. & Wellenſ. & Clauſ. 30 Edw. 1. M. 16. Vide *Mortuary.*

Mutare, To mew up Hawks, in the Time of their Molting, or Caſting their Plumes. In the Reign of King *Edw.* 2. the Manor of *Broughton in Com. Oxon.* was held, ——— *Per Serjantiam* Mutandi *unum Hoſtricum Domini Regis*, &c. Paroch. Antiq. 569. *Mutatus accipiter* is a mewed Hawk: And hence the *Mews*, (*Muta Regia*) near *Chairing Croſs London*, now the King's Stables, was formerly the Falconry, or Place for the King's Hawks.

Mute, (*Mutus*) One Dumb, that cannot ſpeak, or who refuſes to ſpeak. And by our Law a Priſoner may ſtand *Mute* two Manner of Ways: 1. When he ſpeaks not at all, and it ſhall be inquired whether he ſtands *Mute* out of Malice, or by the Act of God; and if by the later, then the Judge ought to inquire whether he be the ſame Perſon, and of all Pleas which he might have pleaded in his Defence, if he had not been

Mute. 2. When the Priſoner pleads not directly, or will not put himſelf upon the Inqueſt to be tried; and a Perſon feigning himſelf Mad, and refuſing to anſwer, ſhall be taken as one who ſtands *Mute.* 2 *Inſt. H. P. C.* 226. Alſo if a Priſoner on his Trial peremptorily challenge above the Number of Jurors allowed by Law, this being an implied Refuſal of a legal Trial, he ſhall be dealt with as one that ſtands *Mute*, and according to ſome Opinions be hanged. *H. P. C.* 259. *Kel.* 36. 2 *Hawk.* 327. A Perſon obſtinately ſtanding *Mute* is to be put to the Penance of *Paine forte & Dure:* In Caſe of High Treaſon where the Offender ſtands *Mute*, he ſhall have Judgment and forfeit Lands and Goods, as if he had been attainted; likewiſe in the Caſe of Felony and Petit Treaſon, if a Perſon by ſtanding *Mute* do not avoid being attainted for ſuch Crimes, he ſhall forfeit his Land and Goods in the ſame Manner as on other Attainders: Though whenever a Perſon ſtanding *Mute* is adjudged to his Penance for Felony, and thereby prevents that Attainder, which otherwiſe he might have incurred, he forfeits his Chattels only, and not his Lands. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 330, 331. It is ſaid by Sir *Matth. Hale*, that an Appellee of Felony ſtanding *Mute* ſhall be executed, and not have Judgment of Penance; but the Contrary hath been held by others. *H. P. C.* 226. *S. P. C.* 150. 2 *Inſt.* 178. *Kel.* 37. One who ſtands *Mute* ſhall have the Benefit of his Clergy: And although it be enacted by the Stat. 3 & 4 *W. & M. c.* 9. That if any Perſon ſhall be indicted of any Offence, for which by Virtue of any former Statute, he is excluded from the Benefit of his Clergy, if he had been thereof convicted by Verdict or Confeſſion, if he ſtand *Mute* he ſhall not be admitted to the ſame; yet Appeals, and Offences excluded from the Benefit of the Clergy, by ſubſequent Statutes, ſeem not within that Act: And a Statute taking away the Benefit of Clergy generally from thoſe who are convicted of a Crime, doth not take it away from thoſe who ſtand *Mute* on an Indictment or Appeal. 2 *Hawk.* 332. See *Felony.*

Mutual Promiſe, Is where one Man *promiſes* to pay Money to another, and the other in Conſideration thereof *promiſes* to do ſuch an Act, *&c.* And on *mutual Promiſes* and Covenants, equal Remedies are on both Sides. 3 *Salk.* 15, 108.

Mutuatus. If a Man oweth another Perſon 10 *l.* and hath a Note for the ſame, without Seal, Action of Debt lies upon a *Mutuatus*; but in this there may be Wager of Law, which there may not be in Action upon the Caſe, on an implied Promiſe of Payment, *&c. Comp. Attorn.* 6, 111.

Mynchen, (Sax. *Mynecene*) Signifies a Nun, or veiled Virgin; whence our *Minnekin* Laſs, *&c.*

Myſtery, (*Myſterium*, from the Fr. *Meiſtier*, i. e. *Ars*, *Artificium*) An Art, Trade, or Occupation.

N.

NAB, To *Nab* a Perſon —— *In ipſo Articulo aliquem opprimere.* Litt. Dict.

Nacella, A Skiff or Boat. *Tranſitum per* Nacellas *& alia vaſa præparavit.* Mat. Pariſ.

Nacka, Nacta, A ſmall Ship, Yatcht, or Tranſport Veſſel. *Chartular Abbat. Rading. M.S. fol.* 51.

Nam, or Naam, (*Namium*, from the Sax. *Niman*, i. e. *capere*) Signifies the Taking or Diſtraining another Man's moveable Goods. And *lawful Naam*, which is a reaſonable Diſtreſs, proportionable to the Value of the Thing diſtrained for, was anciently called either *Vif* or *Mort*, quick or dead, as it conſiſted of dead or quick Chattels; and it is when one takes another Man's Beaſts *Damage feaſant*, in his Ground, or by a Perſon's particular Fact, by Reaſon of ſome Contract made; as for Default of Payment of an Annuity, it ſhall be lawful to diſtrain in ſuch or ſuch Lands, *&c.* And there is a *Naam unlawful*; mentioned in our Books. *Horn's Mirror, lib.* 2. —— *Nemo* Namium *capiat in Comitatu vel extra Comitatum, priuſquam ter in Hundredo ſuo rectum ſibi perquiſierit.* Leg. Canut. c. 18. *Non libebit* Namium *ſumere vel vadimonium, nec Averia ſua imparchiare.* Spelm. Gloſſ.

Namation, (*Namatio*) A Taking or Diſtraining; and in *Scotland* it is uſed for Impounding: *Namatus*, diſtrained. *Charta Hen.* 2. See *Vetitum Namium*, and *Withernam.*

Name, (*Nomen*) By which any Perſon is known, or called. *Vide* Miſnomer.

Napery, (From the Ital. *Napperia*, i. e. *Linteamina Domeſtica*) Linen Cloth, or Houſhold Linen. Stat. 2 *R.* 2. *c.* 1.

Narr, An Abbreviation of *Narratio*, uſed to ſignify a *Declaration* in a Cauſe.

Narrator, (*Lat.*) A Pleader, or Reporter; and formerly *Serviens Narrator*, was a Serjeant at Law. —— *Et ulterius in Curia Regis pro aliquo* Narrare *non audietur, niſi pro ſemetipſo Si* Narrator *fuerit.* Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 37.

Naſſe, or Neſſe, (From the Sax. *Næſe*, i. e. *Promontorium*) The Name of the Port or Haven of *Orford* in *Suffolk*, mentioned in the Stat. 4 *H.* 7. *cap.* 21.

Natale, The State, Condition and Quality of a Man. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 64.

Nathwyte, Seems to be derived from the Sax. *Nath*, i. e. Lewdneſs; and ſo to ſignify the ſame with *Lairwite.*

Nativi de Stipite. In the Survey of the *Dutchy* of *Cornwal*, there is Mention of *Nativi de Stipite*, and *Nativi Conventionarii*; the Firſt were Villains or Bondmen, by Birth or Stock; the other by Contract or Agreement. *LL. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 76. And in *Cornwal*, it was a Cuſtom, that a Freeman marrying *Nativam*, if he had two Daughters, one of them was Free, and the other Villain. *Bract. lib.* 4. *c.* 21.

Nativity, (*Nativitas*) Birth, or the being born in a Place: And *Caſting the Nativity*, or by Calculation ſeeking to know how long the *Queen* ſhould live, *&c.* was made Felony, by 23 *Eliz. cap.* 2. *Nativitas* was anciently taken for Servitude, *Bondage*, or *Villainage.* Leg. Will. 1.

Nativo habendo, Was a Writ that lay to the Sheriff, for a Lord who claimed Inheritance in any *Villain*, when his Villain was run away from him, for the Apprehending and Reſtoring him to the Lord: And the Sheriff might ſeiſe the Villain, and deliver him unto his Lord, if he confeſſed his Villenage; but if he alledged that he was a Freeman, then the Sheriff ought not to ſeiſe him, but the Lord was to ſue forth a *Pone* to remove the Plea before the Juſtices of *C. B. &c.* And if the Villain purchaſed a Writ *de Libertate probanda* before the Lord had taken out the *Pone*, it was a *Superſedeas* to the Lord, that he proceeded not on the Writ of *Nativo habendo.*

Reg. Orig. 8, 7. *F. N. B.* 77. *New Nat. Brev.* 171, 172. This Writ *Nativo habendo* was in Nature of a Writ of Right, to recover the Inheritance in the Villain, upon which, the Lord was to purſue his Plaint, and declare thereupon, and the Villain to make his Defence, ſo as the Freedom was to be tried. *New Nat. Br.* 171, 173.

Nativus, Is uſed in our ancient Law for a Servant: Of Servants there were three Kinds, *Bondmen*, *Natives*, and *Villains*; and *Natives* were ſuch as were born Servants. *Spelm. Gloſſ.* See *Servi Nativa*, vide *Nief.*

Naturalization, (*Naturalizatio*) Is where a Perſon who is an *Alien*, is made the King's *natural* Subject by Act of Parliament, whereby one is a Subject to all Intents and Purpoſes, as much as if he were born ſo: For by *Naturalization*, a Perſon's Iſſue, before the *Naturalization*, ſhall inherit. 1 *Inſt.* 8, 129. A Stranger *naturalized* by Act of Parliament, may have Lands by Diſcent, as Heir at Law, as well as have them by Purchaſe: But until *naturalized* or made Denizen, a Stranger is not generally under the King's Protection, to have the Benefit of the Laws; alſo no Perſon is to be *naturalized*, until he has received the Sacrament of the Church, and taken the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, *&c.* And Strangers when *naturalized*, are diſabled to be of the Privy Council, to hold Offices, *&c.* 7 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 2. 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 2. 1 *Geo. cap.* 4. By the Stat. 7 *Ann. cap.* 5. it was declared that all Perſons born out of the King's Allegiance, taking the Oaths, *&c.* ſhould be deemed natural-born; though this was repealed, but not to prejudice Perſons *naturalized*, by 10 *Ann. cap.* 5. Proteſtant Families, being *Palatines*, ſettled in *Ireland*, are declared *naturalized*, on their taking the Oaths. 1 *Geo. cap.* 29. And great Numbers of Foreigners are every Year *naturalized*, by private Acts of Parliament.

Naturæ *Pudenda*, Privities. ——— *Penſandum autem eſt, per viſum accuſantibus viſum concubitus propenſius advertendum, at ſcilicet ipſas coeuntium* Naturas *viderint commiſceri.* Leg. Hen. 1. c. 83.

Navagium, A Duty which was incumbent on Tenants, to carry their Lord's Goods in a Ship: *Liberi ſint ab omni Cariagio*, Navagio, *&c.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 922.

Naval, Signifies any Thing belonging to the Sea, or Maritime Affairs. *Merch. Dict.*

Naval Stores. Perſons ſtealing or imbezilling any of the King's *naval Stores*, to the Value of 20*s.* are guilty of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy. 22 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 5. And the Treaſurer and Commiſſioners of the Navy are impowered to inquire of *Naval Stores* imbezilled, and appoint Perſons to ſearch for them, *&c.* who may go on board Ships, and ſeiſe ſuch Stores; and the Commiſſioners, *&c.* may impriſon the Offenders, and fine them double Value, the Stores being under the Value of 20*s.* 1 *Geo. cap.* 25. None but the Contractors with the Commiſſioners of the Navy, ſhall make any Stores of War, *naval Stores*, &c. with the Marks commonly uſed to his Majeſty's Stores, upon Pain of forfeiting 200*l.* And Perſons in whoſe Cuſtody ſuch Stores ſhall be found concealed, are liable to the ſame Penalty. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *cap.* 41. The Stat. 3 *Ann. cap.* 10. was made for the Encouragement of the Importation of *naval Stores* from the Plantations in *America*, and for Preſervation thereof in thoſe Countries, inflicting Penalties for cutting down Pine or Pitch Trees under ſuch and ſuch Sizes, *&c.* And to the like Purpoſe, and for making the ſame more effectual, is the Stat. 8 *Geo. cap.* 12. Alſo *naval Stores* are imported here from *Scotland*, under an Encouragement by Statute.

Naufrage, A Sea Term for Shipwreck. *Merch. Dict.*

Navigation, Is the Art of Sailing at *Sea*, alſo the Manner of Trading: And a *Navigator* is one that underſtands *Navigation*, or imports Goods in foreign Bottoms.

Navis Eccleſiæ, The *Nave* or Body of the Church, as diſtinguiſhed from the Choir, and Wings or Iſles: It is that Part of the Church where the common People ſit. *Du Cange.*

Navis fretata, A Ship freighted, or laden Veſſel. *Placit. coram majore Villæ Briſtol Anno* 18 *Edw.* 2.

Navis, Navicula, A ſmall Diſh to hold Frankincenſe, before put into the *Thuribulum*, Cenſer, or ſmoaking Pot; and it ſeems to have its Name from the Shape, reſembling a Boat or little Ship: We have ſeveral of the Boat-Cups in Silver, *&c.* for various Uſes. *Paroch. Antiq.* 598.

Navy, A Fleet of Ships, or Armament at Sea. The *Navy of England*, it has been obſerved, excels all others for three Things; *viz.* Beauty, Strength, and Safety; for Beauty, our Ships of War are ſo many floating Palaces; for their Strength, ſo many moving Caſtles; and for Safety, they are the moſt defenſive Walls of the Land: And as our *naval* Power gains us Authority in the moſt diſtant Climates, ſo the Superiority of our Fleet above other Nations, renders the *Britiſh* Monarch the Arbiter of *Europe*. The King's of *England* in ancient Times commanded their Fleets in Perſon; and the renowned King *Arthur*, famous for his warlike Atchievements, vindicated the Dominion of the Seas, making Ships of all Nations ſalute our Ships of War, by lowering the Top-ſail and ſtriking the Flag, as in like Manner they ſhall do the Forts upon Land; by which Submiſſions they are put in Mind, that they are come into a Territory, wherein they are to own a Sovereign Power and Juriſdiction, and receive Protection from it: And this Duty of the Flag, which hath been conſtantly paid to our Anceſtors, ſerves to imprint Reverence in Foreigners, and adds new Courage to our Seamen; and Reputation Abroad is the principal Support of any Government at Home. King *Edgar* Succeſſor to *Arthur*, ſtiled himſelf Sovereign of the narrow Seas; and having fitted out a Fleet of four Hundred Sail of Ships, in the Year 937, ſailing about *Britain* with his mighty *Navy*, and arriving at *Cheſter*, was there met by eight Kings and Princes of foreign Nations, come to do him Homage; who as an Acknowledgment of his Sovereignty, rowed this Monarch in a Boat down the River *Dee*, himſelf ſteering the Boat; a marine Triumph, which is not to be parallelled in the Hiſtories of *Europe*. *Canutus*, *Edgar*'s Succeſſor, laid the ancient Tribute called *Danegeld*, for the Guarding of the Seas, and Sovereignty of them, with the following Emblem expreſſed, *viz.* Himſelf ſitting on the Shore in his Royal Chair, while the Sea was flowing, ſpeaking, *Tu meæ ditionis es, & Terra in qua ſedeo eſt, &c.* And *Egbert*, *Althred*, and *Elthred*, kept up the Dominion and Sovereignty of their Predeceſſors; nor did the ſucceeding Princes of the *Norman* Race wave this great Advantage, but maintained their

Right to the four adjacent Seas ſurrounding the *Britiſh* Shore: The Honour of the Flag King *John* challenged, not barely as a Civility, but as a Right to be paid *cum debita reverentia*, and the Perſons refuſing he commanded to be aſſaulted, and taken as Enemies: And the ſame was ordained not only to be paid to whole Fleets, bearing the Royal Standard, but to thoſe Ships of Privilege that wear the Prince's Enſigns or Colours of Service; this Decree was confirmed and bravely aſſerted by a Fleet of five Hundred Sail, in a Royal Voyage to *Ireland*, wherein he made all the Veſſels which he met with in his Way, in the eight circumfluent Seas, to pay that Duty and Acknowledgment, which has been maintained by our Kings to this Day, and was never conteſted by any Nation, unleſs by thoſe who attempted the Conqueſt of the intire Empire. It was Trade that gave Occaſion to the bringing of mighty Fleets of Ships to Sea; and upon the Increaſe of Trade, Ships of War were neceſſary in all Countries for the Preſervation of it in the Hands of the juſt Proprietors: And in ancient Times the ſeveral Counties of *England* were liable to a particular Taxation for building Ships of War, and fitting out Fleets, every one in Proportion to their Extent and Riches, ſo that the largeſt Counties were each of them to furniſh a Firſt-Rate Man of War, and the others every one to build one in Proportion; but this Method has been long diſuſed, and the Fitting out our *Navy* for many Ages has been always thrown into the publick Charge. King *Edw.* 3. in his Wars with *France*, had a Fleet of Ships before *Calais* ſo numerous, that they amounted to ſeven Hundred Sail: But King *Henry* 8. it is ſaid, was the Firſt that began to build a *Navy Royal* in *England*; he built a Ship called the *Great Henry* of one Thouſand Tuns, the largeſt Ship that had been then ſeen in this Kingdom, (though now our Firſt-Rate Ships of War, contain at leaſt two Thouſand Tuns, are mounted with above one Hundred Canon, and carry above one Thouſand Men). He fitted out a Royal Fleet, conſtituted a *Navy Office*, &c. And in this King's Reign, and the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, our *Navy Royal* was in a moſt flouriſhing Condition, being moſtly commanded by our valiant Nobility; and it is remarkable, that there are Liſts of the Fleets of Queen *Elizabeth*, which make it appear there was but one private Gentleman a Captain, all the reſt being Lords and Knights: So high was the Eſteem for Service at Sea in thoſe Days, when our Princes ruled with the moſt conſummate Glory: But the Opinion of ſerving at Sea having been very much leſſened, it has ſince been declined by the Nobility and Gentry. The *Navy Royal* of *England* is at this Time in a very flouriſhing State; for Number of Shipping, and Strength and Force of the Ships, it was never, perhaps, more formidable than now; and when compleat, it is divided into three *Squadrons*, diſtinguiſhed by the different Colours of the ſeveral Flags, *viz. Red*, *White*, and *Blue*; the principal Commanders whereof bear the Title of *Admiral*, and each has under him a Vice-Admiral, and a Rear-Admiral, who are likewiſe Flag-Officers. There are belonging to his Majeſty's *Navy*, ſix great Yards, *viz. Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Portſmouth*, *Sheerneſs*, and *Plymouth*; fitted with ſeveral Docks, and furniſhed with Stores of Timber, Maſts, Anchors, Cables, &c. And for the Management of the *Navy Royal*, there are ſeveral Officers of Truſt and Authority, beſides the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty; as the Treaſurer, Controllers Surveyor, Commiſſioners of the *Navy*, Commiſſioners of Victualling Office, &c. the Principal whereof hold their Offices by Patent under the Great Seal. By Stat. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. the Sum of 570,000 *l.* was appropiated for the Building of twenty-ſeven Ships of War, with their Guns, Rigging, &c. And the 6 *Ann.* Enacts, That over and above the Ships for the Line of Battle, Forty-three Ships of War ſhall be employed as Cruiſers and Convoys, for the better preſerving ſuch Ships as ſhall be made uſe of in the Trade of *Great Britain*; four of theſe Ships are to be Third Rates, and ſixteen Fourth Rates, and the reſt of ſufficient Force to guard our Commerce: They are to attend in certain Stations; and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty may direct the Commiſſioners of the *Navy*, or ſome one or more Perſons reſident at ſuch Places as his Majeſty ſhall appoint, to ſuperintend and overſee every Thing relating to theſe Cruiſers; alſo the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have Power to order any of the ſaid Ships to be imployed in the Line of Battle, in Caſe of Neceſſity. This Statute likewiſe impowers the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, during War, to grant Commiſſions to Privateers and Commanders of Ships, for the taking and ſeiſing Ships and Goods of Enemies. And by 5 & 6 *W.* & *M.* Ships built by Merchants of three Decks, containing four Hundred and fifty Tuns, and mounted with Thirty-two Pieces of Ordnance, for the three firſt Voyages the Owners ſhall receive a tenth Part of the Tonage and Poundage Duties, &c. as an Encouragement to them to build Ships of Force, for the furniſhing of *Mariners* for the Fleet; by 7 & 8 *W.* 3. it is Enacted, That all Seamen, Watermen, &c. above the Age of eighteen Years, and under fifty, capable of Sea Service, who ſhall regiſter themſelves voluntarily for the King's Service in the *Navy Royal*, to the Number of thirty Thouſand, ſhall have paid to them the yearly Sum or Bounty of 40*s.* beſides their Pay for actual Service, and that whether they be in Service or not; and none but ſuch Mariners, &c. as are regiſtred, ſhall be capable of Preferment to any Commiſſion, or be Warrant-Officers in the *Navy*: And ſuch regiſtred Perſons are exempted from ſerving on Juries, Pariſh Offices, &c. alſo from Service Abroad after the Age of Fifty-five Years, unleſs they go voluntarily; and when by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, they are diſabled for future Service at Sea, they ſhall be admitted into *Greenwich Hoſpital*, and there be provided for during Life: And the Widows of ſuch Seamen as ſhall be ſlain or drowned, not of Ability to provide for themſelves, ſhall be likewiſe admitted into the ſaid Hoſpital, and their Children educated, &c. But if any regiſtred Seamen ſhall withdraw himſelf from the King's Service, in his Ships or *Navy*; or if any ſuch Mariner ſhall relinquiſh the Service, without the Conſent of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, he ſhall for ever loſe the Benefit of the Act, and be compelled to ſerve in his Majeſty's Fleet for ſix Months without any Pay. By a ſubſequent Statute, Watermen plying on the *Thames* between *Graveſend* and *Windſor*, on Notice given by the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to the Company of Watermen, are to appear before

before the ſaid Company, to be ſent to his Majeſty's Fleet, or on Refuſal, they ſhall ſuffer one Month's Impriſonment, and be diſabled working on the *Thames* for two Years. Every Seaman whatſoever ſerving the King, or any other Perſon in any Ship belonging to the Subjects of *England*, or the Dominions thereof, ſhall allow out of his Wages ſix Pence *per* Month, for the better Support of *Greenwich Hoſpital*; and by the 1 *Jac.* 2. a Duty of five Shillings *per* Tun, was granted on all foreign Ships, one Moiety for the Cheſt at *Chatham*, and the other for *Greenwich Hoſpital*, to relieve decayed Seamen, *&c.* The Regiſtring of Seamen is the grand Nurſery for the Fleet; but there are other Ways and Means of ſupplying Mariners for the *Navy Royal*, and Training up of Perſons in the Sea Service: For the Stat. 2 *Ann.* provides, that poor Boys, whoſe Parents are chargeable to the Pariſh, may by Churchwardens and Overſeers of the Poor, with the Conſent of two Juſtices of Peace, be placed out Apprentices to the Sea Service, until the Age of Twenty-one Years, they being thirteen Years old, at the Time of their Placing forth: Thoſe at eighteen Years of Age, may be impreſſed for Service in the Fleet, when the Owners or Maſters of ſuch of them as ſhall prove qualified, ſhall have able Seaman's Wages; and all Maſters or Owners of Ships, from thirty to fifty Tuns Burthen, are required to take one ſuch Apprentice, one more for the next fifty Tun, and one more for every hundred Tun above the firſt Hundred, under the Penalty of 10 *l.* Maſters of Apprentices placed out by the Pariſh, may with the Conſent of two Juſtices, turn over ſuch Apprentices to Maſters of Ships, for the Remainder of their Terms: Leud and diſorderly Servants, Vagrants, *&c.* are to be taken up and ſent to his Majeſty's Fleet; and poor Priſoners for Debt, which were to have the Benefit of 4 & 5 *Anne*, appearing on their Releaſement to be able bodied Seamen were to enter themſelves in the Service. Thus is the *Navy* recruited with Mariners; not to mention particularly the Manner of Preſſing in Cities, and populous Towns, on extraordinary Occaſions. The Commiſſioners of the *Navy*, &c. have power to examine and puniſh all Perſons who make any Diſturbance, fighting or quarrelling in the Yards, Offices, *&c.* of the *Navy*: And in the 13th Year of King *Charles* 2. an Act paſſed for regulating the Government of the Fleet, which contains the particular excellent Articles and Orders following.

Articles and Orders for Government of the Navy, eſtabliſhed by 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 9. 1. Officers ſhall cauſe the Worſhip of God, according to the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, to be performed in their Ships, and Prayers and Preaching by the Chaplains in Ordinary, and take Care that the Lord's Day be obſerved. 2. They that uſe unlawful Oaths, Curſings, Execrations, Drunkenneſs, or Uncleanneſs, *&c.* ſhall be fined, impriſoned, or otherwiſe puniſhed as the Court Martial ſhall think fit. 3. If any give Intelligence to Enemies, *&c.* without Leave from the King, Admiral, Vice-Admiral or Commander in Chief of any Squadron, they ſhall ſuffer Death. 4. If any Letter or Meſſage come from an Enemy to any inferior Officer, or other Perſon, and he acquaint not his Superior with it in twelve Hours, having Opportunity; or if a Superior Officer acquainted with, or receiving a Letter, *&c.* from ſuch Enemy, in Perſon, do not in convenient Time, make it known to the Admiral, or Commander of the Squadron, ſuch Perſons ſhall ſuffer Death, or ſuch Impriſonment as a Court Martial ſhall direct. 5. Relieving an Enemy, or Rebel, ſhall be puniſhed with Death, or as a Court Martial ſhall think fit 6. All Writings found aboard any Prize, are to be ſent up to the Court of Admiralty, or Commiſſioners appointed for that Purpoſe, on Pain of Loſs of the Takers Shares, and ſuch farther Puniſhment as a Court Martial ſhall inflict. 7. None ſhall take any Goods out of any Ship ſeiſed as Prize, until Judgment in the Admiralty, on Pain of ſuch Puniſhment as a Court Martial, or Court of Admiralty ſhall impoſe; except Goods upon and above the Gun-Deck, other than Arms, Ammunition, Furniture, *&c.* 8. None ſhall ſteal and imbezil any of the Ships Furniture, or Ammunition, on Pain of Death. 9. If Ships taken as Prize, make no Reſiſtance, none of the Captains, Maſters, or Mariners being Foreigners, ſhall be evil treated, on Pain of double Damages. 10. Commanders, who upon a Proſpect of Engagement, do not put Things in a Poſture for Fight, and encourage their Men, ſhall be caſhired; and if they yield, or crave Quarter, they are to ſuffer Death, or ſuch Puniſhment as the Offence deſerves. 11. All Perſons ſhall obſerve the Commands of the Admiral, or other their Superiors, on Pain of Death. 12. Officers and others that in Time of Fight, do not their utmoſt to indamage the Enemy, and to relieve the King's Ships, ſhall ſuffer Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as a Court Martial ſhall think fit. 13. Captains, *&c.* appointed for Convoy, that ſhall not defend the Ships in their Convoy, or exacting Money from them belonging to Subjects, ſhall make Reparation as the Court of Admiralty ſhall judge, and ſuffer Death, or ſuch other Puniſhment as the Court Martial ſhall order. 14. Whoever ſhall forbear to purſue an Enemy, Pirate, *&c.* flying or beaten, or to relieve a known Friend in View, ſhall ſuffer Death, or as a Court Martial, *&c.* 15. None ſhall put backward, or diſcourage Service and Action commanded, on any Pretence of Wages, upon Pain of Death. 16. All that turn to the Enemy, and either run away with their Ship, Ammunition, *&c.* or yield it up to the Enemy, ſhall ſuffer Death. 17. All Perſons that deſert their Employments, run away, or entice others ſo to do, are to ſuffer Death. 18. All Spies ſhall be puniſhed with Death. 19. None ſhall utter Words of Sedition or Mutiny, nor make or endeavour any mutinous Aſſembly, on Pain of Death. 20. No Perſon ſhall conceal traiterous or mutinous Practices, or Words, to the Prejudice of the King or Government; nor Words or Practices tending to the Hindrance of the Service, but ſhall reveal them to their Superior, on Pain of ſuch Puniſhment as a Court Martial ſhall inflict. 21. None ſhall quarrel with his Superior, on Pain of ſevere Puniſhment, nor ſtrike any ſuch, on Pain of Death, or as a Court Martial ſhall determine. 22. For Unwholſomeneſs of Victuals, or other juſt Cauſe, Complaint ſhall be made by each Man to his Superior; but none ſhall privately attempt to make Diſturbance, on Pain of ſuch Puniſhment as a Court Martial, *&c.* 23. None ſhall quarrel or fight, or uſe provoking Speeches, on Pain of Impriſonment. 24. There ſhall be no waſteful Expence, nor

Imbezilment of any Stores in the Fleet; under ſuch Penalties by Fine, Impriſonment, or otherwiſe, upon the Offenders, Buyers and Receivers, as a Court Martial ſhall think fit. 25. They through whoſe Default any of the King's Ships are ſtranded, ſplit or hazarded, ſhall be fined and impriſoned; or otherwiſe puniſhed at the Diſcretion of a Court Martial. 26. Thoſe that wittingly ſet on Fire any Ship, or other Veſſel, their Store or Furniture, not appertaining to an Enemy, ſhall ſuffer Death. 27. No Man ſhall ſleep on the Watch, or forſake his Station, on Pain of Death, &c. 28. Murders and wilful Killing, ſhall be puniſhed with Death. 29. Robbery and Theft ſhall be puniſhed with Death, or as a Court Martial, &c. 30. Sodomy and Buggery ſhall be puniſhed with Death without Mercy. 31. No Provoſt-Martial ſhall refuſe to receive any Priſoner, nor ſuffer him to eſcape, on Pain of ſuch Puniſhment as ſhould have been inflicted on the Party, or as a Court Martial, &c. 32. All Perſons ſhall endeavour to apprehend Offenders, and aſſiſt the Officers thereto appointed, on Pain of ſuch Puniſhment as a Court Martial ſhall inflict. 33. All Miſdemeanors not here mentioned, ſhall be puniſhed according to the Laws and Cuſtoms uſed at Sea. 34. The Admiral may grant Commiſſions to Vice-Admirals, and Commanders of Squadrons, to call Courts Martial of Commanders and Captains, for Trial of Offences: No Court Martial ſhall inflict Death, that conſiſts of leſs than five Captains; and the Admiral's Lieutenant ſhall be as Captain for this Purpoſe: Alſo no Execution of any Sentence of Death by Virtue of theſe Articles, (except in Caſe of Mutiny) ſhall be had without Leave of the Admiral, if the Offence be committed within the narrow Seas; and if elſewhere, not without Order of the Commander of that Squadron where the Sentence is paſſed. 35. The Judge Advocate, and in his Abſence whom the Court Martial ſhall appoint, may adminiſter an Oath in order to the Examination or Trial of theſe Offences. 36. This Act ſhall give Juriſdiction only for ſuch of the Offences aforeſaid as ſhall be committed on the Sea, or Streams of great Rivers beneath the Bridges near the Sea, within the Juriſdiction of the Admiralty, by Perſons in Service and pay in the Fleet, or Ships of War. And by the 4 & 5 *W. & M.* all Offences committed contrary to the Stat. 13 *Car.* 2. may be tried and determined in the *King's Bench* Court at *Weſtminſter*, or before Juſtices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, according to the Common Law; and thoſe Courts may inflict ſuch Penalties as are appointed by the ſaid Act: And where any of the ſaid Offences are committed out of the Realm, the ſame may be alledged and laid in any County within this Realm. But no Perſon who ſhall be tried in a Court Martial, ſhall for the ſame Offence be again tried by Virtue of this Statute; nor ſhall any Perſon tried by Virtue of this Act, be tried again by a Court Martial. 4 & 5 *W. & M. c.* 25.

Ne admittas, Is a Writ directed to the *Biſhop*, for the Plaintiff or Defendant, where a *Quare Impedit* or Aſſiſe of *Darrein Preſentment* is depending, when either Party fears that the Biſhop will admit the other's Clerk during the Suit between them: It ought to be brought within ſix Kalendar Months after the Avoidance, before the Biſhop may preſent by Lapſe; for 'tis in vain to ſue out this Writ when the Title to preſent is devolved unto the Biſhop. *Reg. Orig.* 31. *F. N. B.* 37. Writ of *Ne admittas* doth not lie, if the Plea be not depending in the King's Court by *Quare Impedit* or *Darrein Preſentment*; and therefore there is a Writ in the Regiſter directed to the Chief Juſtice of *C. B.* to certify the King in the *Chancery*, if there be any Plea before him and the other Judges between the Parties, &c. So that this Writ ſhould not be granted until that be done: But yet it may be had out of the Chancery before the King is certified that ſuch Plea of *Quare Impedit* is depending; and then the Party grieved may require the Chief Juſtice to certify, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 83, 84. The Writ runs, *Prohibemus vobis*, Ne admittas, &c.

Neat, Is the Weight of a pure Commodity alone, without the Cask, Bag, Droſs, &c. *Merch. Dict.*

Neceſſity. If a Fire happen in a Street, a Perſon may juſtify the Pulling down a Wall or Houſe of another Perſon, to prevent its Spreading; it being a Caſe of *Neceſſity*. *Staundf. P. C.* And we have a Maxim in Law; Neceſſitas *non habet Legem.* Co. Lit.

Ne exeat Regnum, Is a Writ to reſtrain a Perſon from going out of the Kingdom without the King's Licence. *F. N. B.* 85. It may be directed to the Sheriff, to make the Party find Surety that he will not depart the Realm; and on his Refuſal, to commit him to Priſon: Or it may be directed to the Party himſelf; and if he then goes, he may be fined. 3 *Inſt.* 178. And this Writ is granted on a Suit's being commenced againſt a Man in the *Chancery*, when the Plaintiff fears the Defendant will fly to ſome other Country, and thereby avoid the Juſtice and Equity of the Court; which hath been ſometimes practis'd: And when thus granted, the Party muſt give Bond to the Maſter of the Rolls in the Penalty of 1000*l.* or ſome other large Sum, for yielding Obedience to it; or ſatisfy the Court by Anſwer, Affidavit, or otherwiſe, that he hath no Deſign of leaving the Kingdom, and give Security therefore. *Practiſ. Solic.* 129. A *Ne exeat Regnum* has been granted to ſtay a Defendant from going to *Scotland*; for though 'tis not out of the Kingdom, yet it is out of the Proceſs of the Court, and within the ſame Miſchief. 2 *Salk.* 702. 3 *Mod.* 127, 169. 4 *Mod.* 179. If the Writ be ſued for the King, the Party againſt whom ſued may plead Licence by Letters Patent, &c. which ſhall diſcharge him: But where any Subject goes beyond Sea with the King's Licence, and continues longer than his appointed Time, it hath been held he loſes the Benefit of a Subject. 4 *Leon.* 29. And if a Subject beyond Sea, refuſe to return on the King's Letters under his Privy Seal, commanding him to return upon Pain of his Allegiance, being certified into the Chancery, a Commiſſion may be awarded to ſeiſe his Lands, &c. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 211.

Negative. A *Negative* cannot be teſtified by Witneſſes, only an Affirmative. 2 *Inſt.* 622.

Negative pregnant, (*Negativa Pregnans*) Is a *Negative*, which implies or brings forth an *Affirmative*; and is ſaid to be where a *Negative* carries an Affirmative in his Belly. *Litt. Rep.* 65. Where an Action is brought againſt a Man, and he pleads in Bar of the Action a *Negative* Plea, which is not ſo ſpecial an Anſwer to the Action, but it includes alſo an Affirmative; this is a *Negative Pregnant:* As for Inſtance; he in Reverſion brings a Writ of Entry *in caſu Proviſo*, upon an Alienation made by Tenant for Life, ſuppo-

ſing that he has aliened in Fee, which is a Forfeiture of his Eſtate: If the Tenant comes and pleads that he hath not aliened in Fee; this is a *Negative*, wherein is included an Affirmative; for though it be true, that he hath not aliened in Fee, yet it may be he hath aliened in Tail, which is alſo a Forfeiture of his Eſtate. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 212. If a Breach be aſſign'd that a Man was not ſeiſed of an Eſtate in Fee; and the Bar is, that he was ſeiſed, *&c.* notwithſtanding any Act done by him; this is *Pregnant* and uncertain. *Litt. Rep.* 64. And if a Perſon being impleaded to have done a Thing on ſuch a Day, or in ſuch a Place, denieth generally, without ſaying any Thing more, that he did it on the Day, *&c.* it is a *Negative Pregnant*, as it implieth nevertheleſs that in ſome Sort he did it. *Dyer* 17. A *Negative Pregnant* is a Fault in Pleading; and there muſt be a Special Demurrer to a *Negative Pregnant* Plea, *&c.* for the Court will intend every Pleading to be good, till the contrary doth appear. *Mich.* 23 *Car.* 1. B. R. See 2 *Leon.* 248.

Neggildare, Signifies to claim Kindred. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 70. *LL. Inæ, Sect.* 7, 8.

Negligence. A Right may be loſt by *Negligence*; as where an Action is not brought in the Time appointed by the Statute of Limitations, *&c.*

Negro. By the Laws of *Virginia*, *Negro* Servants are ſaleable; and where a *Negro* is ſold here, in Action *Indebitat. Aſſumpſit* for the Money, the Declaration ought to be, that the Defendant was indebted to the Plaintiff for the *Negro* ſold here at *London*, but the ſaid *Negro* at the Time of Sale was in *Virginia*, and that by the Laws and Statutes of *Virginia*, *Negroes* are ſaleable as Chattels. *Per Holt* Ch. Juſt. 2 *Salk. Rep.* 666. In Action of Trover for a *Negro*, and Verdict and Damages for the Plaintiff; it was moved in Arreſt of Judgment, that Trover lay not for a *Negro*, for the Owner had not an abſolute Property in him: But the Court ſeem'd to think that in Treſpaſs *Quare Captivum ſuum cepit*, the Plaintiff might give in Evidence that the Party was his *Negro*, and he bought him. *Ibid.*

Neif, (Fr. *Naif*, i. e. *Naturalis*, *Nativa*) Was a Bond-Woman or ſhe *Villain*, born in one's Houſe, mentioned in the Stat. 9 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. If a Bond-Woman married a Free-man, ſhe was thereby made free; and being once free, and diſcharged f Bondage, ſhe could not be *Neif* after, without ſome ſpecial Act done by her, as by Divorce, Confeſſion in Court, *&c.* And a free Woman taking a Villain to her Husband, was not thereby Bond; but their Iſſue were Villains as their Father was, though this is contrary to the Civil Law, which ſays, *Partus ſequitur Ventrem. Terms de Ley* 454. Antiently Lords of Manors ſold, gave, or aſſigned their Bondmen and *Neifs*, as appears by the following Deed of Gift. —— *Sciant quod Ego* Radulphus de C. *Miles Dominus de* L. *Dedi Domino* Roberto de D. *Beatricem filiam* Will. H. *de* L. *quondam* Nativam *meam, cum tota ſequela ſua & omnibus Catallis ſuis perquiſitis & perquirendis; Habend. & Tenend. prædictam Beatricem cum tota ſequela ſua & omnibus Catallis ſuis & omnibus rebus ſuis perquiſitis & perquirendis prædicto Domino* Roberto *vel ſuis aſſignatis libere quiete bene & in pace imperpetuum, &c. In cujus, &c. hiis Teſtibus.* —— Dat. apud L. in die Sancti Laurentii Martyris, Anno 13 Ed. 3. See *Nativi.*

Neifty. There was an antient Writ called *Writ of Neifty*, whereby the Lord claimed ſuch a Woman for his *Neif*; but it is now out of Uſe.

Neighbour, (*Vicinus*) One that dwells near another. See *Vicinage.*

Ne injuſte vexes, A Writ founded on the Statute of *Magna Charta*, *c.* 10. that lies for a Tenant diſtrained by his Lord, for more Services than he ought to perform; and is a Prohibition to the Lord not to diſtrain or *vex* his Tenant: In a ſpecial Uſe, it is where the Tenant hath prejudiced himſelf, by doing greater Services, or paying more Rent, without Conſtraint, than he needed; for in this Caſe, by Reaſon of the Lord's Seiſin, the Tenant cannot avoid it by *Avowry*, but is driven to this Writ for Remedy. *Reg. Orig.* 4. *F. N. B.* 10. And if the Lord diſtrains to do other Services, or to pay other Rent than due, after the Prohibition delivered unto him, the Tenant ſhall have an Attachment againſt the Lord, *&c. New Nat. Br.* 22. This Writ is always *Anceſtrel*, where the Tenant and his Anceſtors have holden of the Lord and his Anceſtors; and the Lord hath incroached any Rent, *&c.* A Feoffee ſhall not avoid Seiſin of Rent had by Incroachment of his Feoffor, nor have the Writ *Ne injuſte Vexes*; alſo a Man ſhall not have a Writ of *Ne injuſte Vexes* againſt the Grantee of the Seigniory. *Mich.* 18 *E.* 2. 10 *Ed.* 3. And Tenant in Tail may not have this Writ; but ſhall plead and ſhew the Matter, and not be eſtopped by the Payment of his Anceſtors, *&c. Trin.* 20 *Ed.* 3.

Nemine contradicente, Words uſed to ſignify the *unanimous* Conſent of the Members of the *Houſe of Commons*, to a Vote or Reſolution of that Houſe.

Ne Vicecomes, *Colore Mandati Regis, quenquam amoveat a poſſeſſione Eccleſiæ minus juſte.* Reg. Orig. 61.

Newfound-Land. Perſons trading to *Newfound-land* ſhall have Freedom of Fiſhing, *&c.* And every Fiſhing Ship as firſt enters any Harbour or Creek in *Newfound-land*, ſhall be Admiral of the ſaid Harbour for that Seaſon, and determine Differences between the Maſters of Fiſhing Veſſels, and the Inhabitants there, *&c. Stat.* 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *c.* 25.

Niderling, Nidering, or Nithing, A vile baſe Perſon, a Sluggard. *Will. of Malmsb. pag.* 121. *Mat. Pariſ. Ann.* 1088.

Nient compriſe, Is an Exception taken to a Petition, becauſe the Thing deſired is not contained in that Deed or Proceeding whereon the the Petition is founded: For Example; One deſires of the Court wherein a Recovery is had of Lands, *&c.* to be put in Poſſeſſion of a Houſe, formerly among the Lands adjudged unto him; to which the adverſe Party pleads, that this is not to be granted, by Reaſon this Houſe is not *compriſed* amongſt the Lands and Houſes, for which he had Judgment. *New Book Entries.*

Nient dedire, Signifies to ſuffer Judgment to be had againſt one, by not denying or oppoſing it, *i. e.* by Default. 29 *Car.* 2.

Niger Liber, The *Black Book* or Regiſter in the *Exchequer* is called by this Name.

Night, Is when it is ſo dark that the Countenance of a Man cannot be diſcerned; and by ſome Opinions *Burglary* in the Night may be committed at any Time after Sun-ſet, and before Riſing. *H. P. C.* 79. 3 *Inſt.* 63. 1 *Hawk.* 101. See *Noctanter.*

Nightwalkers. *Conſtables* are authorized by the Common Law to arreſt *Nightwalkers* and ſuſpicious Perſons, *&c. Watchmen* may alſo arreſt

Night-

Nightwalkers, and hold them until the Morning: And it is ſaid, that a private Perſon may arreſt any ſuſpicious *Nightwalker*, and detain him till he give a good Account of himſelf. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 61, 80. One may be bound to the Good Behaviour for being a *Nightwalker*; and common *Nightwalkers* and Haunters of Bawdy-houſes are to be indicted before Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* 1 *Hawk.* 132. 2 *Hawk.* 40. *Latch.* 173. *Poph.* 208.

Nihil capiat per Breve, or *per Billam*, Is the Judgment given againſt a Plaintiff in Bar of his Action, or in Abatement of his Writ or Bill, *&c. Co. Litt.* 363.

Nihil dicit, Is a Failing by the Defendant to put in an Anſwer to the Plaintiff's Plea by the Day aſſigned; which being omitted, Judgment is had againſt him of Courſe, as *ſaying nothing*, why it ſhould not: Theſe Words are generally writ ſhort *Nil dicit*, *&c.*

Nihils or Nichils, Are Iſſues which the Sheriff that is *appos'd* in the *Exchequer* ſays, are *Nothing worth*, and illeviable, for the Inſufficiency of the Parties from whom due. *Practice Excheq. pag.* 101. *Accounts of Nihil* ſhall be put out of the Exchequer. *Stat.* 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 13.

Nil Debet, Is a common Plea to an Action of *Debt*, when the Money is paid: But 'tis no Plea in Covenant, on Breach aſſign'd for Non-payment of Rent, *&c.* 3 *Lev.* 170. It is entered thus: *Et præd.* A. B. *per*, *&c. Attorn. ſuum ven. & defend. vim & injur. quando*, *&c. Et dicit quod ipſe* Non Debet *præfat.* A. B. *vigint. libr. nec aliqu. denar. ſum. in forma prout præd.* A. B. *ſuperius verſ. eum narravit. &c.*

Nil habuit in Tenementis, A Plea to be pleaded in an Action of Debt only, brought by a Leſſor againſt Leſſee for Years, or at Will, without Deed. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 214. In Debt for Rent upon an Indenture of Leaſe, *Nil habuit in Tenementis* may not be pleaded; becauſe it is an Eſtoppel, and a general Demurrer will ſerve. 3 *Lev.* 146. But if Debt is brought for Rent upon a Deed-Poll, the Defendant may plead this Plea: And where a Defendant pleaded *Nil habuit in Tenementis tempore Dimiſſionis*; the Plaintiff replied, *Quod habuit in Tenementis*, *&c.* and Verdict and Judgment was had for the Plaintiff; whereupon Writ of Error being brought, it was aſſign'd for Error, that the Replication was not good, for he ought to have ſhewn what Eſtate he then had; and of that Opinion was the Court; and it had been naught upon a Demurrer, but being after a Verdict, it is good. *Cro. Jac.* 312. If a leſs Eſtate is found than the Plaintiff pleads in his Reply to a *Nil habuit*, *&c.* So as it be ſufficient to intitle the Plaintiff to make a Leaſe, it is good enough. 10 *W.* 3.

Niſi prius, Is a Commiſſion to Juſtices of *Niſi prius*; ſo called from a judicial Writ of *Diſtringas*, whereby the Sheriff is commanded to diſtrain the impanelled Jury to appear at *Weſtminſter* before the Juſtices at a certain Day in the following Term, to try ſome Cauſe, *Niſi prius Juſtic. Domini Regis ad Aſſiſas capiend. venerint*, *viz.* unleſs the Juſtices come before that Day to ſuch a Place, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 424. 4 *Inſt.* 159. A Writ of *Niſi prius* is where an Iſſue is joined, then there goes a *Venire* to ſummon the Jury to appear at a Day in Court; and upon the Return of the *Venire*, with the Panel of the Jurors Names, the Record of *Niſi prius* is made up and ſealed, and there goes forth the Writ of *Diſtringas* to have the Jurors in Court, *Niſi prius Juſtic' venerint*, *&c.* ſuch a Day in ſuch a County, to try the Iſſue joined between the Parties. 2 *Lill.* 215. A Record of *Niſi prius* ought to contain a Tranſcript of the whole Iſſue-Roll; and no *Record of Niſi prius*, for the Trying an Iſſue at the Aſſizes, ſhall be ſealed after a Month next following the End of the Term; which Time is by a late Order of Court altered to three Weeks. *Ibid.* All Civil Cauſes grown to Iſſue in the Courts at *Weſtminſter* are brought down in the *Vacation* before the Day of Appearance appointed for the Jury above, into the County where the Action was laid, to be tried there; which is uſually done in two or three Days: And then upon the Return of the Verdict given by the Jury to the Court above, the Judges there give Judgment for the Party for whom the Verdict is found: And theſe Trials by *Niſi prius* are for the Eaſe of the Country, the Parties, Jurors, and Witneſſes, by ſaving them the Charge and Trouble of coming to *Weſtminſter*; but in Matters of great Weight and Difficulty, the Judges above, upon Motion and Information, will often retain Cauſes to be try'd there, though laid in the Country, and then the Juries and Witneſſes in ſuch Cauſes muſt come up to the Courts at *Weſtminſter* for Trial at Bar: And the King hath his Election to try his Suits at the Bar, or in the Country, *&c. Wood's Inſt.* 479. The Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 30. having ordained, that all Pleas in either Bench, which require only an eaſy Examination, ſhall be determined in the Country before Juſtices of Aſſiſe, by Virtue of the Writ appointed by that Statute, commonly called the Writ of *Niſi prius*; it has been held, that an Iſſue joined in the King's Bench upon an Indictment or Appeal, whether for Treaſon or Felony, or a Crime of an inferior Nature, committed in a different County from that wherein the Court ſits, may be tried in the proper County by Writ of *Niſi prius*: But as the King is not expreſly named in this Statute; and it is a general Rule, that he ſhall not be bound except named, it is ſaid where the King is Party a *Niſi prius* ought not to be granted, without his ſpecial Warrant, or the Aſſent of his Attorney; though the Court may grant it in Appeals in the ſame Manner as any other Actions. 2 *Inſt.* 424. 4 *Inſt.* 160. *Dyer* 46. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 411. Juſtices of *Niſi prius* have Power to record Nonſuits and Defaults in the Country at the Days aſſigned, and are to report them at the Bench, *&c.* And are to hear and determine Conſpiracy, Confederacy, Champerty, *&c.* by 12 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 4. 4 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 11. *Niſi prius* ſhall be granted in Attaints; but that which cannot be determined before the Juſtices upon the *Niſi prius* ſhall be adjourned to the King's Bench where they are Juſtices: And the Juſtices before whom Inquiſitions, Inqueſts, and Juries, ſhall be taken by the King's Writ of *Niſi prius*, are impowered to give Judgment in Felony and Treaſon, *&c.* and to award Execution by Force of their Judgments. 5 *Ed.* 3. 14 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 1. The Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*, Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, and Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, and in their Abſence two other of the Judges, *&c.* as Juſtices of *Niſi prius* for the County of *Middleſex*, ſhall try Cauſes upon Writs of *Niſi prius* on Iſſues joined in *B. R.* and *C. B.* and the Exchequer, which were formerly only triable at Bar, in the Term-time, or four

Days after each Term. 18 *Eliz. c.* 12. And the Time is inlarged to eight Days after the End of any Term; alſo any one Judge or Baron may try Iſſues, *&c.* according to the Statute 18 *Eliz.* in the Abſence of the Chiefs, by the 12 *Geo.* The Authority of Juſtices of *Niſi prius* in the Country is annexed to the Juſtices of Aſſiſe: And the Court above will take judicial Notice of what is done at *Niſi prius*; being entered on Record. 2 *Hawk.* 409. See *Aſſiſe.*

Nibicolini Britones, Is uſed for *Welſhmen*; becauſe in *Carmarthenſhire* and other *Northern* Counties of *Wales*, they lived near high Mountains covered with Snow. —— *Cum adverſus* Nivicolinos Britones *Regia eſſet Expeditio.* Du Cange.

Nobility, (*Nobilitas*) Signifies a *Nobleneſs* of Birth, a Generoſity or Greatneſs of Mind; Excellence of Virtue: According to *Juvenal*,

—— Nobilitas *ſola eſt atque unica Virtus.*

The *Nobility* with us compriſeth all *Dignities* above a Knight; and all Degrees of *Nobility* are derived from the King, who may grant it in Fee, or for Life, *&c.* See *Peers of the Realm.*

Noble, Was an antient Kind of *Engliſh* Money, in Uſe in the Reign of K. *Edw.* 3. And *Knighton* tells us, the *Roſe Noble* was a Gold Coin current in *England* about the Year 1344. At this Day there is no peculiar Coin of that Name; but a *Noble* is Six Shillings and eight Pence Value, being a third Part of twenty Shillings. *Merch. Dict.*

Noctanter, Is the Name of a Writ iſſuing out of the *Chancery*, and returnable in the *King's Bench*, given by the Statute *Weſtm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 46. By Virtue of which Statute, where any one having Right to *approve* Waſte Ground, *&c.* makes and erects a Ditch for an Hedge, and it is thrown down in the *Night*-time, and it cannot be known by a Verdict of Aſſiſe or a Jury, by whom; if the neighbouring Vills will not indict ſuch as are guilty, they ſhall be diſtrained to make again the Hedge or Ditch at their own Coſts, and to anſwer Damages. 2 *Inſt.* 476. And the *Noctanter* Writ thereupon is directed to the Sheriff of the County, commanding him by the Oath *Proborum & legalium hominum Com. prædict. Inquirer. qui Malefactores & pacis Dom. Regis perturbatores apud, &c. Sepes & Foſſata* A. B. *ibidem per ipſum nuper levat'* Noctanter *aut tali tempore quo facta eorum ſciri non credebant proſtraver. ad dampnum præd.* A. B. *& contra Pacem Dom. Regis, &c.* And on the Return of this Writ by the Sheriff, that the ſame is found by Inquiſition, and the Jury are ignorant who did it; the Return being filed in the Crown-Office, there goes out a Writ of Inquiry of the Damages, and a *Diſtringas* to the Sheriff to diſtrain *Propinquas Villatas ſepes & Fenſuras præd. circumadjacentes ſepes, &c. proſtrat. Levare ad Cuſtos ſuos proprios*, and alſo to reſtore the Damages, *&c.* The circumadjacent Vills intended by the Statute, are the contiguous Vills round the Place; and if they are not contiguous, they are not guilty, and may plead ſo: And when other Vills near of as great Value, by Favour or Negligence of the Sheriff are not ſummoned, *&c.* they may plead as Tertenants do, where all are not ſummoned. As to the Pleadings to this Writ, where more Damages are found than there ought to be; the Defendants may by Proteſtation deny the Fact, or confeſs and aver that the Damages were but ſmall; and traverſe that the Party *ſuſtinuit dampna* to the Sum found, or any other Sum beyond what they admit; or may plead Not guilty, and in their Defence any Matter which will be a Bar to the Proſecutor, but Satisfaction. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 217. Alſo if the Vills repair, Damages ought not to be given to the Value of the Repairs; and if the Vills have repaired, it ought ſo far to help them in the Trial of the *Quantum dampnificatus*, that the other Damages ought only to be conſidered. *Ibid.* The Charges of the Defence for the ſeveral Vills muſt be raiſed by Agreement; and if they cannot agree, each Vill is to bear their own Charges, as in Caſe of a Suit againſt a *Hundred*, till Execution; and then the Statute of 27 *Eliz.* hath provided a Remedy: The Writ of *Noctanter*, by the better Opinion, lies for the Proſtration as well of all Incloſures as thoſe improved out of Commons; but if it be not in the *Night*, this Writ will not lie: And there ought to be a convenient Time (which the Court is to judge of) before the Writ is brought, for the Country to inquire of and indict the Offenders; which Sir *Edw. Coke* ſays ſhould be a Year and a Day. 2 *Inſt.* 476. *Cro. Car.* 440. 1 *Keb*, 545. And if any one of the Offenders be indicted, the Defendants muſt plead it, *&c.*

The Word *Noctanter* is ſo neceſſary in an Indictment of *Burglary*, that it hath been adjudged inſufficient without it. *Cro. El.* 483.

Noctes & Noctem de firma. In the Book of *Domeſday* we often meet with *Tot Noctes de firma*, or *firma tot Noctium*; which is underſtood of Entertainment of Meat and Drink for ſo many Nights: For in the Time of the Engliſh *Saxons*, Time was computed not by Days, but *Nights*; and ſo it continued till the Reign of King *Hen.* 1. as appears by his Laws, *cap.* 66, 76. And from thence it is ſtill uſual to ſay a *Sevenight*, i. e. *Septem Noctes*, for a Week; and a *Fortnight* for two Weeks, 1. *Quatuordecem Noctes.*

Nodfyr or Nedfri, (*Sax.*) The learned *Spelman* ſays is derived from the old Saxon *Neod*, obſequium & *Fyr*, Ignis, and ſignified Fires made in Honour of the Heathen Deities. But by others it is ſaid to come from the Saxon *Neb*, that is neceſſary; and was uſed for neceſſary Fire.

Nolle Proſequi, Is uſed in the Law, where a Plaintiff in any Action will proceed no further, and may be before or after a Verdict; though it is uſually before: And it is then ſtronger againſt the Plaintiff than a Nonſuit, which is only a Default in Appearance; but this is a voluntary Acknowledgment, that he hath no Cauſe of Action. 2 *Lill.* 218. A Plaintiff comes by his Attorney *hic in Curia & fatetur ſe ulterius* Nolle Proſequi; whereupon Judgment was given, That the Defendant *eat ſine Die*, and no Amercement upon the Plaintiff: This was held erroneous; for the Plaintiff ought alſo to be amerced. 8 *Rep.* 58. Where there are two Defendants, and one pleads *Non Cul.* and the other another Plea; if upon a Demurrer there is a Judgment for the Plaintiff againſt one on the Demurrer, and a *Nolle Proſequi* for the other, there it ought to be *eat ſine Die*, or it is ill; and the Entry of *Quod eat ſine Die* is a Diſcharge to the Defendant. *Cro. Jac.* 439. *Hob.* 180. In Action brought againſt three Perſons, one of them pleads the General Iſſue, and the other Specially; the Plaintiff demurs to the Special Plea, and tries the General Iſſue, on which he hath a Verdict and Judgment; but before Judgment on the Demurrer he enters a *Nolle Proſequi* as to the Demurrer: And it was adjudg'd, that if the *Nolle Proſequi*

had been entered before the Verdict and Judgment, it had discharged the whole Action; being in Nature of a Release in Law to the others: So also if Judgment had been against all the Defendants, and the Plaintiff had entered the *Nolle Prosequi* for Two; for Nonsuit or Release, or other Discharge of one, discharges all the Rest. *Hob.* 70. But in Action of Trespass against Two, one pleaded Not guilty, and the other justified; and both Issues being found for the Plaintiff, and several Damages and joint Costs assessed; the Plaintiff then entered a *Nolle Prosequi* against one, and took Judgment against the other for Damages found against him, and the Costs; upon which it was insisted on for Error, that the Entry of a *Nolle Prosequi* before Judgment as to one, is a Release to him, and *quasi* a Release to both: *Per Cur'*, It is not an absolute Release, but as it were an Agreement that the Plaintiff will not proceed against the one; and as to him it is a Bar, but he may proceed against the other; and where they sever by Pleas, there may be Proceedings against one, and a *Nolle Prosequi* against the other. *Cro. Car.* 239, 243. 2 *Lill.* 220. On two Promises, the Plaintiff may demur as to one Promise, and enter a *Nolle Prosequi* as to the other; and if Judgment is had on the first Promise, it will be well enough, though the *Nolle Prosequi* be not entered before such Judgment. 2 *Lev.* 33. And if there are divers Issues, or an Issue and Demurrer in one Cause, against one Person, joined between the Parties, the Plaintiff may enter on the Roll a *Nolle Prosequi*, that he will not proceed on one or more of the Issues, or Demurrer joined; and may notwithstanding go to Trial upon the Rest of the Issues, or argue the Demurrer. *Hill.* 23 *Car. B. R.* The King may enter a *Nolle Prosequi* on an Information; but it shall not stop the Proceedings of the Informer. 1 *Leon.* 119. And if an Informer cause a *Nolle Prosequi* to be entered, the Defendant shall have Costs, *&c.* by Stat. 4 & 5 *W. & M. Keble* mentions a *Nolle Prosequi* on *Retraxit* by Attorney. 3 *Keb.* 332.

Nomination, (*Nominatio*) Is a Power that a Man hath of Appointing a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice, by him to be presented to the Ordinary. The Right of *Nomination* a Man may have by Deed; and in such Case, if the Patron refuse to present the *Nominee*, or presents another, he may bring a *Quare Impedit*; for he who is to present is only an Instrument to him who *nominates*, and the Person that hath the *Nomination* is in Effect the Patron of the Church. *Plowd.* 529. *Moor* 47. A *Nominator* must appoint his Clerk within Six Months after the Avoidance; if he doth not, and the Patron presents his Clerk before the Bishop hath taken any Benefit of the Lapse, he is obliged to admit that Clerk: But where one hath the *Nomination*, and another the Presentation, if the Right of Presentation should afterwards come to the King, it is said he that hath the *Nomination* will be intitled to the Presentation also; because the King who should present cannot be subservient to the *Nominator*, it being contrary to his Dignity. *Hughes's Pars. Law* 76, 77. Right of *Nomination* may be forfeited to the Crown as well as Presentation; where the *Nominator* corruptly agrees to *nominate* within the Statute of *Symony*, *&c.*

Nomina Villarum. King *Edw.* 2. sent his Letters to every *Sheriff* in *England*, requiring an exact Account and Return into the *Exchequer* of the Names of all the *Villages*, and Possessors thereof in every County; which being done accordingly, the Returns of the Sheriffs all joined together, are called *Nomina Villarum*, still remaining in the *Exchequer*. Anno 9 Ed. 2.

Nomine Pœnæ, Is a Penalty incurred for not Paying of a Rent, *&c.* at the Day appointed by the Lease or Agreement for Payment thereof. 2 *Lill.* 221. If Rent is reserved, and there is a *Nomine Pœnæ* on the Non-payment of it, and the Rent be behind and unpaid, there must be an actual Demand thereof made, before the Grantee of the Rent can distrain for it; the *Nomine Pœnæ* being of the same Nature as the Rent, and issuing out of the Land out of which the Rent doth issue. *Hob.* 82, 133. And where a Rent-Charge was granted for Years, with a *Nomine Pœnæ* and Clause of Distress, if it was not paid on the Day; on the Rents being behind, and the Term expired, the Court was moved that the Grantee might distrain for the *Nomine Pœnæ*, but it was held that he could not, because the *Nomine Pœnæ* depended on the Rent, and the Distress was gone for that, and by Consequence for the other. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 1182. When any Sum is to be forfeited *Nomine Pœnæ* for Non-payment of Rent at the Time, *&c.* the Demand of the Rent ought to be precisely at the Day, in Respect of the Penalty: And Debt will not lie on a *Nomine Pœnæ*, without a Demand. 7 *Rep.* 28. *Cro. Eliz.* 383. *Style* 4. If there is a *Nomine Pœnæ* of such a Sum for every Day, after Rent becomes due, it has been a Question whether there must be a Demand for every Day's *Nomine Pœnæ*, or one Demand for many Days: And by the better Opinion it hath been holden, that for every Day there ought to be a Demand; and that one will not be sufficient for the Whole: But where a *Nomine Pœnæ* of 40*s.* was limited *quolibet die proximo* the Feast-Day on which the Rent ought to be paid, it was adjudged that there was but one 40*s.* forfeited, because the Word *Proximo* must relate to the very next Day following the Rent-Day; and so likewise when the Rent became due and unpaid at the next Rent-Day after that, and so on. *Palm.* 207. 2 *Nelf.* 1182. An Assignee is chargeable with a *Nomine Pœnæ* incurred after the Assignment, but not before. *Moor* 357. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 221. Though a Forfeiture is mentioned to be *Nomine Pœnæ*, on not paying of a collateral Sum; it is no *Nomine Pœnæ*, if it be not of a Rent. *Lutw.* 1156.

Non-ability, Is an Exception taken against the Plaintiff in a Cause, upon some just Ground, why he cannot commence any just Suit in Law; as *Præmunire*, *Outlawry*, being a *Stranger born*, *&c.* F. N. B. 35, 65. Vide *Disability*.

Nonæ & Decimæ, Payments made to the Church by those who were Tenants of Church Farms; where *Nonæ* was a Rent or Duty for Things belonging to Husbandry, and *Decimæ* were claimed in Right of the Church. Formerly a ninth Part of moveable Goods was paid to the Clergy on the Death of Persons in their Parish, which was called *Nonagium*; and claimed on Pretence of being distributed to pious Uses. *Blount.*

Nonage, In general Understanding, is all the Time of a Person's being under the Age of One and twenty; and in a special Sense, where one is under Fourteen, as to Marriage, *&c.*

Non Assumsit, A Plea in personal Actions, whereby a Man denies any *Promise* made, *&c.* See *Assumsit*.

Non-

Non-claim, Is an Omiſſion or Neglect of one that claims not within the Time limited by Law; as within a Year and Day, where *continual Claim* ought to be made, or in five Years after a *Fine* levied, *&c.* By which a Man may be barred of his Right or Entry. *Stat.* 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 24. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 33. See *Claim.*

Non compos Mentis, Is where a Perſon is not of ſound Mind, Memory, and Underſtanding. And there are four Sorts of *Non compos Mentis*; 1*ſt*, An Idiot or natural Fool. 2*dly*, A Madman, or one who was of *Sane* Memory, but hath loſt his Underſtanding by Sickneſs, Accident or Misfortune. 3*dly*, A Lunatick, ſometimes of *Sane* Memory, and at other Times not ſo. 4*thly*, A Drunkard that deprives himſelf of his Memory and Underſtanding for a Time. But though a drunken Perſon is *Non compos Mentis*, it ſhall give no Privilege or Benefit to him or his Heirs, as to Acts done, *&c.* And his Drunkenneſs ſhall not extenuate, but rather aggravate his Offence, as well touching his Life as his Lands or Goods. 1 *Inſt.* 264. 4 *Rep.* 125. A Deed of Feoffment, Grant, *&c.* made by a Perſon *Non compos Mentis* is voidable; his Heir, as privy in Blood, may ſhew the Diſability of his Anceſtor, and avoid his Grants; and his Executors, *&c.* as Privies in Repreſentation may do the ſame, by ſetting forth the Infirmity of the Teſtator or Inteſtate. 4 *Rep.* 126. It is no good Plea for a Man himſelf to ſay, that he was *Non ſane* Memory at the Time of Making a Bond. *Cro. Eliz.* 398. But where a Perſon of *Sane* Memory becomes *Non compos Mentis*, and afterwards aliens his Lands or Goods; if he be found *Non Compos*, and that he had alienated, the King may protect him, and take the Profits of his Lands, *&c.* to maintain him and his Family. 4 *Rep.* 127. And he that hath the Cuſtody of a Man of *Non ſane* Memory is accountable as Bailiff to the *Non Compos*, his Executors or Adminiſtrators. *Ibid.* A Man *Non compos Mentis* ſhall not loſe his Life for Felony or Murder; for he cannot be guilty of the Murder of another. 3 *Rep.* 124. 3 *Inſt.* 4, 54. Though if one who wants Diſcretion or Underſtanding, does any corporal Hurt to, or Treſpaſs againſt another; he may be compelled by Action to render Damages. 35 *H.* 6. 1 *Inſt.* 247. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 2. Vide *Lunatick.*

Non-conformiſts. The Statutes 1 *Eliz.* and 13 *Car.* 2. were made for the Uniformity of Common Prayer, and Service in the Church; and Perſons *not conforming* thereto are ſubject to divers Penalties.

Non Damnificatus, Is a Plea to an Action of Debt upon a Bond, with Condition to ſave the Plaintiff harmleſs. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 224. If the Condition of a Bond be to ſave harmleſs only, *Non Damnificatus* generally is a good Plea; but if it be to diſcharge the Plaintiff, *&c.* then the Manner of the Diſcharge is to be ſhewn. 1 *Leon.* 72. When one pleads a Diſcharge, and that he ſaved another harmleſs, he ought to ſhew it that the Court may judge thereof: Though a Defendant may plead *Non Damnificatus*, without ſhewing of it. *Cro. Jac.* 363. 2 *Rep.* 3, 4. *March.* 121. It has been adjudg'd, where a Condition of a Bond is to ſave harmleſs from all Suits in general; *Non Damnificatus* may be pleaded: And if it is in a particular Suit or Thing, there the Defendant muſt ſhew how he hath ſaved harmleſs and diſcharged; but where a Suit is upon a Counter-

Bond, the Plea of *Non Damnificatus* is good. 8 *W.* 3. *B. R.* 5 *Mod.* 243.

Non Decimando. A Cuſtom or Preſcription *De non Decimando* is to be diſcharged of all Tithes, *&c.* See *Modus Decimandi.*

Non Diſtringendo, Is a Writ not to diſtrain, uſed in divers Caſes. Table of *Reg. of Writs.*

Nones, (*Nonæ*) Of every Month is the ſeventh Day of *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*; and the Fifth of all the other Months. By the *Roman* Account, the *Nones* in the afore-mentioned Months are the ſix Days next following the firſt Day, or the *Calends*; and of others the four Days next after the Firſt, according to theſe Verſes,

Sex Nonas Maius, October, Julius, & Mars,
Quatuor at reliqui, &c.

Though the laſt of theſe Days is properly called *Nones*; for the others are reckon'd backward as diſtant from them, and accounted the Third, Fourth, or Fifth *Nones*, *&c.* And *Nones* had their Name from their Beginning, the *Ninth* Day before the *Ides.* See *Ides.*

Non eſt Culpabilis, Short *Non Cul.* is the general Plea to an Action of *Treſpaſs*, whereby the Defendant abſolutely denies the Fact charged on him by the Plaintiff; whereas in other Special Pleas, the Defendant grants the Fact to be done, but alledges ſome Reaſons why he lawfully might do it. And as the Plea of *Non Culp.* is the general Anſwer in Actions of Treſpaſs, being Actions criminal civilly proſecuted; ſo it is likewiſe in all Actions criminally followed, either at the Suit of the King or any other, where the Defendant denies the Crime for which he is brought to Trial. *S. P. C. lib.* 2. *c.* 62.

Non eſt factum, A Plea where an Action is brought upon a Bond, or any other Deed, and the Defendant denieth that to be his Deed whereon he is impleaded. *Broke.* In every Caſe where a Bond is void, the Defendant may plead *Non eſt factum:* But when a Bond is voidable only, he muſt ſhew the ſpecial Matter, and conclude Judgment *Si Action, &c.* 2 *Lill.* 226. If a Deed is raſed in a material Part, by which it becomes void, the Perſon bound by it may plead *Non eſt factum*, and give the Matter in Evidence; becauſe it was not his Deed at the Time of the Plea. 11 *Rep.* 27. A Bond was dated *November* the 10th, and ſo ſet forth in the Plaintiff's Declaration; the Defendant pleaded *Non eſt factum*, and though it was found that it was not delivered till the eighteenth, the Iſſue being upon a *Non eſt factum*, it appeared to be his Deed: But it is ſaid the Defendant might have helped himſelf by Pleading. *Cro. Jac.* 126. The Defendant pleads *Quod factum prædict.* was made and delivered without a Date, and that the Plaintiff put a Date to it, and ſo *Non eſt factum*; this was held naught upon a Demurrer, for the Defendant confeſſes the Deed, by ſaying *Factum prædict.* and afterwards denies it; though he might have ſaid generally, *Non eſt factum. Cro. Eliz.* 800. None but the Party, his Heirs, Executors, *&c.* can plead *Non eſt factum.* Lutw. 662.

Nonfeaſance, Is an Offence of Omiſſion of what ought to be done; as in not coming to Church, *&c.* Which need not be alledged in any certain Place. *Hob.* 251. 1 *Hawk.* 13. *Nonfeaſance* will not make a Man a Treſpaſſer; and a Perſon cannot be guilty of Forgery, by a bare *Nonfeaſance.* 8 Rep. 146. Moor 760. Vide *Forgery.*

Non implacitando aliquem de Libero Tenemento ſine Brevi, Is a Writ to prohibit Bailiffs, *&c.* from Diſtraining any Man touching his Freehold, without the King's Writ. *Reg. Orig.* 171.

Non intromittendo, quando Breve Præcipe in Capite ſubdole impetratur, Was a Writ directed to the Juſtices of the *Bench* or in *Eyre*, commanding them not to give one, that had, under Colour of intitling the King to Land, *&c.* as holding of him in *Capite*, deceitfully obtained the Writ called *Præcipe in Capite*, any Benefit thereof, but to put him to this Writ of Right. *Reg. Orig.* 4. This Writ having Dependence on the Court of *Wards*, ſince taken away, is now diſuſed.

Nonjurors, Are Perſons who refuſe to take the *Oaths* to the Government: And Perſons refuſing the Oaths injoined by Law, *&c.* are liable to certain Penalties; and for a third Offence to abjure the Realm, by 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. Eccleſiaſtical Perſons not taking the Oaths on the Revolution, were rendered incapable to hold their Livings: But the King was impowered to grant ſuch of the *Nonjuring* Clergy as he thought fit, not above Twelve, an Allowance out of their Eccleſiaſtical Benefices for their Subſiſtence, not exceeding a third Part. 1 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 1. *c.* 8. Thoſe Perſons as refuſe the Oaths ſhall incur, forfeit, and ſuffer the Penalties inflicted on Popiſh Recuſants convict; and the Court of *Exchequer* may iſſue out Proceſs againſt their Lands and Goods, *&c.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 27. See the Stat. 1 *Geo. c.* 55. and *Oaths*.

Non Merchandizando victualia, Is a Writ to Juſtices of Aſſiſe, to inquire whether the Magiſtrates of ſuch a Town do ſell Victuals in Groſs, or by Retail, during the Time of their being in Office, which is contrary to an antient Statute; and to puniſh them if they do. *Reg. Orig.* 184.

Non Moleſtando, A Writ that lies for a Perſon who is moleſted contrary to the King's Protection granted him. *Reg. Writs* 184.

Non Obſtante, (Notwithſtanding) Is a Clauſe frequent in Statutes and Letters Patent, and is a Licence from the King to do a Thing which at the Common Law might be lawfully done; but being reſtrained by Act of Parliament, cannot be done without ſuch Licence. *Vaugh.* 347. *Plowd.* 501. The Stat. 18 *Eliz. c.* 2. confirmed all Grants of the Queen by Letters Patent, of any Honours, Caſtles, Manors, Lands, Tenements, *&c.* and that they ſhould ſtand and be good in Law, againſt the Queen, her Heirs and Succeſſors, *Non obſtante* any Miſnaming, Miſ-recital, Want of Certainty, finding Offices or Inquiſitions, Livery of Seiſin, *&c.* By 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11. it was declared, that all Grants of Penſions, *&c.* and every *Non Obſtante* therein contained, ſhould be void. And the 1 *W. & M. c.* 2. makes Diſpenſations, *Non Obſtante* to Statutes, void; unleſs allow'd therein. See *Diſpenſation*, and *Grants of the King*.

Non omittas, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, where the Bailiff of a *Liberty* or *Franchiſe* who hath the Return of Writs refuſes or neglects to ſerve a Proceſs, for the Sheriff to enter into the Franchiſe and execute the King's Writ himſelf, or by his Officer: Before this Writ is granted, the Sheriff ought to return, that he hath ſent to the Bailiff, and that he hath not ſerved the Writ; but for Diſpatch, the uſual Practice is to ſend a *Non omittas* with a *Capias* or *Latitat.* *F. N. B.* 68, 74. 2 *Inſt.* 453. If a Sheriff return, that he ſent the Proceſs to the Bailiff of a Liberty, who hath given him no Anſwer; a *Non omittas* ſhall be awarded to the Sheriff: And if he returns, that he ſent the Proceſs to ſuch Bailiff, who hath returned a *Cepi Corpus*, or ſuch like Matter; and the Bailiff bring not in the Body, or Money, *&c.* at the Day, the Bailiff ſhall be amerced, and a Writ iſſue to the Sheriff to diſtrain the Bailiff to bring in the Body. 2 *Hawk.* 143. Writs of *Capias Utlagatum*, and of *Quo Minus* out of the Exchequer, and it is ſaid all Writs whatſoever at the King's Suit, are of the ſame Effect as a *Non omittas*; and the Sheriff may by Virtue of them enter into a Liberty and execute them. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 229. The *Reg. of Writs* mentions three Sorts of this Writ; which was given to prevent Liberties being privileged to hinder or delay the general Execution of Juſtice: And the Clauſe of the *Non omittas* is, *Quod* Non omittas *propter aliquam Libertatem*, (*viz.* of the Liberty to which the Sheriff hath made a *Mandavi Ballivo, qui nullum dedit Reſponſum*) *quin in eam ingrediaris & Capias* A. B. *Si, &c.*

Non-plevin, (*Non plevina*) Is defined to be *Defalta poſt Defaltam*; and in *Hengham Magna*, *cap.* 8. 'tis ſaid, that the Defendant is to replevy his Lands ſeiſed by the King within fifteen Days; and if he neglects then at the Inſtance of the Plaintiff at the next Court-Day, he ſhall loſe his Seiſin, *Sicut per Defaltam poſt Defaltam:* But by Statute it was enacted, that none ſhould loſe his Land, becauſe of *Non-plevin*, i. e. where the Land was not replevied in due Time. 9 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 2.

Non ponendis in Aſſiſis & Juratis, Is a Writ granted for freeing Perſons from ſerving on Aſſiſes and Juries; and when one hath a Charter of Exemption, he may ſue the Sheriff for returning him. This Writ is founded on the Stat. of *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 38. And the Stat. *Articuli ſuper Chartas*, *c.* 9. F. N. B. 165. 2 Inſt. 127, 447.

Non procedendo ad Aſſiſam Rege inconſulto, A Writ to ſtop the Trial of a Cauſe appertaining to one who is in the King's Service, *&c.* until the King's Pleaſure be farther known. *Reg. Orig.* 220.

Non Pros. If a Plaintiff in an Action, doth not declare againſt the Defendant within reaſonable Time, a Rule may be enter'd againſt him by the Defendant's Attorney, to declare; and thereupon a *Non Proſ. &c. Pract. Solic.* 232. And a Plaintiff may enter a *Non Proſ.* before the Record of the Cauſe is ſent down by *Niſi prius* to be tried at the Aſſiſes: But it is ſaid there cannot be a *Non Proſ.* in a Cauſe at the Trial at the Aſſiſes: 3 *Salk.* 246. Though in Actions againſt ſeveral Defendants, it has been ruled otherwiſe. 2 *Salk.* 456. *Non Pros's* have been frequent upon Informations; but never upon Indictments, 'till the Reign of King *Charles* 2. *Ibid.* See *Nolle Proſequi*, and *Nonſuit*.

Non Reſidence, Is applied to thoſe *Spiritual Perſons* that are not *Reſident*, but do abſent themſelves wilfully by the Space of one Month together, or two Months at ſeveral Times in one Year, from their Dignities or Benefices, which is liable to Penalties by the Statute againſt *Non Reſidency*. 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. But Chaplains to the King, or other great Perſons mentioned in this Statute, and the 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 16. may be *Non reſident* on their Livings; for they are excuſed from *Reſidence* whilſt they attend thoſe that retain them: And Biſhops are not puniſhable by Statute for *Non-Reſidency*; but if a Biſhop hold a Deanery,

Deanery, Parſonage, &c. in *Commendam* with his Biſhoprick, he is puniſhable by the Stat. 21 *H.* 8. for *Non-Reſidence* on the ſame. Alſo where Biſhops are *Non-reſident* on their Biſhopricks, they are liable to Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure; and the King may iſſue a mandatory Writ for their Attendance thereon, and compel them to it by Seiſing their Temporalities, a notable Precedent whereof we have in the Caſe of the *Biſhop of Hereford*, in the Reign of K. *Hen.* 3. 2 *Inſt.* 625. See *Reſidence.*

Non Reſidentia pro Clericis Regis, Is a Writ directed to the Biſhop, charging him not to moleſt a Clerk imploy'd in the King's Service, by Reaſon of his *Non-Reſidence*; in which Caſe he is to be diſcharged. *Reg. Orig.* 58.

Non ſane Memory, (*Non ſanæ Memoriæ*) Is uſed in Law for an Exception to any Act, declared to be done by another; and the Effect of it is, that the Party that did that Act, was not well in his Senſes when he did it, or when he made his Laſt Will and Teſtament. *New Book Entries.* And *Sane Memory* for the Making of a Will is not always where the Teſtator can anſwer Yes or No, or in ſome Things with Senſe; but he ought to have Judgment to diſcern, and be of perfect Memory, or the Will ſhall be void. *Moor, c.* 1051. See *Non compos Mentis.*

Nonſuit, (*Tergiverſatio, Litis renunciatio*) Is the letting a Suit or Action fall; or a Renunciation of it by the Plaintiff or Demandant, moſt commonly upon the Diſcovery of ſome Error or Defect, when the Matter is ſo far proceeded in, as the Jury is ready at the Bar to deliver their Verdict. 2 *H.* 4. *c.* 7. Where a Man brings a Perſonal Action, and doth not proſecute it with Effect, or if upon the Trial, he refuſes to ſtand a Verdict; then he becomes nonſuited: If the Plaintiff be not ready at the Trial when the Jury is called and ſworn, the Court may call him *Nonſuit*; it ſhall be intended he will not proceed in his Cauſe, though ſometimes the Court hath ſtaid a While in Expectation of his Coming, and making good his Action: And on a Trial, when the Jury comes to deliver in their Verdict, and the Plaintiff is called upon to hear their Verdict; if he do not appear after thrice called, by the Cryer of the Court, he is *nonſuited*, and the *Nonſuit* is to be recorded by the Secondary, by the Direction of the Court, at the Prayer of the Defendant's Counſel; for the Court will not order it to be recorded, except the Counſel pray it. *Hill.* 21 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 231. But where a Plaintiff doth not appear to hear the Verdict when he is called, and thereupon the Court direct the Secondary to record the *Nonſuit*; if afterwards he do appear before the *Nonſuit* is actually recorded, the Court may proceed to take the Verdict; it not being a *Nonſuit* until recorded by the Secondary, and then it is made Part of the Record, and is in the Nature of a Judgment againſt the Plaintiff. 2 *Lill.* 232. The Court cannot compel the Plaintiff to appear, and ſtand a Verdict; but if he appears, or his Counſel or Attorney appear for him, he cannot be afterwards *Nonſuit*, but the Jury muſt deliver in their Verdict. A Plaintiff in Ejectment not appearing at the Aſſiſes, he was *nonſuited*, and this was recorded; but as there was no *Venire* or *Habeas Corpora* put in, the *Nonſuit* was diſcharged, becauſe the Judge of *Niſi prius* hath no Power to *nonſuit* without an *Habeas Corpora* or *Diſtringas. Sid.* 164. After a Demurrer join'd, if the Court gives a Day over, the Plaintiff may be *nonſuit*; for the Plaintiff is then demandable: And after a Judgment *quod computet*, the Plaintiff may be *nonſuited*, becauſe it is but an interlocutory Judgment; though after any Verdict, whereupon a final Judgment is to be given, he cannot. 1 *Inſt.* 140. 2 *Lill.* 231. At Common Law, upon every Continuance or Day given, the Plaintiff might be *nonſuit*; ſo that even after a Verdict, if the Court took Time to conſider of it, the Plaintiff was demandable and might be *nonſuit*; but this is now remedied by the Stat. 2 *Hen.* 4. Yet after a privy Verdict, the Plaintiff might ſtill be *nonſuit*; and ſo he may after a Special Verdict found; and after a Demurrer, though the Matter was argued, if the Court give a Day over. 1 *Inſt.* 139. *Dyer* 53. 3 *Salk.* 249. In Real or Mix'd Actions, the *Nonſuit* of one of the Plaintiffs or Demandants is not the *Nonſuit* of both; in this Caſe, he which makes Default ſhall be ſummoned and ſevered: But regularly in perſonal Actions, the *Nonſuit* of one Plaintiff is the *Nonſuit* of the others, unleſs in ſome particulars. 1 *Inſt.* 138, 139. If an Action of Debt, &c. is brought againſt ſeveral Defendants, a *Nonſuit* as to one is a *Nonſuit* as to the Reſt; but it is otherwiſe in a Diſcontinuance. 3 *Salk.* 244. And where there is but one Defendant, who pleads to iſſue as to Part, and demurs to the other Part; the Plaintiff may be *nonſuit* as to one, and proceed for the other. *Hob.* 180. The King cannot be *nonſuited*, becauſe in Judgment of Law he is always preſent in Court; though the Attorney General may enter a *Nolle Proſequi*: And the King's Suit may be diſcontinued, upon the Prayer of the Party, after a Year; where it is delay'd to be proſecuted. 1 *Inſt.* 139. *Goldsb.* 53. Alſo notwithſtanding the King cannot be *nonſuit* in any Information or Action, wherein he himſelf is the ſole Plaintiff, an Informer *Qui tam*, or Plaintiff in a Popular Action, may be *nonſuit*; and thereby wholly determine the Suit as well in Reſpect of the King as of himſelf. 1 *Inſt.* 139. *Bro.* 68. *Fitzherb.* 13. A foreign King ſeeking to take the Benefit of the national Laws here, may be *nonſuit* in *England*; which was the Caſe of the King of *Spain. Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* A *Nonſuit* after Appearance, in Appeals of Murder, Writs of *Quare Impedit*, Attaints, &c. is peremptory. 1 *Inſt.* 139. In other Caſes, when a Plaintiff is *nonſuit*, he may proceed again on a new Declaration; but not on that wherein he became *nonſuit*, that Declaration being void, and he hath no Day in Court. A *Nonſuit* is not generally a Bar to Actions of the like Nature, for the ſame Cauſe or Duty; yet a *Retraxit* is a Bar to all other Actions. 2 *Lill.* 231. On *nonſuit* of the Plaintiff, &c. Coſts are given the Defendant in all Caſes where the Plaintiff would have had Coſts, if Judgment had been for him. *Stat.* 4 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 3. And on Appearance entered at the Return of the Writ, if the Plaintiff neglects to deliver a Declaration againſt the Defendant, in perſonal Action or Ejectment; before the End of the next Term following, a *Nonſuit* ſhall be entered againſt the Plaintiff; and he is to pay Coſts to the Defendant. 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 2.

Non ſum Informatus, Is a formal Anſwer made of Courſe by an Attorney, who is not inſtructed or informed to ſay any Thing material in Defence of his Client's Cauſe; by which he is deem'd to leave it undefended, and ſo Judgment paſſeth againſt his Client. *New Book Entries.*

Non-tenure, Is a Plea in Bar to a Real Action, by saying, that he, the Defendant, holdeth not the Land mentioned in the Plaintiff's Count or Declaration, or at leaſt ſome Part thereof. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 16. 1 *Mod. Rep.* 250. And our Books mention *Non-tenure* general and ſpecial: General, where one denies ever to have been Tenant to the Land in Queſtion; and ſpecial is an Exception, alledging that he was not Tenant the Day whereon the Writ was purchaſed. *Weſt. Symb. par.* 2. When the Tenant or Defendant pleads *Non-tenure* of the Whole, he need not ſay who is Tenant; but if he pleads *Non-tenure* to Part, he muſt ſet forth who is the Tenant. 1 *Mod.* 181. *Non-tenure* in Part or in the Whole is not pleadable after Imparlance. 3 *Lev.* 55.

Non-term, (*Non-terminus*) Is the Vacation between *Term* and *Term*: And it was formerly called the Time or Days of the King's Peace. *Lamb. Archa.* 126.

Non-uſer, Of Offices concerning the Publick, is Cauſe of Forfeiture. 9 *Rep.* 50. See *Office*.

Nook of Land, (*Nocata terræ*) In an old Deed of Sir *Walter de Pedwardyn*, twelve Acres and a Half of Land were called a *Nook of Land*; but the Quantity is generally uncertain. —— *Illi qui tenuerunt dimidiam Virgatam terræ, vel* Nocatam terræ, *vel Cottagium de Bondagii tenura.* Dugd. Warwick. pag. 665.

Norroy, *Quaſi North-Roy*, the *Northern King at Arms*, mentioned in the Statute 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 33. See *Herald*.

Notary, (*Notarius*) Is a Perſon, generally a Scrivener, who takes *Notes*, or makes a ſhort Draught of Contracts, Obligations, or other Writings and Inſtruments. *Stat.* 27 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 1. At this Time we call him a *Notary Publick*, that publickly atteſts Deeds or Writings; to make them Authentick in another Country; but principally in Buſineſs relating to Merchants: They make Proteſts of Foreign Bills of Exchange, *&c.* And *Noting* a Bill is the *Notary*'s going as a Witneſs, to take *Notice* of a Merchant's Refuſal to accept or pay the ſame. *Merch. Dict.*

Note of a Fine, Is a Brief of the Fine made by the *Chirographer*, before it is ingroſſed. *Weſt Symb. par.* 2.

Notes Promiſſory, For Payment of Money. See *Bill of Exchange*.

Not guilty, Is the General Iſſue or Plea of the Defendant in any criminal Action; and *Not guilty* is a good Iſſue in Actions of Treſpaſs on the Caſe, and upon the Caſe for Deceits or Wrongs; but not on a Promiſe, *&c. Palm.* 393. If one hath Cauſe of Juſtification and Excuſe in Treſpaſs, and he pleads the General Iſſue *Not guilty*; he cannot give the Special Matter in Evidence, but muſt confeſs the Fact, and plead the Special Matter, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 119. Vide *Non eſt Culpabilis*.

Notice, Is required to be given in many Caſes by Law, to juſtify the Proceedings in a Cauſe where any Thing is *demanded*, *&c.* But none is bound by the Law to give Notice to another Perſon of that which ſuch other may otherwiſe inform himſelf of. 22 *Car. B. R.* If one be bound by an *Aſſumpſit* generally to do a Thing to another, he to whom the Promiſe is made muſt give *Notice* when he will have him to do it; but if he promiſe that another Perſon ſhall do it, there he to whom the Thing is to be done is not obliged to give Notice to that third Perſon when he will have it done, but the Party muſt procure it at his Peril: For it may be he may not know that other Perſon, and there is no Privity of Contract between them Two, as there is betwixt the other Two. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 239. And in Caſe of a Promiſe it has been adjudg'd, that where a Penalty is to be recovered, *Notice* is requiſite; but 'tis not ſo where Damages are to be recovered, in which Caſe the Party hath ſufficient *Notice* by the Action brought. 1 *Bulſt.* 12. If a Perſon promiſe to pay ſo much to another at his Day of Marriage; the Party at his Peril is to take *Notice* of the Marriage. *Cro. Car.* 34, 35. And it is a neceſſary Intendment, that when after the Marriage the Plaintiff requeſted Payment of the Money, that *Notice* was given of the Marriage. *Cro. Jac.* 228. It is held, that where a collateral Thing is to be done at or after Marriage, there *Notice* is to be given of it; though where Money is to be paid, 'tis a Debt due to the Party by the Marriage, and may be recovered without any *Notice* given. 2 *Bulſt.* 254. *Notice* muſt be given to an Heir at Law, of a Condition annexed to his Eſtate; or he is not bound to take *Notice* of the Condition. 1 *Lutw.* 809. 4 *Rep.* 82. 3 *Mod.* 28. Yet it is ſaid, that the Heir is bound to take *Notice* of a Proviſo in a Feoffment, without any *Notice*; and this Difference has been taken, that where *Notice* is required to be given by the original Deed or Agreement, it is hereditary, and deſcends to the Heir; but if 'tis collateral to the Father, it ſhall not bind his Heir without expreſs *Notice. Winch.* 108. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1186. A Man who is a Stranger to a Deed, that hath an Eſtate by Way of Remainder, or otherwiſe; ſhall not forfeit or determine his Eſtate by Virtue of any Proviſo in ſuch Deed, unleſs he hath *Notice* of it. 8 *Rep.* 92. Where one is bound to another to make ſuch an Aſſurance as *A. B.* ſhall adviſe, the Obligor is bound to make the Aſſurance, without *Notice* that *A. B.* had adviſed it; but if he had been bound to make ſuch Aſſurance as the Counſel of the Obligee ſhould adviſe, *Notice* ought to be given the Obligor, that the Counſel of the Obligee had adviſed it. 1 *Leon.* 115. If I am bound to enfeoff ſuch Perſons as the Obligee ſhall name; he is to give *Notice* of thoſe which he names, otherwiſe I am not bound to enfeoff them. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 105. And if the Condition of an Obligation be to account before ſuch Auditors as the Obligee ſhall aſſign, and the Obligee aſſigns Auditors; he is to give *Notice* thereof to the Obligor, or he will not be bound to account. *Ibid. Notice* is not to be given ſo ſtrictly upon a Covenant, as upon a Bond; which is Point of Forfeiture. *Cro. Jac.* 391. If the Agreement be that a Perſon ſhall pay ſo much as *A. B.* hath paid, the Defendant is to inquire of him, and the Plaintiff is not bound to give *Notice*: But if the Perſon is altogether uncertain, the Plaintiff to intitle himſelf to an Action muſt give *Notice. Cro. Jac.* 432, 433. If an Act is to be done by a Stranger, and not by the Plaintiff, the Cogniſance thereof lies as well in the *Notice* of the Defendant as of the Plaintiff; and therefore the Plaintiff need not lay a *Notice. Cro. Jac.* 492. *Cro. Car.* 132. When one may take *Notice*, and not the other; *Notice* is neceſſary. *Latch.* 15. A Thing lies in the Knowledge of the Plaintiff, there ought to be *Notice* given to the Defendant. *March.* 156. *Mod.* 230. It has been holden, that a Defendant having undertaken to do a Thing, undertakes to do all Circumſtances incident to the Doing it, and that without *Notice*; but if he

had been ignorant of the Thing to be done, then *Notice* muſt be given. 2 *Bulſt.* 143. Want of *Notice* upon various Occaſions, has been often the Cauſe of Arreſt of Judgment in Actions, *&c.*

Notice is alſo to be given of *Trials* and Motions; of a *Robbery* committed, to recover againſt the Hundred; of a prior *Mortgage*, on making a ſecond; of an *Aſſignment* of a *Leaſe*, to charge the Aſſignee only on Acceptance of Rent; in Caſes of *Diſtreſs* for Rent, according to the Statute; and of *Avoidances* of Churches, to the Patron that he may preſent, *&c.*

Noval, Signifies Land newly ploughed or converted into Tillage, that without Memory of Man had not been tilled: And ſometimes it is taken for Ground which hath been ploughed for two Years, and afterwards lies Fallow for one Year; or that which lies Fallow every other Year: It is called *Noval*, becauſe the Earth *Novâ culturâ proſcinditur.* Cartular. Abbat. de Furneſſe in Com. Lanc. in Officio Ducat. Lanc. fol. 41.

Nova Oblata, mentioned in *Clauſ.* 12 *Ed.* 1. *m.* 7. See *Oblata.*

Novel Aſſignment, (*Nova Aſſignatio*) Is an *Aſſignment* of Time, Place, or ſuch like, in Action of *Treſpaſs*, otherwiſe than as it was before *aſſigned*; or where it is more particularly in a Declaration than in the Writ, *&c.* *Bro. Treſpaſs* 122. And if the Defendant juſtifies in a Place where no *Treſpaſs* was done, then the Plaintiff is to *aſſign* the Cloſe where, to which the Defendant is to plead, *&c.* *Terms de Ley* 459. Vide *Treſpaſs.*

Novel Diſſeiſin, (*Nova Diſſeiſina.*) See *Aſſiſe of Novel Diſſeiſin.*

Novellæ. Thoſe Conſtitutions of the *Civil Law*, which were made after the Publication of the *Theodoſian Code*, were called *Novellæ*, by the Emperors who ordained them: But ſome Writers call the *Julian* Edition only by that Name. *Blount.*

Noyles. No Perſon ſhall put any Flocks, *Noyles*, Thrums, *&c* or other deceivable Thing, into any broad Woollen *Cloth*, by Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 18.

Nuces colligere, To gather Hazle-Nuts, which was formerly one of the Works or Services impoſed by Lords upon their inferior Tenants. *Paroch. Antiq.* 495.

Nude Contract, (*Nudum Pactum*) Is a bare *naked Contract*, without any Conſideration had therefore. If a Man bargains or ſells Goods, *&c.* and there is no Recompence made or given for the doing thereof; as if one ſay to another, I ſell you all my Lands or Goods, but nothing is agreed upon what the other ſhall give or pay for them, ſo that there is not a *Quid pro quo* of one Thing for another; this is a *Nude Contract*, and void in Law, and for the Nonperformance thereof no Action will lie; *Ex* nudo pacto, *non oritur Actio.* Terms de Ley 459, 460. The Law ſuppoſes Error in making theſe Contracts; they being as it were of one Side only.

Nude Matter, Is a naked *Matter*, or bare Allegation of a Thing done, *&c.* Vide *Matter.*

Nul tiel Record, Is the Plea of a Plaintiff *that there is no ſuch Record*, on the Defendant's Alledging Matter of *Record* in Bar of the Plaintiff's Action. See *Failure of Record.*

Numerum. *Civitas Cant. Reddit* 24 l. *ad numerum*, i. e. by Number or Tale, as we call it. *Domeſday.*

Nummata, Signifies the Price of any Thing generally by Money; as *Denariata* doth the Price of a Thing by Computation of Pence, and *Librata* by Computation of Pounds.

Nummus, A Piece of Money or Coin among the *Romans*; and it is a Penny according to *Matt. Weſtm. ſub Ann.* 1095.

Nun, (*Nonna*) Is a conſecrated Virgin or Woman that by Vow hath bound herſelf to a ſingle and chaſte Life, in ſome Place or Company of other Women, ſeparated from the World, and devoted to an eſpecial Service of God by Prayer, Faſting, and ſuch like holy Exerciſes: It is an *Egyptian* Word, as we are told by St. *Hierome.*

Nuncius, A Nuncio or Meſſenger, *&c.* And the Pope's *Nuncio* is his *Legate*, *Legatus Pontificis.*

Nuncupative Will, (*Teſtamentum Nuncupatum*) Is a Will by Word of Mouth; it is a verbal Declaration of the Teſtator's Mind before a ſufficient Number of Witneſſes, which being reduced into Writing either before or after the Death of the Teſtator, is good to diſpoſe of his perſonal Eſtate, but not his Lands. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1191. Before the Stat. 29 *Car.* 2. it was neceſſary not only to put a *Nuncupative Will* in Writing, but to Prove it likewiſe by Witneſſes in the Spiritual Court, and to have it under the Seal of the Ordinary; until which it hath been decreed in Equity, that ſuch *Will* was not pleadable againſt an Adminiſtrator. 1 *Chanc. Rep.* 122. And by that Statute, no *Nuncupative Will* ſhall be good, wherein the Eſtate bequeathed exceeds 30 *l.* unleſs proved by three Witneſſes who were preſent at the Making thereof, and bid by the Teſtator to bear Witneſs; nor except it be made in the Time of the laſt Sickneſs of the Deceaſed, and in his Houſe, or where he hath been Reſident for ten Days before, unleſs ſurpriſed with Sickneſs from home: And no Evidence ſhall be received to prove ſuch Will, after ſix Months after the ſpeaking of the Teſtamentary Words; if the ſame or the Subſtance of it be not committed to Writing within ſix Days after the Making. Nor ſhall any Probate of ſuch *Nuncupative Will* paſs the Seals till fourteen Days after the Death of the Teſtator, and until Proceſs hath iſſued to call in the Widow or next of Kin to the Deceaſed, to conteſt it if they think fit. 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. And by the ſame Act, no Will in Writing concerning perſonal Eſtate ſhall be repealed by any Words or Will by Word of Mouth, except the ſame be put into Writing in the Life-time of the Teſtator, and read to and approved of by him, and proved to be ſo done by three Witneſſes, *&c.* All Witneſſes as are allowed to be good Witneſſes upon Trials at Law, ſhall be good Witneſſes to prove any *Nuncupative Will*, by Stat. 4 & 5 *Annæ.*

Nuper obiit, Is a Writ that lies for a Siſter and Coheir, deforced by her Coparcener of Lands or Tenements, whereof their Father, Brother, or any other common Anceſtor, died ſeiſed of an Eſtate in Fee-Simple: For if one Siſter do deforce another of Land held in Fee-Tail, her Siſter and Coheir ſhall have a *Formedon* againſt her, *&c.* and not a *Nuper Obiit*; and where the Anceſtor being once ſeiſed, died not ſeiſed of the Poſſeſſion, but the Reverſion, in ſuch a Caſe a Writ of *Rationabili parte* lies. *Reg. Orig.* 226. *F. N. B.* 197. *Terms de Ley* 460. If one Coparcener be deforced by another and a Stranger, ſhe ſhall have a *Nuper obiit* againſt her Coparcener: And if two Coparceners after the

Death of their Anceſtor enter and deforce a third Siſter, and afterwards they make Partition betwixt them, and then one of the two alieneth her Part to a Stranger in Fee; yet the third ſhall have the Writ *Nuper obiit* againſt her two Siſters, notwithſtanding that Alienation, and ſhall recover the third Part of what the Coparcener who aliened not was ſeiſed, &c. And may ſue an Aſſiſe of *Mortdanceſtor*, or Writ of *Aiel* as the Caſe is, in the Name of the other Coparcener, to recover her third Part in the Hands of the Stranger. *New Nat. Br.* 437, 438. A *Nuper obiit* ought to be brought by that Coparcener who is deforced, againſt all the other Coparceners; and although ſome of them have nothing in the Tenancy. *Ibid.* And this Writ lieth between Siſters of the half Blood; and likewiſe between Coheirs in *Gavelkind*, as well as between Women Parceners, &c.

Nuſance, (*Nocumentum*, from the Fr. *Nuire*, i. e. *Nocere*) Particularly ſo called, is where one makes any Encroachment on the King's Lands, or the Highways, common Rivers, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 272. And where a Man doth any Thing upon his own Ground, to the particular Damage of his Neighbour, &c. it is accounted a *Nuſance*. *Nuſance* ſignifies not only a Thing done to the Annoyance of another, in his Lands or Tenements, but the *Aſſiſe* or Writ lying for the ſame. *F. N. B.* 183. And *Nuſances* are Publick and *Common*, or *Private*: A Common *Nuſance* is defined to be an Offence againſt the Publick, either by doing a Thing which tends to the Annoying of all the King's Subjects, and is common againſt all; or by neglecting to do any Thing which the common Good requires. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 83. And Annoyances in Highways, as where a Gate, Hedge, &c. or Ditches are made therein; of Bridges and publick Rivers, diſorderly Alehouſes, Bawdy-Houſes, Gaming-Houſes, Stages for Rope-Dancers, Mountebanks, &c. Brewing-Houſes erected in Places not convenient, Cottages with Inmates, common Scolds, Eves-Droppers, &c. are generally *Common Nuſances*. 2 *Inſt.* 406. If a Man ſtops up the Light of another's Houſe, or builds ſo near to and hanging over mine, that the Rain which falleth from his Houſe falls upon mine; Turning or Diverting Water, running to a Man's Houſe, Mill, Meadow, &c. or Stopping up a Way, leading from Houſes to Lands; Suffering the next Houſe to decay to the Damage of my Houſe; and Setting up or making a Houſe of Office, Lime-pit, Dye-houſe, Tan-houſe or Butcher's Shop, &c. and uſing them ſo near my Houſe, that the Smell thereof doth annoy me or is infectious; or if they hurt my Graſs, or Trees, or the Corruption of the Water of Lime-pits ſpoils my Water, or deſtroys Fiſh in a River, &c. Theſe are in general *Private Nuſances*. 3 *Inſt.* 231. 9 *Rep.* 54. 5 *Rep.* 101. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 88. 2 *Roll.* 140. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 173. For a common *Nuſance*, Indictment lies at the Suit of the King; and the Party ſhall be fined and impriſoned, &c. No Action lieth in this Caſe, for if one Man might have an Action, all Men might have the like: And the Indictment muſt be *ad Commune Nocumentum omnium Ligeorum*, &c. 5 *Rep.* 73. 1 *Inſt.* 56. 1 *Ventr.* 208. But though Action may not be brought for a common *Nuſance*, but Indictment or Preſentment; yet where the Inhabitants of a Town had by Cuſtom a watering Place for their Cattle which was ſtopped by another, it has been held, that any Inhabitant might have an Action againſt him, otherwiſe they would be without Remedy, becauſe ſuch a *Nuſance* is not common to all the King's Subjects, and Preſentable in the Leet, or to be redreſſed by Preſentment or Indictment in the Quarter-Seſſions. 5 *Rep.* 73. 9 *Rep.* 103. And if any one Perſon hath more particular Damage by a common *Nuſance* than another; as if by Reaſon of a Pit dug in a Highway, a Man for whoſe Life I held Lands is drowned; or my Servant falling into it receives Injury, whereby I loſe his Service, &c. for this ſpecial Damage, which is not common to other Perſons, Action lies. 5 *Rep.* 73. 4 *Rep.* 18. *Cro. Car.* 446. *Vaugh.* 341. 4 *Bulſt.* 344. For private *Nuſances*, Action on the Caſe lieth, or *Aſſiſe of Nuſance* by the Party grieved; and on Action for a private *Nuſance*, Judgment ſhall be given that the *Nuſance* ſhall be removed, and the Party injured recover Damages for the Injury ſuſtained. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 391. 1 *Ventr.* 208. There is a Difference between an *Aſſiſe* for a *Nuſance* and an *Action on the Caſe*; for the firſt is to abate the *Nuſance*, but the laſt is not to abate it but to recover Damages; if the *Nuſance* be removed, the Plaintiff is intitled to his Damages which accrued before; and though 'tis laid with a *Continuando* for a longer Time than the Plaintiff can prove, he ſhall have Damages for no more than he can make Proof of before the *Nuſance* was abated. 2 *Mod.* 253. It is ſaid both of a common and private *Nuſance*, that they may be abated or removed by thoſe Perſons that are prejudiced by them; and they need not ſtay to proſecute for their Removal. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 244. *Wood's Inſt.* 443. It has been adjudged, that every Perſon may remove a *Nuſance*; and that the Cutting a Gate ſet croſs an Highway is lawful. *Cro. Car.* 184, 185. Alſo if a Houſe be on the Highway, or a Houſe hang over the Ground of another, they may be pulled down; but no Man can juſtify the Doing more Damage than is neceſſary, or Removing the Materials. 1 *Hawk.* 199. A Man builds a Houſe ſo near mine that it is a *Nuſance*, I may enter and pull it down; and a Man indicted for a Riot in ſuch a Caſe, had only a ſmall Fine ſet on him. 2 *Salk.* 459. If a Ship be ſunk in a Port or Haven, and it is not removed by the Owner, he may be indicted for it as a common *Nuſance*, becauſe it is prejudicial to the Commonwealth in hindering Navigation and Trade. 2 *Lill.* 244. Indictment lies for laying Logs, &c. in the Stream of a publick navigable River: It is a common *Nuſance* to divert Part of a publick Navigable River, whereby the Current of it is weakned, and made unable to carry Veſſels of the ſame Burthen as it could before: And if a River be ſtopped to the *Nuſance* of the Country, and none appear bound by Preſcription to cleanſe it; thoſe who have the Piſcary, and the neighbouring Towns, that have a common Paſſage and Eaſement therein, may be compelled to do the ſame. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 198, 199, 200. It is a common *Nuſance* indictable, to divide a Houſe in a Town for poor People to inhabit in, by reaſon whereof it will be more dangerous in the Time of Sickneſs and Infection of the Plague. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 139. A common Play-houſe, if it draws together ſuch Numbers of Coaches and People as incommode and diſturb the Neighbourhood, may be a *Nuſance*; but thoſe Places are not naturally *Nuſances*, but become ſo by Accident. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 109. 1 *Hawk.* 191. A prohibitory Writ was iſſued out of B. *R.* againſt *Betterton*, and other

Actors, for erecting a New Play-house in *Little Lincoln's Inn Fields*, reciting that it was a *Nusance* to the Neighbourhood; and they not obeying the Writ, an Attachment was granted against them: But it was objected, that an Attachment could not be issued, and that the most proper Method was to proceed by Indictment, and then the Jury would consider whether it were a *Nusance* or not; and this was the better Opinion. 5 *Mod.* 142 2. *Nelf. Abr.* 1192. One *Hall* having begun to build a Booth near *Charing-Cross* for Rope-dancing, which drew together a great many idle People, was ordered by the Lord Chief Justice not to proceed; he proceeded notwithstanding, affirming that he had the King's Warrant and Promise to bear him harmless; but being required to give a Recognisance in 300 *l.* that he would not go on with the Building, and he refusing, he was committed, and a Record was made of this *Nusance*, as upon the Judge's own View, and a Writ issued to the Sheriff of *Middlesex* to prostrate it. 1 *Vent.* 169. 1 *Mod.* 96. Erecting a Dove-cote is not a common *Nusance*; the Action of the Case will lie at the Suit of the Lord of the Manor, for erecting it without his Licence. 1 *Hawk.* 199. It was anciently held, that if a Man erected a Dove-cote, he was punishable in the Leet; but it has been since adjudged not to be punishable in the Leet as a common *Nusance*, but that the Lord for this particular *Nusance* should have an Action on the Case, or an Assise of *Nusance*, as he may for building an House to the *Nusance* of his Mill. 5 *Rep.* 104. 3 *Salk.* 248. A Brewhouse erected in such an inconvenient Place, wherein the Business cannot be carried on without greatly incommoding the Neighbourhood, may be indicted as a common *Nusance*; and so in the like Case may a Glass-house, *&c.* 1 *Hawk.* 199. Where there hath been an ancient Brewhouse Time out of Mind, although in *Fleetstreet*, *&c.* this is not any *Nusance*, because it shall be supposed to be erected when there were no Buildings near: Tho' if a Brewhouse should be now built in any of the high Streets of *London*, or trading Places, it will be a *Nusance*, and Action on the Case lies for whomsoever receives any Damage thereby; and accordingly in an Action brought against a Brewer in the last Case, where a Person's Goods were injured in his Shop, the Jury gave the Plaintiff for two Years Damages sixty Pounds. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 246. *Palm.* 536. A Plaintiff was possessed of an House wherein he dwelled, and the Defendant built a Brewhouse, *&c.* in which he burnt Coal so near the House, that by the Stink and Smoak he could not dwell there without Danger of his Health; and it was adjudged, that the Action lay, though a Brewhouse is necessary, and so is Burning Coal in it. *Hutton* 135. If a Person melt Lead so near the Close of another Person that it spoils his Grass there, whereby Cattle are lost; notwithstanding this is a lawful Trade, and for the Benefit of the Nation, Action lies against him; for he ought to use his Trade in waste Places, so as no Damage may happen to the Proprietors of the Land next adjoining. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 140. Building a Smith's Forge near a Man's House, and making Noise with Hammers so that he could not sleep, was held a *Nusance*, for which Action lies; although the Smith pleaded that he and his Servants worked at seasonable Times, that he had been a *Blacksmith* and used the Trade above twenty Years in that Place, and set up his Forge in an old Room, *&c.* For though a *Smith* is a necessary Trade, and so is a Lime-burner, and a Hog-Merchant, yet these Trades must be used not to be injurious to the Neighbours. 1 *Lutw.* 69. But if a Schoolmaster keeps a School so near the Study of a Lawyer by Profession, that it is a Disturbance to him; this is not a *Nusance* for which Action may be brought. *Wood's Inst.* 538. An Innkeeper brought an Action on the Case against a Person for erecting a Tallow Furnace, and melting stinking Tallow so near his House that it annoyed his Guests, and his Family became unhealthful; and adjudged that the Action lay. *Cro. Car.* 367. So where a Person kept a Hogsty near a Man's Parlour, whereby he lost the Benefit of it. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 140. And in Trespass for a *Nusance*, in causing stinking Water in the Defendant's Yard to run to the Walls of the Plaintiff's House, and piercing them so that it run into his Cellar, *&c.* Judgment was given for the Plaintiff. *Hardres* 60. An Action lies for hindering of the wholesome Air, and also for corrupting of the Air. 9 *Rep.* 58. And none shall cast any Garbage, Dung or Filth into Ditches, Waters, or other Places, within or near any City or Town, on Pain of Punishment by the Lord Chancellor at Discretion, as a *Nusance*. Stat. 12 *R.* 2. *c.* 13. The Continuation of a *Nusance* is as it were a new *Nusance*: Where a *Nusance* is erected in the Time of the Devisor, and continued afterwards by the Devisee, it is as the new Erecting of such a *Nusance*. 2 *Leon.* 129. *Cro. Car.* 231. A Man erects a *Nusance*, and then lets it; the Continuance by the Lessee has been held a *Nusance*, against whom Action lies. *Cro. Jac.* 373. *Moor* 353. But it is said in another Case of this Nature, that admitting the Plaintiff might have an Assise of *Nusance* against the Builder, the Lessor, he cannot have an Action against his Lessee, because it would be Waste in him to pull it down; but the Plaintiff may abate the *Nusance*, standing on his own Ground: Yet where the Thing done is a *Nusance per intervalla*, as a Pipe or Gutter, Action lies against the Lessee, because every fresh Running is a fresh *Nusance*; and if a Man have a Way over the Ground of another, and such other stops that Way, and then demises the Ground, an Action lies against the Lessee for continuing this *Nusance*. 1 *Mod.* 54. 3 *Salk.* 248. If a Person assigns his Lease with a *Nusance*, Action lies against him for continuing it, because the Lease was transferred with the original Wrong, and his Assignment affirms the Continuance; besides he hath a Rent as a Consideration for the Continuance, and therefore he ought to answer the Damages occasioned by it. 2 *Salk.* 460. 2 *Cro.* 272, 555. If a *Nusance* is levied in an House, *&c.* to the Prejudice of another, and then the House is aliened; Action of the Case lies against him that levied it, and also against the Alience for continuing it, by Stat. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 24. If a Fair or Market be set up to the *Nusance* of another, the Party grieved may have his Writ or Action. *F. N. B.* 184. 2 *Saund.* 173. *Lutw.* 69, 91. And no special *Nusance* need be assigned, when a Matter appears to the Court to be a *Nusance*. 9 *Rep.* 54. When a Man hath but a Term of Years in a House or Lands, and not a Freehold, he shall not have an *Assise* of *Nusance*; but Action upon the Case. *New Nat. Br.* 10. Writs of *Nusance*, called *Vicontiel*, are to be made at the Election of the Plaintiff, determinable before the Justices of either Bench, or the Justices of Assise of the County, being in Nature

ture of Aſſiſes, &c. 6 *R.* 2. *c.* 3. And the Writ of Nuſance runs thus: —— *Queſtus eſt nobis* A. *quod* B. *injuſte, &c. levavit Domum, Murum, &c. & alia quæ ſunt ad Nocumentum, &c.* *See* Highway.

Nutrimentum, Nouriſhment, particularly applied to Breed of Cattle.—— *Quilibet Cuſtumarius Dominæ non debet vendere Equum maſculum neque Bovem de proprio* Nutrimento *ſuo.* Paroch. Antiq. 401.

Nyas, (*Nidarius, accipiter*) A Hawk or Bird of Prey. *Litt. Dict.*

O.

O, Is an *Adverb* of Calling, or *Interjection* of Sorrow: And the ſeven *Antiphones* or alternate Hymn of ſeven Verſes, &c. ſung by the Quire in the Time of *Advent* was called *O*, from beginning with ſuch Exclamation: In the Statutes of St. *Paul's* Church in *London*, there is one Chapter *De faciendo* O. Liber. Statut. M.S. fol. 86.

Oath, (Sax. *Eoth* Lat. *Juramentum*) Is an Affirmation or Denial of any Thing, before one or more who have Authority to adminiſter the ſame, for the Diſcovery and Advancement of Truth and Right, calling *God* to Witneſs that the Teſtimony is true; therefore it is termed *Sacramentum*, a Holy Band or Tie: And it is called a *Corporal Oath*, becauſe the Witneſs when he ſwears lays his Right-hand upon and toucheth the Holy *Evangeliſts*, or Book of the *New Teſtament.* 3 *Inſt.* 165. There are ſeveral Sorts of *Oaths* in our Law, *viz. Juramentum promiſſionis*, where *Oath* is made either to do or not to do ſuch a Thing. *Juramentum purgationis*, when a Perſon is charged with any Matter by Bill in Chancery, &c. *Juramentum probationis*, where any one is produced as a Witneſs, to prove or diſprove a Thing. And *Juramentum triationis*, when any Perſons are ſworn to try an Iſſue, &c. 2 *Nelſ.* 1181. All *Oaths* muſt be lawful, allowed by the Common Law, or ſome Statute; if they are adminiſtred by Perſons in a private Capacity, or not duly authorized, they are *Coram non Judice*, and void; and thoſe adminiſtring them are guilty of a high Contempt, for doing it without Warrant of Law, and puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment. 3 *Inſt.* 165. 4 *Inſt.* 278. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 257. One that was to teſtify on the Behalf of a Felon or Perſon indicted of Treaſon, or other Capital Offence, upon an Indictment at the King's Suit, could not formerly be examined upon his *Oath* for the Priſoner againſt the King, though he might be examined without giving him his *Oath:* But by a late Statute, Witneſſes on the Behalf of the Priſoner upon Indictments are to be ſworn to depoſe the Truth in ſuch Manner as Witneſſes for the King; and if convicted of wilful Perjury, ſhall ſuffer the Puniſhment inflicted for ſuch Offences. 1 *Ann. c.* 9. And the Evidence for the Defendant in an Appeal, whether Capital or not, or on Indictment or Information for a Miſdemeanor, was to be upon *Oath* before this Statute. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 434. A Perſon that is to be a Witneſs in a Cauſe may have two *Oaths* given him, one to ſpeak the Truth to ſuch Things as the Court ſhall ask him concerning himſelf, or other Things which are not Evidence in the Cauſe; and the other to give Teſtimony in the Cauſe in which he is produced as a Witneſs: The former is called the *Oath* upon a *Voyer dire. Paſch.* 23 *Car. B. R.* If *Oath* be made againſt *Oath* in a Cauſe, it is a *Non liquet* to the Court which *Oath* is true; and in ſuch Caſe the Court will take that *Oath* to be true, which is to affirm a Verdict, Judgment, &c. as it tends to the expediting of Juſtice. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 247. And the Court will rather believe the *Oath* of the Plaintiff than the *Oath* of the Defendant, if there be *Oath* againſt *Oath*; becauſe it is ſuppoſed that the Plaintiff hath Wrong done him, and that he is forced to fly to the Law to obtain his Right. *Ibid.* A voluntary *Oath*, by the Conſent and Agreement of the Parties, is lawful as well as a compulſory *Oath*; and in ſuch Caſe, if it is to do a Spiritual Thing, and the Party fail, he is ſuable in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, *pro læſione Fidei*; and if to do a temporal Thing, and he fail therein, he may be puniſhed in *B. R.* Adjudged on *Aſſumpſit.* where if the Defendant would make *Oath* before ſuch a Perſon, the Plaintiff promiſed, &c. *Cro. Car.* 486. 3 *Salk.* 248. By the Common Law, Officers of Juſtice are bound to take an *Oath* for the due Execution of Juſtice. *Trin.* 22 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* Though if *Promiſſory Oaths* of Officers are broken, they are not puniſhed as Perjuries, like unto the Breach of *Aſſertory Oaths*; but their Offences ought to be puniſhed with a ſevere Fine, &c. *Wood's Inſt.* 412. Anciently at the End of a legal *Oath*, was added, *So help me God at his holy Dome*, i. e. Judgment; and our Anceſtors did believe, that a Man could not be ſo wicked to call God to witneſs any Thing which was not true; but that if any one ſhould be perjured, he muſt continually expect that God would be the Revenger: And thence probably *Purgations* of Criminals, by their own *Oaths*, and for great Offences by the *Oaths* of others, were allowed. *Malmsb. lib.* 2. *c.* 6. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 64.

Oaths *to the Government.* By *Magna Charta*, the *Oaths* of the King, the Biſhops, the King's Counſellors, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, &c. were appointed. 9 *H.* 3. The *Oaths* of the Judges of both Benches; and of the Clerks in Chancery, and of the Curſitors, were ordained by 18 *Ed.* 3. Eccleſiaſtical Perſons are required to take the Oaths of Supremacy, &c. And Clergymen not taking the *Oaths*, on their Refuſal being certified into *B. R.* &c. incur a *Præmunire.* 1 *Eliz. c.* 1. Officers and Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, Members of Parliament, Lawyers, &c. are to take the Oath of Allegiance, or be liable to Penalties and Diſabilities. 7 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 6. Perſons ſhall take the Oaths, and receive the Sacrament, to qualify them to bear any Office of Magiſtracy in Corporations. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. And Officers of the Lieutenancy and Militia are required to take the *Oaths* by 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6. All Perſons that bear any Office, Civil or Military, or receive any Salary, &c. from the King, are to take the *Oaths* of Allegiance and Supremacy; and Perſons refuſing are diſabled, &c. 25 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. By the 1 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 1. *c.* 6. the Coronation *Oath* was altered and regulated for future Kings and Queens: And the *Oaths* of Allegiance and Supremacy abrogated, and others appointed to be taken and enforced, on Pain of Diſability, &c. by 1 *W. & M. c.* 8. and 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 27. All that bear Offices in the Government, Peers, and Members of the Houſe of Commons, Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, Members of Colleges, Schoolmaſters, Preachers, Serjeants at Law, Counſellors, Attornies, Solicitors, Advocates, Proctors, &c. are enjoined to take the *Oath* of Abjuration; and

Perſons

Perſons neglecting or refuſing are declared incapable to execute their Offices and Employments, diſabled to ſue in Law or Equity, or to be Guardian, Executor, &c. and to forfeit 500*l.* This extends not to Conſtables, and other Pariſh Officers, nor to Bailiffs of Manors, &c. 13 *W.* 3. *c.* 6. The Stat. 1 *Ann. c.* 22. obliges the receiving the Abjuration *Oath* with Alterations: And by 4 *Ann. c.* 8. the *Oath* of Abjuration is ſettled after the Death of Queen *Anne.* Alſo the *Oath* of Abjuration, with further Alterations relating to the *Pooteſtant Succeſſion*, is required to be taken by the 1 *Geo. c.* 55. And by a late Statute, all Perſons whatſoever are to take the *Oaths* to the Government, or regiſter their Eſtates, upon Pain of Forfeiture, &c. 9 *Geo. c.* 24. See *Papiſts.*

Perſons maintaining an *Oath* to be unlawful, incur Forfeitures by Stat. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. Two Juſtices of Peace have Power to tender the *Oaths* to ſuſpected Perſons; and if they refuſe them, it is to be certified into the *Chancery*, &c. But it hath been held, that a Perſon cannot be ſaid to refuſe the *Oaths* unleſs they are read or offered to be read to him. *Oaths* muſt be taken in the very Words expreſſed in the Acts, and cannot be qualified; yet uſing the Words *in* Conſcience, inſtead of *my* Conſcience, or *Sea* of *Rome*, inſtead of *See* of *Rome*, is not material. 1 *Bulſt.* 197.

Form *of the* Oaths *of* Allegiance *and* Supremacy.

I A. B. *do ſincerely promiſe and ſwear, that I will be Faithful and bear true* Allegiance *to his Majeſty King* George.

So help me God.

And I do ſwear, that I do from my Heart abhor, deteſt and abjure, as impious and heretical, that damnable Doctrine and Poſition, that Princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, *or any Authority of the See of* Rome, *may be depoſed or murdered by their Subjects, or any other whatſoever: And I do declare, that no Foreign Prince, Perſon, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any Juriſdiction, Power, Superiority, Prehemінence or Authority, Eccleſiaſtical or Spiritual, within this Realm.*

So help me God.

Form *of the* Oath *of* Abjuration *required by Law.*

I A. B. *do truly and ſincerely acknowledge, profeſs, teſtify and declare, in my Conſcience, before God and the World, that our Sovereign Lord King* George *is lawful and rightful King of this Realm, and all other the Dominions and Countries thereunto belonging. And I do ſolemnly and ſincerely declare, that I do believe in my Conſcience that the Perſon pretended to be Prince of* Wales, *during the Life of the late K.* James 2. *and ſince his Deceaſe pretending to be, and taking upon himſelf the Stile and Title of King of* England, *by the Name of* James 3. *or of* Scotland *by the Name of* James 8. *or the Stile and Title of King of* Great Britain, *hath not any Right or Title whatſoever to the Crown of this Realm, or any other the Dominions thereunto belonging. And I do Renounce, Refuſe and Abjure any Allegiance or Obedience to him; and I do ſwear, that I will bear Faith and true Allegiance to his Majeſty K.* George, *and him will Defend to the utmoſt of my Power againſt all traiterous Conſpiracies and Attempts whatſoever, which ſhall be made againſt his Perſon, Crown or Dignity. And I will do my utmoſt Endeavours to diſcloſe and make known to his Majeſty and his Succeſſors, all Treaſons and Traiterous Conſpiracies which I ſhall know to be againſt him or any of them. And I do faithfully promiſe, to the utmoſt of my Power, to ſupport, maintain and defend the Succeſſion of the Crown againſt him the ſaid* James, *and all other Perſons whatſoever; which Succeſſion by an Act entitled,* An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, *is and ſtands limited to the late Princeſs* Sophia, *Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of* Hanover, *and the Heirs of her Body, being Proteſtants. And all theſe Things I do plainly and ſincerely acknowledge and ſwear, according to the expreſs Words by me ſpoken, and according to the plain and common Senſe and Underſtanding of the ſaid Words; without any Equivocation, mental Evaſion, or ſecret Reſervation whatſoever. And I do make this Recognition, Acknowledgment, Abjuration, Renunciation and Promiſe, heartily, willingly and truly, upon the true Faith of a Chriſtian.*

So help me God.

Obedientia, In the *Canon Law* is uſed for an Office, or the Adminiſtration of it: Whereupon the Word *Obedientiales*, in the Provincial Conſtitutions, is taken for Officers under their Superiors. *Can. Law. cap.* 1. And as ſome of theſe Offices conſiſted in the Collection of Rents or Penſions, Rents were called *Obedientiæ*; *Quia colligebantur ab Obedientialibus.* But though *Obedientia* was a Rent, as appears by *Hoveden*, in a general Acceptation of this Word, it extended to whatever was enjoined the Monks by the Abbot; and in a more reſtrained Senſe was the Cells or Farms which belonged to the Abbey to which the Monks were ſent, *Vi ejuſdem Obedientiæ*, either to look after the Farms, or to collect the Rents, &c. ——— *Prohibemus ne Redditus quos* Obedientias *vocant ad firmam teneant.* Matt. Pariſ. Ann. 1213.

Obit, (Lat.) Signifies a Funeral Solemnity or Office for the Dead, moſt commonly performed when the Corpſe lies in the Church uninterred: Alſo the *Anniverſary Office.* 2 *Cro.* 51. *Dyer* 313. The Anniverſary of any Perſon's Death was called the *Obit*; and to obſerve ſuch Day with Prayers and Alms, or other Commemoration, was the Keeping of the *Obit*: And in Religious Houſes they had a Regiſter, wherein they entered the *Obits* or *Obitual* Days of their Founders and Benefactors, which was thence termed the *Obituary.* The Tenure of *Obit* or *Chantry Lands* is taken away and extinct, by the Stat. 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 14. and 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 9.

Objurgatrices, Are Scolds or unquiet Women, puniſhed with the *Cucking-ſtool.* M.S. LL. Lib. Burg. Villæ de Montgomery temp. Hen. 2.

Oblata, Gifts or Offerings made to the King by any of his Subjects, which in the Reigns of K. *John* and K. *Hen.* 3. were ſo carefully heeded, that they were entered into the *Fine-Rolls* under the Title of *Oblata*; and if not paid, eſteemed a Duty, and put in Charge to the Sheriff. *Philips of Purveyance.* In the *Exchequer* it ſignifies old Debts, brought as it were together from precedent Years, and put on the preſent Sheriff's Charge. *Pract. Excheq.* 78.

Oblations, (*Oblationes*) Are thus defined in the *Canon Law: Dicuntur quæcunque à piis fidelibuſque Chriſtianis offeruntur Deo & Eccleſiæ, ſive res ſolidæ ſive mobiles ſunt.* Spelm. de Concil. Tom. 1. p. 393. The Word is often mentioned in our Law Books; and formerly there were ſeveral Sorts of *Oblations*, viz. *Oblationes Altaris*, which the Prieſt had for ſaying Maſs; *Oblationes Defunctorum*, which were

were given by the Laſt Wills and Teſtaments of Perſons dying to the Church; *Oblationes Mortuorum*, or *Funerales*, given at Burials; *Oblationes Pœnitentium*, which were given by Perſons penitent; and *Oblationes Pentecoſtales*, &c. The Chief or Principal Feaſts for the *Oblations of the Altar*, are *All Saints*, *Chriſtmas*, *Candlemas* and *Eaſter*; which were called *Oblationes quatuor principales*; and of the cuſtomary Offerings from the Pariſhioners to the Pariſh-Prieſt, ſolemnly laid on the *Altar*, the Maſs or Sacrament Offerings were uſually Threepence at *Chriſtmas*, Twopence at *Eaſter*, and a Penny at the two other principal Feaſts: Under this Title of *Oblations* were comprehended all the accuſtomed Dues for *Sacramentalia* or Chriſtian Offices; and alſo the little Sums paid for ſaying Maſſes and Prayers for the Deceaſed. *Kennet's Gloſſ.* *Oblationes funerales* were often the beſt Houſe of the Defunct, delivered at the Church-Gate or Grave to the Prieſt of the Pariſh; to which old Cuſtom we owe the Original of *Mortuaries*, &c. And at the Burial of the Dead, it was uſual for the ſurviving Friends to offer liberally at the Altar for the pious Uſe of the Prieſt, and the good Eſtate of the Soul deceaſed, being called the *Soul-Seat*: In *North Wales* this Uſage ſtill prevails, where at the Rails of the Communion Table in Churches, is a Tablet conveniently fixt, to receive the Money offered at Funerals, according to the Quality of the Deceaſed; which has been obſerved to be a providential Augmentation to ſome of thoſe poor Churches. *Kennet's Gloſſ.* At firſt the Church had no other Revenues beſide theſe *Oblations*, till in the fourth Century it was enriched with Lands, and other Poſſeſſions. *Blount.* *Oblations*, &c. are in the Nature of Tithes; and 'tis ſaid are included in the Act 7 & 8 *W.* 3. for Recovery of ſmall Tithes under 40 *s.* by the Determination of Juſtices of Peace, &c. *Countr. Parſ. Compan.* 137, 138.

Obligation, (*Obligatio*) Is a Bond, containing a Penalty, with a Condition annexed for Payment of Money, Performance of Covenants, or the like; and it differs from a Bill, which is generally without a Penalty or Condition, tho' a Bill may be *Obligatory*. *Co. Lit.* 172. See *Bond.*

Obligor, Is the Party that enters into or makes ſuch Obligation; and the *Obligee* is the Perſon to whom made.

Obolata terræ, Is, according to ſome Accounts, Half an Acre of Land; but others hold it to be only Half a Perch. *Spelm. Gloſſ.*

Obventions, (*Obventiones*) Are Offerings or Tithes; and *Oblations*, *Obventions* and *Offerings*, are generally one and the ſame Thing, though *Obvention* is eſteemed the moſt comprehenſive. The Profits of the Churches in *London* were formerly the *Oblations* and *Obventions*; for which a Remedy is given by Law: But the Tithes and Profits ariſing to the *London* Clergy are now ſettled and appointed by Act of Parliament. *Count. Parſ. Compan.* 138. Rents and Revenues of Spiritual Livings are called *Obventions.* 12 Car. 2. c. 11. —— *Margeria Comitiſſa de Warwick Univerſis Sanctæ Matris Eccleſiæ filiis*, &c. *dedi omnes* Obventiones *tam in Decimis Majoribus & Minoribus, quam in aliis rebus de Aſſartis de W. & Decimam pannagii*, &c. M.S. penes Will. Dugdale, Mil. See *Oblations.*

Occaſio, Is taken for a Tribute which the Lord impoſed on his Vaſſals or Tenants; *propter* occaſiones *Bellorum vel aliarum Neceſſitatum.* And *Occaſionare* ſignified to be charged or loaded with Payments, or *occaſional* Penalties. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *cap.* 24.

Occationes, Derived *ab occando, viz.* Harrowing or Breaking Clods, are Aſſarts: *Aſſarta vulgo dicuntur quæ apud Iſidorum* Occationes *nominantur.* Lib. niger Scacc. par. 1. cap. 13. Spelm.

Occupant, (*Occupans*) Is he that firſt ſeiſes or gets Poſſeſſion of a Thing. An Iſland in the Sea, precious Stones on the Sea-ſhore, and Treaſure diſcovered in a Ground that has no particular Owner, by the Laws of Nations belong to him who finds them, and gets the firſt *Occupation* of them. *Treat. Laws* 342. Where a Man findeth a Piece of Land that no other poſſeſſes or hath Title unto, and he that ſo finds it doth enter upon the ſame, this gains a Property, and a Title by *Occupancy*: But this Manner of gaining Property in Lands has long ſince been of no Uſe in *England*; for Lands now poſſeſſed without any Title are in the Crown, and not in him that firſt enters. *Ibid.* 218. Though an Eſtate for another Perſon's Life, by our antient Laws, may be gotten by *Occupancy*: As for Example; *A.* having Lands granted to him for the Life of *B.* dieth without making any Eſtate of it; in this Caſe whoſoever firſt enters into the Land after the Death of *A.* it is ſaid getteth the Property for the Remainder of the Eſtate granted to *A.* for the Life of *B.* For to the Heir of *A.* it cannot go, not being an Eſtate of Inheritance, but only an Eſtate for another Man's Life; which is not deſcendable to the Heir, unleſs he be ſpecially named in the Grant: And the Executors of *A.* cannot have it, as it is not an Eſtate Teſtamentary, that it ſhould go to the Executors as Goods and Chattles; ſo that in Truth no Man can intitle himſelf unto thoſe Lands: And therefore the Law preferreth him that firſt enters, and he is called *Occupans*, and ſhall hold the Land during the Life of *B.* paying the Rent, and performing the Covenants, &c. *Bac. Elem.* 1. And not only if Tenant *per terme d'auter Vie* dies, living *ceſtuy que Vie*; but if Tenant for his own Life grant over his Eſtate to another, and the Grantee dies before him, there ſhall be an *Occupant. Co. Lit.* 41. 388. A Man cannot be an *Occupant* but of a void Poſſeſſion; and it is not every Poſſeſſion of a Perſon entering that can make an *Occupancy*, for it muſt be ſuch as will maintain Treſpaſs without farther Entry. *Vaugh.* 191, 192. *Carter* 65. 2 *Keb.* 250. There can be no *Occupancy* by any Perſon of what another hath a preſent Right to poſſeſs: *Occupancy* by Law muſt be of Things which have natural Exiſtence, as of Land, &c. and not of Rents, Advowſons, Fairs, Markets, Tithes, &c. which lie in Grant, and are incorporeal Rights and Eſtates; and there cannot be an *Occupant* of a Copyhold Eſtate. *Vaugh.* 190. *Mod. cap.* 66. And *Occupancy* of Land in our Law now ſeldom happens; Leaſes and Grants being generally made to the Leſſees or Grantees, and their Heirs, during the Life of *Ceſtuy que Vie*, whereby the Lands for the Remainder of the Term deſcend to the Heir, &c. *Wood's Inſt.* 216. By Statute, any Eſtate *pur auter Vie* ſhall be deviſable by Will in Writing; and if no Deviſe thereof be made, but the Heir become ſpecial *Occupant*, it ſhall be Aſſets in his Hands by Deſcent to pay Debts; and if there be no ſpecial *Occupant*, it ſhall go to the Executors or Adminiſtrators of the Party that had the Eſtate, and be Aſſets in their Hands. 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3.

It

It hath been adjudged, that an Heir, Executor, &c. ſhall be charged on this Statute with Payment of Debts only, not Legacies, except deviſed particularly out of the Eſtate; and an Eſtate *pur auter Vie* of an Inteſtate, is not diſtributable. *Mich.* 8 *W.* 3. B. *R.* 2 *Salk.* 464.

Occupation, (*Occupatio*) Signifies in our Law Uſe or Tenure, as we ſay ſuch Land is in the Tenure or *Occupation* of ſuch a Man, that is in his Poſſeſſion or Management: Alſo it is uſed for a Trade or Myſtery. 12 *Car. c.* 18. 249. And *Occupationes* at large are taken for Purpreſtures, Intruſions and Uſurpations, and particularly for Uſurpations upon the King, by the Stat. *de Bigamis, c.* 4. 2 *Inſt.* 272.

Occupavit, Is a Writ that lies for him who is ejected out of his Freehold in Time of War; as the Writ *Novel Diſſeiſin* lies for one *diſſeiſed* in Time of Peace. *Ingham.*

Octave, The eighth Day after any Feaſt incluſively. See *Utas.*

Odio & Atia, Was a Writ, anciently called *Breve de Bono & Malo,* directed to the Sheriff to inquire whether a Man committed to Priſon upon Suſpicion of Murder, were committed on juſt Cauſe of Suſpicion, or only upon *Malice* and *Ill-will:* And if upon the Inquiſition it were found that he was Not guilty, then there iſſued another Writ to the Sheriff to bail him. *Reg. Orig.* 133. *Bract. lib.* 3. *cap.* 20. *Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 11. But now that Courſe is taken away, by the Stat. 28 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 9. *S. P. C.* 77. 2 *Inſt.* 42. 9 *Rep.* 506.

Oeconomus, Is ſometimes taken for an Advocate or Defender; as, *Summus ſecularium* Oeconomus & *Protector Eccleſiæ.* Matt. Pariſ. Anno 1245.

Oeconomicus, A Word uſed for the Executor of a Laſt Will and Teſtament, as the Perſon who had the *Oeconomy* or fiduciary Diſpoſal of the Goods of the Party deceaſed. *Hiſt. Dunelm. apud Whartoni Angl. Sacr. par.* 1. *pag.* 784.

Offence, (*Delictum*) Is an Act committed againſt a Law, or omitted where the Law requires it, and puniſhable by it. *Weſt. Symb.* And all *Offences* are *Capital,* or not ſo; *Capital,* thoſe for which the Offender ſhall loſe his Life: And not *Capital,* where the Offender may forfeit his Lands and Goods, be fined, or ſuffer corporal Puniſhment, or both; but not Loſs of Life. *H. P. C.* 2, 126, 134. Capital *Offences* are comprehended under *High Treaſon, Petit Treaſon,* and Felony: And *Offences* not Capital include the remaining Part of the *Pleas of the Crown,* and come under the Title of Miſdemeanors. Some *Offences* are by the Common Law; but moſt of them are by Statutes.

Offerings, Which are reckoned among perſonal Tithes, are payable by Cuſtom to the Parſon or Vicar of the Pariſh, either occaſionally, as at Sacraments, Marriages, Chriſtnings, Churching of Women, Burials, &c. or at conſtant Times, as at *Eaſter, Chriſtmas,* &c. *Count. Pars Compan.* 137. *Offerings,* and all perſonal Tithes, may be ſued for in the Eccleſiaſtical Courts. Stat. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *Vide* Oblations.

Offerings of the King, All *Offerings* made at the Holy *Altar* by the King and Queen, are diſtributed amongſt the Poor by the Dean of the Chapel: And there are twelve Days in the Year, called *Offering Days,* as to theſe *Offerings,* viz. *Chriſtmas, Eaſter, Whitſunday, All Saints, New Year's Day, Twelfth-Day, Candlemas, Annunciation, Aſcenſion, Trinity Sunday, St. John Baptiſt,* and *Michaelmas-Day:* All which are high Feſtivals. *Lex Conſtitution.* 184. The *Offering* commonly made by King *James* 1. was a Piece of Gold, having on one Side the Portrait of the King kneeling before the Altar, with four Crowns before him, and circumſcribed with this *Motto, Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ tribuit mihi?* And on the other Side, a Lamb lying near a Lion, with this Inſcription, *Cor contritum & humiliatum non deſpiciet Deus.* Ibid.

Offertorium, Is uſed for a Piece of Silk, or fine Linen, to receive and wrap up the *Offerings* or occaſional Oblations in the Church. *Statut. Eccl. S. Paul. London. M. S. fol.* 39. ——— Offertorium *eſſe Sindonem ſericeam, ſeu Linteamen, in quo fidelium* Oblationes *reponebantur.* ——— Sometimes it is taken for the *Antiphona,* or Singing at the Time when the Sacrament is adminiſtred: And other Times for the *Offerings* of the Faithful.

Office, (*Officium*) Is a Function, by Virtue whereof a Man hath ſome Employment in the Affairs of another, as of the King, or any common Perſon: An *Office* in Fee is that which one hath to him and his Heirs. *Kitch.* 152. And *Offices* may be granted in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, for Life, Years, &c. But *Offices* which concern the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, cannot be granted for Years, to go to Executors, &c. 9 *Rep.* 97. Every Subject is capable of an *Office* generally by Grant; but if an *Office* that concerns the Adminiſtring or Execution of Juſtice, &c. be granted to one who is not ſkilled to execute it, the Grant is void. *Cro. Jac.* 605. And no Man, though never ſo ſkilful, is capable of a judicial *Office* in Reverſion; for notwithſtanding a Perſon may be of Ability to execute the Place at the Time of the Grant of the Reverſion, yet before the *Office* falls, he may become unable and inſufficient to perform it: But miniſterial *Offices* may be granted in Reverſion, in Fee, for Life, &c. as the *Office* of *Marſhal* of *England, Chamberlain* of the Exchequer, *Warden* of the Fleet, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 3. 11 *Rep.* 4. 2 *Roll. Abr* 286. *Officers* of the King's Courts are to be ſworn to appoint ſuch Miniſters under them, for whom they will anſwer ſhall be faithful, and ſuch as are ſufficient, and attending to the Performance of their reſpective Buſineſſes. Stat. 2 *H.* 6. *cap.* 10. By 12 *R.* 2. *cap.* 2. It is Enacted, That no *Officer* or Miniſter of the King ſhall be ordained or made for any Gift, Favour, or Affection, nor ſhall any be put into *Office,* but ſuch as are ſufficient, a Law (ſaid Sir *Edward Coke*) worthy to be writ in Letters of Gold, but more worthy to be put in Execution: For certainly Juſtice will never be duly adminiſtred, but when the *Officers* and Miniſters of Juſtice are of ſuch Quality, and come to their Places in ſuch Manner as by this Law is required. *Co. Litt.* And by the Stat. 5 & 6 *Edw.* 6. *cap.* 16. if any *Officers* touching the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, or concerning the King's Treaſure, &c. ſhall bargain or ſell any of the ſaid *Offices,* or take any Money, Profit, Reward, &c. for the ſame, they ſhall not only forfeit their Eſtates therein, but every Perſon ſo buying, giving or aſſuring, ſhall be adjudged diſabled to hold the ſame *Office,* and all Contracts ſhall be void, &c. But the two Chief Juſtices, or Juſtices of Aſſiſe, may grant *Offices* as before this Act. Sir *Robert Vernon* Cofferer in the Reign of King *James* 1. for a certain Sum of Money did bargain and ſell his Place to Sir *A. J.* and agreed to ſurrender the

ſame to the King, to the Intent a Grant might be made to Sir *A. F.* and he accordingly ſurrendered, and thereupon Sir *A.* was by the King's Appointment admitted and ſworn Cofferer; and yet it was adjudged by the Lord Chancellor *Egerton*, and other Juſtices, that the ſaid *Office* was void, whereupon Sir *A. F.* was removed, and another ſworn in his Place. *Co. Litt.* 234. Queen *Elizabeth* granted the *Office* of Exigenter of *London* to one, when there was no Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*; and it was held, that the Grant was void, becauſe the *Office* was incident to that of Chief Juſtice, *&c. Dyer* 257. 4 *Rep.* 33. The King may not grant an *Office* to the Prejudice of the Freehold of others in their *Offices*, which is contrary to Law; and the Judges in ſuch a Caſe refuſed to admit an *Officer*, tho' commanded to do it by Sign Manual. 1 *And.* 152. A Perſon who was Remembrancer of the Exchequer, and held that *Office* by Patent for Life, was made a Baron of that Court; adjudged that the *Office* of Remembrancer was *ipſo facto* void and determined, becauſe a Man cannot be Judge and Miniſter in one and the ſame Court. *Dyer* 198. Several *Offices* were never inſtituted to be uſed by one Man: And no new *Office* can be erected with new Fees, or old *Offices* eſtabliſhed with new Fees, without an Act of Parliament; as the Fees amount to a Taxation upon the Subject, who may not be ſo charged but by Parliament. 2 *Inſt.* 533. 12 *Rep.* 117. Ancient *Offices* are to be granted in ſuch Manner as they uſed to be, unleſs an Alteration is made by Act of Parliament: If an *Officer* is conſtituted by Statute, he hath no greater Authority than the Statute gives him; he cannot preſcribe as an *Officer* at Common Law may. 4 *Inſt.* 75, 146, 267. 4 *Rep.* 75. If a Man preſcribes to an *Office*, and the Profits thereof, he ought to ſhew it to be *Antiquum Officium*. *Cro. Jac.* 605. And a Fee may belong to an ancient *Office*, and Debt will lie for it. *Lutw.* 381. If a Perſon uſurps an *Office*, the Acts of the *Officer* are void; but if he comes in by Colour of Election, *&c.* his Acts ſhall be binding, though he is only an *Officer de facto*; for all miniſterial and judicial Acts done by an *Officer de facto* are good. 1 *Lutw.* 508. *Offices* of Truſt muſt be perſonally executed, except granted to be executed by Deputy; and *Offices* of perſonal Truſt cannot be aſſigned. *Vaugh.* 181. There ſhall be no Survivorſhip of an *Office* of Truſt, if it be not granted to two *Officers*, &c. and the Survivor. 2 *Mod.* 260. Where an *Office* of Truſt is granted to two for their Lives, by the Death of one the Grant is void: But if it were *& eorum diutius viventis*, the Survivor ſhall hold, to whom another may be added. 11 *Rep.* 3, 4. A Man having an *Office* granted him, to enjoy ſo long as he behaves well, *Quamdiu ſe bene geſſerit*, hath an Eſtate in it for Life. *Show.* 523, 531. 4 *Mod.* 167. An Eſtate in an *Office*, *durante beneplacito*, is at the Will of the King only, and may be ſurrendered, forfeited, *&c.* 2 *Salk.* 465. Publick *Officers* by Patent, cannot be removed at Pleaſure; nor may any *Officer* be thus removed, where he hath any other Fees and Profits belonging to his *Office*, beſides a collateral certain Fee. But private *Officers* by Grant may be turned out at Pleaſure; and ſo may an *Officer* for Life, *&c.* where he hath no other Profit but a collateral certain Fee; as a Bailiff, Receiver, Auditor, *&c.* yet it is ſaid he muſt have his Fee. 1 *Inſt.* 233. *Litt.* 378. 9 *Rep.* 50. 3 *Cro.* 59, 60. Non-uſer of publick *Offices*, which concern the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, or the Commonwealth, is a Cauſe of Forfeiture: Though Non-uſer of it ſelf, without ſome ſpecial Damage, is no Forfeiture of a private *Office*; and the ſame may be ſaid of a Refuſal to execute the *Office* upon Requeſt. 9 *Rep.* 50. 1 *Inſt.* 233. for Miſ-uſer an *Office* is liable to be forfeited; as if a Steward of a Court, burns the Court-Rolls, takes a Bribe, *&c. Wood's Inſt.* 204. And where a Condition in Law requires Skill and Confidence in Caſes of *Offices*; an Infant or Feme Covert not obſerving it, forfeit their Intereſt, whether they come to the *Office* by Grant, or Diſcent: But if an Infant or Feme Covert break a Condition in Law, that requires no Skill or Confidence, this is no abſolute Forfeiture. 1 *Inſt.* 233. 8 *Rep.* 44. *Officers* entruſted with a particular Adminiſtration of Juſtice; as Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Keepers of Houſes of Correction, Conſtables, *&c.* neglecting any Part of their Duties, may be fined and impriſoned. *Wood* 421. All *Officers* Civil and Military are to take the Oaths, and receive the Sacrament, *&c.* Stat. 25 *Car.* 2. and 12 *Ann.* And no ſuch *Office* ſhall be void on the Death of the King, but ſhall continue ſix Months, unleſs ſuperſeded, or made void by the next Succeſſor. 1 *Ann. c.* 8.

Offices of the Government. The Parliament in former Times had a Right in nominating, placing, and diſplacing of the Great *Officers* of the Kingdom, when they corrupted or miſ-counſelled the King, of which many Inſtances may be given. *Pryn.*

Office found, Is where an Inquiſition is made to the King's Uſe of any Thing by Virtue of his *Office* who inquireth, and it is found by the Inquiſition. In this Signification it is uſed in the Stat. 33 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 20. and *Staundford's Prærog. pag.* 60. where to *traverſe an Office*, is to traverſe an Inquiſition taken of *Office*: And to return an *Office*, is to return that which is found by Virtue of the *Office*. *Kitch.* 177. There are two Kinds of *Offices* iſſuing out of the *Exchequer* by Commiſſion, *viz.* an *Office* to intitle the King, in the Thing enquired of; and an *Office* of Inſtruction. 6 *Rep.* 52. And the King by the Common Law is not in Poſſeſſion of Lands, forfeited for Treaſon, during the Life of the Offender, without an *Office found*: But the Lands, whereof a Perſon attainted of High Treaſon dies ſeiſed of an Eſtate in Fee, are actually veſted in the King, without any *Office*, becauſe they cannot deſcend, the Blood being corrupted, and the Freehold ſhall not be in Abeyance. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 448. There may be an *Office*, and *Scire facias*, and Seizure on ſuch *Office*, &c. See *Inquiſition.*

Official, (*Officialis*) By the ancient *Civil Law*, ſignifies him that is the Miniſter of, or Attendant upon a Magiſtrate. In the *Canon Law*, it is he to whom any *Biſhop* doth generally commit the Charge of his Spiritual Juriſdiction; and in this Senſe there is one in every Dioceſe called *Officialis Principalis*, whom the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom ſtile *Chancellor*; and the Reſt, if there are more, are by the *Canoniſts* termed *Officiales foranei*, but by us *Commiſſaries*. In our Statutes this Word ſignifieth properly him whom the *Archdeacon* ſubſtitutes for the Executing his Juriſdiction, as appears by the Stat. 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 15. The Archdeacon hath an *Official*, or Church Lawyer to aſſiſt him, and who is Judge

of the Archdeacon's Court. *Wood's Inſt.* 30, 505.

Officiariis non faciendis vel amovendis, Is a Writ directed to the Magiſtrates of a Corporation, requiring them not to make ſuch a Man an *Officer*, or to put one out of the *Office* he hath, until Inquiry is made of his Manners, *&c.* *Reg. Orig.* 126.

Officium curtagii Pannorum, Granted to *William Osborn*, Anno 2 Edw. 2. Extract. Fin. Cancell.

Oil. The Lord Mayor of *London*, and the Maſter and Wardens of the Tallow Chandlers Company, are to ſearch all *Oils* brought to *London*; and if any is deceitfully mixed, they may throw it away, and puniſh the Offenders: And Head Officers in Corporations have like Power. *Stat.* 3 *H.* 8. *c.* 14.

Old Jury, (*Vetus Judaiſmus*) The Place or Street where the *Jews* lived in *London*. See *Jews*.

Oleron Laws, (*Uliarenſes Leges*), Are the *Laws* of King *Rich.* 1. relating to *Maritime Affairs*, ſo called, becauſe made by him when he was at *Oleron*, which is an Iſland lying in the Bay of *Acquitain*, at the Mouth of the River *Charent*, and now belongs to the *French* King. *Co. Lit.* 260. Theſe *Laws* are recorded in the *Black Book* of the Admiralty, and are accounted the moſt excellent Compoſition of *Sea Laws* in the World. See *Selden's Mare Clauſum*, 222, 254.

Olympiad, (*Olympias*) An Account of Time among the *Greeks*, conſiſting of five complete Years, (or according to ſome a Space of four Years) having its Name from the *Olympick Games*, which were kept every fifth Year in Honour of *Jupiter Olympias*, near the City of *Olympia*; when they entred the Names of the Conquerors on publick Records: The firſt *Olympiad* fell in the Year of the World 3174. *Ethelred*, King of the *Engliſh Saxons*, computed his Reign by *Olympiads*. *Spelm.*

Omer, A Meaſure made Uſe of by the *Jews*, of three Pints and an Half. *Merch. Dict.*

Omiſſions, Are placed amongſt Crimes and Offences; and *Omiſſion* to hold a Court-Leet, or not ſwearing Officers therein, *&c.* are Cauſes of Forfeiture. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 73.

Oncunne, (Sax. *On-cunnen*) Signifies as much as accuſed; *Accuſatus. Leg. Alfred. c.* 29.

Onerando pro Rata portionis, Is a Writ that lies for a Jointenant, or Tenant in Common, who is diſtrained for more Rent than his Proportion of the Land comes to. *Reg. Orig.* 182.

O. Ni. It is the Courſe of the *Exchequer*, that as ſoon as the *Sheriff* enters into and makes up his Account for Iſſues, Amerciaments, and mean Profits, to mark upon his Head, *O. Ni.* which denotes *Oneratur, niſi habeat ſufficientem Exonerationem*, and preſently he becomes the King's Debtor, and a *Debet* is ſet upon his Head; whereupon the Parties *paravaile* become Debtors to the Sheriff, *&c.* 4 *Inſt.* 116.

Onus Epiſcopale, Were cuſtomary Payments from the Clergy to their Dioceſan *Biſhop*, of Synodals, Pentecoſtals, *&c.* See *Epiſcopalia.*

Onus imporrandi, The Charge or Burden of *importing* Merchandize, mentioned in the Stat. 12 *Car.* 2.

Onus Probandi, *i. e.* The Burden of Proving 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11.

Open Law, (*Lex Manifeſta*) Is the Making of *Law*; which Bailiffs may not put Men to, upon their bare Aſſertion, except they have Witneſſes to prove the Truth of it. *Magn. Chart. c.* 21.

Open Theft, (Sax. *Opentheof*) Is a Theft that Is manifeſt. *Leg. Hen. cap.* 13.

Operarii, Were ſuch Tenants who had ſome little Portions of Land by the Duty of performing many bodily Labours, and ſervile Works for their Lord, being no other than the *Servi*, and *Bondmen*: They are mentioned in ſeveral ancient *Surveys* of *Manors.*

Operatio, One Day's Work performed by a Tenant to his Lord. *Paroch. Antiq.* 320.

Oppoſer, An Officer belonging to the *Green Wax* in the *Exchequer.* See *Exchequer.*

Option, When a new Suffragan Biſhop is conſecrated, the *Archbiſhop* of the Province by a cuſtomary Prerogative doth claim the Collation of the firſt vacant Benefice in that See, at his own Choice; which is called the Archbiſhop's *Option. Cowel.*

Ora. This was *Saxon* Money or Coin, valued at ſixteen Pence, and ſometimes according to Variation of the Standard at twenty Pence. It is a Word which often occurs in *Domeſday*, and the Laws of King *Canutus.*

Orando pro Rege & Regno, An antient Writ. Before the *Reformation*, while there was no ſtanding Collect for a ſitting Parliament, when the *Houſes of Parliament* were met, they petitioned the King that he would require the Biſhops and Clergy to pray for the Peace and good Government of the Realm, and for a Continuance of the good Underſtanding between his Majeſty and the Eſtates of the Kingdom; and accordingly the Writ *De Orando pro Rege & Regno* was iſſued, which was common in the Time of King *Edw.* 3. *Nicholſ. Engl. Hiſt. par.* 3. *pag.* 66.

Orchel, Orchal, A Kind of Cork; or rather a Sort of Stone like Allum, which Dyers uſe in their Colours. *Stat.* 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 8. 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 2 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 2.

Ordeff, or **Oredelf**, (From the Sax. *Ore*, i. e. Metallum, & *Delfan*, effodere) Is uſed in old Charters of Privileges, being taken for a Liberty, whereby a Man claims the *Ore* found in his own Ground, and alſo Coal, as a *Delfe* of Coal is that which lies in Veins under Ground, before it is digged up.

Ordeal, (*Ordalium*) Is a *Saxon* Word compounded of *Or*, Magnum, & *Dele*, Judicium; and was uſed for a Kind of *Purgation*, practiſed in ancient Times, in the *Canon Law* called *Purgatio vulgaris*, whereby the Party purged was judged *expers Criminis*, or Not guilty. *Leg. Edw. Confeſſ. cap.* 9. Anciently when an Offender being arraigned pleaded Not guilty, he might chuſe whether he would put himſelf for Trial upon God and the Country, by twelve Men, as they are at this Day, or upon God only; and then it was called the Judgment of God, preſuming that he would deliver the Innocent. *Terms de Ley* 462. 9 *Rep.* 32. This Trial was two Ways, one by *Water*, and another by *Fire*: The *Water Ordeal* was performed either in hot or cold; in cold Water, the Parties ſuſpected were adjudged innocent, if their Bodies were not born up by the Water contrary to the Courſe of Nature; in hot Water, they were to put their bare Arms or Legs into ſcalding Water, which if they brought out without Hurt, they were taken to be innocent of the Crime. They that were tried by the *Fire Ordeal*, paſſed bare-footed and blindfold

over nine hot glowing Plough-ſhares; or were to carry burning Irons in their Hands, uſually of one Pound Weight, which was called *Simple Ordeal*, or of two Pounds which was *duplex*, or of three Pounds Weight which was *triplex Ordalium*; and accordingly as they eſcaped, they were judged innocent or noecent, acquitted or condemned: this Fire *Ordeal* was for Freemen, and Perſons of better Condition; and the Water *Ordeal* for Bondmen and Ruſticks. —— *Homo Liber per ferrum candens, Ruſticus per Aquam.* Glanv. lib. 14. cap. 1. And the horrible Trial by Fire *Ordeal*, in the firſt Degree, Queen *Emma*, Mother of *Edward* the Confeſſor, underwent on a Suſpicion of her Chaſtity: Alſo an Example of the ſecond Kind is mentioned in our Books of a Company of Perſons ſuſpected to be Stealers of the King's Deer. in the Reign of King *Will* 2. who having carried burning Irons without Injury, on its being reported to the King, he received it with a remarkable Indignation; and replied,

Quid eſt id? Deus eſt juſtus Judex: Pereat qui deinceps hoc crediderit.

The *Saxons*, beſides the Trial by *Combat*, commonly uſed their *Fire* and *Water Ordeals*; but this *Ordalian Law* was condemned by *Pope Stephen* 2. and afterwards here totally aboliſhed by Parliament, ſo as to be no Trials but by Jury. *Rot. Pat. Anno* 3 *Hen.* 3.

Orders, Are of ſeveral Sorts, and by divers Courts; as of the *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, &c. *Orders* of the *Court of Chancery*, either of Courſe or otherwiſe, are obtained on the Petition or Motion of one of the Parties in a Cauſe, or of ſome other intereſted in or affected by it; and they are ſometimes made upon Hearings, and ſometimes by Conſent of Parties. *Pract. Solic.* 26. They are to be pronounced in open Court, and drawn up by the *Regiſter* from his Notes; and if there be any Difficulty in adjuſting the Notes, a Summons is given by the Regiſter for the Clerk or Solicitor of the other Side to attend, whereupon they are ſettled, or the Court is applied to, if it cannot be otherwiſe done: And before the *Orders* are entred and paſſed by the Regiſter, the other Side hath four Days allowed to object againſt them, for which Purpoſe Copies are delivered; and when they are perfected, they are to be ſerved on the Parties, or the Clerk or Solicitor employed by them. *Ibid.* If an *Order* is of Courſe, the Solicitor uſually draws up the Notes or Minutes, and gives them to the Regiſter's Clerk, to draw up the *Order* from: and when the *Order* is drawn up, it is to be entred by the Entring Clerk, which muſt be within eight Days from the Pronouncing; and then the Regiſter paſſes and ſigns it, after which is the Service, &c. For not obeying an *Order*, perſonally ſerved, a Party may be committed.

Orders of the King's Bench, Are *Rules* made by the Court in Cauſes there depending; and when they are drawn up and entred by the *Clerk of the Rules*, they become *Orders* of the Court. 2 *Lill.* 261. This Court doth not take Notice of *Orders* made in *Chancery*, nor in any other Court, ſo as to be bound by them; but will proceed according to their own Rules and *Orders*. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* And if a Cauſe be put in the Paper of Cauſes, that it may be ſpoke unto in Matter of Law, by the *Order* of the Court; and the Attorney in the Cauſe doth not attend at the Day, the Cauſe is to be put out of the Paper, and not be put in again that Term; except very good Cauſe be ſhewed. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill* 261. The Court of *King's Bench* may quaſh any *Orders* made at the publick or private Seſſions of the Peace; or by any other Commiſſioners, if they find good Reaſon for it. *Ibid.*

Orders of Juſtices of Peace. *Juſtices of Peace* that make *Orders*, muſt be ſaid in ſuch *Orders* to be Juſtices of the County, for reſiding in the County is not ſufficient; but they need not be of the Diviſion: It muſt alſo appear that one of the Juſtices was of the *Quorum*. 2 *Salk.* 474, 480. The Seſſions of the Peace, during all their Seſſions, may alter or revoke their *Orders*, and make a new *Order* to vacate the former, though it be drawn up; as Judgments in *B. R.* may be altered during the ſame Term, the Seſſions as well as the Term being in Law accounted as one Day. *Ibid.* 606. And the Quarter-Seſſions is not bound to ſet forth the Reaſon of their *Orders* and Judgments, no more than other Courts. *Ibid.* 607. See *Poor.*

Ordinale, Is a Book which contains the Manner of performing Divine Offices: *In quo* Ordinatur *modus*, &c.

Ordinance, (*Ordinatio*) Is a Law, Decree, or Statute, variouſly uſed. *Litt. Dict.*

Ordinance of the Foreſt, (*Ordinatio Foreſtæ*) Is a Statute made touching Matters and Cauſes of the *Foreſt*, *Anno* 34 *Edw.* 1.

Ordinance of Parliament, Is ſaid to be the ſame with *Act of Parliament*; for in the Parliament Rolls, Acts of Parliament are often called *Ordinances*, and Ordinances *Acts*. But originally there ſeems to be this Difference between them; that an *Ordinance* was but a temporary Act, by Way of Prohibition, which the Commons might alter or amend at their Pleaſure; and an Act of Parliament is a perpetual Law, not to be altered but by King, Lords and Commons. *Rot. Parl.* 37 *Edw.* 3. *Pryn's Animadver. on* 4 *Inſt.* 13. And Sir *Edward Coke* ſays, that an *Ordinance of Parliament* is to be diſtinguiſhed from an *Act*; in as much as the later can be only made by the King and the three Eſtates, whereas the former is by one or two of them. *Co. Litt.*

Ordinary, (*Ordinarius*) Is a *Civil Law* Term for any Judge that hath Authority to take Cogniſance of Cauſes in his own Right, and not by Deputation; but by the *Common Law*, it is taken for him that hath *ordinary* or exempt and immediate Juriſdiction in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical. *Co. Lit.* 344. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 19. 31 *Edw.* 3. *cap.* 11. and 21 *H.* 8. *cap.* 5. This Name is applied to a *Biſhop*, that hath original Juriſdiction; and an *Archbiſhop* is the *ordinary* of the whole Province, to viſit and receive Appeals from inferiour Juriſdictions, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 398. 9 *Rep.* 41. *Wood's Inſt.* 25. An *Archdeacon* is an *Ordinary*; and *Ordinaries* are impowered to grant Adminiſtration of Inteſtate's Eſtates, &c. by Stat. 31 *Edw.* 3. *cap.* 11. Anciently Clerks accuſed of Crimes were delivered to the *Ordinary*, and the Bodies of ſuch Clerks kept in the *Ordinary's* Priſon, until they had been tried before him by a Jury of twelve Clerks; and if condemned, they were liable to no greater Puniſhment than Degradation, Loſs of Goods, and the Profits of their Lands; unleſs they had been guilty of Apoſtacy, &c This was when they had the Privilege of being tried only by Eccleſiaſtical Judges; which was ſo far

indulged them, that after they had been once delivered to the *Ordinary*, they could not be remanded to any Temporal Court, until the Stat. 8 *Eliz. cap.* 4. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 361.

Ordinary of Newgate, Is one who is Attendant in *ordinary* upon the condemned Malefactors in that Priſon, to prepare them for Death; and he records the Behaviour of ſuch Perſons.

Ordination of Clergy. No Man is capable of taking any Parſonage, Vicarage, Benefice, or other Eccleſiaſtical Promotion, or Dignity whatſoever, but muſt be ordained a Prieſt, to qualify him for the ſame. A Clerk is to be Twenty-three Years old, and have *Deacons* Orders, before he can be admitted into any Share of the Miniſtry: And a *Prieſt* muſt be Twenty-four Years of Age, before he ſhall be admitted into Orders to preach, or to adminiſter the Sacraments; but the Archbiſhop may diſpenſe with one to be made Deacon at what Age he pleaſes, though he cannot with one that is to be made a Prieſt. 13 *Eliz.* Deacons and Prieſts are to be *ordained* only upon the four *Sundays* immediately following the *Ember Weeks*, except upon urgent Occaſions; and it is to be done in the Cathedral or Pariſh Church where the Biſhop reſides, in Time of Divine Service, and in the Preſence of the Archdeacon, Dean, and two Prebendaries, or of four other grave Divines. And no Biſhop ſhall admit any Perſon into Orders, without a *Title*, or Aſſurance of being provided for; and before any are admitted, the Biſhop ſhall examine them in the Preſence of the Miniſters, that aſſiſt him at the Impoſition of Hands; on Pain, if he admits any not qualified, *&c.* of being ſuſpended by the Archbiſhop from making either Deacons or Prieſts for two Years. *Can.* 31, 34. If any Impediment or Crime be objected againſt one that is to be made either Prieſt or Deacon, at the Time that he is to be *ordained*, the Biſhop is bound to ſurceaſe from *ordaining* him, until he ſhall be found clear of that Impediment or Crime; and it is generally held, that whatever are good Cauſes of Deprivation, are alſo ſufficient Cauſes to deny Admiſſion to Orders; as Incontinency, Illiterature, Perjury, Forgery, Simony, Hereſy, Outlawry, Baſtardy, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 631, 5 *Rep.* A Perſon to be *ordained* Prieſt, muſt bring a Teſtimonial of four Perſons, known to the Biſhop, of his Life and Doctrine; and be able to give an Account of his Faith in *Latine:* And a Deacon is not to be made a Prieſt, unleſs he produce to the Biſhop ſuch a Teſtimonal of his Life, *&c.* and that he hath been found faithful and diligent in executing the Office of a Deacon. A Biſhop ſhall not make any one a Deacon and Miniſter, both together upon one Day; for there muſt be ſome Time of Trial of the Behaviour of a Deacon in his Office, before he is admitted to the Order of Prieſthood; which Time is generally the Space of a Year, or it may be a ſhorter Time on reaſonable Cauſe allowed by the Biſhop: And Prieſts and Deacons are not only to ſubſcribe the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, but take the Oath of the King's Supremacy, *&c.* as directed and altered by Stat. 1 *W. & M.* A Prieſt by his Ordination receives Authority to preach the Word, and adminiſter the holy Sacraments, *&c.* (but he may not preach without Licence from the Biſhop, Archbiſhop, or one of the Univerſities): And *Ordination* of a Prieſt is thus performed; After *Veni Creator* is ſung, and ſome Prayers are read, the Biſhop with the Divines preſent, laying their Hands ſeverally on the Prieſt's Head, the Biſhop pronounces the Words following.

Form *of the* Ordination *of a* Prieſt.

Receive the Holy Ghoſt for the Office and Work of a Prieſt in the Church of God, now committed to Thee by the Impoſition of our Hands; whoſe Sins Thou doeſt forgive, are forgiven, and whoſe Sins Thou doeſt retain, are retained; and be Thou a faithful Diſpenſer of the Word of God, and of his Holy Sacrament, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghoſt. ——— Then the Biſhop delivers a Bible to him with theſe Words, *viz. Take Thou Authority to preach the Word of God, and to miniſter the Sacraments in the Congregation, where Thou ſhalt be lawfully appointed.*

The Stat. 31 *Eliz. cap.* 6. puniſhes corrupt *Ordination* of Prieſts, *&c.*

Ordines Majores & Minores. The Holy Orders of Prieſt, Deacon, and Subdeacon, any of which were a Qualification for Admiſſion to an Eccleſiaſtical Benefice, were called *Ordines Majores*; and the inferior Orders of Reader, Chantor, Pſalmiſt, *&c.* termed *Ordines Minores*; for which the Perſons ſo ordained, had their *Prima Tonſura*, different from the *Tonſura Clericalis.*

Ordinum fugitivi, Signified thoſe of the Religious who deſerted their Houſes, and throwing off the Habits, renounced their particular *Order*, in Contempt of their Oath and other Obligations. *Paroch. Antiq.* 388.

Ordo, Is taken for that Rule which the *Monks* were obliged to obſerve. *In Eadmer. vita S. Anſelmi, cap.* 37.

Ordo Albus, The *White* Friars, or *Auguſtines*; and the *Ciſtertians* alſo wore *White.*

Ordo Niger, Were the *Black* Friars. *Sub normâ Benedicti famulantes*; as *Ingulphus* tells us, *pag.* 851. The *Cluniacs* likewiſe wore *Black. Matt. Pariſ.* 321, 514.

Orfgild, (From the Sax. *Orf*, i. e. Pecus, & *Gild*, Solutio, vel Redditio) Signifies a Payment or Delivery of Cattle: But it ſeems rather a Penalty for taking away Cattle. *Lambard.*

Orfraies, (*Aurifriſium*) A Sort of *Cloth of Gold* frizled or embroidered, anciently made and uſed in *England*, worn by our Kings and Nobility: And the Cloaths of the King's Guards were called *Orfraies*, becauſe adorned with ſuch Works of Gold. Mention is made of thoſe *Orfraies* in the *Records of the Tower.*

Orgallous, (From the Fr. *Orgueil*, i. e. Pride) Haughty and High-minded. 4 *Inſt.* 89.

Orgrig, Is the greateſt Sort of *North* Sea Fiſh, now called *Organ Ling*, which is a Corruption from *Orkney*; the beſt being taken near that Iſland. 31 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 3. *cap.* 2.

Orgild, (*Sine Compenſatione*) Without Recompence; as where no Satisfaction was to be made for the Death of a Man killed, ſo that he was judged lawfully ſlain. *Spelm.*

Original. In the Court of *King's Bench*, the uſual *Original* Writ iſſued in Actions, is for Action of Treſpaſs upon the Caſe; and this Court doth not iſſue *Originals* in Actions of Debt, Covenant, or Account, *&c.* Whereas the Court of *Common Pleas*, proceeds by *Original* in all Kinds of Actions: But to arreſt and ſue a Party to *Outlawry*, it is made Uſe of by both Courts. And for *Originals*

in Treſpaſs on the Caſe, there is a Fine payable to the Crown, where the Damages are laid above forty Pounds in Proportion to the Damage. *Practiſ. Solic.* 254, 255. The *Original* is the Foundation of the *Capias*, and all ſubſequent Proceſs; the Return whereof is generally the *Teſte* of the *Capias:* Though the *Capias* may be taken out before the *Original*, by leaving the *Præcipe* with the Filizer, who will make out a *Capias* upon it, and afterwards carry it to the Curſitor to make an *Original*; and the Filizer when it is returned, is to file it with the *Cuſtos Brevium*. Proceedings on *Original* are thus, —— When the Defendant is arreſted and appears, the Plaintiff's Attorney is to deliver a Copy of his Declaration to the Defendant's Attorney; and the Term he declares, after Rules given to plead, he calls upon him for his Plea, and draws his Replication, *&c.* He alſo makes up the Paper-Book, and delivers a Copy of it to the Defendant's Attorney: Then if it be an Iſſue, he gives Notice of Trial, ſigns his *Venire Diſtr. Jur'*, *&c.* and ſeals the Record of *Niſi prius*; when he ſummoneth his Witneſſes, prepares Breviates, and goes to Trial as in Actions by *Bill:* After the Trial is over, the Iſſue muſt be entred in due Time on the Filizer's Roll; and Rules given to ſign Judgment, whereupon Judgment is entred, and Execution made out for the Party recovering. *Pract. Solic.* 256. There are *new Originals* to warrant Judgment, and in Caſes of Outlawry, Writs of Error, *&c.* And if a new *Original* be returned any Time before Judgment is ſigned, it is ſoon enough. *Ibid.* 319. An *Original* in Caſe, *&c.* ſets forth the whole Declaration of the Plaintiff; and the Writ runs thus: *Georgius Dei Gra. &c. Vic. S. Salutem. Si* A. B. *fecer. te ſecurum de Clam. ſuo proſ. tunc pone per vad. & Salv. pleg. &c. quod ſit coram nob. apud Weſtm. die, &c. Quare cum prædict* A. *Die & Anno apud Paroch. &c. Indebitat. fuiſſet* C. D. *&c. in &c. libr. pro, &c. eidem* A. *ad ſpial. Inſtanc. & requiſit. ipſius, &c. ante Tempus illud vendit. & deliberat. Et ſic inde Indebitat. exiſten. &c. fidel. promiſit, &c.* (as in the Declaration to the End) *Et habeas nomina pleg. & hoc Breve. Teſte, &c.* See *Writ.*

Originalia. In the Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office in the *Exchequer*, the Tranſcripts, *&c.* ſent thither out of the Chancery are called by this Name, and diſtinguiſhed from *Recorda*; which contain the Judgments and Pleadings in Suits tried before the *Barons.*

Orped, Some *orped* Knight, *i. e.* a Knight whoſe Clothes ſhined with Gold. *Blount.*

Orphan, (*Orphanus*) Is a Fatherleſs Child; and in the City of *London* there is a *Court* of Record eſtabliſhed for the Care and Government of *Orphans.* 4 *Inſt.* 248. The *Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London* have the Cuſtody of *Orphans*, under Age and unmarried, of *Freemen* that die; and the Keeping of all their Lands and Goods: And if they commit the Cuſtody of an *Orphan* to any Man, he ſhall have the Writ of *Raviſhment of Ward*, if the *Orphan* be taken away; or the Mayor and Aldermen may impriſon the Offender until he produces the Infant. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 311. If any one without the Conſent of the Court of Aldermen, marries ſuch an *Orphan* under the Age of Twenty-one Years, though out of the City, they may fine and impriſon him, until paid. 1 *Lev.* 32. 1 *Ventr.* 178. Executors and Adminiſtrators of *Freemen* dying, are to exhibit true Inventories of their Eſtates before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the Court of *Orphans*, and muſt give Security to the Chamberlain of *London* and his Succeſſors by Recogniſance for the *Orphan's* Part; which if they refuſe to do, they may be committed to Priſon until they obey. *Wood's Inſt.* 522. If an *Orphan*, who by the Cuſtom of *London* is under the Government of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, ſue in the Spiritual Court for any Legacy, *&c.* a Prohibition ſhall be granted, becauſe the Lord Mayor and Aldermen only have Juriſdiction of them. 5 *Rep.* 73. But an *Orphan* may wave the Benefit of ſuing in the Court of *Orphans*, and file a *Bill in Equity* againſt any one for Diſcovery of the perſonal Eſtate, *&c.* The Lord Mayor and Commonalty of *London* being anſwerable for the *Orphans* Money paid into the *Chamber of the City*, and by ſome Accidents become indebted to the *Orphans* and their Creditors, in a greater Sum than they could pay; by Stat. 5 *& 6 W. & M. cap.* 10. it is Enacted, that the Lands, Markets, Fairs, *&c.* belonging to the City of *London*, ſhall be chargeable for raiſing eight Thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* to be appropriated for a perpetual Fund for *Orphans*; and towards Raiſing ſuch a Fund, the Mayor and Commonalty may aſſeſs two Thouſand Pounds yearly upon the perſonal Eſtates of Inhabitants of the City, and levy the ſame by Diſtreſs, *&c.* Alſo a Duty is granted of four Shillings *per* Tun on Wines imported, and on Coals; and every Apprentice ſhall pay 2 *s.* 6 *d.* when he is bound; and 5 *s.* when he is admitted a Freeman; for raiſing of the ſaid Fund: The Fund is to be applied for Payment of the Debts due to *Orphans*, by Intereſt after the Rate of 4 *l. per Cent. &c.* And no Perſon ſhall be compelled by Virtue of any Cuſtom of the City, to pay into the Chamber of *London* any Sum of Money or perſonal Eſtate belonging to an *Orphan* of any Freeman for the future. 5 *& 6 W. & M.*

Ortolagium, A Garden Plot, or *Hortilage. Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1.

Oryal, (*Oriolum*) Is a Room, or Cloiſter, of a Monaſtery, Priory, *&c.* whence it is preſumed that *Oriel* or *Oryal College* in *Oxford* took Name. *Mat. Pariſ. in vit. Abb. S. Alban.*

Oſculum Pacis. A Cuſtom formerly of the Church, that in the Celebration of the Maſs, after the Prieſt had ſpoke theſe Words, *viz. Pax Domini vobiſcum*, the People kiſſed each other, was called *Oſculum Pacis:* Afterwards when this Cuſtom was abrogated, another was introduced; which was whilſt the Prieſt ſpoke the aforementioned Words, a Deacon offered the People an Image to kiſs, which was commonly called *Pacem. Mat. Pariſ. Anno* 1100.

Oſmonds, A Kind of Ore, of which Iron is made; anciently brought into *England.* Stat. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 14.

Oſtenſio, Was a Tribute paid by Merchants for Leave to expoſe their Goods to Sale in Markets. —— *Qui per terras ibant* Oſtenſionem *dabant & Teloneum.* Leg. Ethelred. cap. 23.

Oſwald's Law, (*Lex Oſwaldi*) The Law by which was underſtood the Ejecting *married Prieſts*, and Introducing Monks into Churches, by *Oſwald* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, about the Year 964.

Oſwald's Law Hundred, Is an ancient *Hundred* in *Worceſterſhire*, ſo called of the ſaid Biſhop *Oſwald*, who obtained it of King *Edgar*, to be given to St. *Mary's* Church in *Worceſter*; it is exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Sheriff, and comprehends 300 Hides of Land. *Camd. Britan.*

Ouch,

Ouch, A Collar of Gold, or ſuch like Ornament, worn by Women about their Necks. Stat. 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 13.

Over, (Sax. *Ofer*, Ripa) In the Beginning or Ending of the Names of Places, ſignifies a Situation near the Bank of ſome River; as St. *Maryover* in *Southwark*, *Andover* in *Hampſhire*, &c.

Overcpted, (From the Sax. *Ofer*, i. e. ſuper, & *Cythan*, offendere) Is uſed where a Perſon is convicted of any Crime; that it is found upon the Offender: This Word is mentioned in the Laws of *Edw. apud Brompton pag.* 836.

Overhernissa, Contumacy, or Contempt of the Court. In the *Laws* of *Adelſtan*, *cap.* 25. it is uſed for Contumacy: But in a Council held at *Wincheſter*, *Anno* 1027, it ſignifies a Forfeiture; So *Leg. Æthelred. cap.* 27.

Overſamella, Seems to have been an ancient Fine, before the Statute for *Hue* and *Cry*, laid upon thoſe, who, hearing of a Murder or Robbery, did not purſue the Malefactor. 3 *Inſt.* 116. ——— *Si quis furi obviaverit, & ſine vociferatione gratis eum dimiſerit, emendet ſecundum* Weram *ipſius furis, vel plena* lada *ſe adlegiet, quod cum eo falſum neſcivit: Si quis audito clamore ſuperſedit, reddat* Overſameſſa *Regis, aut plene ſe laidiet.* Lib. Rub. cap. 36.

Overſeers of the Poor, Are publick Officers created by the Stat. 43 *Eliz. cap.* 2. to provide for the *Poor* of every Pariſh; and are ſometimes two, three, or four, according to the Largeneſs of Pariſhes. *Churchwardens* by this Statute are called *Overſeers of the Poor*, and they join with the *Overſeers* in making a Poors Rate, &c. But the Churchwardens having diſtinct Buſineſs of their own, uſually leave the Care of the Poor to the *Overſeers* only; though anciently they were the ſole *Overſeers of the Poor*. Dalt. ch. 27. Wood's Inſt. 93. See *Poor*.

Overt-act, (*Apertum factum*) An open Act, which by Law muſt be manifeſtly proved. 3 *Inſt.* 12. Some *Overt-act* is to be alledged in every Indictment for *High Treaſon*: Such as for Treaſon in compaſſing the Death of the King, the Providing Arms to effect it, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 6, 12. *H. P. C.* 11. And no Evidence ſhall be admitted of any *Overt act*, that is not expreſly laid in the Indictment, by Stat. 7 *W.* 3. *Vide* Treaſon.

Overt-word, Is an open plain Word, not to be miſtaken. Stat. 1 *Mar. Seſſ.* 2. *c.* 3.

Ouſted, (From the Fr. *Oſter*, to put out) As *ouſted* of Poſſeſſion, is where one is removed or put out of Poſſeſſion. 3 *Cro. Rep.* 349.

Ouſter le Main, (*Amovere manum*) Signifies a Livery of Land out of the King's Hands, or a Judgment given for him that ſued a *Monſtrans de droit*; and when it appeared upon the Matter, that the King had no Title to the Land he ſeiſed, Judgment was given in the Chancery that the *King's Hands be amoved*, and thereupon an *Amoveas manum* was awarded to the Eſcheator, to reſtore the Land; it being as much as if the Judgment were given that the Party ſhould have his Land again. *Staundf. Prærog. cap.* 24. 28 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 19. It was alſo taken for the Writ granted upon a Petition for this Purpoſe. *F. N. B.* 256. And is written *Outer le Maine*, in the 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 22. But all Wardſhips, Liveries, and *Ouſter le mains*, &c. are taken away by Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24.

Outer le Mer, (Fr. *Oultre*, i. e. Ultra, & *le Mer*, Mare) Is a Cauſe of Eſſoin or Excuſe, if a Man appear not in Court on Summons, for that he was then beyond the Seas.

Outfangthef, (From the Sax. *Ut*, i. e. Extra, *fang*, captus, & *Theof*, fur) *Fur extra Captus, quem Dominus, quanquam in alieno fundo comprehenſum, in Curiam tamen ſuam revocat, ibique judicat.* Litt. It is a Liberty or Privilege, as uſed in the ancient Common Law, whereby a Lord was enabled to call any Man dwelling in his Manor, and taken for Felony in another Place *out* of his Fee, to Judgment in his own Court. *Raſtal. Stat.* 1 & 2 *P. & M. c.* 15.

Outhesk, Is the ſame with *Outhorn*; which is a Calling Men *out* to the Army, by the Sound of an *Horn*.

Out-houses, Are thoſe belonging and adjoining to Dwelling-houſes; and Taking away any Money, Goods, &c. from ſuch *Out-houſes*, in the Day-time of 5 *s.* Value, is Felony without Benefit of Clergy. *Dalt. c.* 99. *Stat.* 39 *Eliz. c.* 15. 3 & 4 *W. & M. c.* 9. See *Burglary*.

Outland. The *Saxon Thanes* divided their hereditary Lands into *Inland*, ſuch as lay neareſt to their own Dwelling, and which they kept to their own Uſe; and *Outland*, which lay beyond the Demeans, and was granted out to Tenants, but merely at the Will and Pleaſure of the Lord, like to Copyhold Eſtates. This *Outland* they ſubdivided into two Parts, whereof one Part they diſpoſed among ſuch as attended on their Perſons, called *Theodens* or leſſer *Thanes*; and the other Part they allotted to their Husbandmen, or Churls. *Spelm. de Feud. cap.* 5.

Outlaw, (Sax. *Utlaghe*, Lat. *Utlagatus*) One deprived of the Benefit of the Law, and out of the King's Protection. *Fleta*, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 47. If where a Perſon is called into the Law, after an original Writ, and three Writs of *Capias*, *Alias*, and *Pluries*, returned by the Sheriff *Non eſt inventus*, and Proclamation made for him to appear, &c. he contemptuouſly refuſes to appear, he is then *outlawed*: And in former Times no Perſon was *outlawed* but for Felony, the Puniſhment whereof being Death, any Man might kill an *Outlaw* as a Wolf; but this was prohibited by Statute, and none but the Sheriff by lawful Warrant, may put any Man *outlawed* for Felony to Death, on Pain to ſuffer the like Puniſhment, as if he had killed any other Perſon. *Bract. lib.* 5. 2 *Aſſ. pl.* 3. 1 *Inſt.* 128. A Woman cannot be an *Outlaw*, becauſe Women are not ſworn to the King as Men are, to be ever *within* the Law; therefore they are ſaid to be *waived*, as not regarded but forſaken of the Law. *F. N. B.* 161. And an Infant under Twenty-one Years old, his Age to take the Oath of Allegiance, cannot be *outlawed*. When a Perſon is reſtored to the King's Protection, he is *Inlawed* again.

Outlawry, (*Utlagaria*) Is where a Perſon is *outlawed*, that he loſes the Benefit of a Subject. Proceſs of *Outlawry* lies in all Appeals, whether of Felony or Maihem, and in Indictments of Treaſon, or Felony; and alſo Indictments of Treſpaſs *Vi & Armis*, Conſpiracy, or Deceit; but not on any Indictment for a Crime of an inferior Nature: And it lies not in any Action on a Statute, unleſs it is given by ſuch Statute, either expreſly or impliedly: But by divers Statutes, *Outlawry* lies in many Civil Actions, as in Debt, Caſe, Account, Covenant, &c. And *Outlawries* are become frequent in perſonal Actions. *Finch* 346, 355. 1 *Inſt.* 128. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 302, 303.

As by committing Felony, by the Common Law, a Man forfeited all his Lands, Goods, and Chattels; ſo by an *Outlawry* for Felony, at this Time he forfeits the ſame, 1 *Inſt.* 128. *Outlawry* in perſonal Actions is by Statute only, in which Caſe the Goods and Chattels of the Perſon are only liable, as thoſe alone were chargeable in perſonal Actions, and they are forfeited to the King, who ſhall likewiſe have the Pernancy of the Profits of the Chattels Real; tho' this ſeems by a Conſequence only, for that the Party being *extra Legem*, is therefore incapable to take the Profits himſelf. 3 *Salk.* 263. Upon an *Outlawry* on a Judgment in Debt, *&c.* the Perſon immediately forfeits his Goods and Chattels to the King; but not the Profits of his Lands or his Chattels Real until Inquiſition taken: And Alienation after an *Outlawry*, and before Inquiſition, is a good Bar to the King, as to the Perception of the Profits. *Raym.* 17. *Hardr.* 101. 1 *Salk.* 395. If after *Outlawry* in a perſonal Action, and before Seiſure, the Party *outlawed* levy a Fine, the Cogniſee ſhall hold againſt the King: But if the Seiſure be before the Fine levied, it is good for the King. 1 *Lev.* 33. By a Feoffment made before a Seiſure, upon an *Outlawry*, the King is ouſted of the Pernancy of the Profits. *Ibid.* An *outlawed* Perſon was ſued in the *Exchequer* by Bill, to diſcover his real and perſonal Eſtate, for the Benefit of the King; and upon a Demurrer to the Bill, becauſe the Defendant is not bound to accuſe himſelf, it was over-ruled, the King having a Title by the *Outlawry*, which is *quaſi* a Judgment for him. *Hardr.* 22. And the King may diſpoſe of the Land it ſelf of a Perſon *outlawed*, by the Courſe of the Exchequer. *Raym.* 17. In Ejectment, Leſſee for Years was indicted, and *Outlawry* had againſt him; and it being found by Inquiſition that he was poſſeſſed of his Term at the Time of the *Outlawry*, the Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer ſold the Leaſe for a valuable Conſideration: Then the *Outlawry* was reverſed; and Judgment given that he ſhould be reſtored to all which he had loſt by Reaſon of the *Outlawry*; and though the Term was lawfully ſold, and the Poſſeſſion in another, yet it was held that the Leſſee ſhall have his Term again, for otherwiſe the Judgment upon the Reverſal would be in vain, as by that he is to be reſtored to all which he loſt, *&c.* which cannot be unleſs he have his Leaſe again. 1 *And.* 277. A Leſſee was *outlawed* for Felony; he aſſigned his Term, and then the *Outlawry* was reverſed, and the Aſſignee brought Treſpaſs for the Profits taken between the *Outlawry* and the Aſſignment; and it was adjudged good, becauſe the *Outlawry* being reverſed, it was as if there was none, and there is no Record of it. *Cro. Eliz.* 270, 278. The King on Reverſal of an *Outlawry*, may grant Reſtitution *de Omnibus quibus nobis non eſt Reſponſum:* And if there be Lands, there muſt be a *Scire facias* to the Lords mediate and immediate, to ſhew Cauſe why the Party ſhould not have Reſtitution. 2 *Lev.* 49. 2 *Salk.* 495. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1217, 1218. *A. B.* was a Bankrupt, and ſometime afterwards being *outlawed*, the King made a Leaſe of the Profits of his Lands, and granted his Goods; afterwards a Commiſſion of Bankruptcy was taken out againſt him, but it was five Years after he had committed the Act of Bankruptcy; reſolved, that by the *Outlawry* he forfeits his Goods and Chattels, his Leaſes for Years, and his Truſt in ſuch Leaſes, and the Profits of his Freehold Lands; but that this *Outlawry* cannot defeat any Intereſt which his Creditors had acquired in the Eſtate, becauſe he voluntarily ſuffered himſelf to be *outlawed*. 1 *Salk.* 108. *Sid.* 115. A Man was indebted to one by Judgment, and to another on Bond, and was *outlawed* upon the Bond, and his Lands ſeiſed; and the Queſtion being, whether the Judgment Creditor could extend thoſe Lands, it was held that the *Outlawry* ſhall be preferred, except the Judgment Creditor could ſhew any Practice between the Obligor and Obligee. 2 *Salk.* 495. A Perſon cannot be fined, upon an *Outlawry*; but is puniſhable by Forfeiture of his Goods and Chattles. *Ibid.* 494. By *Outlawry*, a Man is diſabled to ſue; of which all Men may take Advantage by Pleading, until the *Outlawry* is reverſed. *Litt.* 197. 1 *Inſt.* 122, 128. One *outlawed* cannot proſecute in any Court, unleſs it be to reverſe his *Outlawry*. *Cro. Jac.* 425. But he may make a Will, and have Executors, or an Adminiſtrator. *Cro. Eliz.* 575, 150. And an Executor may reverſe an *Outlawry* of the Teſtator, where he was not lawfully *outlawed*. 1 *Leon.* 325. An Executor or Adminiſtrator *outlawed* is not diſabled to ſue Actions in Right of the Teſtator or Inteſtate: Alſo a Mayor and Commonalty may ſue for a Corporation, notwithſtanding the *Outlawry* of the Mayor. 6 *Rep.* 53. On a Writ of Error to reverſe an *Outlawry*, the *Outlawry* is no good Plea in Diſability of the Perſon: But *Outlawry* may be pleaded in Bar to *Audita querela*. *Sid.* 43. In *Aſſumpſit* upon a Bill of Exchange, *&c.* the Defendant pleaded an *Outlawry* in Bar; and on Demurrer to this Plea it was objected, that it ought to be pleaded in Abatement, becauſe in this Action Damages are to be recovered, which are incertain, and therefore not forfeitable by *Outlawry*; But it was adjudged, that it is pleadable in Bar, for the Debt is certain, though it is to be recovered in Damages. 3 *Lev.* 29. And in *Indebitatus Aſſumpſit* and *Quantum meruit*, for Meat, Drink, *&c.* Plea of *Outlawry* by the Defendant is good; though in this Action Damages are only recovered, which are incertain; but it is the Conſideration which creates the Debt or Duty, notwithſtanding the Recompence is to be had by Way of Damages. 2 *Ventr.* 282. A Defendant pleaded an *Outlawry* in Bar to Action of Trover, and held good, though the Plaintiff in ſuch Action could only recover incertain Damages; for the Action is founded on the Property of the Goods, and theſe being forfeited by the *Outlawry*, the Plea is good. 3 *Leon.* 205. In Action of Aſſault and Battery, the Plaintiff recovered in *C. B.* and upon Writ of Error in *B. R.* the Judgment was affirmed; and thereupon the Plaintiff brought a *Scire facias* to ſhew Cauſe *Quare Executionem non haberet*, to which the Defendant after an Imparlance pleaded an *Outlawry* before the Judgment had, in Bar to the Execution; and it was ruled a good Plea; in this Caſe, though before the Judgment nothing is forfeited, yet a certain Sum being recovered in the Action, that is forfeited by the *Outlawry* had againſt the Plaintiff. *W. Jones* 238. *Nelſ. Abr.* 1219. A Plaintiff delivered his Declaration in *Trinity-Term*, the Defendant imparled to *Michaelmas-Term*, and in the long Vacation the Plaintiff was *outlawed*; and then in *Michaelmas-Term* the Defendant pleaded this *Outlawry* in Bar to the Action, but did not ſay, that it was after the *laſt Continuance*, for which

which Reaſon the Plaintiff demurred; but the Plea was adjudged good, ſince the Record of the *Outlawry* doth appear. 5 *Mod.* 11. Where an *Outlawry* is pleaded, it muſt be *Sub pede Sigilli*, otherwiſe the Plaintiff may refuſe it; but if he accepts the Plea, he ſhall not afterwards demur for that Cauſe. 1 *Salk.* 217. And how to plead an *Outlawry* in the ſame Court, or in another; and before, or after Judgment. *Lutw.* 40, 110, 111. An Attorney brought an Action of Debt by Bill of Privilege, and after Judgment the Defendant was *outlawed*, who brought a Writ of Error to reverſe it; and it was adjudged that Proceſs of *Outlawry* did not lie upon ſuch Judgment, becauſe there was no *Capias* in the original Action. 1 *Leon.* 229. A Judgment in Debt was had againſt two Defendants, and a *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum* ſued forth againſt one of them, upon which he was *outlawed*; and afterwards he brought a Writ of Error to reverſe the *Outlawry*, and aſſigned for Error that it ought to have been awarded againſt both; and ſo it was held. *Cro. Eliz.* 648. Two Perſons were *outlawed*, one of them moved, that upon filing common Bail he might have Leave to reverſe the *Outlawry*; and adjudged, that the Writ of Error to reverſe it, muſt be brought in the Name of both the Defendants, and where one appears, the other is to be ſummoned and ſevered, and then it may be reverſed as to him who appears, but he muſt give Bail to appear and anſwer the Action. 2 *Salk.* 496. An *Outlawry* grounded upon an Indictment on the Statute againſt Forcible Entry, preferred againſt ſeveral Perſons, may be reverſed as to ſome of the Parties, and ſtand good as to others that are *outlawed*, upon the ſame Indictment: For the *Outlawries* againſt them are ſeveral and not entire, and the Proceedings to the *Outlawry* may be good as to ſome of them, and as to the others may be not good. *Hill.* 22 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 263. If a Party *outlawed* comes in *gratis* upon the Return of the *Exigent*, *Alias*, or *Pluries* he may be admitted by Motion to reverſe the *Outlawry*, without putting in Bail: If he comes in by *Cepi Corpus*, he ſhall not be admitted to reverſe the *Outlawry* without appearing in Perſon, as in ſuch Caſe he was obliged to do at Common Law; or putting in Bail with the Sheriff for his Appearance upon the Return of the *Cepi Corpus*, and for doing what the Court ſhall order: Appearing by Attorney is an Indulgence by the Stat. 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 18. And the Bail is to be ſpecial or common, in this as in other Caſes; but Treaſon and Felony are excepted out of the Act. 2 *Salk.* 496. It is ſaid that on *Outlawry* the Party ought to appear in Perſon, and ſubmit himſelf to his Trial; and it muſt be *ex gratia*; if he is admitted to aſſign Errors before. 3 *Salk.* 263. Perſons *outlawed* for Felony cannot be bailed, being attainted in Law; they may appear in Perſon, and plead Error in Avoidance of the *Outlawry*, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 187. *H. P. C.* 101, 105. Upon *Outlawry* in Treaſon or Felony, it may be reverſed by Writ of Error, or Plea; and it has been obſerved, that few *Outlawries* for Treaſon, Felony or Treſpaſs, are valid, becauſe the Statutes relating to the ſame are not purſued, as the Statutes. 1 *H.* 5. *cap.* 5. 6 *H.* 6. *cap.* 1. 8 *H.* 6. *cap.* 10. By the Stat. 5 *Edw.* 6. *cap.* 11. *Outlawry* againſt one for Treaſon, being out of the Realm, or beyond Sea, ſhall be good in Law: And if the Party within one Year after the *Outlawry*, or Judgment thereon, ſhall yield himſelf to the Chief Juſtice of *England*, and traverſe the Indictment whereupon he was *outlawed*, he ſhall be admitted to ſuch Traverſe, and being acquit ſhall be diſcharged of ſuch *Outlawry*. Since this Statute, and the 26 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. In Caſe of Treaſon, one is barred of his Writ of Error, if he does not come in within a Year after the *Outlawry*, while he was out of the Realm, or beyond Sea: And when an *Outlawry* of Treaſon or Felony is reverſed, the Party muſt plead to the Indictment. *Wood's Inſt.* 659. It hath been adjudged that if a Man commits a Murder, and after the Exigent awarded againſt him he flieth out of the Realm, and then is *outlawed*, he ſhall not reverſe it for that Cauſe, becauſe he fled on Purpoſe to avoid the Law, and therefore by his Abſence he ſhall not have the Benefit of the Law; but if the Attorney General, &c. confeſs that he was beyond Sea both before and after he was *outlawed*, the *Outlawry* may be reverſed. 2 *Cro.* 464. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1222, 1223. In a Civil Cauſe, if one appears before he is returned *outlawed*, he may *ſuperſede* the Exigent, &c. And where a Defendant is beyond Sea, in Priſon, &c. the Award of the Exigent may be reverſed. As Suing to the *Outlawry* is practiſed only where a Defendant is not eaſy to be taken, or hath not ſufficient Eſtate in the County to be ſummoned; if where the Party is well known, is ſufficient, and may be arreſted, the Plaintiff *outlaw* him, he ſhall be ordered to reverſe it at his own Expence. But where Motion was made upon Affidavit, that the Defendant lived publickly, and therefore to order the Plaintiff to reverſe the *Outlawry* at his own Charge, it was not granted; becauſe the Charge is ſmall in *C. B.* to reverſe an *Outlawry*, *viz.* but 16 *s.* 8 *d.* But in *B. R.* it is very chargeable. 2 *Salk.* 495. 2 *Nelſ.* 1224. A Defendant was actually in Execution in the *Fleet* at the Suit of the Plaintiff in another Action, and yet he *outlawed* him; and upon Affidavit of this Matter the Plaintiff was ordered to reverſe the *Outlawry* at his own Charge. *Ibid.* Where a Perſon would reverſe an *Outlawry*, he muſt have an Attorney of Record to undertake an Appearance to a new Original; and put in ſpecial Bail, if the Debt or Damage amount to 10 *l.* or above: And if it be an *Outlawry* after Judgment, it cannot be reverſed until Satisfaction is acknowledged by the Plaintiff on Record; or the Defendant hath brought the Money into Court. If an *Outlawry* be reverſed, the Plaintiff may declare againſt the Defendant for the ſame Cauſe of Action in two Terms, upon a new Original, and in another County than that where the Action was firſt laid. 3 *Lev.* 245. But if the Plaintiff proceeds not in two Terms after Notice, the Defendant ſhall have Coſts. In the Reverſing of *Outlawries*, Proceedings may be by Motion to inform the Court of ſome Fault; or by Writ of Error, &c. And an *Outlawry* may be reverſed, where the County-Court Days are miſtaken in the Proclamations; if ſufficient Time is not allowed between any of them; the Party is miſnamed, or the Sheriff's Name omitted or miſtaken; by any Error found in the Return of the Proclamation, or for Want of filing it; Want of Returns, and Miſtakes in the Writs of *Capias*, *Alias*, &c. And ſo if the Exigent and Proclamation do not go forth to the County where the Party dwells; if there be no Warrant of Attorney filed for the Plaintiff the ſame Term ſued forth, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 128. 2 *Inſt.* 670. When a

Defendant is *outlawed* in a Civil Action in *B. R.* if the Proclamation is not filed, the Defendant may reverſe the *Outlawry* without any Writ of Error, by Pleading no Proclamation filed; and upon the *Cuſtos Brevium*'s Attending the Court with the File of Writs, whereby it appears that the Proclamation is not filed, the Court will reverſe the *Outlawry*; but if the Proclamation be filed, then he muſt bring his Writ of Error to reverſe it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 263. If a Husband and Wife are returned *Utlagati fuerunt*, as the Wife ought to be waived, this Error may be avoided by Exception, on a Motion to the Court in the ſame Term in which they were *outlawed*; but not afterwards without Writ of Error. 2 *Bulſt.* 213. If the Names of Coroners are not put to the Judgment of *Outlawry*; or it is not ſaid *Coronatoris Comitatus*, &c. it is Error, for which the *Outlawry* may be reverſed. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 266. 2 *Cro.* 528. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 82. The Court of *B. R.* will not reverſe an *Outlawry*, though both Parties conſent, except there be Error in the *Outlawry*; the King being concerned as well as the Parties. 2 *Lill.* 262. Judgment in *Outlawry* is given by the Coroners of the County; for after the Defendant is *quinto exactus*, and maketh Default, the Judgment is *Ideo utlagetur per Judicium Coronatorum:* In *London* it is pronounced by the Recorder; *per Judicium Recordatoris*, &c. 1 Inſt. 288.

To *ſue a Perſon to Outlawry*, in Debt, Treſpaſs, &c. in *B. R.* the two Chief Terms for it are *Eaſter* and *Michaelmas*, and Care is to be taken not to begin in *Hillary-Term*, for then the Defendant will not be *outlawed* in leſs than four Terms, by Reaſon of the Shortneſs of *Eaſter* Vacation; but if you commence your Suit in any other Term, the *Outlawry* will be finiſhed in three Terms, the Original being returnable the firſt Return of the Term: And in *London*, one may ſue to the *Outlawry* three Times in the Year, becauſe the *Huſtings*, wherein Proclamation is to be made, are oftener held than the County-Court in the Country; for which Reaſon in ſuing to the *Outlawry*, moſt Actions are laid in *London*. In this Action, firſt a *Præcipe* is to be made out, if it be for Debt, or a *Pone* in Caſe, Treſpaſs, &c. And having carried it to the Curſitor of the County wherein the Action is laid, he makes the Original thereupon; which you are to carry to the Filizer of the County, who will make out a *Capias*, *Alias*, and *Pluries*, or for Diſpatch you may make them out your ſelf; all of which muſt have fifteen Days between the Date and Return, and are return'd *Non eſt Invent.* of Courſe, and filed with the *Cuſtos Brevium*. When the *Capias*, *Alias*, and *Pluries* are returned, the *Pluries* is to be carried to the *Exigenter* of the County, who will make out your Exigent and Proclamation, which is to be ſent down to the Sheriff of the County where the Defendant lives; and the Exigent being carried to the proper Sheriffs, you call for their Returns at the Time when returnable, allowing five County-Court Days between the Teſte and Return of the Exigent, if the Action be laid in the Country, and five *Huſtings* if it be laid in Town; and when your Exigent and Proclamation are return'd, the later is to be filed with the *Cuſtos Brevium*, and the Exigent with the Filizer of the County; whereupon the Filizer will make out a *Capias Utlagatum* into any County you deſire, where the Defendant hath any Eſtate. *Practiſ. Solic.* 257. If Judgment be had againſt a Defendant, who to evade the Law and Execution againſt him, lurks in ſeveral Counties, he may be ſued to *Outlawry* after Judgment, and on iſſuing a *Capias ad ſatisfaciend.* for the Debt and Coſts, and a *Non eſt Inventus* return'd, an Exigent is made and return'd by the Sheriff; upon which you may have a *Capias Utlagatum* into as many ſeveral Counties as you pleaſe, till the Defendant is taken; when he cannot be diſcharged without making Satisfaction to the Plaintiff, a Pardon of the *Outlawry*, or reverſing the ſame for Error. *Ibid.* 322. And where a Plaintiff recovers Damages, and he againſt whom the Damages are recovered is *outlawed* at the King's Suit; no Pardon ſhall be granted, unleſs the Chancellor is certified that the Plaintiff is ſatisfied his Damages, by Statute 5 *Ed.* 3. See *Capias Utlagatum* and *Exigent.*

Out-Riders, Are *Bailiffs errant* imploy'd by *Sheriffs*, to ride to the fartheſt Places of their Counties or Hundreds, with the more Speed to ſummon Perſons into County-Courts, &c. 14 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 9.

Owelty, Is when there is *Lord Meſne* and Tenant, and the Tenant holds of the *Meſne* by the ſame Service that the *Meſne* holds over of the Lord above him; this is called *Owelty* of Services. *F. N. B.* 136. And *Owelty* of Services is *Equality* of Services. *Co. Litt.* 169.

Owlers, Are Perſons that carry Wool, &c. to the *Sea*-ſide by *Night*, in order to be ſhipp'd off contrary to Law: And this is prohibited by Stat. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 23.

Oxford. No Purveyor or Badger, &c. ſhall bargain for, and take away Victuals in the Markets of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, or within five Miles, without Licence from the *Chancellor*, on Pain of Forfeiting four Times the Value, and three Months Impriſonment. 2 & 3 *P. & M. c.* 15. 13 *Eliz. c.* 21. See *Univerſity.*

Oxgang, (From *Ox*, i. e. *Bos*, and *Gang* or Gate, *Iter*) Is commonly taken for fifteen Acres of Land, or as much as one *Ox* can Plough in a Year; ſix *Oxgangs* of Land are ſuch a Quantity of Ground as ſix Oxen will plough. *Crompt. Juriſd.* 220.

Oyer, Seems to have been antiently uſed for what we now call *Aſſiſes*. Ann. 13 Edw. 1.

Oyer of a Deed, Is where a Man brings an Action of Debt upon a Bond, or other Deed, and the Defendant appears, and prays that he may *hear* the Bond, &c. wherewith he is charged, which ſhall be allowed him. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 266. The Demand of *Oyer* is a Kind of Plea, and may be counterpleaded: Where there may be *Oyer*, the Party demanding it is not bound to plead without it; but the Defendant may plead without it if he will, on taking upon him to remember the Bond or Deed; though if he plead without *Oyer*, he cannot after waive his Plea, and demand *Oyer*. *Mod. Ca.* 28. 3 *Salk.* 119. In the Court of *B. R. Oyer* may be prayed after Imparlance; but not in *C. B.* 5 *Rep.* 74. After Imparlance, *Oyer* cannot be demanded, becauſe Imparlance is always to another Term; alſo after a Plea in Abatement, *Oyer* may not be had the ſame Term to plead another dilatory Plea. *Mod. Ca.* 27. 2 *Lill.* 267. To demand *Oyer* of an Obligation is not only to deſire the Plaintiff's Attorney to read the ſame; but to have a Copy thereof, that the Defendant may conſider what to plead to the Action. *Hob.* 217. And when upon *Oyer* of a Deed it is entered, the whole Caſe appears to the Court, as if the Deed were in the

Plea, and the Deed is become Parcel of the Record: Though *Oyer* of a Deed cannot be demanded only during the Term it is produced in Court; and then it may be entered *in hæc verba*, and there may be a Demurrer or Iſſue upon it, &c. 5 *Rep.* 76. *Lutw.* 1644. 3 *Salk.* 119. A Defendant ought to crave *Oyer* of the Plaintiff's Deed, on which he hath declared; and cannot ſet forth another to plead Performance thereof. *Mod. Ca.* 154. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1225. If there is *Miſnoſmer* in a Bond, &c. The Defendant is to plead the *Miſnoſmer*, and that he made no ſuch Deed, without craving *Oyer*; for if he doth, he admits his Name to be Right. 1 *Salk.* 7. Executors bringing Action of Debt, the Defendant may demand *Oyer* of the Teſtament, &c. See *Monſtrans de Faits.*

Oyer de Record, (*Audire Recordum*) Is a Petition made in Court, that the Judges, for better Proof-ſake, will *hear* or look upon any *Record.* And it hath been adjudg'd, that the Craving *Oyer* of an original Writ is not like the Craving *Oyer* of a Deed; becauſe the Deed is always produced by the Plaintiff, and 'tis the Act of the Party, wherefore he ſhall not be admitted to ſay, that it is not his Deed: But the Filing a Writ, and having it read on *Oyer* demanded is the Act of the Court. 2 *Lutw.* 1641. See 3 *Salk.* 119.

Oyer and Terminer, (Fr. *Ovir & Terminer*, Lat. *Audiendo & Terminando*) Is a Commiſſion directed to the Judges, and other Gentlemen of the County to which iſſued, by Virtue whereof they have Power to *hear* and *determine* Treaſons, and all Manner of Felonies and Treſpaſſes. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 121. 4 *Inſt.* 162. 2 *Inſt.* 419. It is the firſt and largeſt of the five Commiſſions by which our Judges of *Aſſiſe* do ſit in their ſeveral Circuits: And is General, for trying all Offenders and Offences; or Special, to try only particular Perſons or Offences: And in our Statutes it is often printed *Oyer and Determiner.* 4 *Inſt.* 162. The uſual Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer* of Juſtices of Aſſiſe is general; and when any ſudden Inſurrection or Treſpaſs is committed, which requires ſpeedy Reformation, then a ſpecial Commiſſion is immediately granted. *F. N. B.* 110. And this Commiſſion was formerly iſſued only where ſome Inſurrection was made, or heinous Miſdemeanor was done in any Place; when the Manner and Uſage was to grant a Commiſſion of *Oyer and Terminer*, to hear and determine ſuch Misbehaviours; and the Stat. 2 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. requireth, that no Commiſſion of *Oyer and Terminer* be granted, but before the Juſtices of one Bench or other, or the Juſtices *itinerant*, and that for horrible Treſpaſſes. *New Nat. Br.* 243. A Man may have a ſpecial Commiſſion of *Oyer and Terminer*, to inquire of Extortions and Oppreſſions of Under-Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Clerks of the Market, and all other Officers, &c. upon the Complaint and Suit of any one that will ſue it out: And the King may make a Writ of *Aſſociation* unto the Juſtices of *Oyer and Terminer*, to admit thoſe into their Company whom he hath aſſociated unto them; alſo another Writ may be ſent to the Juſtices to proceed, although that all the Juſtices do not come at the Day of the Seſſions, and this Writ is called a Writ of *Si non omnes*, &c. *Ibid.* 245, 247. As to theſe Commiſſions it is ſaid, that if a Commiſſion of *Oyer and Terminer*, &c. be awarded to certain Perſons to inquire at ſuch a Place, they can neither open their Commiſſion at another, nor adjourn it thither, or give Judgment there; if they do, all their Proceedings ſhall be eſteemed as *coram non Judice:* But it is held, that Juſtices appointed *pro hac vice*, may adjourn their Commiſſion from one Day to another, though there be no Words in their Commiſſion to ſuch Purpoſe; for a general Commiſſion authoriſing Perſons to do a Thing, doth implicitly allow them convenient Time for the Doing of it. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 18. The ſame Juſtices at the ſame Time may execute the Commiſſion of *Oyer and Terminer*, and alſo that of Gaol-Delivery; and the ſame Perſons being authorized by both theſe Commiſſions, may proceed by Virtue of the One in thoſe Caſes, where they have Juriſdiction by the other, and make up their Records accordingly. *Ibid.* 20. But Juſtices of *Oyer and Terminer* cannot proceed but upon Indictments taken before themſelves, unleſs they have a Commiſſion of Gaol-Delivery likewiſe, or a ſpecial Commiſſion; for the Commiſſion of *Oyer and Terminer* is, *Ad Inquirendum, Audiendum & Terminandum*, to inquire, hear and determine. *Wood's Inſt.* 478. And though Juſtices of Gaol-Delivery have a more general Commiſſion for Proceeding againſt and trying Malefactors than the Commiſſioners of *Oyer and Terminer* have; yet ſuch Juſtices may not proceed but on Indictments found before other Juſtices, as Juſtices of Peace, &c. 2 *Hawk.* 24. On Indictments found before the Juſtices of *Oyer and Terminer*, they may proceed the ſame Day againſt the Party indicted.

Form *of a Commiſſion of* Oyer and Terminer.

REX dilect. & fidel. ſuis A. B. C. D. E. F. &c. *Salut. Ex gravi Querela* G. H. &c. *accepimus, quod* J. K. L. M. N. O. *ac quidam alii Malefactores & Pacis noſtræ Perturbatores ipſ.* G. H. *apud* P. *Vi & Armis inſultum fecerunt, & ipſum verberaverunt,* &c. *ita quod de vita ejus deſperabatur, & alia enormia ei intulerunt, ad grave damnum ipſius* G. *& contra Pacem noſtram. Et quia Tranſgreſſion. ſi aliter perpetrata fuerit, relinquere nolumus impunitam; Aſſignamus vos & duos veſtrum Juſtic. noſtros ad Inquirend. per Sacramentum proborum & legalium hominum de Com.* &c. *per quos rei Veritas melius ſciri poterit, de nominibus Malefact. præd. quia una cum præf.* J. K. L. M. & N. O. *tranſgreſſ. illam perpetrar. Et de Tranſgreſſ. præd. plenius veritatem, & ad eandem Tranſgreſſ. Audiendum & Terminandum ſecundum legem & conſ. Regni noſtri. Et ideo vobis Mandamus quod ad certos dies & loca, quos vos vel duo veſtrum ad hoc provideritis, Inquiſitionem illam faciatis, & Tranſgreſſ. illam Audiatis & Terminetis in forma præd. fact. quod ad Juſtitiam pertinet ſecund. Legem & Conſ. Regni noſtri: Salvis nobis Amerciament. & aliis ad nos inde ſpectant. Mandamus enim Vic. noſtro Com. præd. quod ad certos Dies & Loca, quos vos vel duo veſtrum ei Sciri fac. venire faciat coram vobis vel duob. veſtrum, tot & tales probos & legales homines de Ball. ſua per quos rei veritas in præmiſſ. melius ſciri poterit & Inquiri. In cujus rei Teſtimonium,* &c.

This is a *Special Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer* granted upon urgent Occaſion; and the Party ſuing it might thereupon take out a Writ to the Sheriff commanding him to arreſt Goods wrongfully taken away, and keep them in ſafe Cuſtody, 'till Order made concerning them by the Juſtices aſſigned to determine the Matter. *Reg. Orig.* 126. *F. N. B.* 112.

Oyes. (From the Fr. *Oyez*, i. e. *Audite*, hear ye) Is well known to be uſed by *Cryers* in our Courts, *&c.* to injoin Silence and Attention, when they make Proclamation of any Thing.

Oze. Or *Oozy* Ground, (*Solum uliginoſum*) Moiſt, wet and marſhy Land. *Litt. Dict.*

P.

Page, *Paagium*, The ſame with *Paſſagium.* Matt. Pariſ. 769.

Pacabilis, Payable or paſſable. —— *Recipiet duodecim quarteria bonæ & pacabilis averiæ, &c.* Ex Regiſt. Grenefeld. Archiep. Ebor. M.S.

Pacare, To pay; as *Tolnetum* Pacare, is to pay Toll. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 384. Hence *Pacatio*, Payment. *Matt. Pariſ.*

Pace, (*Paſſus*) A Step in going, containing five Foot, a Thouſand whereof make a Mile; but this is called *Paſſus major.*

Pacification, (*Pacificatio*) A Peace-making, Quieting, or Appeaſing; relating to the Wars betwixt *England* and *Scotland*, *Anno* 1638, mentioned in the Stat. 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 17.

Pack of Wool, Is a Horſe-load, which conſiſts of ſeventeen Stone and two Pounds, or 240 Pounds Weight. *Merch. Dict.*

Package, A Duty ſet in a Table taken of Goods and Merchandizes; and all Goods not ſpecified in the Table are to pay for *Package*-Duties, after the Rate of one Penny in the Pound, according as they are valued in the *Book of Rates.*

Packers, Are Perſons appointed to *pack* up Herrings; and ſworn to do it purſuant to the Statute 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 14.

Pagus, A Word uſed in antient Records for a County: Ælfred *Rex Anglo-Saxonum natus eſt in Villa Regia quæ dicitur Wantage in illa* Paga *quæ nominatur* Berkſh. *&c.*

Pain Fort & Dure, (Lat. *Pœna Fortis & Dura*, Fr. *Peine Forte & Dure*) Signifies an eſpecial Puniſhment inflicted by Law, on thoſe that being arraigned of Felony, refuſe to put themſelves upon the ordinary Trial, but ſtubbornly ſtand *mute*; and it is vulgarly called *Preſſing to Death. Stat. Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 12. If a Criminal doth not plead directly to the Fact, or put himſelf on Trial by the Country, he ſhall be put to the Penance of *Pain Fort & Dure*, in Caſes of Petit Treaſon and Felony, and forfeit his Goods: And ſome Criminals have undergone this Puniſhment, to prevent Attainder, Corruption of Blood, and Forfeiture of Lands; but upon ſtanding mute in High Treaſon, the higheſt Offence, and in Petit Larceny the loweſt of all Felonies, the Offenders ſhall have the like Judgment as if they had been convicted by Confeſſion or Verdict. 3 *Inſt.* 217. *H. P. C.* 226. *Kel.* 27. Women ſtanding mute in Felony are liable to Penance of *Pain Fort & Dure* as well as Men. 2 *Inſt.* 177. The Judgment of *Pain Fort & Dure* is by the Common Law, and according to the uſual Practice, as recorded in our Books, is as follows, *viz.* That the Criminal ſhall be remanded to the Priſon from whence he came, and put in ſome low dark Room, and there laid on his Back, without any Manner of Covering, except for the Privy Parts, with his Legs and Arms extended with Cords to the four Quarters of the Room, and that as many Weights ſhall be laid on his Body as he can bear, and more, and that he ſhall have no Suſtenance, but of the worſt Bread and Water, and ſhall not eat the ſame Day in which he drinks, nor drink the ſame Day he eats; and that he ſhall ſo continue till he die. *S. P. C.* 150. 2 *Inſt.* 178. But antiently the Judgment was not, that he ſhould ſo continue 'till he were dead, but 'till he ſhould anſwer; and he might ſave himſelf from the Penance, by putting himſelf on his Trial. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 331. Before Judgment paſſes of *Pain Fort & Dure*, the Court orders a Taſte to be given to the Criminal of the *Pain* to be endured, if he will not comply; and the Court will not proceed to this Judgment, before all Methods are uſed to perſuade him to plead: This is the conſtant Practice of *Newgate*-Seſſions. *Kel.* 27, 28. See *Mute.*

Pains and Penalties. An Act paſs'd in the 10th Year of King *Geo.* 1. for inflicting *Pains and Penalties* on the late *Biſhop of Rocheſter*, Mr. *Kelly*, and others, for being concern'd in *Layer*'s Conſpiracy; by Virtue of which Statute, the Biſhop was depriv'd and baniſh'd, and the others impriſoned during Life: They were condemn'd by Parliament for Want of ſuch Evidence as is ſtrictly required in the Common Law Courts.

Painters. The Price of *Painters* Work is limited by Statute; and *Plaiſterers* ſhall not uſe the Art of a *Painter*, unleſs they are Servants to *Painters*, *&c.* on Pain of 5 *l. Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 20.

Pais, (*Fr.*) A Country or Region; *Trial per Pais* is Trial by the Country. *Spelm. Gloſſ.*

Palagium, A Duty to Lords of Manors for exporting and importing Veſſels of Wine in any of their Ports. —— *Quieti de omni Teloneo, & Paſſagio, cohuagio*, Pallagio, *&c.*

Palatine, Counties of, and their Privileges. See *County.*

Palfrey, (*Palfredus*, *Palafredus*, *Palefridus*) Is one of the better Sort of Horſes uſed by Noblemen, or others for State: And ſometimes taken for a Horſe fit for a Woman to ride. *Camden* ſays, that *W. de Fauconberge* held the Manor of *Cukeny* in the County of *Nottingham* in Sergeanty, by the Service of Shooing the King's *Palfrey* when he came to *Mansfield.* Co. Litt. 149.

Palingman, Seems to be a Merchant Denizen, one born within the *Engliſh Pale.* Stat. 22 Ed. 4. c. 23. *and* 11 H. 7. c. 22.

Palla, A Canopy; alſo often uſed for an Altar-cloth. *Matt. Pariſ. ſub Ann.* 1236. *Chartular. Glaſton. M.S. fol.* 12.

Pallio cooperire. It was antiently a Cuſtom, where Children were born out of Wedlock, and their Parents afterwards intermarried, that thoſe Children, together with the Father and Mother, ſtood under a Cloth extended while the Marriage was ſolemnizing, which was in the Nature of Adoption; and by ſuch Cuſtom the Children were taken to be legitimate. —— *In ſignum Legitimationis Nati ante Matrimonium conſuerunt poni ſub* Pallio *ſuper Parentes eorum extento in Matrimonii ſolemnizatione.* Epiſt. Rob. Groſthead Epiſc. Lincoln.

Pallium, Is a Word often mentioned in our old Hiſtorians; and *Durandus* tells us, that 'tis a Garment made of White Wool, after the following Manner, *viz.* The Nuns of St. *Agnes* every Year, on the Feaſt-Day of their Saint, offer two White Lambs on the Altar of their Church, during the Time they ſing *Agnus Dei* in a ſolemn Maſs; which Lambs are afterwards taken by Two of the Canons of the *Lateran* Church, and by them given to the *Pope*'s Subdeacons, who put

them to Paſture 'till Shearing-time, and then they are ſhorn, and the *Pall* is made with their Wool, mix'd with other White Wool: The *Pall* being thus made is carried to the *Lateran* Church, and there placed on the High Altar by the Deacons of that Church, on the Bodies of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*; and after a uſual Watching, it is carried away in the Night, and delivered to the Subdeacons, who lay it up ſafe. And becauſe it was taken from the Body of *St. Peter*, it ſignifies the Plenitude of Eccleſiaſtical Power; and therefore it was the Prerogative of Popes, who pretend to be the immediate Succeſſors of that Saint, to inveſt other Prelates with it, which at firſt was done no where but at *Rome*, but afterwards in other Places. *Durandus's Rationale.*

Palls, The Pontifical Veſtures made of Lamb's Wool, in Breadth not exceeding three Fingers, cut round that they may cover the Shoulders; they have two Labels or Strings on each Side, before and behind, and likewiſe four purple Croſſes on the Right and Left, faſtened with Pins of Gold, whoſe Heads are *Saphire:* Theſe Veſtments the Pope gives or ſends to Archbiſhops and Metropolitans, and upon extraordinary Occaſions to other Biſhops; who wear them about their Necks at the Altar, above their Ornaments. The *Pall* was firſt given to the Biſhop of *Oſtia* by Pope *Marcus* the Second, *Anno* 336. And the Preface to an antient *Synod* here in *England*, wherein *Odo*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* preſided, begins thus: —— *Ego* Odo *humilis & extremus, divina largiente* Clementia, *Almi Præſulis* & Pallii *honore ditatus*, &c. Selden's Hiſt. Tithes 217. Creſſy's Ch. Hiſt. 972. Stat. 25 Hen. 8.

Palmata, A Handful of Corn, &c. *Chart. K. John. St. Egidii de Salopesbiria.*

Palmeſtry, A Kind of Divination, practis'd by Looking upon the *Lines* and Marks of the *Hands* and Fingers; being a deceitful Art uſed by *Egyptians*, prohibited by the Statute 1 & 2 *P. & M. c.* 4.

Pandects, Are the Books of the *Civil Law*, compiled by *Juſtinian*; mentioned in the Hiſtorians of this Nation. *Bede, cap.* 5.

Pandoxatrix, An Ale-wife, that both brews and ſells Ale or Beer; from *Pandoxatorium*, a Brew-houſe. *Statut. & Conſuetud. Burgi Villæ de Mountgom.* Temp. Hen. 2.

Panel, (*Panella*, *Panellum*) According to Sir *Edward Coke* denotes a little Part; but the learned *Spelman* ſays, that it ſignifies *Schedula* vel *Pagina*, a Schedule or Page; as a *Panel* of Parchment, or a *Counterpane* of an Indenture: But it is uſed more particularly for a Schedule or Roll, containing the Names of ſuch *Jurors* as the Sheriff returns to paſs upon any Trial. *Kitch.* 226. *Reg. Orig.* 223. And the *Impanelling a Jury* is the Entring their Names by the Sheriff into a *Panel* or little Schedule of Parchment; *in* Panello *Aſſiſæ*. 8 H. 6. c. 12. *Panels* of Juries are to be return'd into Court, on Writs of *Niſi prius*, &c. before Inqueſts can be taken upon them, by Stat. 42 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 11. And Perſons indicted of High Treaſon ſhall have a Copy of the *Panel* of the Jurors, who are returned to try them, two Days at leaſt before tried. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 3. But it is ſaid, that in Trials before Juſtices of Gaol-Delivery, the Priſoner has no Right to a Copy of the *Panel* before the Time of his Trial; except only in Caſes within that Statute. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 410.

Panis vocat' Blackwhyt, Bread of a middle Sort, between White and Brown, ſuch as in *Kent* is called *Ravel-bread*. In Religious Houſes it was the Bread made for ordinary Gueſts; and diſtinguiſhed from their Houſhold-loaf, or *Panis Conventualis*, which was pure Manchet or White Bread. *Cowel.*

Panis Armigerorum, Signifies Bread diſtributed to Servants. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 420.

Panis Militaris, Hard Biſket, or black coarſe Camp-Bread. *Cartular. Eccl. Elyen. M.S. fol.* 47.

Pannage or **Pawnage**, (*Pannagium*, Fr. *Paſnage*) Is that Food which the Swine feed upon in the Woods, as Maſt of Beech, Acrons, &c. *Alimentum, quod in Sylvis colligunt Pecora, ab Arboribus dilapſum:* Alſo it is the Money taken by the *Agiſtors* for the Food of Hogs in the King's *Foreſt*. Cromp. Juriſd. 155. Stat. Weſtm. 2. c. 25. *Manwood* ſays, *Pannage* ſignifies moſt properly the Maſt of the Woods or Hedge-rows: And *Linwood* thus defines it; Pannagium *eſt paſtus pecorum in Nemoribus & in Sylvis, utpote de glandibus & aliis fructibus arborum Sylveſtrium, quarum fructus aliter non ſolent colligi.* It is mentioned in the Statute 20 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. And in antient Charters this Word is variouſly written; as *Pannagium*, *Paſnagium*, *Pathnagium*, *Patnagium*, *Paunagium*, & *Peſſona*.

Pannus, A Garment made with Skins. —— *Statutum fuit quod nullus habet* Pannos *deciſos & laceratori.* Fleta, lib. 2. cap. 14.

Pape, *Papa*, from the old *Gr.* Word Πάππας, ſignifying a Father. See *Pope.*

Paper-Books, Are the Iſſues in Law, or in Fact, upon Special Pleadings made by the Clerk of the *Papers*, who is an Officer for that Purpoſe. And the Clerks of the *Papers* of the Court of *King's Bench*, in all Copies of Pleas and *Paper-Books* by them made up, ſhall ſubſcribe to ſuch *Paper-Books*, the Names of the Counſel who have ſign'd ſuch Pleas, as well on the Behalf of the Plaintiff as of the Defendant; and in all *Paper-Books* delivered to the Judges of the Court, the Names of the Counſellors, who did ſign thoſe Pleas, are to be ſubſcribed to the *Books*, by the Clerks or Attornies who deliver the ſame. *Paſch.* 18 *Car.* 2. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 268.

Paper Office, Is an antient *Office* within the Palace of *Whitehall*, wherein all the Publick *Papers*, Writings, Matters of State and Council, Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the King's Miniſters abroad, and generally all the *Papers* and Diſpatches that paſs through the *Offices* of the Two Principal Secretaries of State, are lodged and tranſmitted, and there remain diſpos'd in the Way of Library. Alſo an *Office* belonging to the Court of *King's Bench* ſo called.

Papiſts, Are thoſe who profeſs the *Popiſh* Religion in this Kingdom: And ſince the *Reformation* there have been many Statutes concerning them. By the 35 *Eliz. c.* 2. *Papiſts* are to repair to their uſual Place of Reſidence, and not remove above five Miles, without Licence, &c. The 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 5. enacts, That no *Papiſt*, or Popiſh Recuſant convict, ſhall come to Court; practice the Common Law, Civil Law, Phyſick, &c. or bear any Publick Office or Charge, but ſhall be utterly diſabled to exerciſe the ſame; and liable to a Penalty of 100 *l.* But Offices of Inheritance may be executed by Deputies taking the Oaths, by 1 *W. & M. Papiſts*, and Truſtees for *Papiſts*, are incapable to preſent to any Benefice,

fice, School, Hoſpital, &c. or to grant any Avoidance of a Benefice, and the two Univerſities ſhall preſent; the Chancellor, &c. of *Oxford* to preſent to Benefices lying in ſuch and ſuch Counties, and the Univerſity of *Cambridge* to Benefices in others, particularly mentioned in the Statute; and a Bill may be brought in a Court of Equity to diſcover ſecret Truſts, &c. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 5. It has been adjudged on this Statute, that the Perſon is only diſabled to preſent; and that he continues Patron to all other Purpoſes. *Cawley* 230. That ſuch a Perſon by being diſabled to grant an Avoidance is not hindered from Granting the Advowſon it ſelf, in Fee, or for Life, *bona fide* for good Conſideration. 1 *Jon.* 19, 20. And that if an Advowſon or Avoidance belonging to a *Papiſt* come into the King's Hands, by Reaſon of any Outlawry, or Conviction of Recuſancy, &c. the King, and not the Univerſities, ſhall preſent. 1 *Jon.* 20. *Hob.* 126. But where a Preſentment is veſted in the Univerſity, at the Time when the Church became void, it ſhall not be deveſted again, by the Patron's Conforming, &c. 10 *Rep.* 57. *Papiſts*, and Popiſh Recuſants, married not according to the Orders of the Church of *England*, ſhall be diſabled, the Husband to be Tenant by the Curteſy; and the Wife to have Dower, &c. and incur a Forfeiture of 100 *l.* Alſo not Baptiſing their Children by a lawful Miniſter, is liable to the like Penalty: And not being buried according to the Eccleſiaſtical Laws, the Executors ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* &c. And *Papiſts* are incapable to be Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Guardians; diſabled to ſue Actions, as Perſons excommunicate 'till they conform, &c. 3 *Jac.* 1. And it is ſaid that being convicted of Popiſh Recuſancy, they may be taken up by the Writ *de Excom. capiend.* and ſhall not be admitted as competent Witneſſes in a Cauſe: But this ſeems to be carried beyond the Intent of the Statute. 2 *Bulſtr.* 155, 156. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 23. Perſons going beyond Sea to be trained up by *Papiſts*, ſhall forfeit their Goods and Chattels, if they do not conform within Six Months after their Return: And ſending Children abroad to be thus trained up, is liable to a Penalty of 100 *l.* *Stat.* 3 *Car.* 1. *c.* 2. The *Lord Mayor* of the City of *London*, and Juſtices of Peace, &c. are to cauſe to be brought before them *Papiſts* within the ſaid City, and ten Miles thereof, and tender them the Declaration 30 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. againſt Tranſubſtantiation, and refuſing to ſubſcribe it, they ſhall ſuffer as Popiſh Recuſants convict: But ſuch as uſe any Trade or manual Art; and foreign Merchants, Servants to Ambaſſadors, &c. are excepted. 1 *W.* & *M. Seſſ.* 1. *c.* 9. *Papiſts* refuſing to appear and ſubſcribe the ſaid Declaration, are not to keep in their Houſes any Arms, Weapons, Gunpowder, &c. And Juſtices of Peace may order any ſuch to be ſeiſed: And they may not keep any Horſe above the Value of 5 *l.* which may be alſo ſeiſed. And Perſons concealing Arms or Horſes, or hindering a Search after them, ſhall be committed, and forfeit treble Value. 1 *W.* & *M. c.* 15. If any Perſon refuſe to repeat and ſubſcribe the afore-mentioned Declaration, he ſhall be diſabled to make any Preſentation, &c. And preſenting contrary to this Act, ſhall forfeit 500 *l.* 1 *W.* & *M. c.* 26. *Papiſts*, who keep Schools are to ſuffer perpetual Impriſonment: And Perſons educated in the Popiſh Religion, not taking the Oaths and ſubſcribing the Declaration in the 30 *Car.* 2. within ſix Months after they attain the Age of eighteen Years, ſhall be diſabled to take or inherit Lands, but not their Heirs or Poſterity; and during their Lives or Refuſal, the next Proteſtant Relation ſhall injoy, &c. And where the Parents of Proteſtant Children are *Papiſts*, the *Lord Chancellor* may take Care of the Education of ſuch Proteſtant Children, and make Order for ther Maintenance ſuitable to the Ability of the Parent. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 4. Every Truſtee, &c. for Popiſh Children is diſabled to preſent to any Benefice, &c. and Preſentations by them ſhall be void; and the Chancellor and Scholars of the Univerſities ſhall preſent, as by the Act 3 *Jac.* 1. And Biſhops are required to examine Perſons preſented on Oath, before Inſtitution, whether the Perſon preſenting be the real Patron, and made the Preſentation in his own Right, or whether he be not a Truſtee for a *Papiſt*, &c. And if the Perſon preſented refuſe to be examined, his Preſentation ſhall be void. 12 *Ann. Seſſ.* 2. *c.* 14. *Papiſts* are to regiſter their Eſtates, as by this Statute is directed, on Pain of Forfeiture; and Lands regiſtred muſt be expreſſed in what Pariſhes they lie, who are the Poſſeſſors thereof, the Eſtate therein, and the yearly Rent, &c. Perſons ſuing in Chancery for Forfeitures for Default of Regiſtry, may demand all Diſcoveries as if Purchaſers; and they may bring Ejectment on their own Demiſe, and give the Act and ſpecial Matter in Evidence. 1 *Geo. c.* 55. Sales of Lands by *Papiſts* (incurring the Diſabilities 11 & 12 *W.* 3.) to Proteſtant Purchaſers, are confirm'd notwithſtanding the Diſability of Perſons joining in the Sale; unleſs before ſuch Sales any Perſon who is to take Advantage of the Diſability, has recovered, or entered his Claim, and given Notice, &c. No Lands ſhall paſs from *Papiſts*, by Deed or Will, without Inrollment: And *Papiſts* are rendered incapable to purchaſe Lands. 3 *Geo. c.* 18. All Perſons within *England*, of the Age of eighteen Years, not having taken the Oaths, and who refuſe to take the ſame, ſhall regiſter their Eſtates as *Papiſts*; or neglecting ſuch Regiſtry, are to forfeit the Inheritance of their Lands, two Thirds to the King, and the other Third to the Proſecutor. 9 *Geo. c.* 24. But by a ſubſequent Act, this ſhall not extend to oblige any Woman to take the Oaths, or to regiſter her Eſtate, nor any Perſon that hath only an Intereſt in Lands in Reverſion, or to Eſtates under 10 *l.* a Year, &c. And only one Year's Rent and Profits of Lands is forfeited for Default of Regiſtring by this Statute, recoverable by Action in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, within ſix Months after the Offence: Perſons in Priſon, beyond Sea, *Non Compos*, &c. are to have ſix Months to take the Oaths, and regiſter their Eſtates, after the Removal of their Diſabilities; and Certificates of Taking the Oaths, by the proper Officers, ſhall be allowed as Evidence of Taking the Oaths, &c. 10 *Geo. c.* 4. See *Oaths.*

Papiſts tared. *Papiſts*, or reputed *Papiſts*, who refuſe to take the *Oaths* 1 *W.* & *M.* are to pay double to the Land-Tax, &c. *Stat.* 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 6. And a *Tax* of 100,000 *l.* for the Year 1723. was laid on the Lands of all *Papiſts*, over and above the double *Taxes*; charged by ſo much on every County, &c. and leviable by the Commiſſioners of the Land-*Tax*, by Stat. 9 *Geo. c.* 18.

Par, Is a Term in *Exchange*, where a Man to whom a Bill is payable receives of the Acceptor juſt ſo much in Value, &c. as was paid to the Drawer by the Remitter. *Merch. Dict.* And in

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Exchange of Money, *Par* is defined to be a certain Number of Pieces of the Coin of one Country, containing in them an *equal* Quantity of Silver to that of another Number of Pieces of the Coin of ſome other Country; as where thirty-ſix Shillings of the Money of *Holland* have juſt as much Silver as twenty Shillings *Engliſh* Money: And *Bills of Exchange* drawn from *England* to *Holland*, at the Rate of thirty-ſix Shillings *Dutch* for each Pound *Sterling*, is according to the *Par*. Lock's Conſid. of Money, pag. 18.

Parage, (*Paragium*) Signifies Equality of Name, Blood, or Dignity; but more eſpecially of Land, in the Partition of an Inheritance between Coheirs: Hence comes to *diſparage*, and *Diſparagement*. Co. Litt. 166.

Paragium, Was commonly taken for the equal Condition betwixt two Parties to be contracted in Marriage: For the old Laws of *England* did ſtrictly provide that young Heirs ſhould be diſpos'd in Matrimony *cum Paragio*, with Perſons of equal Birth and Fortune, *Sine Diſparagatione*.

Paramount, (Compounded of two *French* Words, *Par*. i. e. *Per*, and *Monter*, aſcendere) Signifies in our Law the higheſt Lord of the Fee, of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments. *F. N. B.* 135. As there may be a Lord Meſne, where Lands are held of an inferior Lord, who holds them of a Superior under certain Services; ſo this ſuperior Lord is Lord *Paramount:* And all Honours, which have Manors under them, have Lords *Paramount*. Alſo the King is Chief Lord, or Lord *Paramount* of all the Lands in the Kingdom. *Co. Litt.* 1.

Paraphernalia, or **Paraphernalia**, (From the Gr. Παρὰ, *Præter*, and Φερνὴ, *Dos*) Are thoſe Goods which a Wife challengeth over and above her Dower or Jointure, after her Husband's Death; as Furniture for her Chamber, wearing Apparel, and Jewels, which are not to be put into the Inventory of her Husband. 1 *Cro. Rep.* A Wife, after the Death of her Husband, may claim her *Paraphernalia* or neceſſary Apparel for her Body, and Cloth given her to make a Garment, *&c.* beſides her Dower; ſo that the Huſband cannot give them away by Will: But ſhe ſhall not have exceſſive Apparel, beyond her Rank. Pearl Necklaces, Chains of Diamonds, Gold Watches, *&c.* may be included under *Paraphernalia*, if they were uſually worn by the Wife, and were ſuitable to her Quality, and the Faſhion of the Times, and there are Aſſets to pay Debts and Legacies; provided the Husband does not give theſe away by Will. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 911. 3 *Cro.* 343. *Kitch.* 369. *Noy's Max.* 168. It was adjudg'd in the *Viſcounteſs Bindon's* Caſe, that *Paraphernalia* ought to be allowed to a Widow, having Regard to her Quality and Degree; and that her Husband being a Viſcount, ſhe ſhall be allowed her Jewels to the Value of 500 Marks, *&c.* 2 *Leon.* 166. A Widow retain'd a Chain of Diamonds and Pearls, againſt the Deviſe of her Husband; and two Judges held, that ſhe might detain them, becauſe they were convenient for a Woman of her Quality; but Two other Judges were of a contrary Opinion, that *Paraphernalia* ſhould be not only convenient, but neceſſary, otherwiſe the Widow ſhall not detain them againſt the expreſs Deviſe of the Husband: Though it is ſaid it was adjudg'd, that the Widow might detain neceſſary Apparel, and likewiſe Ornaments, againſt the Deviſe of her Husband; and that he cannot diſpoſe of them by Will, though he mig t have ſold them in his Life-time, for immediately upon his Death the Property is veſted in the Widow. *Cro. Car.* 347. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1225.

Paraſitus, A Word uſed for a Domeſtick Servant. *Blount.*

Paravail, (*Per-availe*) Signifies the loweſt Tenant of the Fee, or he that is immediate Tenant to one who holdeth over of another; and he is called Tenant *Paravail*, becauſe 'tis preſumed he hath Profit and *Avail* by the Land. *F. N. B.* 135. 2 *Inſt.* 296.

Parcella Terræ, A Parcel of Land, as uſed in ſome antient Charters. ——— *Sciant, quod Ego* Stephanus W. *Dedi, &c.* Roberto de D. *Unam* Parcellam Terræ *cum pertinen. jacen', &c.* Sine dat.

Parcel-makers, Are two Officers in the *Exchequer*, that make the *Parcels* of the *Eſcheators* Accounts; wherein they charge them with every Thing they have levied for the King's Uſe, within the Time of their being in Office, and deliver the ſame to the *Auditors*, to make up their Accounts therewith. *Practice Exchеq.* 99.

Parceners, (*Quaſi* Parcellers, *i. e. Rem in* Parcellas *dividens*) Are of two Sorts, *viz. Parceners* according to the Courſe of the *Common Law*; and *Parceners* according to *Cuſtom*. *Parceners* by the Common Law, are where a Man or Woman ſeiſed of Lands or Tenements in Fee-ſimple, or Fee-tail, hath no Iſſue but Daughters, and dieth, and the Tenements deſcend to ſuch Daughters, who enter into the Lands deſcended to them, then they are called *Parceners*, and are but one Heir to their Anceſtor: And they are termed *Parceners*, becauſe by the Writ *de Partitione facienda* the Law will conſtrain them to make Partition; though they may make Partition by Conſent, *&c. Litt.* 243. 1 *Inſt.* 164. Alſo if a Man ſeiſed of Lands in Fee-ſimple, or in Tail, dieth without any Iſſue of his Body begotten, and the Lands deſcend to his Siſters, they are *Parceners*; and in the ſame Manner where he hath no Siſters, but the Lands deſcend to his Aunts, or other Females of Kin in equal Degree, they are alſo *Parceners:* But where a Perſon hath but one Daughter, ſhe ſhall not be called *Parcener*, but Daughter and Heir, *&c. Litt. Sect.* 242. If a Man hath Iſſue two Daughters, and the eldeſt hath Iſſue divers Sons and divers Daughters, and the Youngeſt hath Iſſue divers Daughters; the eldeſt Son of the eldeſt Daughter ſhall not only inherit, but all the Daughters of the Youngeſt ſhall inherit, and the eldeſt Son is Coparcener with the Daughters of the youngeſt Siſter, and ſhall have one Moiety, *viz.* his Mother's Part; ſo that Men, deſcending of Daughters, may be *Parceners* as well as Women, and ſhall jointly plead and be impleaded, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 164. None are *Parceners* by the Common Law, but either Females, or the Heirs of Females, which come to Lands or Tenements by Deſcent. *Litt.* 254. *Parceners* by Cuſtom is where a Perſon ſeiſed in Fee-ſimple, or in Fee-tail of Lands or Tenements of the Tenure called *Gavelkind*, within the County of *Kent, &c.* hath Iſſue divers Sons, and dies; ſuch Lands ſhall deſcend to all the Sons as *Parceners* by the Cuſtom, who ſhall equally inherit and make Partition as Females do, and a Writ of Partition lies in this Caſe, as between Females, *&c. Litt. Sect.* 265. Women *Parceners* make but one Heir, and have but one Freehold: But between themſelves they have in Judgment of Law ſeveral Freeholds, to many

many Purpoſes; for one of them may infeoff the other of her Part; and the *Parcenary* is not ſevered by the Death of any of them; but if one dies, her Part ſhall deſcend to her Iſſue, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 164, 165. If one *Parcener* make a Feoffment in Fee of her Part, this is a Severance of the Coparcenary, and ſeveral Writs of *Præcipe* ſhall lie againſt the other *Parceners* and the Feoffee. 1 *Inſt.* 167. Though if two Coparceners by Deed alien both their Parts to another in Fee, rendring to them Two and their Heirs a Rent out of the Land, they ſhall have the Rent in Courſe of *Parcenary*; becauſe their Right in the Land out of which the Rent is reſerved was in *Parcenary*. *Ibid.* 160. If there be two *Parceners*, and each of them taketh Husband, and have Iſſue, and the Wives die; the *Parcenary* is divided, and here is a Partition in Law. *Ibid.* Partition of Lands held in Tail, by the Death of one Siſter without Iſſue is made void, and the other Siſter as Heir in Tail will be intitled to the whole Land; and may have Writ of *Formedon* where the other *Parcener* hath aliened, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 476. And a Writ of *nuper obiit* lies for one *Parcener* deforced by another, &c. *F. N. B.* 197. *Parceners* are to make *Partition* of the Lands deſcended; and Eſtates of Coparceners are applicable only to Inheritances: Partition may be made between *Parceners* of Inheritances, which are intire and dividable, as of an Advowſon, Rent-charge, or ſuch like; but tis otherwiſe of Inheritances which are intire and indeviſable, as of a Piſcary, Common without Number, or ſuch uncertain Profits out of Lands; for in ſuch Caſe the eldeſt *Parcener* ſhall have them, and the others have *Contribution* from her out of ſome other Inheritance, left by the Anceſtor; but if there is no ſuch Inheritance, then the Eldeſt ſhall have theſe uncertain Profits for one Time, and the Youngeſt for another Time. *Dyer* 153. *Parceners* cannot make Partition ſo as for one to have the Land for one Time, and another for another, &c. for each is to have her Part abſolutely: But where there is an Advowſon deſcended to them, they may preſent by Turns; and if there be a Common, &c. which may not be divided, one may have it for one Year, and another for another Year, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 164. An Advowſon is an intire Thing, and yet in Effect the ſame may be divided betwixt *Parceners*; for they may preſent by Turns: And if there be Coparceners of an Advowſon appendant to a Manor, and they make Partition of the Manor without Mentioning the Advowſon; the ſame is ſtill appendant, and they may preſent by Turns. 8 *Rep.* 79. If two *Parceners* be of an Advowſon, and they agree to preſent by Turns, this is a good Partition as to the Poſſeſſion. 1 *Rep.* 87. And where there are Coparceners of an Advowſon, the Eldeſt hath Privilege to preſent firſt; not in Reſpect of her Perſon, but Eſtate: And if one *Parcener* hath a Rent granted to her upon a Partition made, to make her Part equal with the other, ſhe may diſtrain for the Arrears of ſuch Rent of common Right, and ſo ſhall the Grantee of the Rent, becauſe it is not annexed to her Perſon only, but to her Eſtate. 3 *Rep.* 32. If there are two *Parceners* of a Manor, and on Partition made, each of them hath Demeſnes and Services allotted; in this Caſe each of them is ſaid to have a Manor. 1 *Leon.* 26. *Davis* 61. A Partition may not be of Franchiſes, as Goods of Felons, Waifs, Eſtrays, &c. which are caſual. 5 *Rep.* 3. Partition between Partners may be made four Ways, *viz. Firſt*, when they themſelves divide the Land equally into ſo many Parts as there are *Parceners*; and each chuſes one Share or Part, the Eldeſt firſt, and ſo the one after another, &c. *Secondly*, When they make Agreement to chuſe certain Friends to make Diviſion for them: *Thirdly*, Partition by drawing Lots, where having divided the Lands into as many Parts as there are *Parceners*, and written every Part in a diſtinct Scroll, being wrapt up they draw each of them one out of a Hat, Baſon, &c. And *Fourthly*, Partition by Writ *de Partitione facienda*, which is by Compulſion, where ſome agree to Partition, and others do not; and when Judgment is given on a Writ of Partition, it is that the Sheriff ſhall go to the Lands, and by the Oaths of twelve Men make Partition between the Parties, without any Mention of Preference to the eldeſt Siſter, &c. *Litt.* 248. 1 *Inſt.* 164. The Partition made and delivered by the Sheriff and Jurors, ought to be return'd into the Court, under the Seal of the Sheriff, and the Seals of the twelve Jurors; for the Words of the judicial Writ of Partition which doth command the Sheriff to make Partition are, *Aſſumptis tecum, duodecim, &c. & Partitionem inde Scire facias Juſticiariis, &c. ſub ſigillo tuo & ſigillis eorum per quorum Sacramentum Partitionem illam feceris, &c.* If Partition be made by Force of the King's Writ, and Judgment thereof given, it ſhall be binding to all Parties, becauſe it is made by the Sheriff, by the Oath of twelve Men, by Authority of Law; and the Judgment is, that the Partition ſhall remain firm and ſtable for ever. 1 *Inſt.* 171. In a Writ of Partition, the Judgment was, *Quod Partitio fiat*, and before it was executed by the Sheriff, a Writ of Error was brought; and it was adjudged, that a Writ of Error doth not lie upon this firſt Judgment, becauſe this is not like other Actions, where Error lies before the *Habere facias Seiſinam* is return'd, and the Judgment is final; but it is not ſo in this Caſe, as there muſt be another Judgment, *i. e. Quod Partitio ſtabilis maneat*, which cannot be 'till the Partition is made and return'd by the Sheriff. *Hetley* 36. *Dyer* 67. Where two Perſons hold Lands *pro Indiviſo*, and one of them would have his Part in Severalty, and the other refuſeth to make Partition by Deed, there lies the Writ *de Partitione facienda* againſt him who refuſes, directed to the Sheriff; and he muſt be preſent when the Partition is made, and if it is objected before the Return of the Writ, that he was not preſent, it may be examined by the Court; but after the Writ is returned and filed, 'tis too late. *Cro. Eliz.* 9. A Writ of Partition was taken forth, and the Sheriff made Partition, but was not upon the Land; and on Motion that the Return might not be filed, but that a new Writ might be awarded, becauſe the Sheriff was not on the Land, the Court ſtaid the Filing, and on examining the Sheriff, ordered a new Writ. *Cro. Car.* 9, 10. On Writ of Partition to the Sheriff to make Partition of Lands, Part of the Lands were allotted to one, and the Jury would not aſſiſt the Sheriff to make Partition of the other Part; which appearing upon the Return of the Writ, the Court was moved for an Attachment againſt the Jury, and a new Writ to the Sheriff. *Godb.* 265. Partition was brought by Tenant in Fee of one Moiety, againſt Tenant for Life of the other Moiety, on the Stat. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 32. And though it has been reſolv'd, if Partition be made between one that

that hath an Eſtate of Inheritance, and another who hath a particular Eſtate for Life; that the Writ ought to be framed upon the Statute, and to be made ſpecial, ſetting forth the particular Eſtate: Yet it was held to be good where the Writ was general. *Goldsb.* 84. 2 *Lutw.* 1015. A Partition may be made of any Eſtate of Freehold, or for Term of Years, &c. of Manors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments whereof the Partition is demanded; and if after Proceſs of *Pone* return'd upon a *Writ of Partition*, and Affidavit of Notice given of the Writ to the Tenant to the Action, and a Copy left with the Tenant in Poſſeſſion at leaſt forty Days before the Return of the ſaid *Pone*, &c. there be no Appearance entered in 15 Days; the Demandant having entered his Declaration, the Court may give Judgment by Default, and award a Writ to make Partition, whereby the Demandant's Part or Purpart will be ſet out ſeverally; which Writ being executed, after eight Day's Notice, and return'd, and thereupon final Judgment entered, ſhall conclude all Perſons, &c. But the Court may ſuſpend, or ſet aſide the Judgment, if the Party concerned move the Court in a Year, and ſhew good Matter in Bar. *Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 31. And by this Statute, if the High Sheriff by Reaſon of Diſtance, &c. cannot be preſent at the Execution of any Judgment in Partition, then the Under-Sheriff in the Preſence of two Juſtices of Peace of the County, ſhall proceed to the Execution of the Writ, by Inquiſition, and the High Sheriff is to make the Return, &c. *Ibid.* When the Partition is made and return'd, the Perſons who were Tenants of the Lands, or any Part thereof, before divided, ſhall continue Tenants of the Lands they held, to the reſpective Owners, under ſuch Conditions and Rents as before: And no Plea in Abatement ſhall be admitted or received in any Suit or Partition; nor ſhall the ſame be abated by the Death of any Tenant, &c. *Ibid.* In a Writ of Partition the Defendant pleaded, that he himſelf formerly brought Writ of Partition againſt the now Plaintiff, and had Judgment to have Partition, and this was held a good Plea; but it was a Queſtion, whether it ſhould be pleaded in Bar or Abatement, or by Way of Eſtoppel. *Dyer* 92. No Damages can be recovered on a Writ of Partition; though the Writ and Declaration conclude *ad Damnum*. *Hetl.* 35. *Noy* 143. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1237. Where Judgment for Debt is had againſt one *Parcener*, the Lands, &c. of both may be taken in Execution, and the Moiety undivided is to be ſold, and then the Vendee will be Tenant in Common with the other *Coparcener*: If the Sheriff ſeiſe only a Moiety and ſell it, the other *Parcener* will have a Right to a Moiety of that Moiety. 1 *Salk.* 392. All Partitions ought to be according to the Quality and true Value of the Lands, and be equal in Value: But if Partition be made by *Parceners* of full Age, and unmarried, and *Sanæ Memoriæ*, it binds them for ever, although the Value be unequal, if it be made of Lands in Fee; and if it be of Lands intailed, it ſhall bind the Parties themſelves for their Lives, but not their Iſſues, unleſs it be equal: If it be unequal, the Iſſue of her that hath the leſſer Part, may after her Deceaſe diſagree, and enter and occupy in Common with the Aunt: Alſo if any be covert, it ſhall bind the Husband, but not the Wife or her Heirs; or if any be within Age, it ſhall not bind the Infant, but ſhe may at her full Age diſagree, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 166, 170. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 283. It hath been adjudg'd, that notwithſtanding a Partition is unequal, if it is by Writ, it cannot be avoided; but if it be by Deed, it may be avoided by Entry. 1 *Inſt.* 171. If the Eſtate of a *Parcener* be in Part evicted, that ſhall defeat the whole Partition; Partition implying a Warranty and Condition in Law to enter upon the whole on Eviction, as in Caſe of Exchange of Lands. 1 *Inſt.* 173. 1 *Rep.* 87. And if after Partition, one of the Parts is recovered from a *Parcener* by lawful Title, ſhe ſhall compel the others to make a new Partition. *Cro. Eliz.* 902. Partitions made by Deed are of the following Form:

Form of a Deed of Partition of Lands among Parceners.

THIS Indenture, *tripartite, made*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *of the firſt Part*, C. B. *of*, &c. *of the ſecond Part, and* E. B. *of*, &c. *of the third Part.* Whereas T. B. *of*, &c. *Father of the ſaid* A. B. *and* C. B. &c. *being ſeiſed in his Demeſne as of Fee, of and in* all *thoſe Meſſuages or Tenements*, &c. *ſituate lying and being in*, &c. *is dead, without any Heir Male of his Body lawfully begotten, and not making any Diſpoſition of the ſaid Premiſſes, whereby all and ſingular the ſaid Meſſuages*, &c. *are deſcended and come unto the ſaid* A. B. C. B. *and* E. B. Now this Indenture witneſſeth, *That the ſaid* A. B. C. B. *and* E. B. Have *agreed to make Partition, and by theſe Preſents do make a full, perfect and abſolute* Partition *of the ſaid Meſſuages*, &c. *to and amongſt them the ſaid* A. B. C. B. *and* E. B. *in three Parts, in Manner following*, (*that is to ſay*) *That ſhe the ſaid* A. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall have, hold and enjoy, To the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* A. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns for ever*, All *that Meſſuage*, &c. *for the full Part, Share and Proportion of her the ſaid* A. B. *of and in all and every the Meſſuages, Tenements, Lands and Premiſſes above mentioned, deſcended to them the ſaid* A. B. C. B. *and* E. B. *as aforeſaid; and that the ſaid* C. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall have, hold and enjoy, to the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* C. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns for ever*, All *that other Meſſuage*, &c. *for the full Part and Proportion of her the ſaid* C. B. *of and in*, &c. *And that the ſaid* E. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall have, hold and enjoy*, &c. *for the full Part and Share of her the ſaid* E. B. &c. And *the ſaid* C. B. *and* E. B. *do by theſe Preſents grant, releaſe, and confirm to the ſaid* A. B. *and her Heirs, the ſaid Meſſuage*, &c. *above mentioned, and all the Eſtate, Right, Title, and Intereſt, which they the ſaid* C. B. *and* E. B. *or either of them, have or hath, or may or ought to have, of, in, and to the ſaid Meſſuage*, &c. To have and to hold *the ſaid Meſſuage and Premiſſes, with the Appurtenances to the ſaid* A. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns, to the only Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* A. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns, in Severalty for ever.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. B. *do by theſe Preſents grant, releaſe, and confirm to the ſaid* C. B. *and her Heirs, the ſaid other Meſſuage*, &c. *And all the Eſtate*, &c. To have and to hold *the ſaid*, &c. *to the ſaid* C. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns, to the only Uſe*, &c. *of the ſaid* C. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns in Severalty for ever.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *and* C. B. *do by theſe Preſents grant, releaſe and confirm to the ſaid* E. B. *and her Heirs, the ſaid*, &c. To have and to hold, &c. *to the ſaid* E. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns in Severalty for ever.* And *the ſaid* C. B. *and* E. B. *have ſeverally and apart, and not jointly, and for their ſeveral Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, do ſeverally*

ſeverally and apart, and not jointly, Covenant and Grant to, and with the ſaid A. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns, that ſhe the ſaid* A. B. *her Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall and may from henceforth for ever hereafter, peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, poſſeſs and enjoy the ſaid Meſſuage,* &c. *before allotted and granted for the Part of the ſaid* A. B. *free and diſcharged of and from all other Eſtates, Rights, Titles, Intereſts, Charges, and Incumbrances whatſoever, had, made or ſuffered, or hereafter to be had, made, or ſuffered, of, or by the ſaid* C. B. *and* E. B. *or either of them, their or either of their Heirs or Aſſigns; and that without any Let, Hinderance, Interruption or Denial of them the ſaid* C. B. *and* E. B. *or either of them, their or either of their Heirs or Aſſigns, or of any other Perſon or Perſons lawfully claiming by, from, or under them or any of them.* And *the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. B. *ſeverally and apart,* &c. *Covenant and grant, to and with the ſaid* C. B. &c. (*The like Covenant from* A. B. *and* E. B. *that* C. B. *ſhall enjoy her Part; and from* A. B. *and* C. B. *that* E. B. *ſhall hold her Proportion; and likewiſe a Covenant may be added for further Aſſurance*). In Witneſs, *&c.*

One *Parcener* may juſtify the Detaining of the *Deeds* concerning the Land in *Coparcenary* againſt the other; as they belong to one as well as the other. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 31. *Parcenary* is a Holding of Lands jointly by *Coparceners*, when the common Inheritance is not divided. *Litt.* 56.

Parco fracto, Is a Writ that lies againſt him who violently breaks a Pound, and takes out Beaſts from thence, which for ſome Treſpaſs done, *&c.* were lawfully impounded. *Reg. Orig.* 166. *F. N. B.* 100. The Word *Parcus* was frequently us'd for a Pound to confine treſpaſſing or ſtraying Cattle; whence *Imparcare* to impound, *Imparcatio* Pounding, and *Imparcamentum*, Right of Pounding, *&c.*

Pardon, (Fr. *Pardonatio*) Is a Work of Mercy, whereby the King, either before Conviction or Attainder, or afterwards, forgiveth any Crime, Offence, Puniſhment, Execution, *&c.* And the King may extend his Mercy upon what Terms he pleaſes; and annex Conditions to his *Pardon*, on the Performance whereof the Validity of the *Pardon* will depend, as upon Condition of Tranſportation, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* 233. 1 *Inſt.* 274. *Pardons* of Crimes and Tranſgreſſions againſt the King and the Laws, are *Ex gratia Regis*, or of *Courſe*; the Firſt is that which the King, in ſome ſpecial Regard of the Perſon or other Circumſtance, gives by his abſolute Prerogative or Power; yet where ſome Things are required for its Allowance by the Common Law and by Statute; and the other is that which he granteth, as Law and Equity perſwade for a light Offence, as where a Perſon is convict of Homicide caſual and excuſeable. *S. P. C.* 47. *H. P. C.* 38. *Weſt's Symb. par.* 2. *ſect.* 46. And *Pardons* of *Grace* are either *General*, by Act of Parliament or Charter of the King; or *Particular*, at the Coronation or any other Time, when any Offence is committed, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 200. 3 *Inſt.* 233. *H. P. C.* 250. A general *Pardon* doth diſcharge, not only the Puniſhment which was to have been inflicted upon the Perſon that did commit the Offence *pardon'd*; but alſo the Guilt of the Offence it ſelf: It *pardons Culpa* ſo clearly, that in the Eye of the Law the Offender is as innocent as if he never had committed the Crime. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 270. And the *Pardon* of a Treaſon or Felony, even after a Conviction or Attainder, ſo far clears the Party from the Infamy, that he may have an Action for a Scandal in calling him Traitor or Felon, after the Time of the *Pardon*; and he may be a good Witneſs notwithſtanding the Attainder or Conviction, becauſe the *Pardon* makes him a new Man, and gives him a new Capacity and Credit. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 395. Alſo a Conviction of Felony, and Burning in the Hand, has in ſome Caſes the Effect of a *Pardon*; for by this the Party is cleared of his Offence, and becomes a lawful Witneſs: But it ſeems to be the better Opinion, that the *Pardon* of a Conviction of Perjury doth not ſo reſtore the Party to his Credit, as to make him a good Witneſs. *Ibid.* A Conviction of Barretry renders a Man infamous, and incapable of being a Witneſs; but a general *Pardon* will reſtore him: And according to *Holt Ch. Juſt.* The Difference between the King's Special *Pardon* and a General *Pardon* is this; wherever the Diſability is Part of the Judgment by Act of Parliament, as in a Conviction of Perjury upon the Statute, there the King's Special *Pardon* cannot remove that Diſability, but a General *Pardon* may; but where the Diſability is by the Common Law, and only conſequential to the Conviction, and no Part of the Judgment, in that Caſe the King's *Pardon* will take it away. 2 *Salk.* 513. 3 *Salk.* 264. The King may by *Pardon* reſtore a Perſon attainted of Treaſon or Felony, to his Lands, *&c.* But full Reſtitution of the whole Blood cannot be made by him, which muſt be by Parliament. The King's *Pardon* reſtores the Blood as to all Iſſue begotten afterwards: If a Man be attainted of Treaſon, *&c.* and the King *pardons* him, after which he purchaſes Lands and marries, and hath Iſſue and dies, this Iſſue ſhall inherit; for by his *Pardon* he is well reſtored, and is thereby inabled to purchaſe, *&c. Daliſ.* 14. The Words *Pardonavit*, *Remiſit* & *Relaxavit*, in a Charter of *Pardon* granted to one for Felony, doth not reſtore unto him what he hath forfeited to the King; there muſt be the Word *Reſtituit* in the *Pardon*, to reſtore him to his Goods, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 270. No *Pardon* by the King, without expreſs Words of Reſtitution, ſhall deveſt the King or a Subject of an Intereſt in Lands or Goods, veſted in them by an Attainder or Conviction precedent; but a *Pardon* prior to a Conviction will prevent any Forfeiture of Lands or Goods. 5 *Rep.* 10. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 306. The Power of *Pardoning* all Offences is inſeparably incident to the Crown by the Common Law: But the King's Power of *Pardoning* is reſtrained by Statute in Caſes of Murder; and where an Appeal may be brought at the Suit of the Subject, by the Laws of *England* a Murderer could never be *pardoned*. *Show.* 284. 2 *Inſt.* 316. 5 *Rep.* 50. And in Appeals of Death, of Rape, Robbery, *&c.* the King cannot *pardon*. Though if on Appeal, the Offender is found guilty of Manſlaughter, the King may *pardon* the Burning in the Hand. 3 *Inſt.* 237. The King may *pardon* Crimes, Puniſhments and Forfeitures, and in Forgery the corporal Puniſhment; but the Plaintiff cannot releaſe it. 3 *Inſt.* 171. An Offence *Malum in ſe* cannot be *pardoned* before committed. *Finch* 234. A *Pardon* of Murder, *&c.* ſhall not be allowed without Writ of Allowance directed to the Juſtices. *Raym.* 13. In Caſe of Treaſon, a *Pardon* ſhall be admitted without Writ of Allowance; though not of Felony. *Cro. Eliz.* 814. And by our Statutes, no Charter of *Pardon* is to be granted for Murder, only where one killeth another

in his own Defence, or by Misadventure. 2 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. Also no *Pardon* of the Death of a Man, or other Felony, is to be granted but where the King may do it consistent with his Coronation-Oath. 14 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 15. The Offence is to be particularly specified in *Pardons*; no *Pardon* of Treason or Felony shall pass, without Warrant of the Privy Seal; and if the Offence is found wilful Murder, the *Pardon* shall not be allowed. 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 1. and 16 *R.* 2. *c.* 9. And Persons *pardon'd* of Felony, are to enter into a Recognizance with two sufficient Sureties for Good Behaviour for seven Years, *&c.* 5 *&* 6 *W. & M. c.* 13. A Man was indicted for Murder and Robbery, which he confessed, and produced his *Pardon*, which was of all Murders, Robberies, *&c. Non Obstante* the Stat. 13 *R.* 2. But the Court would not allow it; for after the said Statute a general *Non Obstante* would not do, without a Recital of the Effect of the Indictment, that it may appear the King was appriséd of the Fact. *Sid.* 366. 2 *Nelson. Abr.* 1233. One *Parsons* being attainted for the Murder of *Mr. Wade*, pleaded the King's *Pardon*, which was for the Murder by express Words, without any *Non Obstante*, that being taken away by the Statute 1 *W. & M.* And he produced the Writ of Allowance, certifying that he had found Sureties for the Peace, *&c.* On its being objected against the Allowance of the *Pardon*, that the Crime could not be *pardoned* by Law: It was held, that there was as good Reason for the King to *pardon* an Indictment for Murder, which is his Suit; as for the Party to discharge an Appeal for the same Crime, which is the Suit of the Subject; and that the King was by his Coronation-Oath, to shew Mercy as well as do Justice: That the Statute 2 *Ed.* 3. did not prohibit the *Pardoning* Murder, it only meant that the King should be fully inform'd before he *pardon'd* any Felony; for before the Statute of *Glouceſter*, *c.* 9. it was usual for Criminals of this Nature to apply to the Lord Chancellor, and by false Suggestions procure *Pardons* with general Words in them; and this was the Occasion of these restrictive Statutes, that Application should be made to the King in Person, to the Intent he himself might be appriséd of the Matter: 'Tis true, by the Statute 13 *R.* 2. great Difficulties were put upon Suitors for a *Pardon* of Murder; they are to incur a Penalty, *&c.* but by the Statute 16 *R.* 2. 'tis said this was repealed, which shews that there is a Necessity that the King should have Power to *pardon*; and the *Pardon* was allowed. *Hill.* 3 *W. & M. B. R.* 2 *Salk.* 499. 4 *Mod.* 63. The King *pardons* no Treasons by Implications; but by Special Words of *Pardon*. *Hutt.* 21. In Sir *Walter Raleigh*'s Case it was adjudg'd, That the King's Grant of a military Command to a Person attainted of High Treason, and in his Commission called his True and Loyal Subject, and having thereby judicial Power given him over the Lives of others, did not amount to a *Pardon* of Treason, because every *Pardon* of Treason requires an express Mention of it; and if the Offence had been but Felony, it could not have been *pardoned* after the Attainder, without express Mention made both of the Felony and the Attainder. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 388. A Man commits Felony, and is attainted thereof, and abjured for the same; the King *pardoneth* him the Felony, without mentioning the Attainder or Abjuration, the *Pardon* is void. 3 *Inst.* 238. *Pardon* of all Felonies doth not extend to Piracy; for it cannot be extended beyond the Words of it: And a *Pardon* of all Felonies is no Bar to Execution, where a Felon is attainted; nor will a *Pardon* of all Attainders, or Executions, *pardon* the Felony. 1 *Inst.* 391. 3 *Inst.* 15, 233. 2 *Hawk.* 384. But a *Pardon* of all Misprisions, Trespasses and Offences, *&c.* will *pardon* any Crime which is not capital; here the Word Offences is very extensive: And a Person convicted of a *Præmunire*, obtained a *Pardon* in these Words, *Pardonamus omnes & singulas Transgressiones Offensiones & Contemptus*; and it was adjudged, that the *Præmunire* was *pardoned*. 1 *Mod.* 102. 2 *Bulstr.* 299. If a General Act of *Pardon* be of all Felonies, Offences, Injuries, Misdemeanors, and other Things done before such a Day, and a Person has a Wound given before the Day, though he dies not till after the Day mentioned in the *Pardon*; as the Stroke which was the Cause of the Death is *pardoned*, all the Effects of it are *pardoned*. *Read. on Stat. Vol.* 4. *pag.* 327. And all Contempts being *pardon'd*, Amerciaments, *&c.* depending upon them, are of Consequence *pardoned*. 5 *Rep.* 49. A General *Pardon* of all Felonies, *&c.* except Murder, will *pardon* a *Felo de se*. 1 *Lev.* 8. In some Cases, the Felony of one Man may be so far dependant upon that of another, that a *Pardon* of it may enure to his Benefit; as where the Principal pleaded his *Pardon*, and was allowed it at Common Law, before Attainder, this extended to the Accessary; and where he pleads, and is allow'd it, at this Day, before his Conviction, 'tis said the Accessary may take the Benefit of it. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 387. If a Man be bound to the King, as Surety for another, for the Payment of a Fine, or other Debt due to the Crown; the *Pardon* of the Principal is a Discharge of the Surety. *Ibid.* A *Pardon* may be of all Suits in the Spiritual Court *pro salute Animæ*, as well before as after a Suit commenced: Not where the Party hath a Property in the Thing, as for Tithes, Legacies, *&c.* which the King cannot *pardon*. 5 *Rep.* 51. Although the Suit in the Spiritual Court be for the King, which he may *pardon*; when Sentence is given in a Cause of Defamation, *&c.* and Costs are taxed for the Plaintiff, he hath thereby a particular Interest in them by the Sentence, which the King cannot *pardon*: Though if the *Pardon* had been before Sentence it had discharged all. *Ibid.* Notwithstanding the King's *Pardon* to a Simonist, coming into a Church contrary to the Stat. 31 *Ed.* 6. or to an Officer coming into his Office by corrupt Contract contrary to 5 *&* 6 *Ed.* 6. may save such Clerk or Officer, from any criminal Prosecution thereupon; yet it shall not inable the Clerk to hold the Church, nor the Officer to retain the Office, because they are absolutely disabled by Statute. 2 *Hawk.* 395. But where one who was Judge of the Prerogative Court, was sentenced for Bribery, *&c.* and fined and imprisoned, and another obtained his Office; he afterwards brought an Assise for the said Office, and produced the King's *Pardon* after Sentence, wherein all the Special Matter was recited, and all Penalties and Punishments by Reason thereof, and all Disabilities were *pardoned*: Adjudged, that the *Pardon* had taken away the Force of the Sentence, and that he might proceed in the Assise. *Cro. Car.* 40. A General *Pardon* by Parliament shall set aside a Judgment, and relate to the first Day of the Parliament. *Latch.* 22. 2 *Nelson. Abr.* 1227. And a General *Pardon* doth *Pardon* Publick Offences, done

done againſt the Commonwealth, but not private Injuries to particular Perſons: It ſhall be taken Beneficially for the Subject, and moſt ſtrongly againſt the King. 5 *Rep.* 49. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 271. A general *Pardon* by Act of Parliament 'tis ſaid ought to be taken Notice of by the Court; but if it hath Exceptions of Offences or Perſons, the Court cannot take Notice of it, nor can the Party have Benefit thereof unleſs he pleads it, and ſhews that he is none of the Perſons, *&c.* excepted. 3 *Inſt.* 233. 1 *Lev.* 25. He that will take the Benefit of a general *Pardon*, is to plead the Statute by which it is granted, that the Court may judge whether his Offence is *pardoned* or not, which they cannot do if the *Pardon* be not pleaded, and the Party do not ſhew that he is compriſed in the *Pardon.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 268. Sometimes Advantage is given to Offenders by the Act itſelf without pleading: And it hath been held, where a Statute *Pardon* contains Exceptions in the Body of the Act, he who pleads ſuch Statute, to intitle himſelf to the Benefit thereof, muſt aver himſelf not to be a Perſon excepted; but when the Exception follows in a diſtant Clauſe, by Way of Proviſo, he needs not. 1 *Ventr.* 134. 3 *Salk.* 266. A Charter of *Pardon* of the King under the Great Seal, cannot be allowed unleſs it be pleaded; and he who pleads ſuch a *Pardon*, ought to produce it *ſub pede Sigilli:* And it will be Error to allow a Man the Benefit of it, if it be not pleaded. *H. P. C.* 250. If there be Variance between the Record on which a Man is convicted or attainted, and his Charter of *Pardon*; if there be no Repugnancy that the ſame Perſon or Thing are meant in both, it may be ſupplied by proper Averments; as that he is the Perſon intended in the Indictment, and the *Pardon*, *&c.* And there are ſome Inſtances in the old Books, where upon ſuch Variance the Court took an Enquiry of Office, whether the ſame Perſon were meant in both Records: Alſo if ſuch variant *Pardon* be pleaded without any Averment, the Court may give a farther Day either for the Party to perfect his Plea, or to purchaſe a better *Pardon.* 2 *Hawk.* 398. *Pardon* for Treaſon cannot be pleaded, until the Priſoner is charged with Indictment for the Offence committed: But where a Man is indicted for Treaſon a *Pardon* is good though it doth not mention the Indictment; though it is not ſo where the Party is indicted for Murder, *&c.* 4 *Rep.* 43. 1 *Ventr.* 217. The Acceptance of a *Pardon* is an Argument of Guilt; and he that pleads it, confeſſeth the Fact: But a Perſon may wave it, if it be not a general *Pardon* by Parliament, which cannot be waved. 4 *Inſt.* 235. If a Peer hath a *Pardon*, he muſt plead it before the Judges of the Court where he is indicted. *Wood's Inſt.* 637. And if one have a Charter of *Pardon* of Felony, the Court will allow it upon the Prayer of the Party, and on his producing it at the Bar; for if he Pray not the Allowance of it, the Court cannot tell whether he accepts of the Benefit thereof; and he is to do it upon his Knees, to expreſs his Thankfulneſs for the Mercy afforded him by the *Pardon.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 271. Gloves are due to the Judges on Allowance of a *Pardon. Pult.* 88.

General Acts of Pardon. In the 5th and 13th Years of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and alſo 21 *Jac.* 1. *General Pardons* were granted, which were very extenſive and beneficial to the Subject. By Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. a *General Pardon* was granted to Perſons concerned in the Grand Rebellion againſt King *Charles* 1. except thoſe who ſat in the traiterous Aſſembly which proceeded againſt the King's Life; and the two Perſons that appeared diſguiſed on the Scaffold at the King's Murder, *&c.* The 25 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5. likewiſe granted a *General Pardon.* By 2 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 1. *c.* 10. A *General Pardon* was granted on Account of the Revolution and Abdication of K. *James* 2. Treaſons againſt the King and Queen's Perſons, Murders, *&c.* excepted; and there was an Exception of the Marqueſs of *Powys*, the Lord Biſhop of *Durham*, the Lord *Jefferies*, *&c.* The Stat. 6 & 7 *W.* 3. *c.* 20. was made for a general and free *Pardon.* And by 7 *Ann. c.* 23. was granted the Queen's moſt Gracious, General and Free Parſon; Treaſon, Murder, *&c.* and Perſons employed in the Service of the Pretender excepted. By the 3 *Geo. c.* 19. a General and Free *Pardon* was granted of Crimes and Offences; and out of this Act were excepted Murders, Piracies, Burglaries, Rapes, *&c.* and all ſuch Perſons as were in the Service of the Pretender, and levied War againſt his Majeſty in the late Rebellion; *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, *Simon* Lord *Harcourt*, *Matthew Prior*, *Thomas Harley*, and *Arthur Moor*, Eſqrs. and ſuch who were impeached by Parliament. And the 7 *Geo. c.* 29. granted a moſt gracious, general and free *Pardon*, without the Exception of the Perſons above named, ſo that it extended to thoſe Gentlemen; and the late Directors of the *South-Sea* Company for their Conduct in the Year 1720. were excepted out of this Statute.

Pardons by Statute on *Diſcovery of Accomplices* in Crimes, are granted in the following Caſes. For the Diſcovery of *Highwaymen*, *&c.* 4 & 5 *W. & M.* 11 *W.* 3. for diſcovering Counterfeiters of the *Coin.* 6 & 7 *W.* 3. for the Diſcovery of Perſons guilty of Burglary, *&c.* 5 *Ann.* for diſcovering of Offenders in forcibly hindering or wounding any Officer of the Cuſtoms in the Execution of his Office. 6 *Geo.* and for Diſcovery of Smugglers of the Cuſtoms, *&c.* 7 *Geo.*

Pardoners, Were Perſons that carried about the *Pope's Indulgences*, and ſold them to any that would buy them. Stat. 22 *H.* 8.

Parent, (*Parens*) A Father or Mother; but generally applied to the Father. *Parents* have Power over their Children by the Law of Nature, and the Divine Law; and by thoſe Laws they muſt educate, maintain and defend their Children. *Wood's Inſt.* 63. The *Parent* or Father hath an Intereſt in the Profits of the Children's Labour while they are under Age, if they live with and are maintained by him: But the Father hath no Intereſt in the Eſtate Real or Perſonal of a Child, otherwiſe than as his Guardian. *Ibid.* The eldeſt Son is Heir to his Father's Eſtate; and if there are no Sons but Daughters, the Daughters ſhall be Heirs, *&c.* And there being a reciprocal Intereſt in each other's Eſtate, *Parents* and Children may maintain the Suits of each other, and juſtify the Defence of each others Perſons. 2 *Inſt.* 564.

Parentale, or *de Parentela ſe tollere*, Signified to renounce his Kindred or Family, which was done in open Court before the Judge, and in the Preſence of twelve Men, who made Oath that they believed it was done for juſt Cauſe: We read of it in the Laws of K. *Hen.* 1. *c.* 88. —— *Si quis propter Faidam vel cauſam aliquam de* Parentela *ſe velit tollere & eam foris Juraverit, & de ſocietate & hæreditate & tota illius ratione ſe ſeperet, ſi poſtea aliquis*

quis a Parentibus abjuratis moriatur, vel occidatur, nihil ad eum de hæreditate vel compoſitione pertineat, &c.

Pariſh, (*Parochia*) Did anciently ſignify what we now call the *Dioceſe* of a Biſhop: But at this Day it is the Circuit of Ground in which the People that belong to one Church do inhabit, and the particular Charge of the Secular Prieſt. This Realm was firſt divided into Pariſhes by *Honorius*, *Archbiſhop of Canterbury*, in the Year of our Lord 636. according to *Camden*, who reckons 9284 *Pariſhes* in *England*, but other Authors differ in the Number. *Camd. Britan. pag.* 160. It is ſaid that *Pariſhes* were ordained by the *Lateran Council*; before which every Man being obliged to pay Tithes to a Prieſt, had his Liberty to pay them to what Prieſt he pleaſed; but then came the Council which made the *Pariſhes*, and decreed, that every Perſon ſhould pay his Tithes to his *Pariſh* Prieſt. *Hob.* 296. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 271. The Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt* held, that *Pariſhes* were inſtituted for the Eaſe and Benefit of the People, and not of the Parſon; and the Reaſon why Pariſhioners muſt come to their *Pariſh*-Churches, is, becauſe he having charged himſelf with the Cure of their Souls, that he may be enabled to take Care of that Charge. 3 *Salk.* 88, 89. A *Pariſh* may compriſe many Vills; but generally it ſhall not be accounted to contain more than one except the contrary be ſhewed, becauſe moſt *Pariſhes* have but one Vill within them. *Hill.* 23 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* And it ſhall not be intended that there is more than one *Pariſh* in a City, if it be not made to appear; for ſome Cities have but one *Pariſh*. *Ibid.* Where there are ſeveral Vills in a *Pariſh*, they may have Peace-Officers, and Overſeers of the Poor for every particular Vill: And an antient Vill in a *Pariſh*, that Time out of Mind hath had a Church of its own, and Churchwardens and Parochial Rights, being reputed a *Pariſh*, is a *Pariſh* within the Stat. 43 *Eliz. c.* 2. to provide for its own Poor, and ſhall not pay to the Poor of the *Pariſh* wherein it lies. *Cro. Car.* 92, 384, 396. But to make a Vill a reputed *Pariſh* within 43 *Eliz.* it muſt have a Parochial Chapel, Chapel-Wardens and Sacraments at the Time that Statute was made. 2 *Salk.* 501. *Pariſhes* in Reputation are within that Statute, eſpecially where it has been the conſtant Uſage of ſuch *Pariſhes* to chuſe their own Overſeers, who may diſtrain for a Poor Tax, *&c.* 2 *Roll. Rep.* 160. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1235. If a Highway lie in a *Pariſh*, the *Pariſh* is obliged to repair the ſame; and it is the moſt convenient and equal for the Pariſhioners in every *Pariſh*, to repair the Ways within it, if they are able to do it. 2 *Lill.* 272. And if any Vill, Liberty, *&c.* that uſes to repair their own Highways, ſhall, after the uſual Rate levied and employed, find the Ways not ſufficiently repaired; the whole *Pariſh* may be ordered by Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions to contribute to the Repairing thereof. Stat. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 29. Money given by Will to a *Pariſh*, ſhall be to the Poor of the *Pariſh*. *Chanc. Rep.* 134.

Pariſh Clerk. In every Pariſh the Parſon, Vicar, *&c.* hath a *Pariſh Clerk* under him, which is the loweſt Officer of the Church. Theſe were formerly Clerks in Orders, and their Buſineſs at firſt was to officiate at the Altar, for which they had a competent Maintenance by Offerings; but now they are Laymen, and have certain Fees with the Parſon, on Chriſtnings, Marriages, Burials, *&c.* beſides Wages for their Maintenance. *Count. Parſ. Compan.* 83, 84. They are to be twenty Years of Age at leaſt, and known to be of honeſt Converſation, ſufficient for their Reading, Singing, *&c.* And their Buſineſs conſiſts chiefly in Reſponſes to the Miniſter, Reading of Leſſons, Singing of Pſalms, *&c.* And in the large Pariſhes of *London*, they have ſome of them Deputies under them for the Diſpatch of the Buſineſs of their Places, which are more gainful than common Rectories. *Ibid.* The Law looks upon them as Officers for Life: And they are choſen by the Miniſter of the Pariſh, unleſs there is a Cuſtom for the Pariſhioners or Churchwardens to chuſe them; in which Caſe the Canon cannot abrogate ſuch Cuſtom; and when choſen it is to be ſignified, and they are to be ſworn into their Office by the Archdeacon. *Cro. Car.* 589. *Can.* 91.

Pariſhioner, (*Parochianus*) Is an Inhabitant of or belonging to any Pariſh, lawfully ſettled therein. See *Poor.*

Pariſh Offices, Divers Perſons are exempted from ſerving in *Pariſh Offices* on Account of their Profeſſions, *viz.* Phyſicians and Surgeons, Apothecaries, Diſſenting Teachers, Regiſtred Seamen, and Perſons having proſecuted any Felon to Conviction, *&c.* Stat. 32 *H.* 8. 1 *W. & M.* 7 & 8 & 10 & 11 *W.* 3. 1 & 10 *Ann.* &c.

Park, (Lat. *Parcus*, Fr. *Parque*, i. e. *locus incluſus*) Is a large Quantity of Ground incloſed and privileged for wild Beaſts of Chace, by the King's Grant or Preſcription. 1 *Inſt.* 233. *Manwood* defines a Park to be a Place of Privilege for Beaſts of Venery, and other wild Beaſts of the Foreſt and of the Chace, *tam Sylveſtres, quam Campeſtres*; and differs from a Chace or Warren, in that it muſt be incloſed, and may not lie open; if it do 'tis good Cauſe of Seiſure into the King's Hands as a Thing forfeited; as a Free Chace is if it be not incloſed; beſides, the Owner cannot have an Action againſt ſuch as hunt in his *Park*, if it lies open. *Man. Foreſt Laws. Cromp. Juriſd.* 148. No Man can now erect a *Park*, without a Licence under the Broad Seal; for the Common Law does not encourage Matters of Pleaſure which bring no Profit to the Commonwealth. *Wood's Inſt.* 207. But there may be a *Park* in Reputation, erected without lawful Warrant; and the Owner of ſuch a *Park* may bring his Action againſt Perſons killing his Deer. *Ibid.* To a *Park* three Things are required, 1. A Grant thereof. 2. Incloſures by Pale, Wall or Hedge. 3. Beaſts of a *Park*, ſuch as the Buck, Doe, *&c.* And where all the Deer are deſtroyed, it ſhall no more be accounted a *Park*; for a *Park* conſiſts of Vert, Veniſon and Incloſure, and if it be determined in any of them, it is a total *Diſparking. Cro. Car.* 59, 60. And the King may by Letters Patent diſſolve his *Park*. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 273. *Parks* as well as Chaces are ſubject to the Common Law, and are not to be governed by the Foreſt Laws. 4 *Inſt.* 314. Pulling down *Park* Walls or Pales, the Offenders ſhall be liable to the ſame Penalty as for killing Deer, *&c.* by Statute; and the Statutes againſt Deer-ſtealing, are the 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 10. 3 & 4 *W. & M. c.* 10. 5 *Geo. c.* 15, *&c.* See *Deer-ſtealers.*

Park-bote, Signifies to be quit of incloſing a *Park*, or any Part thereof. 4 *Inſt.* 308.

Parle Hill, The learned *Spelman* gives us this Deſcription of it; it is (ſays he) *Collis vallo plerunque munitus, in loco campeſtri, ne inſidiis exponatur, ubi convenire olim ſolebant Centuriæ aut Viciniæ incolæ ad lites inter ſe tractandas & terminandas:* Sco-

tis *vocr* Grith-hail *q. Mons pacificationis, cui Aſyli privilegia concedebantur*; *& in* Hibernia *frequentes vidimus*, the *Parle* and *Parling Hills*. Spelm. Gloſſ.

Parliament, (*Parliamentum*, from the Fr. *Parler*, i. e. *loqui*, *& Ment*, *Mens*, to ſpeak the Mind, ſometimes called *Commune Concilium Regni Angliæ*, *Magnum Concilium*, *&c.*) Is the great Aſſembly of the States of the Kingdom, ſummoned together by the King's Authority, to treat of the weighty Affairs of the Realm. Some Authors ſay, that the ancient *Britains* had no ſuch Aſſemblies, but that the *Saxons* had, which may be collected from the Laws of K. *Ina*, who lived about the Year 712. And *William* the *1ſt*, called the Conqueror, having divided this Land among his Followers, ſo that every one of them ſhould hold their Lands of him *in Capite*, the Chief of theſe were called *Barons*; who 'tis ſaid thrice every Year aſſembled at the King's Court, *viz.* at *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter* and *Whitſuntide*, among whom the King was wont to come in his Royal Robes, to conſult about the Publick Affairs of the Kingdom. This King called ſeveral *Parliaments*, wherein it appears, that the Freemen or Commons of *England* were alſo there, and had a Share in making of Laws: He by ſettling the Court of *Parliament*, ſo eſtabliſhed his Throne, that neither *Britain*, *Dane*, nor *Saxon*, could diſturb his Tranquility; the making of his Laws were by Act of *Parliament*, and the Accord between *Stephen* and him was made by *Parliament*; though all the Times ſince have not kept the ſame Form of aſſembling the States. *Dodderidge*'s *Antiq. Parliament.* And according to the ſame Author, there was a *Parliament* before there were any Barons, and if the Commons do not appear, there can be no *Parliament*; for the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, repreſent the whole Commons of *England*, but the Peers only are preſent for themſelves, and none others. *Ibid.* Sir *Edward Coke* affirms, that divers *Parliaments* were held before the Conqueſt; and produces an Inſtance of one held in the Reign of King *Alfred:* He likewiſe gives us a Concluſion of a *Parliament* holden by King *Athelſtan*, where Mention is made, that all Things were enacted in the great Synod or Council at *Grately*, whereat was Archbiſhop *Wolfhelme*, with all the Noblemen and Wiſemen, which that King called together. 1 *Inſt.* 110. It is apparent (ſays Mr. *Pryn*) from all the Precedents before the Time of the Conqueſt, that our priſtine Synods and Councils were nothing elſe but *Parliaments*; that our Kings, Nobles, Senators, Aldermen, Wiſemen, Knights and Commons, were preſent and voting in them as Members and Judges: And Sir *Henry Spelman*, *Camden*, and others, prove the Commons to be a Part of the *Parliament* in the Time of the *Saxons*, but not by that Name, or elected as conſiſting of Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes. *Pryn*'s *Sovereign Pow. Parliam.* As to the Original of the preſent Houſe of Commons, our Authors of Antiquity vary very much; many are of Opinion that the Commons began not to be admitted as Part of the *Parliament*, upon the Footing they are now, until the 49 *H.* 3. And the Reaſon for it is, becauſe the firſt Writ of Summons of any Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, is of no ancienter Date than that Time. But the great Charter in the 17th Year of King *John*, (about which Time the Diſtinction of *Barones Majores* and *Minores*, is ſuppoſed to begin) was made *per Regem*, *Barones & Liberos Homines totius Regni:* Mr. *Selden* ſays, that the Borough of St. *Albans* claimed by Preſcription in the *Parliament* 8 *Edw.* 2. to ſend two Burgeſſes to all *Parliaments*, as in the Reigns of *Edw.* 1. and his Progenitors, which muſt be the Time of King *John*; and ſo before the Reign of King *H.* 3. And in the Reign of *H.* 5. it was declared and admitted, that the Commons of the Land were ever a Part of the *Parliament. Selden's Tit. Hon.* 709. *Polydore Virgil*, *Hollinſhead*, *Speed*, and others mention, that the Commons were *firſt ſummoned* at a *Parliament* held at *Salisbury*. 16 *Hen.* 1. Sir *Walter Raleigh*, in his Treatiſe of the *Prerogative of Parliaments*, thinks it was *Anno* 18 *H.* 1. And Dr. *Heylin* finds another Beginning for them, *viz.* in the Reign of K. *Hen.* 2. Thus much for the Original of our *Parliament:* Which is the higheſt and moſt honourable, and abſolute Court of Juſtice in *England*; conſiſting of the King, the Lords of *Parliament*, and the Commons; and again the Lords are divided into two Sorts, *viz.* Spiritual and Temporal; and the Commons divided into three Parts, *i. e.* into Knights of Shires or Counties, Citizens out of Cities, and Burgeſſes from Boroughs; the Words of the Writ to the Sheriff for the Election, being *Duos Milites gladiis cinctos magis idoneos & diſcretos comitatus tui, & de qualibet civitate comitatus tui duos Cives, & de quolibet Burgo duos Burgenſes, de Diſcretioribus & magis ſufficientibus, &c.* 1 *Inſt.* 109. The Juriſdiction of this Court is tranſcendent, that it makes, enlarges, abrogates, repeals and revives Laws and Statutes, concerning Matters Eccleſiaſtical, Common, Civil, Criminal, Martial, Maritime, *&c.* And for making of Laws and in proceeding by Bill, this ſupreme Court is not confined either for Cauſes or Perſons within any Bounds; nor is it tied down to any certain Rules or Forms of Law, in Proceedings and Determinations: The Court of *Parliament* hath Power to examine into the Corruption of Judges and Magiſtrates, and illegal Proceedings of other Courts; to redreſs Errors, and determine on Petitions and Appeals, *&c.* and from this High Court there lies no Appeal. *Ibid.* Affairs of *Parliament* are to be determined by the *Parliament*; though the *Parliament* err, it is not reverſible in any other Court: And not only what is done in the Houſe of Commons, but what relates to the Commons during the *Parliament*, and ſitting the *Parliament*, is no where elſe to be puniſhed but by themſelves, or a ſucceeding *Parliament*. Sir *Robert Atkins*. Every Court of Juſtice having Laws and Cuſtoms for its Direction, the High Court of *Parliament* hath its own proper Laws and Cuſtoms, called the *Laws and Cuſtoms of Parliament*; inſomuch that no Judges ought to give any Opinion of Matters done in *Parliament*, becauſe they are not to be decided by the Common Law: But the *Parliament*, in their judicial Capacity, are governed by the Common and Statute Laws, as well as the Courts in *Weſtminſter-Hall.* 4 *Inſt.* 14, 15. *State Trials*, *Vol.* 2. 735. The Lords and Commons in their reſpective Houſes have Power of Judicature, and ſo have both Houſes together: And in former Times both Lords and Commons ſat together in one Houſe of *Parliament.* 4 *Inſt.* 23. The Lords have one that preſides as Speaker in common Affairs, uſually the *Lord Chancellor*; and the Commons have their Speaker, choſen by the Houſe, but to be approved of by the King: The Commons anciently had no continual Speaker, but after Conſultation, their Manner of Proceeding was to agree upon

upon ſome Perſon of great Abilities, to deliver their Reſolutions: In the Reign of *William Rufus*, there was a great *Parliament* held at *Rockingham*, and a certain Knight came forth and ſtood before the People, and ſpake in the Name and Behalf of them all, who was undoubtedly the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons at that Time: But the firſt Speaker certainly known was *Peter de Mountford.* 44 *H.* 3, when the Lords and Commons ſat in ſeveral Houſes, or at leaſt gave their Aſſents ſeverally. *Lex Conſtitution.* 162. Sir *Richard Walgrave*, 5 *R.* 2. was the firſt Speaker that made any formal Apology for Inability, as now practiced: *Richard Rich*, Eſq; 28 *H.* 8. was the firſt of our Speakers that is recorded to have made Requeſt for Acceſs to the King: *Thomas Moyle*, Eſq; 34 *H.* 8. is ſaid to be the firſt Speaker that petitioned for Freedom of Speech; and Sir *Thomas Gargrave*, 1 *Eliz.* was the firſt that made the Requeſt for Privilege from Arreſts, *&c.* Sir *John Buſhey*, 17 *R.* 2. was the firſt Speaker preſented to the King in full *Parliament* by the Commons: And when Sir *Arnold Savage* was Speaker, 2 *H.* 4. it was the firſt Time that the Commons were required by the King to chuſe a Speaker. *Ibid.* 163, &c. The King cannot take Notice of any Thing ſaid to be done in the Houſe of Commons, but by the Report of that Houſe; and every Member of the Houſe of *Parliament* has a judicial Place, and can be no Witneſs. 4 *Inſt.* 15. When K. *Charles* 2. being in the Houſe of Commons, and ſitting in the Speaker's Chair, asked the then Speaker, whether certain Members, whom the King named, were preſent? The Speaker, from a Preſence of Mind which aroſe from the Genius of that Houſe, readily anſwered, That he had neither Eyes to ſee, nor Tongue to ſpeak, but as the Houſe was pleaſed to direct him. *Atkins's Juriſd. and Antiquity of Houſe of Commons.* King *Henry* 8. having commanded Sir *Thomas Gawdy*, one of the Judges of the King's Bench, to attend the Chief Juſtices and know their Opinion, whether a Man might be attainted of High Treaſon by *Parliament*, and never called to anſwer; the Judges declared it was a dangerous Queſtion, and that the High Court of *Parliament* ought to give Examples to Inferior Courts, for proceeding according to Juſtice, and no Inferior Court could do the like. *Lex Conſtitution.* 161. The Houſe of Lords is a diſtinct Court of Judicature from the Commons, to ſeveral Purpoſes; they try Criminal Cauſes on Impeachments of the Commons; and have an original Juriſdiction for the Trial of Peers upon Indictments found by a Grand Jury: They alſo try Cauſes upon Appeals from the Court of Chancery, or upon Writs of Error to reverſe Judgments in *B. R. &c.* And all their Decrees are as Judgments; and Judgment given in *Parliament* may be executed by the Lord Chancellor. 4 *Inſt.* 21. *Finch* 233. 1 *Lev.* 165. It is ſaid, that the Judicial Power of *Parliament* is in the Lords; but that the Houſe of Lords hath no Juriſdiction over original Cauſes, which would deprive the Subject of the Benefit of Appeal. 2 *Salk.* 510. Alſo the Houſe of Commons is a diſtinct Court to many Purpoſes; they examine the Right of Elections, expel their own Members, and commit them to Priſon, and ſometimes other Perſons, *&c.* And the Book of the Clerk of the Houſe of Commons is a Record. 2 *Inſt.* 536. 4 *Inſt.* 23. The Commons coming from all Parts are the General Inquiſitors and Grand Inqueſt of the Realm; to preſent publick Grievances and Delinquents to the King and Lords, to be puniſhed by them: And any Member of the Houſe of Commons, has the Privilege of impeaching the higheſt Lord in the Kingdom. *Wood's Inſt.* 455. As the Houſe of Lords ſeems to be politically conſtituted for the Support of the Rights of the Crown; ſo the proper Province of the Houſe of Commons, is to ſtand for the Preſervation of the People's Liberties. The Commons in making and repealing of Laws have equal Power with the Lords; and for laying of Taxes on the Subject, the Bill is to begin in the Houſe of Commons, becauſe from thence the greateſt Part of the Money ariſes, and 'tis they that repreſent the whole Commons of *England*; for which Reaſon they will not permit any Alterations to be made by the Lords in a Bill concerning Money: And as formerly the Laying and Levying of new Taxes have cauſed Rebellions and Commotions; this has occaſioned, particularly 9 *Ed.* 3. when a Motion has been made for a Subſidy of a new Kind, that the Commons have deſired a Conference with thoſe of their ſeveral Counties and Places, whom they have repreſented before they have treated of any ſuch Matters. 4 *Inſt.* 34. There are no Places of Precedency in the Houſe of Commons as there are in the Houſe of Lords; only the Speaker has a Chair or Seat, fixed towards the upper End, in the Middle of the Houſe; and the Clerk, with his Aſſiſtant, ſits near him at the Table, juſt below the Chair: The Members of the Houſe of Commons never had any Robes as the Lords ever had, except the Speaker and Clerks, who in the Houſe wear Gowns, as Profeſſors of the Law do during the Term-Time: If a Lord be abſent from the Houſe, he may make another Lord his Proxy; though a Member of the Houſe of Commons cannot make a Proxy. *Wood's Inſt.* 456. No Knight, Citizen or Burgeſs of the Houſe of Commons, ſhall depart from the *Parliament* without Leave of the Speaker and Commons aſſembled; and the ſame is to be entered in the Book of the Clerk of the *Parliament.* Stat. 6 *H.* 8. *c.* 16. And in the 1 *&* 2 *P. & M.* Informations were preferred by the Attorney General againſt Thirty-nine of the Houſe of Commons, for departing without Licence, whereof ſix of them ſubmitted to Fines, but 'tis uncertain whether any of them were ever paid. The Calling of the Houſe is to diſcover what Members are abſent, without Leave of the Houſe, or juſt Cauſe; in which Caſes Fines have been impoſed: On the Calling over, ſuch of the Members as are preſent, are marked; and the Defaulters being called over again the ſame Day, or the Day after, and not appearing, are ſometimes ſummoned, and ſometimes ſent for by the Serjeant at Arms. *Lex Conſtitution.* 159. Forty Members are requiſite to make a Houſe of Commons for Diſpatch of Buſineſs; and the Buſineſs of the Houſe is to be kept entirely a Secret among themſelves: In the 23d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Arthur Hall*, Eſq; Member of *Parliament*, for publiſhing the Conferences of the Houſe, and writing a Book which contained Matter of Reproach againſt ſome particular Members, derogatory to the general Authority, Power and State of the Houſe, and prejudicial to the Validity of the Proceedings, was adjudged by the Commons to be committed to the *Tower* for ſix Months, fined 500 *l.* and expelled the Houſe. But the Speaker of the

Houſe of Commons, according to the Duty of his Office, as Servant to the Houſe, may publiſh ſuch Proceedings as he ſhall be ordered by the Commons aſſembled; and he cannot be liable for what he does that Way by the Command of others, unleſs all thoſe other Perſons are liable. The Caſe of *William Williams*, Eſq; If any Member of either Houſe ſpeak Words of Offence in a Debate, after the Debate is over he is called to the Bar, where commonly on his Knees he receives a Reprimand from the Speaker; and if the Offence be great, he is ſent to the *Tower*. When the Bill of Attainder of the *Earl of Strafford*, was paſſing the Houſe of Commons, Mr. *Taylor*, a Member of that Houſe, oppoſed it with great Violence and Indecency, and being heard to explain himſelf, was commanded to withdraw; whereupon it was reſolved he ſhould be expelled the Houſe, be made incapable of ever ſerving as a Member of *Parliament*, and ſhould be committed Priſoner to the *Tower*, there to remain during the Pleaſure of the Houſe: And he was called to the Bar, where he kneeled down, and Mr. Speaker pronounced the Sentence accordingly. And Sir *John Elliot*, *Denzel Hollis*, and another Perſon, having ſpoke theſe Words, (*viz.*) *The King's Privy Council, his Judges, and his Counſel learned in the Law, have conſpired to trample under their Feet the Liberties of the Subject, and of this Houſe*, an Information was brought againſt them by the Attorney General; and farther, for that the King having ſignified his Pleaſure to the Houſe of Commons for the *Adjournment of the Parliament*, and the Speaker endeavouring to get out of the Chair, they *Violenter*, &c. detained him in the Chair; upon which there was a great Tumult in the Houſe, to the Terror of the Commons there aſſembled, and againſt their Allegiance, in Contempt of the King, his Crown and Dignity: The Defendants pleaded to the Juriſdiction of the Court, and refuſed to anſwer but in *Parliament*; but it was adjudged, that they ought to anſwer, the Charge being for a *Conſpiracy*, and ſeditious Acts to prevent the Adjournment of the *Parliament*, which may be examined out of it; and not anſwering, Judgment was given againſt them, that Sir *John Elliot* ſhould be committed to the *Tower*, and fined 2000 *l.* and the other two were Fined and Impriſoned. *Cro. Car.* 130. Members of *Parliament*, with their Servants, are not only privileged from Arreſts, but likewiſe in an extraordinary Manner from Aſſaults, Menaces, &c. Sir *Robert Brandling* made an Aſſault upon Mr. *Witherington*, a Member of the Houſe of Commons, in the Country before his Coming up to *Parliament*; and Sir *Robert* was ſent for up by the Houſe, and committed to the *Tower*. And *Anno* 19 *Jac.* 1. ſome Speeches paſſed privately in the Houſe between two of the Members, and one of them going down the *Parliament* Stairs ſtruck the other, who catching at a Sword in his Man's Hand, endeavoured to return the Stroke; and upon Complaint to the Houſe of Commons they were both ordered to attend, where he who gave the Blow was committed to the *Tower* during the Pleaſure of the Houſe. Aſſaulting a Member coming to or attending in *Parliament*, the Offender ſhall pay double Damages, and make Fine and Ranſom, &c. Stat. 11 H. 6. All Members of *Parliament*, that they may attend the publick Service of their Country, have Privilege of *Parliament* for themſelves and their menial Servants, to be free from Arreſts, Subpœnas, Citations, &c. and for their Horſes and Goods to be free from Diſtreſſes: And this Privilege of *Parliament* doth generally hold in all Caſes except in Treaſon, Felony and Breach of the Peace. 4 *Inſt.* 24, 25. There are many remarkable Caſes in our Books treating of the Privileges of *Parliament*, relating to Arreſts of Members of the Houſe of Commons, and their Servants, and the Manner of their Confinement, Releaſement, &c. The firſt Year of K. *Jac.* Sir *Thomas Shirley*, a Member of *Parliament*, was arreſted four Days before the Sitting of the *Parliament*, and carried Priſoner to the *Fleet*; on which a Warrant iſſued to the Clerk of the Crown for a *Habeas Corpus* to bring him to the Houſe, and the Serjeant was ſent for in Cuſtody, who being brought to the Bar, and confeſſing his Fault, was excuſed for that Time: But on hearing Counſel at the Bar for Sir *Thomas Shirley*, and the Warden of the *Fleet*, and upon producing Precedents, *Simpſon* the Proſecutor, who cauſed the Arreſt to be made, was ordered to be committed to the *Tower*; and afterwards the Warden refuſing to execute the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and the Delivery of Sir *Thomas* being denied, was likewiſe committed to the *Tower*, tho' on his Agreeing to deliver up Sir *Thomas*, upon a new Warrant for a new Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and making his Submiſſion to the Houſe, he was diſcharged: This Affair taking up ſome Time, the Houſe entered into ſeveral Debates touching their Privileges, and how the Debt of the Party might be ſatisfied, which produced three Queſtions; Firſt, Whether Sir *Thomas Shirley* ſhould have Privilege? Secondly, Whether preſently or to be deferred? And, Thirdly, Whether the Houſe ſhould petition the King for ſome Courſe for ſecuring the Debt of the Party, according to former Precedents, and ſaving harmleſs the Warden of the *Fleet*? All which Queſtions were reſolved; and a Bill was brought in to ſecure *Simpſon*'s Debt, &c. which alſo occaſioned an Act 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 13. for Relief of Plaintiffs in Writs of Execution, where the Defendants in ſuch Writs are arreſted, and ſet at Liberty by Privilege of *Parliament*, by which a freſh Proſecution and new Execution may be had againſt them when that Privilege ceaſes. *Lex Conſtitut.* 141. And 19 *Jac.* one *Johnſon*, a Servant to Sir *James Whitlock*, a Member of the Houſe of Commons, was arreſted by two Bailiffs, who being told Sir *James Whitlock* was a *Parliament* Man, anſwered, that they had known greater Mens Servants than his taken from their Maſters in Time of *Parliament*: And this appearing, the two Bailiffs were ſentenced to ask Pardon of the Houſe and Sir *James Whitlock*, on their Knees; that they ſhould both ride upon one Horſe bare-backed, Back to Back, from *Weſtminſter* to the *Exchange*, with Papers on their Breaſt ſignifying their Offence; all which was to be executed preſently, *Sedente Curia*. *Ibid.* In Action of Debt upon a Bond, conditioned that *B. B.* ſhould render himſelf at ſuch a Day and Place to an Arreſt; the Defendant pleaded, that by Privilege of *Parliament*, the Members, &c. and their Servants, ought not to be arreſted by the Space of forty Days before the Sitting of the *Parliament*, nor during the Seſſion, nor forty Days afterwards; and that *B. B.* was at that Time Servant to ſuch a Member of *Parliament*, ſo as he could not render himſelf to be arreſted: Upon Demurrer to this Plea, it was adjudged ill, becauſe he might have rendered himſelf at the

the Time and Place; but then it would be at their Peril if he was arreſted. 1 *Brownl.* 81. The Commons in *Parliament* claim Privilege for forty Days before and after each Seſſion and Prorogation. 2 *Lev.* 72. Though the Statute 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 3. ordains, that Actions may be proſecuted in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter* againſt Perſons intitled to Privilege of *Parliament*, after a Diſſolution or Prorogation, until a new *Parliament* is called, or the ſame is reaſſembled. And after Adjournment for above fourteen Days, and the reſpective Courts may proceed to Judgment, *&c.* Proceedings are to be by Summons and Diſtreſs *infinite*, until the Parties ſhall enter a common Appearance; and the Real or Perſonal Eſtates of the Defendants may be ſequeſtred for Default of Appearance; but the Plaintiff may not arreſt their Bodies: And where any Plaintiff ſhall be ſtayed or prevented from Proceeding by Privilege of *Parliament*, he ſhall not be barred by any Statute of Limitation, or Nonſuited, Diſmiſſed, or his Suit diſcontinued for Want of Proſecution; but at the Riſing of the *Parliament* ſhall be at Liberty to proceed to Judgment and Execution. Alſo the King's Debtor or Accomptant ſhall not be Privileged by Parliament, *&c.* And by 2 *Ann. c.* 8. Actions may be proſecuted againſt Officers of the Revenue, or in any Place of Publick Truſt, for any Forfeiture or Breach of Truſt, *&c.* and ſhall not be ſtayed by Colour of Privilege: But ſuch Officer being a Member of *Parliament*, is not ſubject to Arreſt during the Time of Privilege, but Summons, Attachment, *&c.* A Defendant who was a Member of *Parliament*, brought a Letter from the Speaker to the Court of *King's Bench* to ſtay Proceedings; but the Court would not allow it, but told him he might bring his Writ of Privilege. *Latch.* 150. Judgment was had againſt the Defendant, and afterwards he was choſen a Member of *Parliament*, and after his Election he was taken in Execution, yet he had his Privilege; though the Book tells us *minus juſte*. *Moor* 57. And where Judgment being had againſt a Defendant, and he was taken in Execution in the Morning, and about three Hours afterwards was choſen a Member of *Parliament*; the Houſe agreed, that being arreſted before he was choſen, *&c.* he ſhall not have his Privilege. *Moor* 340. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 27. The Courts at *Weſtminſter* may judge of the Privilege of *Parliament*, where it is incident to a Suit the Court is poſſeſſed of: And Courts may proceed to Execution between the Seſſions of *Parliament*, notwithſtanding Appeals lodged, *&c. State Trials*, 2 *Vol. pag.* 66, 209.

Election of Members of Parliament. The *Parliament* is called by Force of the King's Writ of Summons out of *Chancery*, at leaſt forty Days before the *Parliament* begins: And the Commons are elected by the People; and every Member, though choſe for one particular Place or Borough, ſerves for the whole Kingdom. Alſo as Attendance of this Nature is for the Service of the Publick, the whole Nation has ſuch an Intereſt therein, that the King cannot grant an Exemption to any Perſon from being elected as a Knight, Citizen or Burgeſs in *Parliament*; and for that Elections ought to be free. 29 *H.* 6. But an Alien cannot be elected of the *Parliament*, for he is not the King's Liege Subject; though if an Alien were Naturalized by Act of *Parliament*, he was eligible till the Stat. 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 2. A Man attainted of Treaſon or Felony, or one Outlawed, *&c.* is not eligible; nor ſhall ſuch Perſons be ſuffered in the Houſe of *Parliament*. 4 *Inſt.* 48. A Perſon under the Age of twenty-one Years, may not be elected to ſit in *Parliament*; neither can any Lord ſit there, until he be of the full Age of twenty-one Years. *Ibid.* It was formerly held, that Mayors and Bailiffs of Towns-Corporate were not eligible; but now they may be elected: And ſo may a Sheriff of a County for another Shire. 4 *Inſt.* 38 *H.* None of the Judges of the *King's Bench* or *Common Pleas*, or Barons of the *Exchequer*, who have Judicial Places, can be choſen Knight, Citizen or Burgeſs of *Parliament*, as it is now holden, and becauſe they are Aſſiſtants in the Houſe of Lords: And yet we find in the *Parliament Roll* 31 *H.* 8. that *Thorpe*, Baron of the *Exchequer*, was Speaker of the Houſe of Commons: Perſons that have Judicial Places in the other Courts, Eccleſiaſtical or Civil, are eligible. 4 *Inſt.* 47. Clergymen are not eligible to be Knights, Citizens or Burgeſſes of *Parliament*, they being of another Body, *viz.* of the Convocation. *Ibid.* Any of the Profeſſion of the Common Law, and which are in the Practice of the ſame, are eligible; but *Anno* 6 *H.* 4. a *Parliament* was ſummoned by Writ and by Colour of a certain Ordinance, it was forbidden that any Lawyers ſhould be choſen; by Reaſon whereof my Lord *Coke* obſerves, this *Parliament* was fruitleſs: And the prohibitory Clauſe inſerted in the Writs was againſt Law, for Lawyers are eligible of Common Right, and cannot be diſabled by Ordinance without Act of *Parliament*. By Stat. 12 *W.* 3. no Perſon who had any Office or Place of Profit under the King, or Penſion from the Crown, was to ſerve as a Member of the Houſe of Commons: And by 4 *&* 5 *Ann.* no Member of *Parliament* may enjoy any Office in the Government, and ſit in the Houſe at the ſame Time by Virtue of his former Election; for by the Acceptance of any Office, his Election is void: But he may be elected again, on a new Writ iſſued out, and ſit in the Houſe; and Officers in the Army or Navy, receiving any new Commiſſion, need not be re-elected. 6 *Ann.* When Perſons are incapable of being elected, the Election ſhall be void; and Sitting or Voting in the Houſe of Commons they ſhall forfeit 500 *l.* And the Stat. 1 *Geo. c.* 56. enacts, that no Perſon having any Penſion from the Crown, either in his own Name or in Truſt for him, ſhall be capable of being elected a Member of *Parliament*, or of Sitting and Voting in the Houſe: Penſioners preſuming to Sit and Vote, ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* for every Day, *&c.* But the Act mentions a Penſion for any Term or Number of Years; and not a Penſion during Pleaſure, according to the 4 *Ann. c.* 8. By ancient Statutes, Knights of the Shire are to be reſident in the County for which they are choſen, as likewiſe Citizens and Burgeſſes elected ſhall be reſident in and free of the ſame Cities and Boroughs, the Day of the Date of the Writ of Summons; and they are to be notable Knights of the ſame County, *&c.* notable Eſquires or Gentlemen: Alſo by a late Act, no Perſon ſhall be qualified to ſerve in *Parliament* as a Knight of the Shire, who hath not an Eſtate of Freehold or Copyhold for Life, or ſome greater Eſtate to his own Uſe, of 600 *l.* a Year, over and above what will ſatisfy all Incumbrances, and a Citizen and Burgeſs 300 *l. per Annum*, of which Oath is to be made at the Requeſt of a Candidate, or two Perſons having

Right to Vote; and if any Perſon ſhall be elected and returned not ſo qualified, the Return ſhall be void. 9 *Ann. c.* 5. And none ſhall be qualified by Virtue of any Mortgage, whereof the Equity of Redemption is in another; unleſs the Mortgagee ſhall have been in Poſſeſſion ſeven Years before the Election: But the eldeſt Son of a Peer, or of any Perſon qualified to ſerve as Knight of the Shire, ſhall not be incapable of being elected. Stat. *Ibid.* Members of *Parliament* muſt take the Oaths to the Government before they Sit and Vote in the Houſe; or be adjudged Popiſh Recuſants, and be diſabled to ſit in *Parliament*, and liable to certain Forfeitures, *&c.* Stat. 5 *Eliz. c.* 1. 30 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. And this Statute is confirmed and inforced by the 13 & 14 *W.* 3. *c.* 6. The Election of Knights of the Shire is to be made by a Majority of Voices dwelling in the Counties, having each of them Lands or Tenements to the yearly Value of 40 *s.* beſides Repriſes; and he that cannot expend 40 *s. per Ann.* ſhall have no Vote in the Election of Knights for the *Parliament.* 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 7. And by the 10 *H.* 6. *c.* 2. an Elector of Knights of the Shire muſt be reſident, and have 40 *s. per Annum* Freehold over and above Repriſes in the ſame County. The 7 & 8 *W.* 3. requires, that every Freeholder ſhall take an Oath that he is a Freeholder of the County, and has Freehold Lands or Hereditaments of the yearly Value of 40 *s.* lying at ſuch a Place, within the ſaid County, and that he hath not been before polled at the Election: No Perſon is to be admitted to Vote in any Election of a Member to ſerve in *Parliament*, who is under the Age of twenty-one, or be intitled to any Vote by Reaſon of any Truſt or Mortgage; if the Truſtee or Mortgagee be not in actual Poſſeſſion, and receive the Rents and Profits of the Eſtate; but the Mortgagor or *Ceſtui que Truſt* in Poſſeſſion, ſhall and may vote for the ſame Eſtate: And all Conveyances of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* in order to multiply Votes, or ſplit and divide the Intereſt in any Houſes or Lands, among ſeveral Perſons, to enable them to vote, ſhall be void and of none Effect. By the 10 *Ann. c.* 22. None ſhall have a Voice for electing Knights of the Shire in Right of any Lands, who has not been charged or aſſeſſed to the Publick Taxes, Church Rates and Pariſh Duties, in ſuch Proportion as other Lands and Tenements of 40 *s. per Annum*, lying within the ſame Pariſh; and for which he ſhall not have received the Rents and Profits, or be intitled to have received the ſame to the full Value of 40 *s.* or more, to his own Uſe for one Year, before the Election, except ſuch Lands or Tenements come by Deſcent, Deviſe, Preſentation to ſome Church, or Promotion to an Office, to which a Freehold is annexed; and Perſons voting contrary ſhall forfeit 40 *l.* All Eſtates and Conveyances made to any Perſon in a fraudulent Manner, on Purpoſe to qualify him to vote, ſubject to Conditions to defeat or determine ſuch Eſtate or reconvey the ſame, ſhall be taken againſt the Perſons executing the ſame as free and abſolute; and all Bonds, *&c.* for Redemption ſhall be void; alſo Perſons voting by Colour of ſuch Conveyance, incur a Forfeiture of 40 *l.* Perſons refuſing to take the Oaths of Abjuration, *&c.* are diſabled to vote at any Election for Members of *Parliament.* 1 *Geo. c.* 13. As to who are or ought to be the Electors in Boroughs, it hath very much exerciſed the *Britiſh* Houſe of Commons: In the 22 *Jac.* 1. it was reſolved, that where there is no Charter or Cuſtom to the contrary, the Election in Boroughs is to be made by all the Houſholders, and not Freeholders only: And in a Queſtion whether the Commons or the Capital Burgeſſes of a certain Borough in *Lincolnſhire*, were the Electors of Members to *Parliament*, *Anno* 4 *Car.* 1. it was agreed, that the Election of Burgeſſes in all Boroughs did of common Right belong to the Commoners, and that nothing could take it from them but a Preſcription and conſtant Uſage beyond the Memory of Man. It has been holden, that the Commonalties of Cities and Burghs are only the ordinary and lower Sort of Citizens, Burgeſſes or Freemen; and that the Right of Election of Burgeſſes to *Parliament* in all Boroughs belongs to the Commoners, *viz.* the ordinary Burgeſſes or Freemen; and not to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council: Though the Meaning of the Words *Communitates Civitatum & Burgorum*, has always ſignified, rightly underſtood, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, where they were to be found; or the Steward or Bailiff, and Capital Burgeſſes, or the governing Part of Cities and Towns, by what Perſons ſoever they were governed, or Titles called. The moſt extraordinary Caſe which has happened in this Age, with Relation to the Determinations of a Committee of Privileges and Elections, was the Caſe of *Aſhby* and *White*, concerning the Borough of *Ailesbury*; on a Queſtion put, whether an Action at Law lies for an Elector who is denied his Vote? In this Caſe the Debates ended in the following Reſolutions, *viz.* That the Qualification of Electors and of Perſons elected, is cognizable only before the Commons in *Parliament*; and that the examining and determining the Qualification or Right of any Elector, *&c.* belongs to them, where the Acts of *Parliament* give no particular Direction, that whoever ſhall proſecute any Action, *&c.* which ſhall bring the Right of Electors to the Determination of any other Juriſdiction than that of the Houſe of Commons, except in Caſes provided for by ſome Statute, ſhall be guilty of a Breach of the Privilege of the Houſe. Several Defendants were committed to *Newgate* by a Warrant ſigned by *Robert Harley*, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, for proſecuting Actions at Law againſt the Conſtables of the aforeſaid Borough of *Ailesbury*, for refuſing to take their Votes at the Election of Members of *Parliament*, *&c.* in Contempt of the Juriſdiction and Privileges of the Houſe; and this Matter being returned by *Habeas Corpus* ſeverally, and the Defendants brought into Court, their Counſel moved that they might be diſcharged, for that the Proſecution of a Suit at Law could be no unlawul Act, nor a Breach of the Privileges of the Houſe of Commons: Three Judges were of Opinion, that the Houſe were the proper Judges of their own Privileges; but *Holt Chief Juſtice* held, that the Authority of the Commons was circumſcribed by Law; and if they ſhould exceed that Authority, then to ſay they were Judges of their own Privileges is to make their Privileges to be what they would have them to be; and that if they ſhould wrongfully impriſon there could be no Redreſs, ſo that the Court at *Weſtminſter* could not execute the Laws upon which the Liberties of the Subject ſubſiſt. 2 *Salk.* 503. And in Action on the Caſe, by a Burgeſs of *Ailesbury* againſt the Conſtables of the ſaid

Borough, for refuſing to receive the Plaintiff's Vote in the Election for a Member of *Parliament*; the Plaintiff had a Verdict, but the Judgment was arreſted by the Opinion of three Judges, *viz.* That the Action is not maintainable, becauſe the Conſtables acted as Judges, and the not Receiving the Plaintiff's Vote is *Damnum ſine injuria*; for when the Matter comes before the Houſe, his Vote will be received; that the Right of electing Members to ſerve in *Parliament*, is to be decided in *Parliament*, and the Plaintiff may petition the Houſe for that Purpoſe, and after 'tis determined there, he may there bring his Action, and not before: *Holt Chief Juſtice contra*, That the Plaintiff had a Right to vote; a Freeholder has a Right to vote by Reaſon of his Freehold; and it is a real Right, and the Value of his Freehold was not material till the Stat. 8 *Hen.* 6. which requires it to be 40 *s. per Annum:* That as it is *Ratione liberi tenementi* in Counties; ſo in ancient Boroughs, they have a Right to vote *ratione Burgagii*; and in Cities and Corporations, it is *ratione Franchesiæ*, and a perſonal Inheritance, veſted in the whole Corporation, but to be uſed by the particular Members; that this is a noble Privilege, which entitles the Subject to a Share in the Government and Legiſlature; and that if the Plaintiff hath a Right, he muſt have a Remedy to aſſert that Right, for Want of Right and Want of Remedy is the ſame Thing; that Refuſing to take the Plaintiff's Vote is an Injury, and every Injury imports a Damage; and that where a parliamentary Matter comes in incidentally to an Action of Property, in the King's Court, it muſt be determined there, and not in *Parliament*; the *Parliament* cannot judge of the Injury, nor give Damages to the Plaintiff, and he hath no Remedy by way of Petition: And according to this Opinion, the Judgment of the other three Judges was reverſed upon a Writ of Error brought in the Houſe of Lords. 1 *Salk.* 19. *Mod. Caſ.* 45. This Caſe occaſioned great Diſputes, between the two Houſes of *Parliament*; the Lords inſiſting, that if the Commons only could judge of the Right of their Electors, they would in Effect chuſe their Electors, *&c.* And the Commons alledging, that if the Right of Electors might be determined in the Courts of Law, from whence Cauſes are removed by Writ of Error into the Houſe of Lords, the Lords would become Judges of the Right of Electors to chuſe, and conſequently who were duly elected Members of the Commons Houſe, whereby the Commons would loſe their Independency, and be ſubject to the Lords, *&c.* But the *Parliament* being ſoon after prorogued, the Diſpute was drop'd. By the Common Law of *England*, every Commoner hath a Right not to be ſubjected to Laws made without his Conſent; and becauſe ſuch Conſent cannot be given by every individual Man in Perſon, by Reaſon of Number and Confuſion; that Power is lodged in their Repreſentatives, elected and choſen by them, *viz.* Knights, Citizens, *&c.* 3 *Salk.* 18. And in ſeveral Counties, the Citizens and Burgeſſes were formerly choſen in the County-Courts, with the Knights of Shires, and jointly returned, *&c.* For there were commonly four or five Citizens or Burgeſſes ſent from the reſpective Cities or Boroughs to the County-Court; and there they were choſen, with full Power for themſelves and their ſeveral Communities, to do and conſent to ſuch Things, as by the Common Council of the Kingdom, aſſembled in *Parliament*, ſhould be ordained and enacted. It is ſaid by ſome Writers, that in ancient Times the King hath nominated the very Perſons to be returned, and did not leave it to the Election of the People; for which they give an Inſtance in the 45th Year of *Ed.* 3. And among the *Parliament* Writs 14 *Eliz.* there appears to be an Appointment and Return of Burgeſſes, by the Lord of a Town, *&c.* But theſe are ſingle Inſtances in their Kind; and the Writs for Elections in the 23d Year of King *Ed.* 1. ran in *Engliſh* as follows, *viz.*

Form *of an ancient* Writ *for* Election of Members of Parliament.

TO *the Sheriff of*, &c. *Greeting: Becauſe we deſire to have a Conference and Treaty with the Earls, Barons, and other great Men of our Kingdom, to provide Remedies againſt the Dangers our Kingdom is in at this Time; therefore we have commanded them, that they be with us at* Weſtminſter, *on the Day*, &c. *next coming to treat, ordain, and do, ſo as thoſe Dangers may be prevented: And we command, and firmly enjoin thee, that, without Delay, thou doeſt cauſe to be choſen, and to come to us, at the Time and Place aforeſaid, two Knights of the County aforeſaid, and of every City two Citizens, and of every Borough two Burgeſſes, of the beſt, moſt able, and diſcreet Men for Buſineſs; ſo as the ſaid Knights may have ſufficient Power for themſelves, and the Community of the County aforeſaid, and the Citizens and Burgeſſes may have the ſame Power ſeparately from them, for themſelves and the Communities of Cities and Burghs, then to do in the Premiſſes what ſhall be ordained by the Common Council of the Realm, ſo that the Buſineſs aforeſaid may not remain undone; and have there the Names of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, and this Writ. Witneſs the King*, &c.

The *Return of the Writ*, thereon indorſed, was thus.

I A. B. *Sheriff, by Virtue of this Writ have cauſed to be choſen in the County of*, &c. *two Knights, and of every City of the ſame County two Citizens, and of every Borough two Burgeſſes, of the beſt, moſt able, and diſcreet Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of the County, City and Burghs aforeſaid, according to the Tenor of the Writ.*

By the Stat. 7 *H.* 4. *cap.* 15. The Election of Knights of the Shire, is to be made in the following Manner: At the next County-Court, after the Delivery of the Writ, Proclamation is to be made by the Sheriff of the County of the Day and Place the *Parliament* is to aſſemble, and that all as are there preſent ſhall attend to the Election of Knights of the Shire; and then in full County, a free and indifferent Election ſhall be made: And after ſuch Choice, the Names of the Parties choſen, are to be written in an Indenture under the Seals of the Electors, which Indenture ſo ſealed and tacked to the Writ, ſhall be the Sheriff's Return thereof. And by 23 *H.* 6. *cap.* 7. it is Enacted, That the Sheriff after Receipt of the Writ, ſhall deliver a Precept under his Seal to every Mayor and Bailiff of Cities and Boroughs within his County, reciting the Writ, and requiring them to chuſe two Citizens and Burgeſſes to come to the *Parliament*; and ſuch Mayors and Head Officers, are to make Return of the Precept to the Sheriff, by Indenture, *&c.* whereupon the Sheriff is enabled to make a good Return of the Writ: The

Sheriff is to make Election between the Hours of eight and eleven in the Forenoon; and if any Knight, Citizen, or Burgeſs, returned by the Sheriff ſhall be put out and the Name of another put in, diverſe Penalties are incurred; Sheriffs acting contrary to this Statute, and not returning a Member duly elected, are ſubject to a Forfeiture of 100 *l.* recoverable by Action of Debt; and Officers of Corporations, making falſe Returns, liable to a Penalty of 40 *l.* &c. It has been adjudged on this Act, that though no Election ſhould be made of any Knight of the Shire, but between eight and eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon; if the Election be begun within that Time, and cannot be determined in thoſe Hours, it may be made after. 4 *Inſt.* 48. And if any Electors give their Voices before the Precept for Election is read and publiſhed, it will be of no Force; for after the Precept is thus read, &c. they may alter their Voices and make a new Election. *Ibid.* 49. The Stat. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 7. ordains, if any Perſon ſhall return a Member to ſerve in *Parliament* for any Place, contrary to the Determination in the Houſe of Commons of the Right of Election for ſuch Place, the Return ſo made ſhall be judged a falſe Return; and the Party making it may be proſecuted, and double Damages with Coſts recovered againſt him: Officers wilfully and falſly returning more Perſons than are required to be choſen by the Writ or Precept, the like Remedy may be had againſt them; and all Contracts, Promiſes, &c. to return any Member of *Parliament* are not only declared void, but the Makers or Givers of the Contracts, &c. or of any Gift or Reward to procure a falſe or double Return, ſhall forfeit 300 *l.* one Third to the King, another to the Informer, and the other Third to the Poor of the Place, to be recovered in any Court of Record at *Weſtminſter*, &c. By 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 25. When any new *Parliament* ſhall be called, there ſhall be forty Days between the *Teſte* and Returns of the Writs; the Lord Chancellor, &c. is to iſſue out Writs for Election of Members of *Parliament*, with as much Expedition as may be; and the ſeveral Writs ſhall be delivered to the proper Officers for Execution, who are to indorſe the Day of the Receipt on the back of the Writ, and forthwith make out the Precepts to each Borough, &c. which are to be delivered to the Officers of every ſuch Borough, within three Days, and they muſt likewiſe indorſe the Day of Receipt, and immediately cauſe publick Notice to be given of the Time and Place of Election, and proceed to Election thereupon in eight Days: For electing of Knights of the Shire, the Sheriff is to hold his County-Court at the moſt publick and uſual Place, and there proceed in the Election at the next Court, unleſs it fall out to be within ſix Days after the Receipt of the Writ, and then the ſame is to be adjourned, giving ten Days Notice of the Election; if the Election be not determined on View, but a *Poll* is demanded, the Sheriff is to take the ſame, and likewiſe a *Scrutiny*, and he or his Under-Sheriff ſhall appoint and ſwear Clerks for that Purpoſe, &c. The County-Court is not to be adjourned to any other Place, without the Conſent of the Candidates; nor ſhall any unneceſſary Adjournments be made, but the Poll to proceed; alſo every Sheriff, &c. is to deliver a Copy of the Poll to any Perſon deſiring it; and Officers for every wilful Offence againſt this Act, are ſubject to a Forfeiture of 500 *l.* The 10 & 11 *W.* 3. directs, That the Sheriff or other Officer having the Execution and Return of Writs of Summons for *Parliament*, ſhall on or before the Day of Meeting of the *Parliament*, and with all Expedition not exceeding fourteen Days after Election, make Returns to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to be filed, on Pain of forfeiting 500 *l.* And the returning Officer, within twenty Days after the Election, is to deliver over to the Clerk of the Peace, all the Poll-Books on Oath made before two Juſtices, to be preſerved among the Records of the Seſſions of the Peace, &c. 10 *Ann. cap.* 23. In double Returns, it has been formerly a general Practice in the Houſe of Commons, that neither one nor the other ſhould ſit in the Houſe, until it be decided; *Anno* 1640, two Returns were made for *Great Marlow*, and in both Indentures one Perſon was returned, and he was admitted to ſit, but the others ordered to withdraw until the Queſtion was determined: And in the ſame Year, it was ordered, That where ſome are returned by the Sheriff, or ſuch other Officer as by Law hath Power to return, and others returned by private Hands; in ſuch Caſe, thoſe that are returned by the Sheriff or other Officer, ſhall ſit until the Election is quaſhed by the Houſe. *Ordin.* 1640. If one be duly elected Knight, Citizen, or Burgeſs, and the Sheriff, &c. return another, the Return muſt be reformed and amended; and he that is duly elected, is to be inſerted, for the Election is the Foundation, and not the Return. 4 *Inſt.* 49. In Action of the Caſe, &c. the Plaintiff declared, that he was duly elected a Member of *Parliament* for ſuch a Borough, and the Defendant returned two other Perſons, and that he petitioned the Houſe of Commons, and was adjudged to be duly elected, and his Name ordered to be inſerted in the Roll, and the Name of the other to be razed out: The Plaintiff had a Verdict; but it was adjudged in Arreſt of Judgment, that this Declaration was not founded on the Act 7 & 8 *W.* 3. becauſe that Statute gave an Action where there was none before, and therefore the Fact muſt be laid agreeable to it, which not being done, the Defendant had Judgment. 2 *Salk.* 504. The Court will not meddle in an Action upon a double Return, until it is determined in *Parliament*. *Lutw.* 88. And it hath been holden, that for a double Return, no Action lay before the Statute 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 7. becauſe it is the only Method that the Sheriff had to ſecure himſelf; and when the Right was decided in the *Parliament*, then one Indenture is taken off the File, ſo that it is not then a double Return; neither can the Party have an Action for a falſe Return, for the Matter may be determined in the Houſe whether true or falſe; and if ſo, there will be an Inconvenience in contrary Reſolutions, if they ſhould determine in one Way, and the Courts at Law another Way; but after a Diſſolution the Action may lie for a falſe Return, as then the Right cannot be determined in *Parliament*. 2 *Salk.* 502. A double Return is of the ſame Nature with a falſe Return, as to Action on the Caſe; in both it is grounded on the Falſity; but there is another Reaſon why this Action will not lie for a double Return, (*viz.*) becauſe the Law doth not take any Notice of ſuch a Return, it is only allowed by the Uſage of *Parliament*, and in Caſes wherein the proper Of-

ficer cannot determine who is choſen; therefore when he doubts, he makes a double Return, and ſubmits the Choice to the Determination of the Houſe of Commons; and if that Houſe doth admit ſuch Returns, and make Determinations on them, it will be hard for the Law to ſubject a Man to an Action only for ſubmitting a Fact to be determined by a Court, which hath a proper Juriſdiction to determine it: And by Reaſon of the Variety of Opinions, that an Action in this Caſe would lie, and would not; it hath been enacted by Stat. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 7. That the laſt Determination of the Houſe of Commons concerning the Right of Election, is to be purſued. 2 *Lev.* 114. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 30. A Member elected and returned for ſeveral Places, is to make his Choice for which Place he will ſerve.; and if he doth not, by the Time which the Houſe ſhall appoint, the Houſe may determine for what Place he ſhall continue a Member, and Writs ſhall go out for the other Place. Candidates are not to make Preſents of Money to, or treat, &c. Electors, after the *Teſte* of the Writ of Summons, or iſſuing out the Writs of Election, or after any Place of a Member becomes vacant; if they do, for this Bribery they ſhall be incapacitated to ſerve as Members. 7 *W.* 3. *c.* 4. And no Officers of the Exciſe, Poſt-Office, &c. are to make any Intereſt for Members of *Parliament*, on Pain of forfeiting 100*l.* and Diſability, &c. 5 & 6 *W.* & *M. cap.* 20. Members of *Parliament* had anciently an Allowance or Wages, for Attendance in the Houſe, by Statute; Knights of the Shire 4 *s.* a Day, and Citizens and Burgeſſes 2 *s. per Diem.* 4 *Inſt.* 46.

Parliaments holden, and Proceedings in. Before the *Conqueſt*, *Parliaments* were to be held twice every Year: The 4 *Ed.* 3. Enacted, That a *Parliament* ſhould be holden once a Year, and oftner if neceſſary; and the 36 *Ed.* 6. requires a *Parliament* to be held every Year. But by the Means of Cardinal *Wolſey*, the Favourite of King *Hen.* 8. a *Parliament* was but held once in fourteen Years during that Reign; which was upon a remarkable Occaſion, *viz.* to attaint the Duke of *Buckingham.* The Stat. 16 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. ordains, that the Sitting and Holding of *Parliaments* ſhall not be diſcontinued above three Years. And the 6 *W.* & *M. cap.* 2. enacts, That new *Parliaments* ſhall be choſen once in three Years; and no *Parliament* continue longer than three Years. But by 1 *Geo. c.* 38. the Time of Continuance of *Parliaments* is inlarged to ſeven Years; to be computed from the Day appointed for their Meeting, by the Writ of Summons. The occaſional Law. 1 *W.* & *M. Seſſ.* 1. *cap.* 1. declared, That the Lords and Commons convened at *Weſtminſter*, were the two Houſes of *Parliament*, notwithſtanding the Want of any Writ of Summons, or other Defect of Form, &c. A *Parliament* cannot begin, on the Return of the Writs, without the Preſence of the King, in Perſon, or by Repreſentation; and by Repreſentation two Ways, either by a Guardian of *England*, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, when the King is out of the Realm; or by Commiſſion, to certain Noble Lords in Caſe of Indiſpoſition, &c. when his Majeſty is at Home. 4 *Inſt.* 6, 7. And if any *Parliament* is to be holden before a Guardian of the Realm, there muſt be a ſpecial Commiſſion to begin the Parliament; but the *Teſte* of the Writs of Summons is to be in the Guardian's Name: And by an ancient Law, if the King being beyond the Seas, cauſe a *Parliament* to be ſummoned in this Kingdom, by Writ under the *Teſte* of his Lieutenant; and after the King returns hither, the *Parliament* ſhall not be diſſolved by the Arrival of the King, but ſhall proceed without any new Summons. 8 *H.* 5. In the fifth Year of King *Henry* 5. a *Parliament* was held before *John* Duke of *Bedford*, Brother to the King, and Guardian of the Kingdom. *Anno* 3 *Edw.* 4. a *Parliament* was begun in the Preſence of the King, and prorogued to a further Day; and then *William* Archbiſhop of *York*, the King's Commiſſary by Letters Patent, held the ſame *Parliament*, and made an Adjournment, &c. And 28 *Eliz.* the Queen by Commiſſion under the Great Seal, reciting that for urgent Occaſions ſhe could not be preſent in her Royal Perſon, did authoriſe *John Whitgift* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, *William* Lord *Burleigh* Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and *Henry* Earl of *Derby* Lord Steward, to hold a *Parliament*, &c. *Ad faciendum omnia & ſingula, necnon ad* Parliamentum *Adjornand'* & *Prorogand'*, &c. And in the upper Part of the Page, above the Beginning of the Commiſſion is written, *Domina Regina Repræſentatur per Commiſſionarios, viz.* &c. Theſe Commiſſioners ſat on a Form before the Cloth of State, and after the Commiſſion read, the *Parliament* proceeded. A *Parliament* may be holden at any Place the King ſhall aſſign; but it ought not to be diſſolved as long as any Bill remains undiſcuſſed, and Proclamation muſt be made in the *Parliament*, that if any Perſon have any Petition, he ſhall come in and be heard, and if no anſwer be given, it is intended that the publick are ſatisfied. *Lex Conſtitution.* 157. In former Times, by the Death of the King during the Sitting of the *Parliament*, the *Parliament* was *ipſo facto* diſſolved: But by the Stat. 1 *Ann. c.* 8. A *Parliament* ſitting or in Being, at the Demiſe of the King, ſhall continue for ſix Months, &c. All Orders of *Parliament* determine by Prorogation; and one taken by Order of the *Parliament*, after their Prorogation, may be diſcharged on an *Habeas Corpus*, as well as after a Diſſolution: But the Diſſolution of a *Parliament* doth not alter the State of Impeachments, brought up by the Commons in a preceding Parliament. *Raym.* 120. 1 *Lev.* 384. And it hath been reſolved by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, that Caſes of Appeals and Writs of Error, ſhall continue, and are to be proceeded in *Statu quo*, &c. as they ſtood at the Diſſolution of the laſt *Parliament*. *Raym.* 381. A Prorogation of the *Parliament* is always by the King, and in this Caſe the Seſſions muſt begin *de Novo*; and if a *Parliament* is prorogued upon the Return of the Writ of Summons, it begins at the End of the Prorogation: An Adjournment is by each Houſe, and the Seſſions continues notwithſtanding ſuch Adjournment. 1 *Mod.* 242. By a Prorogation of a *Parliament*, there is a Seſſion; and every ſeveral Seſſion of *Parliament* is in Law a ſeveral *Parliament*: Though if it be only an Adjournment, there is no Seſſion; and when a *Parliament* is called and doth ſit, but is diſſolved without any Act paſſed, or Judgment given, it is no Seſſion of *Parliament*, but a Convention. 4 *Inſt.* 27. If a *Parliament* is aſſembled, and ſeveral Orders are made, and Writs of Error brought in the Houſe of Peers, and ſeveral Bills agreed on, but none ſigned; this is but a Convention, and no *Parliament*, or Seſſions of *Parliament*: But every Seſſion, in which the King ſigns

a Bill, is a *Parliament*, and ſo every *Parliament* is a Seſſion. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 29. *Hutt.* 61. And a Seſſion doth continue, until it is prorogued or diſſolved. The *Parliament* from the firſt Day of ſitting is called the firſt Seſſion of *Parliament*, &c. *Raym.* 120. And the Courts of Juſtice, *ex Officio* are to take Notice of the Beginning, Prorogation, and Ending of every *Parliament*; alſo of all general Statutes: And Acts of Parliament take Effect from the Beginning of the *Parliament*, unleſs it be otherwiſe ordered by the Acts. 1 *Lev.* 296. 4 *Rep. Hob.* 111. On a Prorogation, ſuch Bills as have paſſed either or both Houſes, not having received the Royal Aſſent, muſt fall: For there can be no Act of *Parliament*, without the Conſent of the Lords, and Commons, and the Royal *Fiat* of the King, giving his Conſent perſonally, or by Commiſſion; and by the Stat. 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 21. the King may paſs Acts by Commiſſion under the Great Seal, ſigned by his Hand; and ſuch Acts ſhall be of equal Force as if the King were preſent in Perſon. Every Man in Judgment of Law is Party to an Act of *Parliament*; after the Royal Aſſent is given, it is the Prince's, and whole Realm's Deed: The Determination of the High Court of *Parliament*, being preſumed to be the Act of every particular Subject, who is either preſent perſonally, or conſenting by his Repreſentative. Publick Bills or Acts of *Parliament* are commonly drawn by ſuch Members of the Houſe of Commons as are moſt inclined to the Effecting the Good of the Publick, particularly in Relation to the Bill deſigned, taking Advice thereupon; and Acts for the Revival, Repeal, or Continuance of Statutes, are penned by Lawyers Members of the Houſe, appointed for that Purpoſe: And in the bringing in and paſſing of Statutes, the following Formalities are obſerved, *viz.* Any Member of Parliament may move for a Bill to be brought in, except it be for impoſing a Tax, which is to be done by Order of the Houſe; and being granted, the Perſon making the Motion, and thoſe who ſecond it, are ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame: When the Bill is ready, ſome of the Members ordered to prepare it, preſent it; and upon a Queſtion being agreed to, it has the firſt Reading by the Clerk at the Table; after this, the Clerk delivers the Bill to the Speaker, who ſtanding up declares the Subſtance of it, and if any Debate happens, he puts the Queſtion, whether the ſame ſhall have a ſecond Reading? And ſome Times upon Motion appoints a Day for it; for publick Bills, unleſs upon extraordinary Occaſions, are ſeldom read more than once in a Day, the Members being allowed convenient Time to conſider of them: If nothing be ſaid againſt a Bill, the ordinary Courſe is to proceed without a Queſtion; but if the Bill be generally diſliked, a Queſtion is ſome Times put, whether the Bill ſhall be rejected? And if it be rejected, it cannot be propoſed any more that Seſſions: When a Bill hath been read a ſecond Time, any Member may move to have the ſame amended; but no Member of the Houſe is admitted to ſpeak more than once in a Debate, except the Bill be read more than once that Day, or the whole Houſe is turned into a Committee; and after ſome Time ſpent in Debates, the Speaker collecting the Senſe of the Houſe, reduces the ſame to a Queſtion, which he ſubmits to the Houſe, and is put to the Vote: And a Queſtion is to be put, after the Bill is ſo read a ſecond Time, whether it ſhall be committed? which is either to a Committee of the whole Houſe or a private Committee, as the Importance of the Bill ſhall require; and this Committee is to report their Opinion of the Bill, with the Amendments to the Houſe, the Chairman having cauſed the Clerk attending to read the Bill, and read it himſelf, putting every Clauſe to the Queſtion, &c. The Chairman makes his Report at the Side-Bar of the Houſe, reading all the Alterations made, and then delivers the ſame to the Clerk of the *Parliament*; who likewiſe reads all the Amendments, and the Speaker puts the Queſtion, whether they ſhall be read a ſecond Time? And if that be agreed unto, he reads the Amendments himſelf, and puts the Queſtion, whether the Bill ſo amended ſhall be ingroſſed, and read a third Time ſome other Day? And then the Speaker takes the Bill in his Hand, holds it up, and puts the laſt Queſtion, whether the Bill ſhall paſs? If a Majority of Voices are for it, then the Bill paſſes; and it is ſent up to the Houſe of Lords, where, when it is twice read, the Queſtion is to be for Commitment; or if it be not committed, then it is to be read a third Time, and the next Queſtion to be for its Paſſing; and upon the third Reading of the Bill, any Member may ſpeak againſt the whole Bill to throw out the ſame, or for Amendment of any Clauſe thereof; and if it be amended, it is to be ſent back again to the Commons for their Concurrence, and being returned, is then paſſed in the Houſe of Lords, and ready for the Royal Aſſent. If a Bill paſſes in one Houſe, but a Demur happens upon it when ſent to the other Houſe, in this Caſe a Conference is demanded; wherein certain deputed Members of each Houſe meet in the *Painted Chamber*, and Debate the Matter; and when they have agreed, the Bill paſſed is brought to the King in the Houſe of Lords; where having his Crown upon his Head, and his Royal Robes on, he declares the Royal Aſſent, by the Clerk of the *Parliament*. *Pract. Solic. in Parliam.* 397, 398. As for private Bills, Leave is to be obtained by Petition, &c. to bring in the ſame, and the Subſtance thereof is to be ſet forth, until which the Bill is not to be offered; and when the Petition is read, and Leave given to bring in the Bill, whereupon it is accordingly brought into the Houſe, the Perſons concerned may be heard by themſelves or Counſel at the Bar, or before a Committee, to whom ſuch Bill is referred; (and in Caſe of a Peer, he ſhall be admitted to come within the Bar of the Houſe of Commons, and ſit covered on a Stool whilſt the ſame is debating) And after Counſel is heard on both Sides, and the Houſe is ſatisfied with the Contents of the Bill, it is committed, and paſſed, &c. All Bills, Motions and Petitions, are by Order of *Parliament* to be entred on the *Parliament* Rolls, although they are denied, and never proceeded to the Eſtabliſhment of a Statute, together with the Anſwers. *Lex Conſtitution.* 154. The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons is not allowed to perſuade or diſſuade in paſſing of a Bill, only to make a ſhort Narrative of it; if any Queſtion be upon the Bill, he is to explain, but not enter into Argument or Diſpute; and he is not to vote, except the Houſe is equally divided: When Mr. Speaker deſires to ſpeak, he ought to be heard without Interruption; and when the Speaker ſtands up, the Member ſtanding up is to ſit down.

down: If two ſtand up to ſpeak to a Bill, he that would ſpeak againſt the Bill, if it be known, is to be firſt heard; otherwiſe he that was firſt up, which is to be determined by the Speaker: Whoſoever hiſſes or diſturbs any Perſon in his Speech, ſhall anſwer it at the Bar of the Houſe. And in going forth, no Member is to ſtir, until Mr. Speaker riſes from his Seat: and then all the Reſt are to follow after. *Ord. Anno* 1604.

Parliament de la Bonde, A *Parliament* in K. *Edw.* 2d's Time, ſo called, whereunto the Barons came armed againſt the two *Spencers*, with coloured *Bands* for Diſtinction. *Baronag. Engl.* 1 *part.*

Parliamentum Diabolicum, Was a *Parliament* held at *Coventry* 38 *H.* 6. wherein *Edward* Earl of *March*, (afterwards King) and divers of the Chief Nobility, were attainted; but the Acts then made were annulled by the ſucceeding *Parliament. Holinſh. Cron.*

Parliamentum Indoctorum, A *Parliament* 6 *H.* 4. whereunto by ſpecial Precept to the Sheriffs in their ſeveral Counties, no *Lawyer* or Perſon skilled in the Law was to come; and therefore it was ſo termed. *Rot. Parl.* 6 *H.* 4

Parliamentum Inſanum, Was a *Parliament* aſſembled at *Oxford Anno* 41 *H.* 3. ſo ſtiled, from the *Madneſs* of their Proceedings; and becauſe the Lords came with great Numbers of armed Men to it, and Contentions grew very high between the King, Lords and Commons, whereby many Things were enacted contrary to the King's Pleaſure, *&c.* 4 *Co. Inſt.*

Parliamentum Religioſorum. In moſt *Convents*, they had a common Room, into which the Brethren withdrew for Diſcourſe and Converſation; and the Conference there had was termed *Parliamentum. Matt. Pariſ.* And beſides the ſupream Court of *Parliament*, the Abbot of *Croyland* was wont to call a *Parliament* of his Monks, to conſult about the Affairs of his Monaſtery: And at this Day, the Societies of the two Temples, or *Inns of Courts*, do call that Aſſembly a *Parliament*, wherein they confer upon the common Affairs of their ſeveral Houſes. *Cromp. Juriſd. fol.* 1.

Parochial, Belonging to a *Pariſh*; and there are ſome Places that are *Extraparochial.*

Parol, Is a *French* Word, uſed for a Plea in Court. *Kitch.* 193. and being joined with Leaſe, as *Leaſe parol*, is a Leaſe by *Word of Mouth*; to diſtinguiſh it from one in *Writing.*

Parol Arreſt. Any Juſtice of Peace may by Word of Mouth, authoriſe any one to arreſt another who is guilty of a Breach of the Peace in his Preſence, *&c. Dalt.* 117.

Parol Demurrer, Is a Privilege allowed to an *Infant*, who is ſued concerning Lands which came to him by Deſcent; and the Court thereupon will give Judgment, *Quod loquela prædicta remaneat quouſque* the Infant comes to the Age of Twenty-one Years: And where Age is granted, on *Parol Demurrer* the Writ doth not abate, but the Plea is put *ſine Die*, until the Infant is of full Age; and then there ſhall be a Reſummons. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 280. 2 *Inſt.* 258. *Raſt. Entr.* 360. The Granting of a *Parol Demurrer* is in Favour of an Infant, and for his Benefit, that he may not be prejudiced in his Right for Want of well knowing his Eſtate, *&c.* And if his Anceſtor dies ſeiſed, and the Lands deſcend to him, and he enters and takes the Profits, it would be a Prejudice to the Infant to loſe the Poſſeſſion which he hath; ſo that in that Caſe it ſhall ſtay until his Age. 6 *Rep.* 3. The Tenant in an Action, cannot pray *Parol Demurrer*, until the Infant Demandant comes of Age: This is expreſly provided for by 6 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 2. And it would damage the Infant, if he ſhould be ſo delayed upon an Action brought by him, where an Eſtate is deſcended to him from his Anceſtor. 6 *Rep.* 3, 5. *Parol Demurrer* is not allowed in an Aſſiſe, *&c.* 8 *Rep.* 50. But when it may be had, if two are vouched, and there is *Parol Demurrer* for the Nonage of one; it ſhall be for the other alſo. 45 *Ed.* 3. 23. See *Age Prier.*

Parſon, (*Perſona*) Signifies the Rector of a Church, becauſe for his Time he repreſents the Church, and in his *Perſon*, the Church may ſue for and defend her Right, *&c.* Or he is called *Parſon*, as he is bound by Virtue of his Office, *in propria Perſona ſervire deum. Fleta, lib.* 9. *cap.* 18. 1 *Inſt.* 300. Alſo the Word *Parſon* in a large Senſe, includes all Clergymen having ſpiritual Preferments. And there may be two ſeveral *Parſons* in one Church, one of the one Moiety, and the other of the other; and a Part of the Church and Town allotted to each; and may be two that make but one *Parſon* in a Church, preſented by one Patron. 1 *Inſt.* 17, 18. To a *Parſon* of a Church, theſe Things are requiſite; Holy Orders, Preſentation, Inſtitution, and Induction; and where a Perſon is compleat *Parſon*, he may ceaſe to be *Parſon* of the Church, by Death, or Ceſſion, Reſignation, Deprivation for Simony, Nonconformity to the Canons, for Adultery, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 120. 4 *Rep.* 75, 76. Sir *Edward Coke* was of Opinion, that at Common Law a *Parſon* could not be arreſted; and ſaid he had ſeen a Report grounded on the Statutes 50 *Edward* 3. *cap.* 5. and 1 *Henry* 2. *cap.* 15. which are in Affirmance of the Common Law, and in Maintenance of the Liberties of the Church; that a *Parſon* ought not to be arreſted in going, ſtaying, or returning to celebrate Divine Service, nor any other Perſon who attended him in ſuch Service; and that if he was, he might have an Action upon thoſe Statutes, againſt the Perſon making the Arreſt. 12 *Rep.* 100. A *Parſon* ought not to appear at the Sheriff's Turn, or the Court-Leet, without an abſolute Neceſſity. *F. N. B.* 160. No *Parſon* or Spiritual Perſon, ſhall take a Farm, or Leaſe of Lands, *&c.* to himſelf, or any one for his Uſe, on Pain of forfeiting 10 *l.* a Month, one Moiety to the King, and the other to the Informer. *Stat.* 21 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 13. Nor ſhall he buy, to ſell again, any Merchandize, Corn, Cattle, *&c.* upon Forfeiture of treble Value: But it is provided, that he may buy Horſes, or any other Cattle, for his neceſſary Uſe in manuring his Glebe and Church Lands. *Ibid.* On Information upon this Statute for renting a Farm, the Defendant pleaded in Bar, that he had not ſufficient Glebe for paſturing his Cattle, nor Corn for his Family; but the Plaintiff traverſed his having ſpent the Product thereof in his Family, *&c.* 1 *Lutw.* 134. See *Church.*

Parſon Impariſonee, (*Perſona imperſonata*) Is he who is in Poſſeſſion of a Church, be it preſentative or impropriate, and with whom the Church is full. *Perſona*, according to the New *Book of Entries*, ſeems to be the Patron that has Right to give the Benefice, by Reaſon before the *Lateran Council* he had the Tithes in Reſpect of his Liberality in erecting or endowing the Church, *Quaſi ſuſtineret Perſonam Eccleſiæ*; and *Perſona Imperſonata*

is the *Parſon* to whom the Benefice is given in the Patron's Right. *Perſona Imperſonata* is uſed for the Rector of a Church preſentative. *Reg. Judic.* 24. And *Dyer* ſays, a Dean and Chapter are *Parſons Imparſonees* of a Benefice appropriated to them; who alſo ſhews that *Perſona Imperſonata* is one that is inducted and in Poſſeſſion of a Benefice. *Dyer* 40, 221. So that *Perſona* may be termed *Imperſonata*, only in Regard of the Poſſeſſion he hath of the Rectory, by the Act of another. 1 *Inſt.* 300. In a *Quare Impedit* the *Parſon* is to plead *Perſona Imperſonata*; but if he doth not ſay at the Time of obtaining the Writ, it will be inferred by the Writ that he is. *Cro. Car.* 105.

Parſon mortal. The Rector of a Church inſtituted and inducted, for his own Life, was called *Perſona mortalis*: And any Collegiate or Conventual Body, to whom the Church was for ever appropriated, were termed *Perſona Immortalis*. Cartular. Reading. M.S. fol. 182.

Parſonage, Or Rectory, is a Pariſh Church, endowed with a Houſe, Glebe, Tithes, &c. Or it is a certain Portion of Land, Tithes, and Offerings, eſtabliſhed by Law, for the Maintenance of the Miniſter, that hath the Cure of Souls within the Pariſh whereof he is Rector: And though properly a *Parſonage* or Rectory doth conſiſt of Glebe Land and Tithes; yet it may be a Rectory, tho' it have no Glebe, but the Church and Church-yard: Alſo there may be neither Glebe nor Tithes, but annual Payments in Lieu thereof. *Parſ. Counc.* 190. The Rights to the *Parſonage* and Church Lands are of ſeveral Natures: For the Parſon hath a Right to the *Poſſeſſion*; the Patron hath the Right of *Preſentation*; and the Ordinary a Right of *Inveſtiture*, &c. But the Rights of the Patron and Ordinary are only collateral Rights; neither of them being capable of poſſeſſing or retaining the Church themſelves; though no Charge can be laid on the Church or *Parſonage*, but by the Conſent and Agreement of all of them. *Hugh's Parſ. Law*, 188.

Partes finis nihil habuerunt, &c. An Exception taken againſt a *Fine* levied. 3 *Rep.*

Participatio, Is Charity ſo called, becauſe the Poor are thereby made *Particeps* of other Men's Goods: We may read it in ſeveral Places in *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 321, &c.

Parties, Are the Perſons which are named in a *Deed* or *Fine*, *viz.* that make or levy the ſame, and to whom it is made or levied.

Partitione faciendâ, Is a Writ that lies for thoſe who hold Lands or Tenements *pro indiviſo*, and would ſever to every one his Part, againſt them that refuſe to join in Partition; as *Copartners*, &c. *F. N. B.* 61. 31 *H.* 8. *c.* 1.

Partition, (*Partitio*) Is a Dividing of Lands deſcended by the Common Law, or by Cuſtom, among Coheirs or *Parceners*, where there are two at the leaſt: And *Partition* may be made by Jointenants, and Tenants in Common, &c. 31 *H.* 8. *c.* 1. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 32. Vide *Parceners.*

Partners, Are where two or more agree to come in Share and Share alike to any Trade or Bargain. If there are two *Partners* in Trade, and Judgment is recovered againſt one of them, his Moiety of the Goods in *Partnerſhip* only ſhall be taken in Execution. *Show. Rep.* 174. See *Cuſtom of Merchants.*

Part-owners, Are thoſe that are concerned in *Ship* Matters, and who have joint Shares therein. And when there are *Part-owners* of a Ship, the Majority may fit her out, without the Conſent of the Reſt; and if they do, ſuch Majority run all the Hazard, and are to partake of the Profits. *Show.* 13, 30. Action lies as well againſt the *Part-owners* of a Ship, for the Loſs or Spoiling of Goods delivered to the Maſter, as againſt the Maſter; for as the Maſter of a Ship is chargeable in Reſpect of his Wages, ſo are the *Part-owners* in Reſpect of the Freight; but the Action againſt the *Part-owners* muſt be brought againſt all of them, or the Defendants may take Advantage of it by pleading in Abatement, &c. *Show. Rep.* 30, 105. 3 *Lev.* 259.

Party Jury, Is a Jury *de medietas Linguæ*, in Actions brought by Foreigners. *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 11.

Parviſe, (*Parviſia, Parviſus, non à* Parvus *adject. ſed à Gal. le* Parvis) *Sed placitantes tunc, i. e.* poſt meridiem, *ſe divertunt ad* Parviſum *& alibi conſulentes cum ſervientibus ad legem & aliis conſiliariis*, &c. Thus ſaith *Forteſcue* in his *de Laudibus LL. Angl. cap.* 51. *pag.* 124. And *Selden* in his Notes on *Forteſcue* defines it to be, an Afternoon's Exerciſe, or *Moot* for the Inſtruction of young Students; bearing the ſame Name originally with the *Parviſiæ* in *Oxford. Seld. Notes, pag.* 56. Of which *Chaucer* has Mention in one of his Prolog.

A Serjeant at Law, that ware and wiſe,
That often had been at the Parviſe.

Paſcha clauſum. The Octaves of *Eaſter* or *Low Sunday*, which *cloſes* that Solemnity: And *Die* (*tali*) *poſt* Paſcha clauſum is a Date in ſome of our old Deeds. The firſt Statute of *Weſtminſter*, *Anno* 3 *Ed.* 1. is ſaid to be made the *Monday* after *Eaſter* Week; *poſt de la cluſe de Paſche*, &c.

Paſcha floridum, Is the *Sunday* before *Eaſter* called *Palm-Sunday*; when the proper Hymn or Goſpel ſung was *occurrent turbæ cum* Floribus & Palmis, &c. *Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. M.S. f.* 75.

Paſchal Rents, Are Rents or yearly Tributes paid by the Clergy to the Biſhop or Archdeacon, at their *Eaſter* Viſitations.

Paſcua, A Meadow, or Paſture Ground, ſet apart to feed Cattle. See *Paſtura.*

Paſcuage, (*Paſcuagium* Fr. *Paſcage*) The Graſing or Paſturing of Cattle.——*Et habere viginti Porcos quietos de* Paſcuagio, &c. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 23.

Paſnage, And *Pathnage* in Woods, &c. See *Pannage.*

Paſſage, (*Paſſagium*) Is properly over Water, as Way is over Land; it relates to the Sea, and great Rivers, and is a *French* Word ſignifying *Tranſitum.* In the Stat. 4 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 7. it is uſed for the Hire that a Man pays for being tranſported over Sea, or over any River: And it is mentioned among *Cuſtoms* and Duties, as *Theolonio*, Paſſagio, & *Laſtagio. Chart. Hen.* 1. Alſo *Paſſagio* is a *Writ* directed to the Keepers of the Ports to permit a Man to *paſs* over Sea, who has the King's Leave. *Reg. Orig.* 193.

Paſſagium Regis, Was a *Voyage* or Expedition to the *Holy Land*, when made by the *Kings* of *England* in Perſon. *Pryn's Collect. par.* 3. *p.* 767.

Paſſator, Is he that hath the Intereſt or Command of the *Paſſage* of a River; or the Lord to whom a Duty is paid for *Paſſage.* Pat. Edw. 3 par. 3. Mon. Ang. Tom. 1. p. 505.

Paſs-port, Signifies a Licence granted by any Perſon in Authority, for the ſafe Paſſage of a Man

Man, or any Ship, &c. from one Place or Country to another. *Stat.* 2 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 2.

Paſtoral Staff, The Staff or *Croſier* of a Biſhop, wherewith they were inveſted.

Paſture, (*Paſtura*) Is any Place where Cattle may feed; and Feeding for Cattle is called *Paſture*, wherefore we call Feeding Grounds *Common of Paſture*: But Common of *Paſture* is properly a Right of putting Beaſts to *Paſture* in another Man's Soil; and in this, there is an Intereſt of the Lord and of the Tenant. *Wood's Inſt.* 196, 197. *Paſtura* differs from *Paſcua*, as appears from what follows, *viz.* Paſtura *omne genus paſcendi ſignificat, ſive fiat in Pratis, ſive in ſtipula, ſive in Agris, ſive in Campis*; *ſed* Paſcua *eſt locus principaliter deputatus pecoribus paſcendis, ut puta in montibus, moris, mariſcis & planis non cultis nec aratis.* Lindewood. Provin. Angl. lib. 3. c. 1.

Paſtus, A Procuration or Proviſion, which the Tenants of the King, or other Lords, were bound to make for them at certain Times, or as often as they made a Progreſs to their Lands. ———*Hoc modo per ævum liberabo a* Paſtu *Regis & Principium.* Chart. Walgaſi Regis Merciorum in Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. p. 123.

Patentee, Is one to whom the King grants his Letters Patent. 7 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 3.

Patents, Are the King's Writings, ſealed with the Great Seal, having their Name from being *open*: And they differ from Writs. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 126. The King is to adviſe with his Council touching Grants and Patents made of his Eſtate, &c. And in Petitions for Lands, Annuities or Offices, the Value is to be expreſſed; alſo a former Patent is to be mentioned where the Petition is for a Grant in Reverſion, or the Patents thereupon ſhall be void. 1 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 6. 6 *H.* 8. *cap.* 15. And Patents which bear not the Date and Day of Delivery of the King's Warrants into *Chancery*, are not good. *Stat.* 18 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 1. See *Grants of the King.*

Patria, Signifies the Country; but in the Law it is taken for a *Neighbourhood*, and when we ſay *Inquiratur per Patriam*, it is meant a *Jury of the Neighbourhood.*

Patriarch, (*Patriarcha*) Is a *Greek* Word applied to a Chief Father. *Anno* 385. in the general Council held at *Conſtantinople*, it was decreed that the Biſhop of that Place ſhould for ever be called a *Patriarch.*

Patrimony, (*Patrimonium*) An Hereditary Eſtate; or Right deſcending from Anceſtors. The legal Endowment of a Church, or Religious Houſe, was likewiſe called *Eccleſiaſtical Patrimony*; and the Lands and Revenues united to the *See* of *Rome*, are term'd St. *Peter's Patrimony.* Cowel.

Patrinus, Is uſed for Godfather, and *Matrina* a Godmother, in the Laws of King *Hen.* 1.

Patritius, Was an Honour conferred on Men of the firſt Quality, in the Time of the Engliſh *Saxon* Kings.———*Pro ampliori firmitatis Teſtamento, Principes & Senatores, Judices &* Patritios *ſubſcribere fecimus.* Mon. Ang. Tom. 1. p. 13.

Patron, (*Patronus*) Signifieth in the *Civil Law* him that hath manumitted a Servant; and thereby is accounted his great Benefactor, and claims Duty and Reverence of him during his Life. *Digeſt.* Tit. *de Jure Patronatus.* In the *Canon* and *Common Law*, it is he who hath the Gift and Diſpoſition of an Eccleſiaſtical Benefice; and the Reaſon of it is, becauſe the Gift of Churches and Benefices belonged unto ſuch good Men, as either built or endowed them with great Part of their Revenues. *Terms de Ley* 473. And there are three Cauſes of *Patronage*: *Ratione Fundationis*, where one ſolely founds a Church; *Ratione Donationis*, when a Man only endows it; and *Ratione Fundi*, where a Perſon erects a Church on his own Ground. *Litt. Rep.* 137. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 286. The *Patron* is to preſent within ſix Kalendar Months after an Avoidance of the Church: And where the Church becomes void by the Death of the Incumbent, the *Patron* at his Peril is to take Notice of it, in making Preſentation; but if there be an Avoidance by Deprivation, &c. he ſhall have Notice, and ſix Months after to preſent. 6 *Rep.* 61. 3 *Leon.* 46. Where a Church becomes litigious by the Preſentation of two ſeveral *Patrons* of their Clerks, a *Jus Patronatus* may be awarded by the Biſhop to inquire into who is rightful *Patron*; and he is to admit accordingly, &c. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 384, 385. If there is a Right of Nomination in one, and a Right of Preſentation in another to the ſame Church; he that hath the Right of Nomination is the true *Patron.* F. N. B. 133. See *Advowſon*, &c.

Pavage, (*Pavagium*) Money paid towards the *Paving* of Streets or Highways. *Rot. Parl.* 10 *Ed.* 3.

Pauper, Signifies a poor Man, according to which we have a Term in Law to ſue *in Forma Pauperis.* See *Forma Pauperis.*

Pawn, (*Pignus*) A Pledge or Gage for Surety of Payment of Money lent: It is ſaid to be derived *à* Pugno, *quia Res quæ* Pignori *dantur*, pugno *vel manu traduntur. Litt. Dict.* The Party that *pawns* Goods, hath a general Property in them; they cannot be forfeited by the Party that hath them in *Pawn* for any Offence of his, nor be taken in Execution for his Debt; neither may they otherwiſe be put in Execution, 'till the Debt for which they are *pawned* is ſatisfied. *Litt. Rep.* 332. If a Man *pawns* Goods for Money, and afterwards a Judgment is had againſt the *Pawner*, at the Suit of one of his Creditors; the Goods in the Hands of the *Pawnee* ſhall not be taken in Execution upon this Judgment, until the Money is paid to the *Pawnee*, becauſe he had a qualified Property in them, and the Judgment-Creditor only an Intereſt. 3 *Bulſt.* 17. And when a Perſon hath Jewels in *Pawn* for a certain Sum, and he that putteth them in *Pawn* is attainted; the King ſhall not have the Jewels unleſs he pay the Money. *Plowd.* 487. The *Pawnee* of Goods hath a ſpecial Property in them, to detain them for his Security, &c. and he may aſſign the *Pawn* over to another, who ſhall hold it ſubject to the ſame Conditions: And if the *Pawnee* die before redeem'd, his Executors ſhall have it upon the like Terms as he had it. If Goods *pawn'd* are periſhable, and no Day being ſet for Payment of the Money, they lie in *Pawn* 'till ſpoiled, without any Default in him that hath them in Keeping; the Party that *pawned* them ſhall bear the Damage, for it ſhall be adjudged his Fault that he did not redeem them ſooner; and he to whom *pawned* may have Action of Debt for his Money: Alſo if the Goods are taken from him, he may have Action of Treſpaſs, &c. *Co. Litt.* 89, 208. Where Goods are *pawned* for Money borrow'd, without a Day ſet for their Redemption, they are redeemable at any Time during the Life of the Borrower: They may be redeem'd after the Death of him to whom *pawn'd*; but not after the Death of him who *pawn'd* the Goods. 2 *Cro.* 245. Goods *pawned* generally, without any

Day of Redemption, if the *Pawner* dies, the *Pawn* is abſolute and irredeemable; if the *Pawnee* dies, it is not ſo. *Noy* 137. 1 *Bulſt.* 9. If Goods are redeemable at a Day certain, it muſt be ſtrictly obſerved; and the *Pawnee*, in Caſe of Failure of Payment at the Day, may ſell them. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 181, 215. In other Caſes, Brokers commonly ſtay but a Year for their Money, at the End of which, if not redeem'd, they ſell the Goods. *Law. Secur.* 99. He who borrows Money on a *Pawn* is to have again the Pledge when he repays it, or he may have Action for the Detainer; and his Tender of the Money reveſts the Special Property. 2 *Cro.* 244. And it hath been held, that where a Broker or *Pawnee* refuſes upon Tender of the Money, to redeliver the Goods in *Pawn*, he may be indicted; becauſe being ſecretly *pawn'd*, it may be impoſſible to prove a Delivery for Want of Witneſſes, if Action of Trover ſhould be brought for them. *Paſch.* 5 *W.* 3. 3 *Salk.* 268. Adjudg'd, that if Goods are loſt, after the Tender of the Money, the *Pawnee* is liable to make them good to the Owner; for after Tender he is a wrongful Detainer, and he who keeps Goods wrongfully muſt anſwer for them at all Events, his wrongful Detainer being the Occaſion of the Loſs: But if they are loſt before a Tender, 'tis otherwiſe; the *Pawnee* is not liable, if his Care of Keeping them was exact; and the Law requires nothing of him, but only that he ſhall uſe an ordinary Care in Keeping of the Goods, that they may be reſtored on Payment of the Money for which they were depoſited; and in ſuch Caſe, if the Goods are loſt, the *Pawnee* hath ſtill his Remedy againſt the *Pawner* for the Money lent. 2 *Salk.* 522. 3 *Salk.* 268. If the *Pawn* is laid up, and the *Pawnee* robb'd, he is not anſwerable: Though if the *Pawnee* uſeth the Thing, as a Jewel, Watch, *&c.* that will not be the worſe for Wearing, which he may do, it is at his Peril; and if he is robbed, he is anſwerable to the Owner, as the Uſing occaſioned the Loſs, *&c. Ibid.* If the *Pawn* is of ſuch a Nature that the Keeping is a Charge to the *Pawnee*, as a Cow, or a Horſe, *&c.* he may milk the one, or ride the other, and this ſhall go in Recompence for his Keeping. *Ibid.* Things which will grow the Worſe by Uſage, as Apparel, *&c.* he may not uſe. *Owen* 124.

Pawnage In Woods and Foreſts for Swine. Vide *Pannage.*

Payment Of Money before the Day appointed, is in Law a Payment at the Day; for it cannot, in Preſumption of Law, be any Prejudice to him to whom the Payment is made, to have his Money before the Time; and it appears by the Party's Receipt of it, that it is for his own Advantage to receive it then, otherwiſe he would not do it: Yet it is ſaid, that the Defendant muſt not plead, that the Plaintiff accepted it in full Satisfaction; but that he paid it in full Satisfaction. 5 *Rep.* 117. Payment of a leſſer Sum in Satisfaction of a greater, cannot be a Satisfaction for the Whole, unleſs the Payment be before the Day: Though the Gift of an Horſe, or Robe, *&c.* in Satisfaction, may be good. *Ibid.* Upon *Solvit ad Diem* pleaded, it is good Evidence to prove *Payment* at any Time after the Day, and before the Action brought; and *Payment*, altho' after the Day, may be pleaded to any Action of Debt, upon Bill, Bond or Judgment, or *Scire facias* upon a Judgment. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 287. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann. Payment* of Money ſhall be directed by him who pays it, and not by the Receiver, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 117. *Cro. Eliz.* 68. Vide *Bond. Payment* of Rent. See *Rent.*

Peace, (*Pax*) In the general Signification, is oppoſite to War; but particularly with us, it ſignifies a quiet and inoffenſive Behaviour towards the King and his People. *Lamb. lib.* 1. *c.* 2. All Authority for Keeping of the *Peace* comes originally from the King, who is the ſupream Officer or Magiſtrate for Preſervation thereof; though it is ſaid the King cannot take a Recognizance of the *Peace*, becauſe it is a Rule in Law, that no one can take any Recognizance, who is not either a Juſtice of Record, or by Commiſſion: Alſo it is certain, that no Duke, Earl, or Baron, as ſuch, have any greater Power to keep the *Peace*, than meer private Perſons. *Lamb. lib.* 1. *ch.* 3. *Dalt. ch.* 1. But the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord High Steward, the Lord Marſhal, and every Juſtice of the King's Bench, have as incident to their Offices, *&c.* a general Authority to keep the *Peace* throughout all the Realm, and to award Proceſs for the Surety of the *Peace*, and take Recognizances for it. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 32. And every Court of Record hath Power to keep the *Peace* within its own Precinct: As have likewiſe Sheriffs of Counties, who are intruſted with the Cuſtody of the Counties, and conſequently have by it an implied Power of Keeping the *Peace* within the ſame; and Coroners may bind Perſons to the *Peace* who make an Affray in their Preſence; but theſe laſt may not grant Proceſs of the *Peace*, *&c. Ibid.* See *Juſtice of Peace* and *Good Behaviour.*

Peace of God, and the Church, (*Pax Dei & Eccleſiæ*) Was antiently uſed for the Reſt and Ceſſation, which the King's Subjects had from Trouble and Suits at Law between the Terms. According to *Spelman*, Pax Dei, *Tempus dicitur cultui Divino adhibitum, eaque appellatione omnes Dies Dominici, Feſta & vigiliæ cenſentur.* Spelm. Gloſſ.

Peace of the King, (*Pax Regis*) Is that *Peace* and Security, for Life and Goods, which the King promiſes to all his People under his Protection: And where an Outlawry is reverſed, a Perſon is reſtored to the *King's Peace*, called *Ad Pacem redire. Bract. lib.* 3. *c.* 11. There is, beſides theſe, the *Peace of the King's Highway*, which is the Immunity that the King's Highway hath to be free from Annoyance or Moleſtation. *The Peace of the Plough*, whereby the Plough and Plough-Cattle are ſecured from Diſtreſſes. *F. N. B.* 90. And *Fairs* have been ſaid to have their *Peace*; becauſe no Man might be troubled in them for any Debt contracted elſewhere.

Pecia, A Piece or ſmall Quantity of Ground. —— *Cum duabus* Peciis, *&c. dictæ terræ pertinentibus.* Paroch. Antiq. 240.

Pectorale, A Word often met with in old Writings; and moſt Authors agree, that it is the ſame with the Garment called *Rationale*, which the High Prieſt in the old Law wore on his Shoulders as a Sign of Perfection, and the High Prieſts of the new Law wear as a Sign of the greateſt Virtue: 'Tis by ſome taken to be that Part of the *Pall* which covers the Breaſt of the Prieſt, and from thence termed *Pectorale*; but it is by all agreed to be the richeſt Part of that Garment, embroidered with Gold, and adorn'd with precious Stones. *Item Capa cum* Pectorale *optime brendato cum rotundis* Pectoralibus *aurifrigiis, &c. humerali vincato de Fino auro brendato, & lapidibus inſertis, &c.*

Pectoral, Armour for the Breaſt, a Breaſt-plate or *Petrel*, for a Horſe; from the Lat. *Pectus*: It is mentioned in the Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3.

Peculiar, (Fr. *Peculier*, *i. e.* Private) Is a particular Pariſh or Church, that hath Juriſdiction within it ſelf, and Power to grant Adminiſtration or Probate of Wills, &c. exempt from the Ordinary. There are *Royal Peculiars*, and *Archbiſhops Peculiars*: The King's Chapel is a Royal *Peculiar*, exempted from all Spiritual Juriſdiction, and reſerved to the immediate Government of the King himſelf; and there are alſo ſome *peculiar* Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdictions belonging to the King, which formerly appertain'd to Monaſteries and Religious Houſes. *Wood's Inſt.* 504. It is an antient Privilege of the See of *Canterbury*, that whereſoever any Manors or Advowſons do belong to it, they forthwith become exempt from the Ordinary, and are reputed *Peculiars* of that See; not becauſe they are under no Ordinary, but becauſe they are not under the Ordinary of the Dioceſe, &c. For the Juriſdiction is annexed to the *Court of Arches*, and the Judge thereof may originally cite to theſe *Peculiars* of the Archbiſhop. *Ibid.* The *Court of Peculiars* of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, hath a particular Juriſdiction in the City of *London*, and in other Dioceſes, &c. within his Province, in all fifty-ſeven *Peculiars*. 4 *Inſt.* 338. *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. There are ſome *Peculiars* which belong to *Deans* and *Chapters*, or a *Prebendary*, exempted from the Archdeacon only; they are derived from the Biſhop, of antient Compoſition, and may be viſited by the Biſhop in his primary or triennial Viſitation: In the mean Time, an Official of the Dean and Chapter, or Prebendary, is the Judge; and from hence the Appeal lies to the Biſhop of the Dioceſe. *Wood* 504. Appeal lieth from other *peculiar* Courts to the King in Chancery. *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. The Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul's* have a *peculiar* Juriſdiction; and the Dean and Chapter of *Salisbury* have a large *Peculiar* within that Dioceſe; ſo have the Dean and Chapter of *Litchfield*, &c. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1240, 1241. There are ſaid to be *Peculiars* of *Archdeacons*; but they are not properly *Peculiars*, only ſubordinate Juriſdictions; and a *Peculiar* is *prima facie* to be underſtood of him who hath a co-ordinate Juriſdiction with the Biſhop. *Hob.* 185. *Mod. Ca.* 308. If an Archdeacon hath a *peculiar* Authority by Commiſſion, this ſhall not take away the Authority of the Biſhop; but if he hath Authority and Juriſdiction by Preſcription, it is ſaid it ſhall. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 357. Where a Man dies Inteſtate, leaving Goods in ſeveral *Peculiars*, it has been held, that the Archbiſhop is to grant Adminiſtration. *Sid.* 90. 5 *Mod.* 239.

Pecunia, An Eſtate in Money; alſo Goods and Chattels, &c. *Leg. Edw. Confeſſ. c.* 10.

Pecunia Eccleſiæ, Has been uſed for the State of the Church. *Till. Animadv. on Selden's Tithes.*

Pecunia Sepulcralis, Money paid to the Prieſt at the Opening of the *Grave*, for the Benefit of the Deceaſed's Soul. *Leg. Canut.* 102. And this the *Saxons* called *Saulſcead*, *Soulſcot*, and *Animæ Symbolum*. Spelm. de Concil. Tom. 1. fol. 517.

Pecuniary. All Puniſhments of Offences were antiently *Pecuniary*, by Mulct, &c. See *Fine*.

Pedage, (*Pedagium*) Signifies Money given for the Paſſing by Foot or Horſe through any Country. Pedagium *à* Pede *dictum eſt*, *quod a tranſeuntibus ſolvitur*, &c. Caſſan. de Conſ. Burgun. pag. 118. Pedagia *dicuntur quæ dantur a tranſeuntibus in locum conſtitutum à Principe*, &c. *Et capiens* Pedagium, *debet dare ſalvum Conductum*, & *Territorium ejus tenere ſecurum. Spelm.* This Word is likewiſe mentioned by *Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1256. And King *Edward* 3. granted to Sir *Nele Loring*, Pedagium *Sancti Macharii*, &c. Rot. Paſch. 22 Ed. 3.

Pedale, A Foot-Cloth, or Piece of Tapeſtry laid on the Ground to tread on for greater State and Ceremony. *Ingulph. pag.* 41.

Pedis abſciſſio. Cutting off the Foot was a Puniſhment of Criminals in former Times inflicted here, inſtead of Death; as appears by the Laws of *William*, called *The Conqueror*, viz. *Interdicimus ne quis occidatur vel ſuſpendatur pro aliqua Culpa, ſed eruantur Oculi*, Abſcindantur Pedes, *vel Teſticuli, vel Manus.* Leg. Will. 1. cap. 7. Fleta, lib. 1. c. 38. Bract. lib. 3. c. 32.

Pedones, A Word uſed for Foot-Soldiers. *Simeon de Durh. Anno* 1085.

Peer, (Fr. *Pierre*) Is a Fortreſs or Defence made againſt the Force of the Sea; for the better Security of Ships that lie at Harbour in any Haven: Such as the *Pier of Dover*. *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 27. and the *Pier of Great Yarmouth*, mentioned 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2.

Peerage, A Duty or Impoſition for Maintenance of a *Sea Pier*: Alſo the Dignity of the Lords or *Peers* of the *Realm*.

Peers, (*Pares*) Signify in our Common Law thoſe that are impanelled in an Inqueſt for the Trial of any Man, and convicting or clearing him of the Offence for which he is called in Queſtion: And by the Laws and Cuſtoms of *England*, every Man is to be tried by his *Peers* or *Equals*. Kitch. 78. *Magna Charta*, 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 29. And as every one of the Nobility being a Lord of Parliament, is a *Peer* or equal to all the other Lords, though they are of ſeveral Degrees; ſo the Commons are *Peers* to one another, although diſtinguiſhed as Knights, Eſquires, Gentlemen, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 29. 3 *Inſt.* 31.

Peers of the Realm, (*Pares Regni*, *Proceres*) Are the Nobility of the Kingdom, and Lords of Parliament; who are divided into Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earls, Viſcounts and Barons: And the Reaſon why they are called *Peers*, is for that notwithſtanding there be a Diſtinction of Degrees and Dignities in our Nobility, yet in all publick Actions they are *equal*; as in their Votes of Parliament, and in Paſſing upon the Trial of any Nobleman. *S. P. C. lib.* 3. And this Appellation ſeems to be borrowed from *France*, from thoſe *twelve Peers* that *Charlemaine* inſtituted in that Kingdom, (called *Pares vel Patritii Franciæ*) but we have applied this Name to all our Lords of Parliament, and have no ſet Number of *Peers*, for they are more or leſs at the King's Pleaſure. All Nobility and *Peerage* is granted by the Crown; and created either by Writ or Letters Patent: The Calling up a Lord by Writ is the moſt antient Way, and gives a Fee-ſimple in a Barony, without Words of Inheritance, *viz.* To him and his Heirs; but the King may limit the general Eſtate of Inheritance to Heirs Male, or the Heirs of the Body: And as ſoon as the Perſon called ſits in Parliament by Virtue of this Writ, his Blood is ennobled, and he is a *Peer*; but if he dies before he ſits in Parliament, he is not, the bare Direction and Delivery of the Writ having no Effect. 1 *Inſt.* 9, 16. But Creation by Letters Patent is good, and makes the *Peerage* ſure, although

though he never ſits in Parliament, and his Heirs ſhall inherit the Honour purſuant to the Words of the Patent: Though the Perſon created muſt in this Caſe have the Inheritance limited by apt Words; as to him and his Heirs, or the Heirs Male of his Body, Heirs of his Body, &c. otherwiſe he ſhall have no Inheritance. 1 *Inſt.* 16. 2 *Inſt.* 48. The King may create either Man or Woman noble for Life only: And *Peerage* may be granted for Life by Act of Law; as if a Duke take a Wife, ſhe is a Dutcheſs in Law by the Intermarriage; ſo of a Marqueſs, Earl, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 16. 9 *Rep.* 97. Alſo the Dignity of an Earl may deſcend to a Daughter, if there be no Son, who ſhall be a Counteſs; and if there are many Daughters, it is ſaid the King ſhall diſpoſe of the Dignity to which Daughter he pleaſes. 1 *Inſt.* 165. *Wood's Inſt.* 42. Before the Time of King *Ed.* 3. there were but two Titles of Nobility, *viz.* Earls and Barons: Barons were originally by Tenure, afterwards created by Writ, and after that by Patent; but as to Earls, they were always created by Letters Patent. *Seld.* 536. And King *Hen.* 6. created *Edmond* of *Hadham*, Earl of *Richmond*, by Patent, and granted him Precedency before all other Earls. Queen *Mary* 1. likewiſe granted to *Henry Ratcliff*, Earl of *Suſſex*, a Privilege by Patent beyond any other Nobleman, *viz.* that he might at any Time be covered in her Preſence, like unto the *Grandees* of *Spain*; and ſome few others of our Nobility have had conferred on them this Honour. The Stat. 31 *H.* 8. *c.* 10. ſettles the Precedency of the Lords of Parliament, and great Officers, &c. After whom, the Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earls, Viſcounts, and Barons, take Place according to their Antienty; but it is declared, that Precedence is in the King's Diſpoſition. *Thomas de la Warre* was ſummoned to Parliament by Writ, *anno* 3 *H.* 8. and *William* his Son, *Anno* 3 *Ed.* 6. was diſabled by Attainder to claim any Dignity during his Life, but was afterwards called to Parliament by Queen *Elizabeth*, and ſat there as *puiſne* Lord, and died; then *Thomas*, the Son of the ſaid *William*, petitioned the Queen in Parliament to be reſtored to the Place of *Thomas* his Grandfather; and all the Judges to whom it was referred were of Opinion that he ſhould, becauſe his Father's Diſability was not abſolute by Attainder, but only perſonal and temporary during his Life; and the Acceptance of the new Dignity by the Petitioner ſhall not hurt him, ſo that when the old and new Dignity are in one Perſon, the old ſhall be preferred. 11 *Rep.* 1. A Dignity of Earl, &c. is a Title by the Common Law; and if a Patentee be diſturbed of his Dignity, the regular Courſe is to Petition the King, who indorſes it and ſends it into Chancery. *Staundf. Prærog.* 72. 22 *E.* 3. And where Nobility is gained by Writ, or Patent, without Deſcents, 'tis triable by Record; but when it is gained by Matter of Fact, as by Marriage, or where Deſcents are pleaded, Nobility is triable *per Pais.* 22 *Aſſiſ.* 24. 3 *Salk.* 243. A Perſon petitioned the Lords in Parliament to be tried by his *Peers*; the Lords diſallowed his *Peerage*, and diſmiſſed the Petition: And it was held in this Caſe, that the Defendant's Right ſtood upon his Letters Patent, which could not be cancelled but by *Scire facias*; and that the Parliament could not give Judgment in a Thing which did not come in a judicial Way before that Court. 2 *Salk.* 510, 511. 3 *Salk.* 243. Where *Peerage* is claimed *ratione Baronii*, as by a *Biſhop*, he muſt plead, that he is *unus Pariũm Regni Angliæ*; but if the Claim is *ratione Nobilitatis*, he need not plead otherwiſe than purſuant to his Creation. 4 *Inſt.* 15. 3 *Salk.* 243. There are no feudal Baronies at this Day: But there are Barons by Succeſſion, and thoſe are the *Biſhops*, who by Virtue of antient Baronies held of the King, (into which the Poſſeſſions of their Biſhopricks have been converted) are called by Writ to Parliament, and have Place in the Houſe of *Peers* as Lords Spiritual: The temporal Poſſeſſions of Biſhops are held by their Service, to attend in Parliament when called; and that is in the Nature of a Barony; and all the Biſhops together, it hath been ſaid, make one of the three Eſtates in Parliament; but this is denied, becauſe they have ſeparately from the other Lords no negative Vote, &c. And though the Biſhops are Lords of Parliament, and called by the King's Writ, and have a Vote there; they ſhall not be tried by the *Peers*, as they do not ſit in Parliament by Reaſon of their Nobility, but of their Baronies which they hold in Right of the Church: They are not of the Degree of Nobility; their Blood is not ennobled, nor their *Peerage* hereditary; ſo that they are to be tried by the Country, *i. e.* by a common Jury: And when one of the Nobility is to be tried by his *Peers* in Parliament, the Spiritual Lords muſt withdraw and make their *Proxies.* 1 *Inſt.* 70, 97, 110. 3 *Inſt.* 30. 4 *Inſt.* 1, 2. Some Biſhops have been tried by *Peers of the Realm*; but it hath been when impeached by the *Houſe of Commons*, as upon ſpecial Occaſion many others have been who have not been *Peers:* And the Biſhops may claim all the Privileges of the Lords Temporal; ſaving they cannot be try'd by their *Peers*, becauſe the Biſhops cannot in like Caſes paſs upon the Trial of any other *Peers*, they being prohibited by *Canon* to be Judges of Life and Death, &c. When a Lord is newly created, he is introduced into the Houſe of *Peers*, by two Lords of the ſame Form in their Robes, Garter King at Arms going before, and his Lordſhip is to preſent his Writ of Summons, &c. to the Lord Chancellor; which being read, he is conducted to his Place: And Lords by Deſcent, where Nobility comes down from the Anceſtor and is enjoy'd by Right of Blood, are introduced with the ſame Ceremony, the Preſenting of the Writ excepted. *Lex Conſtitution.* 79. A Nobleman, whether a Native or Foreigner, who has his Nobility from a foreign State, although the Title of Dignity be given him, (as the higheſt and loweſt Degrees of Nobility are univerſally acknowledged) in all our legal Proceedings no Notice is taken of his Nobility, for he is no *Peer:* And the Laws of *England* prohibit all Subjects to receive any hereditary Title of Honour or Dignity, of the Gift of any foreign Prince, without the Conſent of the Sovereign. *Ibid.* 80, 81. Though Dignities of *Peerage* are granted from the Crown; they cannot be ſurrendered to the Crown, except it be in order to new and greater Honours; nor are they transferable over, unleſs they relate to an Office: And notwithſtanding there are Inſtances of Earldoms being transferred, and wherein one Branch of a Family ſate in the Houſe of *Peers*, by Virtue of a Grant from the other Branch, particularly in the Reigns of *H.* 3. and *Ed.* 2. Theſe Precedents have been diſallowed; and the Duke of *Bedford*, who in the Reign of

King *Edw.* 4. was degraded for Poverty and Want of Poſſeſſions to ſupport the Title, loſt not his *Peerage* by Surrender, but by Authority of Parliament: And as Dignities may not be ſurrendered or transferred, without Authority of Parliament; ſo it hath been holden, that Honour and *Peerage* cannot be extinguiſhed but by Act of Parliament, the King and Kingdom having an Intereſt in the *Peerage* of every Lord. *Lex Conſtit.* 85, 86, 87. An Earldom conſiſts in Office, for the Defence of the Kingdom; and of Rents and Poſſeſſions, *&c.* and may be intailed as any other Office may, and as it concerns Land: But the Dignity of *Peerage* cannot be transferred by Fine, becauſe it is a Quality affix'd to the Blood, and ſo meerly perſonal, that a Fine cannot touch it. 2 *Salk.* 509. 3 *Salk.* 244. A perſonal Honour or Dignity may be forfeited, on committing Treaſon, *&c.* for 'tis implied by a Condition in Law, that the Perſon dignified ſhall be loyal; and the Office of an Earl, *&c.* is *ad Conſulendum Regem tempore Pacis, & Defendendum tempore Belli*, therefore he forfeits it when he takes Counſel or Arms againſt the King. 7 *Rep.* 33. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 934. All *Peers of the Realm* are looked upon as the King's hereditary Councillors: And as to the *Privileges* belonging to the *Peerage*, they are very great. At Common Law, it was lawful for any *Peer* to retain as many Chaplains as he would; but by Statute 21 *H.* 8. their Number is limited, *viz.* a Duke to have Six, Marqueſs or Earl Five, Viſcount Four, Baron Three, *&c.* In many Caſes, the Proteſtation of Honour ſhall be ſufficient for a *Peer*; as in Trial of *Peers*, they proceed upon their Honour, not upon Oath; and if any *Peer* is a Defendant in a Court of Equity, he ſhall put in his Anſwer upon his Honour; (though formerly it was to be on Oath): And in Action of Debt upon Account, the Plaintiff being a *Peer*, it ſhall ſuffice to examine his Attorney, and not himſelf on Oath: But where a *Peer* is to anſwer Interrogatories, or make an Affidavit, or to be examined as a Witneſs, he muſt be upon his Oath. *Bract. lib.* 5. *c.* 9. 9 *Rep.* 49. 3 *Inſt.* 29. *W. Jones* 152. 2 *Salk.* 512. A *Subpœna* ſhall not be awarded againſt a *Peer* out of the Chancery in a Cauſe; but a Letter from the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, in Lieu thereof. In any Trial where a *Peer* of the Realm is Plaintiff or Defendant, there muſt be Two or more Knights on the Jury. 2 *Mod.* 182. A *Peer* may not be impanelled upon any Inqueſts, though the Cauſe hath Relation to two *Peers*; and if any *Peer* be return'd upon a Jury, a ſpecial Writ ſhall iſſue for his Diſcharge from Service. No *Peer* can be aſſeſſed towards the Militia, but by an Aſſeſſment made by Six or more *Peers*; and the Houſes of *Peers* ſhall not be ſearched for Conventicles, but by Warrant under the Sign manual, or in the Preſence of the Lord Lieutenant, or one Deputy Lieutenant, and Two Juſtices of the Peace. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. and 22 *Car.* 2. A *Peer* of the Realm being ſent for by the King, in coming and returning may kill a Deer or Two in a Foreſt through which he paſſes; being done by the View of the Foreſter, or on blowing a Horn. 9 *H.* 3. If any Perſon ſhall divulge falſe Tales of any of the Lords of Parliament, by which Diſſention may happen, or any Slander ariſe, the Offender ſhall be impriſoned, *&c. Stat. Weſtm.* 1. *c.* 34. A Nobleman menacing another Perſon, whereby ſuch other Perſon fears his Life is in Danger, no Writ of *Supplicavit* ſhall iſſue, but a *Subpœna*; and when the Lord appears, inſtead of Surety, he ſhall only Promiſe to keep the Peace. 35 *H.* 6. No *Capias* or Outlawry can be ſued out againſt *Peers of the Realm*, in Civil Cauſes; and no Eſſoin lies againſt them. 9 *Rep.* 49. The Perſon of a *Peer*, as well out as in Parliament-time is privileged from all Arreſts; unleſs for Treaſon, Felony, or Breach of the Peace, *&c. Peers* are not to be arreſted upon mean Proceſs, or on Execution for Debt or Treſpaſs, becauſe they are preſumed not only to attend the King and the Publick Affairs, but the Law doth preſume that they have ſufficient Lands in which they may be diſtrained: But they may be arreſted or apprehended, in Criminal Caſes. 6 *Rep.* 52, 53. And though a *Peer* may not be arreſted in his Body; yet his Eſtate may be ſequeſtred for Debt, *&c.* upon a Proſecution after a Diſſolution and Prorogation of Parliament, or Adjournment for above the Space of fourteen Days, when he refuſes to appear and anſwer. 12 *W.* 3. And of late Years, on Non-appearance, *&c.* the Coaches and Horſes of ſeveral *Peers* of this Kingdom, have out of the Time of Privilege been diſtrained, and Cattle ſeiſed upon their Lands, to compel them to appear: But the Privilege of a *Peer* is ſo great in Reſpect of his Perſon, that the King may not reſtrain him of his Liberty, without Order of the Houſe of Lords, except it be in Caſes of Treaſon, *&c.* A memorable Caſe wherein was that of the *Earl of Arundel* impriſoned by the King in the Reign of *Charles* 1. Every Lord of Parliament is allowed his Clergy in all Caſes, where others are excluded by the Stat. 1 *Ed.* 6. 12. except wilful Murder; and cannot be denied Clergy for any other Felony wherein it was grantable at Common Law, if it be not ouſted by ſome Statute made ſince the firſt of King *Ed.* 6. *S. P. C.* 130. And it is ſaid the Lord *Morley*, who was tried for Murder, and found guilty of Manſlaughter, was diſcharged without Clergy. *Sid.* 277. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1181. *Peers of the Realm* are to be tried by their *Peers* in Parliament, *Magna Charta, cap.* 29. and 15 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. But Noblemen of *France, Ireland, &c.* and Sons of Dukes or Earls who are noble, and have the Title of Lords, but are not Lords of Parliament, ſhall not be permitted to have this Trial. 2 *Inſt.* 50. A *Peer* ſhall be tried by his *Peers*, on Indictment for Treaſon, Murder, or Felony; though in Appeal of Felony, he ſhall be tried by Freeholders: And Indictments of *Peers* for Treaſon or Felony, are to be found by Freeholders of the County, and then they plead before the Lord High Steward, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 156. 3 *Inſt.* 28.

On *the Trials of Peers* in criminal Matters, all the *Peers* who have a Right to ſit and vote in Parliament, are to be duly ſummoned twenty Days at leaſt before the Trial, to appear and vote at the ſame, every ſuch *Peer* firſt taking the Oaths required by the Act 1 *W. & M. &c.* The *Peer* being indicted for the Treaſon or Felony, before Commiſſioners of *Oyer and Terminer*, or in the *King's Bench*, if the Treaſon, *&c.* be committed in the County of *Middleſex*; then the King by Commiſſion under the Great Seal, conſtitutes ſome *Peer* (generally the Lord Chancellor) *Lord High Steward*, who is Judge in theſe Caſes; and the Commiſſion commands the *Peers of the Realm* to be attendant on him, alſo the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, with the Priſoner, *&c.* A *Certiorari* is awarded

awarded out of the Chancery, to remove the Indictment before the Lord High Steward: And another Writ iſſues for the Bringing of the Priſoner; and the Lord Steward makes his Precept for that Purpoſe, aſſigning a Day and Place, as in *Weſtminſter-Hall* inclos'd with Scaffolds, *&c.* and for ſummoning the *Peers*, which are to be Twelve and above at leaſt preſent: At the Day, the Lord High Steward takes Place under a Cloth of State; his Commiſſion is read by the Clerk of the Crown, and he has a White Rod delivered him by the Uſher, which being return'd, Proclamation is made, and Command given for Certifying of Indictments, *&c.* and the Lieutenant of the *Tower* to return his Writ, and bring the Priſoner to the Bar; after this, the Serjeant at Arms returns his Precept with Names of the *Peers* ſummoned, and they are called over, and anſwering to their Names are recorded, when they take their Places: The Ceremony thus adjuſted, the High Steward declares to the Priſoner at the Bar, the Cauſe of their Aſſembly; aſſures him of Juſtice, and encourages him to anſwer without Fear; then the Clerk of the Crown reads the Indictment, and arraigns the Priſoner, and the High Steward gives his Charge to the *Peers*; this being over, the King's Counſel produce their Evidence for the King; and if the Priſoner hath any Matter of Law to plead, he ſhall be aſſigned Counſel; but if he pleads Not guilty, and has nothing farther, he ſhall be allowed no Counſel, for the Court are inſtead of it; after all the Evidence given for the King, and the Priſoner's Anſwer heard, the Priſoner is withdrawn from the Bar, and the Lords that are *Triers* go to ſome Place to conſider of their Evidence: But the Lords can admit no Evidence, but in the Hearing of the Priſoner; they cannot have Conference with the Judges, (who attend on the Lord High Steward, and are not to deliver their Opinions before-hand) but in the Priſoner's Hearing; nor can they ſend for the Opinion of the Judges, or demand it, but in open Court; and the Lord Steward cannot collect the Evidence, or confer with the Lords, but in the Preſence of the Priſoner; who is at firſt to require Juſtice of the Lords, and that no Queſtion or Conference be had but in his Preſence: Nothing is done in the Abſence of the Priſoner, until the Lords come to agree on their Verdict; and then they are to be together as Juries until they are agreed, when they come again into Court and take their Places, and the Lord High Steward, publickly in open Court, demands of the Lords, beginning with the *Puiſne* Lord, whether the Priſoner, calling him by his Name, be guilty of the Treaſon, *&c.* whereof he is arraigned, who all give in their Verdict; and he being found Guilty by a Majority of Votes more than Twelve, is brought to the Bar again, and the Lord Steward acquainting the Priſoner with the Verdict of his *Peers*, paſſes Sentence and Judgment accordingly: After which, an *O Yes* is made for diſſolving of the Commiſſion, and the White Rod is broken by the Lord High Steward; whereupon breaks up this Grand Aſſembly, which is eſteemed the moſt ſolemn and auguſt Court of Juſtice upon Earth. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 421, 422, *&c.* The Lord Steward gives no vote himſelf on a Trial by Commiſſion; but only on a Trial by the Houſe of *Peers*, while the Parliament is ſitting: Where a *Peer* is tried by the Houſe of Lords in full Parliament, the Houſe may be adjourned as often as there is Occaſion, and the Evidence taken by Parcels; alſo it hath been adjudg'd, that where the Trial is by Commiſſion, the Lord Steward, after a Verdict given, may take Time to adviſe upon it, and his Office continues 'till he has given Judgment. But the Triers may not ſeparate upon a Trial by Commiſſion, after the Evidence is given for the King; and it hath been reſolved by all the Judges, that the *Peers* in ſuch Caſe muſt continue together till they agree to give a Verdict. *State Trials*, *Vol.* 2. *fol.* 702. *Vol.* 3. *fol.* 657. 2 *Hawk.* 425. A *Peer of the Realm* arraigned in Parliament, muſt be tried before a Lord Steward; and if he appear not, he ſhall be outlawed: And he cannot waive a Trial by his *Peers*; for if a *Peer* on Arraignment before the Lords refuſe to put himſelf upon ſuch Trial, he ſhall be proceeded againſt as one who ſtands mute: But if one who has a Title to *Peerage*, be indicted and arraigned as a Commoner, and plead Not guilty, and put himſelf upon his Country; it hath been held, that he cannot afterwards ſuggeſt that he is a *Peer*, and pray Trial by his *Peers*. 3 *Inſt.* 30. *Kel.* 57. *Daliſ.* 16. It is ſaid, that a Writ of Error lies in *B. R.* of an Attainder of a *Peer* before the Lord High Steward. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 462. If a *Peer* be attainted of Treaſon or Felony, he may be brought before the Court of *B. R.* and demanded what he has to ſay why Execution ſhould not be awarded againſt him? And if he plead any Matter to ſuch Demand, his Plea ſhall be heard, and Execution ordered by the ſaid Court, upon its being adjudged againſt him. 1 *H.* 7. 22. *pl.* 15. *Bro. Coro.* 129. *Fitz. Coro.* 49. Likewiſe the Court of *King's Bench* may allow a Pardon pleaded by a *Peer* to an Indictment in that Court: But that Court cannot receive his Plea of Not guilty, *&c.* but only the Lord Steward, on an Arraignment before the Lords. 2 *Inſt.* 49. The Sentence againſt a *Peer*, in Caſe of Treaſon, is the ſame as againſt a common Subject; though the King forgives all but Beheading, which is a Part of the Judgment: For other capital Crimes, Beheading is alſo the general Puniſhment of a *Peer*; but 33 *H.* 8. the Lord *Dacres* was attainted of Murder, and had Judgment to be hanged; and *anno* 3 & 4 *P. & M.* the Lord *Stourton* being attainted of Murder, had Judgment againſt him to be hanged by the Neck until he was dead, which Sentences were executed. If Execution be not done; the Lord Steward may by Precept command it to be done according to the Judgment. 3 *Inſt.* 31. Trial by *Peers* is a Practice very antient: In the Reign of *Will.* 1. called *The Conqueror*, the Earl of *Hereford*, for Conſpiring to receive the *Danes* into *England*, and depoſe the Conqueror, was tried by his *Peers*, and found Guilty of the Treaſon, *per Judicium parium ſuorum*; but he lived in Priſon his whole Life. 2 *Inſt.* 50. The Duke of *Suffolk*, 28 *H.* 6. being accuſed of High Treaſon by the Commons, put himſelf upon the King's Grace, and not upon his *Peers*, and the King alone adjudg'd him to Baniſhment; but he ſent for the Lord Chancellor, and all the Lords that were in Town to his Palace at *Weſtminſter*, and alſo the Duke, and commanded him to quit the Kingdom in their Preſence: The Lords nevertheleſs entered a Proteſt to ſave the Privilege of their *Peerage*; and this was deemed no legal Baniſhment, for the King's Judging in that Manner was no Judgment at all; he was extrajudicially bid to abſent himſelf out of the Realm, and in doing

doing it he was taken on the Sea and ſlain. The Caſe of the Lord *Cromwell*, in the Reign of K. H. 8. was very extraordinary; this Lord was attainted in Parliament, and condemned and executed for High Treaſon, without being allowed to make any Defence: And ſeveral great Perſons during this Reign were brought to Trial before *Lords Commiſſioners*. *Anno* 32 *Car.* 2. the Lord *Stafford* was tried for Treaſon; and after the Evidence was given for the King, and the Priſoner had ſumm'd up all his Objections to the King's Evidence, he inſiſted upon ſeveral Points of Law, *viz.* That no Overt-Act was alledged in his Impeachment; that they were not competent Witneſſes who ſwore againſt him, but that they ſwore for Money; and whether a Man could be condemned for Treaſon by one Witneſs, there not being two Witneſſes to any one Point, *&c.* But the Points inſiſted upon being over-ruled, he was found Guilty by a Majority of twenty-four Votes; and was executed on *Tower-hill*. See more of *Peers* under *Baron*, *Deſcent of Dignities*, *Lords*, *&c.*

Peereſs. As we have Noblemen of ſeveral Ranks; ſo we have noble Women, and thoſe may be by Creation, Deſcent, or Marriage: And firſt, King *Hen.* 8. made *Anne Bullen* Marchioneſs of *Pembroke*: King *James* 1. created the Lady *Compton*, Wife to Sir *Tho. Compton*, Counteſs of *Buckingham* in the Life-time of her Husband, without any Addition of Honour to him; and alſo the ſame King made the Lady *Finch* Viſcounteſs of *Maidſtone*, and afterwards Counteſs of *Winchelſea*, to her and the Heirs of her Body: And the late King *Geo.* 1. made the Lady *Sculinburgh*, Dutcheſs of *Kendal*. A Woman noble by *Creation* or Deſcent, marrying one under the Degree of Nobility, ſtill remaineth Noble; but if ſhe be noble by Marriage only, ſhe loſeth her Dignity if ſhe marry afterwards a Commoner; though not if the ſecond Husband is noble, and inferior in Dignity to the firſt Husband: And by the Curteſy of *England*, Women noble by Marriage always retain their Nobility. 1 *Inſt.* 16. 1 *Inſt.* 50. 6 *Rep.* 53. If an *Engliſh* Woman born takes to Husband a *French* Nobleman, ſhe ſhall not bear the Title of Dignity; and if a *German* Woman, *&c.* marry a Nobleman of *England*, unleſs ſhe be made Denizen, ſhe cannot claim the Title of her Husband, no more than her Dower, *&c.* *Lex Conſtitution.* 80. A Counteſs or Baroneſs may not be arreſted for Debt or Treſpaſs; for though in Reſpect of their Sex, they cannot ſit in Parliament, they are nevertheleſs *Peers* of the Realm, and ſhall be tried by their *Peers*, *&c.* But a *Capias* being awarded againſt the *Counteſs of Rutland*, it was held that ſhe might be taken by the Sheriff; becauſe he ought not to diſpute the Authority of that Court from whence the Writ iſſued, but muſt execute it, for he is bound by his Oath ſo to do; and although by the Writ it ſelf it appeared, that the Party was a Counteſs, againſt whom a *Capias* would not generally lie, for that in ſome Caſes it may lie, as for a Contempt, *&c.* therefore the Sheriff ought not to examine the judicial Acts of the Court. 6 *Rep.* 52. By the Statute 20 *H.* 6. *c.* 9. a Dutcheſs, Counteſs, or Baroneſs, married or ſole, ſhall be put to anſwer, and judged upon Indictments of Treaſon and Felony, before ſuch Judges and *Peers* as the *Peers of the Realm* ſhall be: And it has been agreed, that a Queen Conſort, and Queen Dowager, whether ſhe continue ſole after the King's Death, or take a ſecond Husband, and he be a *Peer* or Commoner; and alſo all *Peereſſes* by Birth, whether they be ſole or married to *Peers* or Commoners; and all Marchioneſſes and Viſcounteſſes are intitled to a Trial by the *Peers*, though not expreſly mentioned in the Act. 2 *Inſt.* 50. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 33. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 423. A Dutcheſs, Marchioneſs, Counteſs, or Baroneſs, may retain two Chaplains, by 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. But it is ſaid that a Baroneſs, *&c.* may not retain Chaplains during her Coverture; only Widows of Noblemen. *Wood's Inſt.* 44. 4 *Rep.* 89. Vide *Chaplain.*

Peiſa, A Pound-weight; it was antiently uſed for *Pondus*, whence to *Peiſe* or *Poiſe*, and *Peſage*.

Pela, A Peel, Pile or Fort; and the Citadel or Caſtle in the *Iſle of Man* was granted to Sir *John Stanley* by this Name. *Pat.* 7 *H.* 4.

Pelfe and **Pelfre**, (*Pelfra*). —— Tho. Venables *Arm. clamat Quod ſi aliquis Tenent. ſive Reſident. infra Dominium ſive Manerium de* Kinderton *feloniam fecerit, & Corpus ejus per ipſum* Thomam *ſuper factum illud captum, & convict. fuerit, habere* Pelfram, *viz. Omnia Bona & Catalla hujuſmodi ſeiſire, &c.* Plac. in Itin. apud Ceſtr. 14 Hen. 7. —— In Time of War, the *Earl Marſhal* is to have of Preys and Booties, all the gelded Beaſts, except Hogs, Goats, *&c.* which is called *Pelfre*. M.S. S. Knyveton.

Pellage, The Cuſtom or Duty paid for Skins of Leather. *Rot. Parl.* 11 *H.* 4.

Pellicia, A Pilch: *Tunica vel Indumentum* Pelliceum, *hinc* Super-pelliceum, A Sur-pilch or Surplice. *Spelm.*

Pelt-wool, Is the Wool ſtripp'd off the Skin or *Pelt* of a dead Sheep. *Stat.* 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 22.

Pen, A Word uſed by the *Britains* for a high Mountain, and alſo by the antient *Gauls*; from whence thoſe high Hills, which divide *France* from *Italy*, are called the *Apennines*. Camd. Britan.

Penal Laws, Are of three Kinds, viz. *Pœna Pecuniaria*, *Pœna Corporalis*, and *Pœna Exilii*. *Cro. Jac.* 415. And *Penal* Statutes have been made upon many and various Occaſions, to puniſh and deter Offenders; and they ought to be conſtrued ſtrictly, and not be extended by Equity; but the Words of them may be interpreted beneficially, according to the Intent of the Legiſlators. 1 *Inſt.* 54, 268. Where a Thing is prohibited by Statute under a *Penalty*, if the *Penalty*, or Part of it be not given to him who will ſue for the ſame; it goes and belongs to the King. *Raſt. Entr.* 433. 2 *Hawk.* 265. But the King cannot grant to any Perſon, any *Penalty* or Forfeiture, *&c.* due by any Statute, before Judgment thereupon had; though after Plea pleaded, Juſtices of Aſſiſe, *&c.* having Power to hear and determine Offences done againſt any *Penal* Statute, may compound the *Penalties* with the Defendant, by Virtue of the King's Warrant or Privy Seal. *Stat.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 3. The Spiritual Court may hold Plea of a Thing forbidden by a Statute upon a *Penalty*; but they may not proceed upon the *Penalty*. 2 Lev. 222. See *Information.*

Penalty of Bonds, &c. If a Man brings an *Action of Debt* upon a Bond for Performance of Covenants, the Plaintiff ſhall recover the whole *Penalty of his Bond*; becauſe in Debt, the Judgment muſt be according to the Demand, and the Demand is to be for the whole *Penalty*: But upon the Defendant's bringing a Bill in Equity, and praying an Injunction to the Suit at Common Law, the Court of Equity uſually grants it 'till the

the Hearing of the Cauſe; and upon the Hearing of the Cauſe, they will continue the Injunction farther, and order a Trial at Law on a *Quantum damnificatus*, for the Jury to find what Damage the Plaintiff received by Reaſon of the Breach of Covenants, &c. And they farther order, that after ſuch Verdict given at the Common Law, both Parties ſhall reſort back for the Decree of that Court: So that here muſt be ſeveral Actions and Suits at Law and in Equity; whereas a bare *Action of Covenant*, without ſuing for the *Penalty of the Bond*, will make an End of the Buſineſs in leſs Time, and for a much leſs Charge. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 288, 289.

Penance, (*Pœnitentia*) Is a Puniſhment impoſed for a Crime by the Eccleſiaſtical Laws. It is an Acknowledgment of the Offence, and ſtanding in ſome publick Place, &c. to ſatisfy the Church for the Scandal given by an evil Example; particularly in the Caſes of Adultery, &c. for which the Offender ſtands in the Church, Barefoot and Bareheaded, in a White Sheet, &c. But for ſmaller Faults it may be made in the Court, or before the Miniſter and Church-wardens, or ſome of the Pariſhioners; as in Caſe of Defamation, &c. *Wood's Inſt.* 507. *Penance* may be changed into a Sum of Money, to be applied to Pious Uſes, called *Commuting*. 3 Inſt. 150. 4 Inſt. 336.

Penance At *Common Law*, where a Perſon ſtands *mute*. See *Pain Fort & Dure*.

Penerarius, An Enſign-bearer; as *John Parient* was Squire of the Body, and *Penerarius* to K. *Rich.* 2.

Penigeldum, *Denarii alicujus ex quavis conſuetudine pro facultate aliqua, vel Privilegio habendo, puta in Foreſta aut alibi.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 372.

Penon, (Fr. *Pennon*) A Standard or Banner carried in War. 11 *R.* 2. *c.* 1.

Penſion, (*Penſio*) Is an yearly Payment of Money in Recompence of Service, &c. And to receive a *Penſion* from a foreign Prince or State, without Leave of our King, has been held to be criminal, becauſe it may incline a Man to prefer the Intereſt of ſuch foreign Prince to that of his own Country. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 59. Perſons having *Penſions* from the Crown are declared incapable of being elected Members of Parliament, &c. by Statute 12 *W.* 3. 4 & 5 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.* See *Parliament*.

Penſions of Churches, Are a certain Sum of Money paid to Clergymen in Lieu of Tithes. And ſome *Churches* have ſettled on them Annuities, *Penſions*, &c. payable by other *Churches*; which *Penſions* are due by Virtue of ſome Decree made by an Eccleſiaſtical Judge upon a Controverſy for Tithes, by which they have been decreed to be enjoyed by one, and a *Penſion* inſtead thereof to be paid to another; or they have ariſen by Virtue of a Deed made by the Conſent of the Parſon, Patron, and Ordinary; and if ſuch *Penſion* hath been uſually paid for twenty Years, then it may be claimed by Preſcription, and be recovered in the Spiritual Court; or a Parſon may proſecute his Suit for a *Penſion* by Preſcription, either in that Court or at Common Law, by a Writ of Annuity; but if he takes his Remedy at Law, he ſhall never afterwards ſue in the Spiritual Court: If the Preſcription be denied, that muſt be tried by the Common Law. *F. N. B.* 51. *Hardr.* 230. *Ventr.* 120. A Spiritual Perſon may ſue in the Spiritual Court, for a *Penſion* originally granted and confirmed by the Ordinary; but where it is granted by a Temporal Perſon to a Clerk, he cannot; as if one grant an Annuity to a Parſon, he muſt ſue for it in the Temporal Courts. *Cro. Eliz.* 675. If a Parſon or Vicar have a *Penſion* out of another Church, and it is not paid, they may bring a Writ of Annuity; becauſe a *Penſion* iſſuing out of a Rectory is the ſame Thing as a Rent, for it may be demanded in a Writ of Entry, and a Common Recovery may be ſuffered of it. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1243. Upon a Bill in the *Exchequer* for a *Penſion* iſſuing out of a Vicarage, it hath been held, that though there is no Glebe nor Tithes, but only Offerings, &c. yet the Vicar is chargeable; and a Suit may be brought in this Court as well as at Common Law, &c. for a *Penſion* by Preſcription. *Hardr.* 230. A *Penſion* out of an *Appropriation* by Preſcription is ſuable in the Spiritual Court; and if the Duty is traverſed, it may be tried there. 1 *Salk.* 58. A *Libel* was had in the Spiritual Court for a *Penſion*, to which the Plaintiff made a Title by Preſcription; and a *Prohibition* was pray'd, for that the Court had no Cogniſance of Preſcriptions; but adjudged, that they having Cogniſance of the Principal, it ſhall draw the Acceſſary. 1 *Ventr.* 3. The Curate of a Chapel of Eaſe libelled againſt the Vicar of the Pariſh for the Arrears of a *Penſion*, which he claimed by Preſcription; though a Prohibition was granted, becauſe the Curate is removable at the Will of the Parſon, and therefore cannot preſcribe; he muſt bring a *Quantum meruit*. 2 *Salk.* 506. The Stat. 13 *Ed.* 1. appoints a Remedy for *Penſions* in the Eccleſiaſtical Court: And the 34 & 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 19. gives Damages to the Value and Coſts, &c.

Penſions of the Inns of Courts, Are annual Payments of each Member to the Houſes: And alſo that which in the Two *Temples* is called a Parliament, and in *Lincoln's Inn* a Council, in *Gray's Inn* is termed a *Penſion*.

Penſion-writ, Is a Writ or peremptory Order againſt thoſe who are in arrear for *Penſions* and other Duties; and when once iſſued, none ſued thereby in any of the Inns of Court ſhall be diſcharged or permitted to come in Commons 'till all Duties are paid. *Ord. Gray's Inn.*

Penſioners, (*Penſionarii*) Are a Band of Gentlemen ſo called, that attend as a private Guard on the King's Perſon; they were firſt inſtituted *Anno* 1539.

Pentecoſtals, (*Pentecoſtalia*) Certain pious Oblations made at the Feaſt of *Pentecoſt* or Whitſuntide by Pariſhioners to the Prieſt of the Pariſh, &c. Which Oblations were alſo termed *Whitſon Farthings*, and divided into four Parts; one to the Pariſh Prieſt, a ſecond to the Poor, a Third for the Repairs of the Church, and the Fourth to the Biſhop of the Dioceſe. *Steph. of Pentecoſtals*, &c.

Peny, Was our antient current Money; and the *Saxons* had no other Sort of Silver Coin. 2 *Inſt.* 575. It was equal in Weight to our Three Pence now; five of thoſe *Penies* made one *Saxon* Shilling, and thirty *Pence* a Mark, which weighed as much as Three of our Half-Crowns: And this *Peny* was made with a Croſs in the Middle, and ſo broke into Half-pence and Farthings. *Matt. Pariſ.* 1279. The *Engliſh Peny* called *Sterling* is round, and antiently weighed 32 *grana frumenti in medio Spicæ*. Stat. Edw. 1.

Peny-weight. As every Pound contains 12 Ounces, ſo each Ounce was divided into twenty Parts, called twenty *Peny-weights*; and tho' the

Peny-

Peny-weight be altered, the Denomination ſtill remains: Every *Peny-weight* is ſubdivided into twenty-four Grains.

Perambulation, (*Perambulatio*) Signifies a Travelling through, or over: As *Perambulation of the Foreſt* is the Surveying or Walking about the Foreſt, and the utmoſt Limits of it; by certain Juſtices, or other Officers thereto aſſign'd, to ſet down and preſerve the Metes and Bounds thereof. 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 16. 20 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. 4 *Inſt.* 30. *Perambulation of Pariſhes* is to be made by the Miniſter, Church-wardens and Pariſhioners, by going round the ſame once a Year, in or about *Aſcenſion*-week: And the Pariſhioners may well juſtify going over any Man's Land in their *Perambulation*, according to Uſage; and it is ſaid may abate all Nuſances in their Way. *Cro. Eliz.* 444. And there is a *Perambulation of Manors*; and a Writ *Perambulatione facienda*, which lies where any Incroachments have been made by a neighbouring Lord, *&c.* then by the Aſſent of the Lords, the Sheriff ſhall take with him the Parties and Neighbours, and make a *Perambulation*, and ſettle the Bounds: Alſo a Commiſſion may be granted to other Perſons to make *Perambulation*, and to certify the ſame into the *Chancery*, or the *Common Pleas*, *&c.* And this Commiſſion is iſſued to make *Perambulation* of Towns, Counties, *&c. New Nat. Br.* 296. If Tenant for Life of a Lordſhip, and one who is Tenant in Fee-ſimple of another Lordſhip adjoining, ſue forth this Writ or Commiſſion, and by Virtue thereof a *Perambulation* is made; the ſame ſhall not bind him in Reverſion: Nor ſhall the *Perambulation* made with the Aſſent of Tenant in Tail, bind his Heir. *Ibid.* And 'tis ſaid this Aſſent of the Parties to the *Perambulation* ought to be acknowledged and made Perſonally in the *Chancery*, or by *Dedimus Poteſtatem*; and being certified, the Writ or Commiſſion iſſues, *&c.* The Writ begins thus: *Rex Vic'*, *&c. Præcipimus tibi, quod aſſumpt. tecum duodecim diſcretis & legal. Milit. in Com. tuo in propria Perſona tua accedas ad terram* A. B. *de*, *&c. & terram* C. D. *de*, *&c. per eorum Sacramentum Fieri fac.* Perambulat', *&c. per certas Metas & Diviſas*, *&c.*

If *Perambulation* be refuſed to be made by a Lord, the other Lord who is grieved thereby ſhall have a Writ againſt him called *de Rationabilibus Diviſis.*

Perca, For *Pertica*, a *Perch* of Land. —— *Et unam acram Prati per majorem* Percam. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 87.

Perch, Is uſed with us for a Rod or *Pole* of ſixteen Foot and a Half in Length, whereof forty in Length, and four in Breadth, make an Acre of Ground. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 222. But by the Cuſtoms of ſeveral Counties, there is a Difference in this Meaſure: In *Staffordſhire* it is twenty-four Foot; and in the Foreſt of *Sherwood* twenty-five Foot, the Foot there being eighteen Inches long: And in *Hereſordſhire*, a *Perch* of Ditching is twenty-one Foot; the *Perch* of Walling ſixteen Foot and a Half; and a Pole of denſhiered Ground is twelve Foot, *&c. Skene.*

Per cui & poſt, Writs of Entry ſo called. See *Entry.*

Perdings, Signifies the Dregs of the People, *viz.* Men of no Subſtance. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 29.

Perdonatio Utlagariæ, Is a Pardon for a Man who for Contempt in not yielding Obedience to the Proceſs of the King's Courts is outlawed, and afterwards of his own Accord ſurrenders himſelf. *Reg. Orig.* 28.

Peremptory, (*Peremptorius*) Joined with a Subſtantive, is taken for a final and determinate Act, without Hope of Renewing or Altering the ſame: And there is a *Peremptory Action*, *Day*, *Nonſuit*, *&c. Bract. lib.* 4. *c.* 20. *F. N. B.* 35, 38, 104. If a Defendant in an Action, tender an Iſſue in Abatement of the Plaintiff's Writ, and the Plaintiff demurs upon the Iſſue, if on arguing the Demurrer the Iſſue is over-ruled as not good; the Court will give the Defendant a Day over to *anſwer peremptorily*, *viz.* To plead a Plea to the Merits of the Cauſe; the former Plea which was over-ruled, being only in Abatement of the Writ: But it is otherwiſe where ſuch an Iſſue and Demurrer is in Bar of the Action; for there the Merits of the Cauſe are put upon it. *Trin.* 24 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 190. A *Peremptory Day* is when a Buſineſs is by a Rule of Court to be ſpoken to at a preciſe Day; but if it cannot be ſpoken unto then, by Reaſon of other Buſineſs, the Court at the Prayer of the Party concerned will diſpence with the not Speaking to it at that Time, and give a farther Day without Prejudice to him; and this is called the putting off of a *Peremptory*, and is uſed to be moved for by Counſel at the Riſing of the Court, when it is granted of Courſe. 2 *Lill. Ibid.* If a *Peremptory* Day is put off by the Court, the Party that will take Advantage of it, muſt enter the Ruſe of Court that was made for the Putting it off. *Trin.* 1651. *Peremptory Challenge* of Jurors in Capital Caſes. Vide *Challenge.*

Perinde valere, Is a Term in the Eccleſiaſtical Law; and ſignifieth a Diſpenſation granted to a Clerk, who being defective in his Capacity, is nevertheleſs admitted *de facto* to a Benefice, or other Eccleſiaſtical Function: And it is alſo called a *Writ.* Stat. 25 Hen. 8. c. 21.

Periphraſis, (*Lat.*) Is a Circumlocution; a Figure of *Rhetorick*, when that which might have been ſaid in one or two Words is expreſs'd by many. *Litt. Dict.* No *Periphraſis* or Circumlocution will ſupply Words of Art, which the Law hath appropriated for the Deſcription of Offences in Indictments: And not any *Periphraſis*, Intendment and Concluſion ſhall make good an Indictment, which doth not bring the Fact within all the material Words of a Statute; unleſs the Statute be recited, *&c. Cro. Eliz.* 535, 749. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 224, 249.

Perjury, (*Perjurium*) Is a Crime committed, when a lawful *Oath* is adminiſtred by one that hath Authority to any Perſons in a judicial Proceeding, who ſwear abſolutely and falſly in a Matter that is material to the Iſſue or Cauſe in Queſtion, by their own Act, or the Subornation of others. 3 *Inſt.* 164. And *Perjury*, before the Conqueſt, was puniſhed ſometimes by Death, other Times by Baniſhment, and ſometimes by corporal Puniſhment, *&c.* Afterwards it came to Fine and Ranſom, and Diſability to bear Teſtimony. 3 *Inſt.* 163. At Common Law, *Perjury* and Subornation of *Perjury* is puniſhed by Fine, Impriſonment, Pillory, *&c.* and the Offender is ever after incapable to be a Witneſs. 3 *Inſt.* 163. By Statute, Perſons committing wilful and corrupt *Perjury*, in any Cauſe depending concerning Lands or Goods, *&c.* in any of the Courts of Record, ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* and be impriſoned ſix Months, and their Oath ſhall not be received in any

any Court of Record, until the Judgment is reverſed; and if the Offenders have not Goods or Chattels to the Value of 20 *l.* they ſhall be ſet on the Pillory in ſome Market-place, and have both their Ears nailed thereto: And unlawful and corrupt Procuring and Suborning a Witneſs to give falſe Teſtimony in any Court of Record, *&c.* or corruptly Procuring any Witneſs to teſtify *in perpetuam rei Memoriam*, the Offender ſhall forfeit 40 *l.* And if he be not worth 40 *l.* he ſhall ſuffer Six Months Impriſonment, and ſtand on the Pillory in ſome open Market near the Place where the Offence was committed; and ſhall not be received as a Witneſs till ſuch Judgment be reverſed; but if the Judgment be reverſed, the Party grieved ſhall recover Damages againſt the Proſecutor, by Action on the Caſe, *&c.* 5 *Eliz. cap.* 9. It has been adjudged, that if a Man be convicted of *Perjury* at the *Common Law*, a Pardon will reſtore the Party to his Teſtimony; but not in a Conviction on the *Statute*, for there he muſt reverſe the Judgment before he can be reſtored, and Diſability is Part of the Judgment. 2 *Salk.* 513. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 978. Yet a Perſon convict of *Perjury* was allowed to make Affidavit, to ſet aſide a Judgment for Irregularity; though the Affidavits of ſuch Perſons have been refuſed to be read. 2 *Salk.* 461. *Perjury*, if it relates to Juſtice, is puniſhable by Statute; and if it be in a Spiritual Matter in the Spiritual Court, it may be puniſhed there. 3 *Salk.* 269. A falſe Oath in a Court of Juſtice is more criminal than elſewhere: And 'tis an Offence for which the Party may be indicted, either by the Common Law, or upon the Stat. 5 *Eliz.* by which the Puniſhment is enlarged, but the Nature of the Offence is not altered by that Statute; and in many Caſes an Indictment will lie at Common Law, when it will not lie upon the Statute; as for Inſtance; A Perſon may be indicted at Common Law for a falſe Affidavit taken before a Maſter in Chancery, but not on the Statute; becauſe this is not *Perjury* in a Matter relating to the Proof of what was in Iſſue. *Style* 336. *Sid.* 106. *Bulſt.* 322. The Statute extends to no other *Perjury* than that of Witneſſes; but Perſons *perjuring* themſelves in their Anſwers in Chancery, or in the Exchequer, by Affidavit, or Swearing the Peace againſt another, *&c.* may be puniſhed for the *Perjury* at the Common Law; which is eſteemed the ſafeſt Way to proſecute for *Perjury*, or Subornation of *Perjury*. 3 Inſt. 166. 2 Roll. Abr. 77. Wood's Inſt. 414. *Perjury* at Common Law may be in an immaterial Thing in an Anſwer in Chancery; but if one ſwear falſe to an Interrogatory, in a Thing not materially charged therein, this is not *Perjury*, becauſe he who adminiſtred the Oath had not Power to adminiſter it, but in Matters charged in the Interrogatory. *Sid.* 274. And where an Oath is taken before one, that hath not Authority to do it; or when a Court hath no Authority to hold Plea of the Cauſe; there *Perjury* cannot be committed. 3 *Inſt.* 164. 4 *Inſt.* 278. Alſo if an Oath be given by him that has lawful Authority, and any Breach be made therein, if it be not in a judicial Proceeding, it is not puniſhable as *Perjury* by the Common or Statute Law; as where one takes an Oath to the Government, or duly to perform an Office, *&c.* and breaks it. *Read. on Stat. Vol.* 4. 349. Indictment will not lie at the Seſſions before Juſtices of Peace, for a *Perjury* at Common Law; though it will for a *Perjury* upon the Stat. 5 *Eliz.* that Statute giving the Juſtices Juriſdiction. 1 *Salk.* 406. It is ſaid a Man may be indicted for *Perjury* upon a voluntary and extrajudicial Oath; as where a Perſon ſtole the Daughter of another, and made Oath before a Juſtice of the Peace, that he had her Father's Conſent, and this in order to get a Licence to marry her. 1 *Ventr.* 369. On Indictment for *Perjury*, for that the Defendant ſwore at a Trial by *Niſi prius*, that a Perſon was on ſuch a Day in *London*, to be arreſted; this was material, as the Iſſue to be tried was concerning the Arreſting him by the Sheriff, and it was proved that he was in *Southwark* at that Time, and the Defendant being found Guilty was fined 20 *l.* *Sid.* 404. A Perſon was indicted for *Perjury*, and convicted of Swearing that he was Servant to *W. R.* when in Truth he was Servant to his Servant, and fined 10 *l.* *Allen* 79. *Perjury* in Witneſſes, if it is not of Conſequence in the Deciſion of the Cauſe, tho' it is a falſe Oath, it is not to be puniſhed as *Perjury*: But if a falſe Oath be given by a Man, attended with Circumſtances, which makes them Reaſons of his Remembrance of a Thing, to ſtrengthen the ſubſtantial Part of his Evidence, by this Means the Jury may be induced in the Giving of a Verdict, and he may be guilty of *Perjury*. 3 *Inſt.* 167. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 41, 78. 1 *Cro.* 428. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 291. *Palm.* 382, 535. Though where a Witneſs being ask'd, whether ſuch a Sum of Money were paid for two Things in Controverſy between the Parties? Anſwered, that it was, where the Truth of it was, that it was paid only for one of them by Agreement; ſuch Witneſs ought not to be puniſhed for *Perjury*; for as the Caſe was, it was no Way material whether it was paid for one or both. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 41. To make an Offence *Perjury*, it muſt be wilful and deliberate, and not committed through Surprize, Inadvertency, or Miſtake of the Queſtion; and the Depoſition is to be direct and abſolute, not as the Perſon ſwearing thinks or believes, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* 167, 266. Nothing which the Party offers upon his Belief is aſſignable for *Perjury*. *Sid.* 418. It muſt be falſe, in expreſs Words or Intention, to make it *Perjury*; for Falſhood in Intention may be puniſhed by the Common Law, though the Words be true: And if one knows not what he ſwears, it is a falſe Oath in him, ſo that one may ſwear the Truth, and yet be *perjured*; as where the Plaintiff in an Action cauſed two Men to ſwear the Value of his Goods, who never ſaw or knew them, although that which they ſwore was true, yet becauſe they knew it not, it was a falſe Oath in them, for which the Procurer and the Witneſſes were ſentenced in the Star-Chamber. 3 *Inſt.* 166. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 77. But the Law will not allow of conſtructive *Perjury*. 2 Salk. 513. *Perjury* may not be in a private Matter, howſoever wilful or malicious the Oath may be; and upon this Ground it hath been holden, that a falſe Oath taken by one upon the Making of a Bargain, that the Thing ſold is his Own, is not *Perjury*. 1 *Hawk.* 173. Not only in a Court of Record, but in any other lawful Courts, as a Court-Baron, *&c.* *Perjury* may be committed. *Wood's Inſt.* 412. An Indictment for *Perjury* may be preferred againſt one for Taking a falſe Oath raſhly, and for Want of Conſideration in a Court of Record; and he may be convicted and fined thereupon, but the Fine ſhall be more moderate than where committed out of Malice. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 291. The Words *Wilfully* and *Corruptly*

must be inſerted in the Proſecution upon the Statute; and an Indictment was held ill, becauſe it did not alledge that the Defendant voluntarily ſwore, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 166. 1 *Cro.* 147. *Perjury* or Subornation of *Perjury*, in Proceedings on an Indictment, is not within the Statute, which mentions only Suits by Writ, Bill, Plaint, or Information: And no falſe Oath is within the Intent of the Act, that is not prejudicial to ſome Perſon in his Cauſe; and gives him juſt Cauſe of Complaint, that he was aggrieved by the Depoſition of the Witneſs. 3 *Inſt.* 164. But it hath been held not to be material upon an Indictment of *Perjury* at Common Law, whether the falſe Oath were at all credited, or whether the Party in whoſe Prejudice it was intended were in the Event any Way grieved by it, or not; as this is not a Proſecution grounded on the Damage of the Party, but on the Abuſe of publick Juſtice. 3 *Leon.* 230. 2 *Leon.* 211. And if a Perſon procure another to take a falſe Oath amounting to *Perjury*, but he doth not take it, though the Perſon who incited him is not guilty of Subornation of *Perjury*, he is puniſhable by Fine. *Read. Stat.* 4 *Vol.* 350. Where a Plaintiff loſes his Action by a falſe and *perjured* Witneſs produced on the Part of the Defendant, it is ſaid he cannot have an Action againſt that Witneſs, till he is indicted and convicted; unleſs it be ſuch a *Perjury*, or in ſuch a Court, that an Indictment would not lie for it. *Sid.* 90. 3 *Salk.* 270. On Motion to amend an Information for *Perjury*, it was granted, giving Notice to the Defendant what they would amend; and he to ſhew Cauſe why they ſhould not. 1 *Lev.* 189. Acquittal upon a bad Indictment of *Perjury* is no Plea to a good one, and the Party may be indicted *de novo*; but an Acquittal upon a good One is peremptory. *Mod. Ca.* 167. A Perſon was found guilty in an Information for *Perjury*, and upon ſeveral Affidavits the Court was moved for a new Trial; tho' it was denied, except the King's Counſel would conſent, notwithſtanding it appeared to the Court that there was Cauſe for a new Trial. *Sid.* 49. Sir *John Jackſon* being acquitted of a great Debt, by the *Perjury* of *Fenwick* and *Holt*, they were indicted for the *Perjury*, and the Trial being appointed, the Witneſſes who could prove it were arreſted and committed, ſo that they could not be preſent at the Trial; and this being done by the Contrivance of Sir *John*, he was found guilty of the Miſdemeanor on an Information, and fined 1000 Marks, and committed for a Month: But the Court would not grant a new Trial in *Perjury*. *Sid.* 149, 153. An Indictment for *Perjury* will not be quaſhed for any Inſufficiency 'till the Merits are tried, and 'tis Time enough to move to quaſh it after a Verdict; and no *Certiorari* ſhall be had to remove an Indictment for *Perjury* or Forgery; for when they are removed, they are ſeldom proceeded on. *Sid.* 54. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 975. Indictment at Common Law is to be brought where a Witneſs for the King ſwears falſly; or he may be puniſh'd by Information: And the Offence of *Perjury*, if proſecuted by Indictment, is local; but 'tis otherwiſe on an Information. 3 *Inſt.* 164. 1 *Ventr.* 182.

Per my & per tout, Are Words uſed where a Jointenant is ſaid to be ſeiſed of the Land he holds jointly, *by every Parcel, and by the Whole*; which Signification they bear in the Law. *Litt.* 10. *Sect.* 288.

Pernancy, (From the Fr. *Prendre*) Signifies a Taking or Receiving; as *Tithes in Pernancy* are Tithes taken or that may be taken in Kind.

Pernor of Profits, Is he that takes or receives the Profits of Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments; and is ſaid to be all one with *Ceſtuy que uſe*. *Stat.* 1 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 1. 1 *Rep.* 123. The King has the Pernancy of the Profits of the Lands of an Outlaw, in perſonal Actions; and by Seiſure ſhall hold againſt the Alienation of ſuch Outlaw, &c. *Raym.* 17. See *Co. Lit.* 589.

Perpars, A Part of the Inheritance.—*Tanquam terram quæ ſibi deſcendit in* perpartem *de hæreditate*, &c. Fleta, lib. 2. c. 54.

Perpetuity, (*Perpetuitas*) Is a Continuance everlaſtingly; and in Law, it is when an Eſtate is deſigned to be ſo ſettled in Tail, &c. that it cannot be undone or made void: As where if all the Parties that have Intereſt join, they cannot bar or paſs the Eſtate; but if by the Concurrence of all having the Eſtate-tail, it may be barred, it is no *Perpetuity*. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 292. It is a Rule that hath deſtroyed *Perpetuities*, that an Eſtate cannot be made to ceaſe for a Time, and then to riſe again; or to ceaſe as to one Perſon, and have Being as to another; or deprive a Tenant in Tail by Condition or Limitation of the Power of Alienation. *Hob.* 257. 1 *Rep.* 84. *Perpetuities* are odious in the Law; and an executory Deviſe of Lands after an Eſtate-tail generally, tends to a *Perpetuity*; tho' not where it depends upon one Life, when a Fee-ſimple may be to one, and remain to another, &c. 2 *Cro.* 695. A Term for Years may not be deviſed in Tail, with Remainders over to raiſe a *Perpetuity*: But a Limitation of a Term in Reverſion, to ſeveral Perſons *in eſſe*, doth not extend to create a *Perpetuity*; though if it be to Perſons not *in eſſe*, it is otherwiſe. *Moor* 495. *Chanc. Rep.* 8. A Leaſe for Years, to a Man and the Heirs of his Body, &c. is not good; but it may be aſſigned to Truſtees, for the Iſſue in Tail to receive the Profits, &c. yet if ſuch a Leaſe comes then to be limited in Tail, a preſent Remainder may not be limited thereon; but the Law will allow a future Contingent Eſtate, ſo as it wears out in a ſhort Time, as in the Compaſs of two Lives, &c. 10 *Rep.* 87. 4 *Inſt.* 27.

Per quæ ſervitia, Is a judicial Writ, iſſuing on the Note of a *Fine*, and lies for the Conniſee of a Manor, Lands, Rents, or other Services, to compel the Tenants at the Time of the Fine levied to attorn to him thereupon. *Old Nat. Br.* 155.

Perquiſite, (*Perquiſitum*) Signifies any Thing gained by one's own Induſtry or Purchaſe; contradiſtinguiſhed from that which deſcends to a Man from a Father or Anceſtor. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 30.

Perquiſites of Courts, Are commonly thoſe Profits that ariſe to Lords of Manors, from their Courts-Baron, over and above the certain and yearly Revenue of the Lands; as Fines of Copyholds, Heriots, Amerciaments, &c. *Perk.* 20, 21. *Perquiſites of Officers.* See *Fees.*

Per quod conſortium amiſit, And *per quod ſervitium amiſit*, are Words neceſſary in Declarations for Treſpaſs, &c. where a Man's Wife or Servant is beaten, or taken from him, and he loſes their Service, &c. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 595, 596.

Perſon, A Man or Woman; alſo the State or Condition, whereby one Man differs from another.

Perſonable, (*Perſonabilis*) Is as much as to ſay enabled to hold Plea in Court; as the Defendant was judged *perſonable*, to maintain the Action. *Old Nat. Br.* 142. And in *Kitchen*, the Tenant pleaded, that the Demandant was an Alien, born in *Portugal*, without the Allegiance of the King; and Judgment was asked whether he ſhould be anſwered: To which the Demandant ſaid, he was made *perſonable* by Parliament, *i. e.* as the Civilians would ſpeak it, *Habere* Perſonam *ſtandi in Judicio.* Kitch. 214. *Perſonable* likewiſe ſignifieth to be of Capacity to take any Thing granted. *Plowd.* 27.

Perſonal, (*Perſonalis*) Goods or Chattels, ſignifies any movable Thing belonging to a Man, be it quick or dead. *Weſt. Symb. par.* 2. *Sect.* 58. *Perſonal Things* may be given to a Corporation; as a Horſe, a Cow, Sheep, or other Goods, *&c. Kitch.* 139. See *Chattels.*

Perſonal Action, (*Actio Perſonalis*) Is that which one Man may have by Reaſon of a Contract for Money or Goods againſt another: It is ſuch an Action whereby a Debt, Goods and Chattels are demanded, or Damages for them; or Damages for Wrong done to a Man's *Perſon. Terms de Ley* 19. In the *Civil Law*, it is called *Actio in Perſonam*, and is brought againſt him who is bound by the Covenant, *&c.* And in our Law, *Actio Perſonalis moritur cum perſona. 1 Inſt.* 53. Action of Debt lieth not againſt Executors, upon a Contract for the Eating and Drinking of the Teſtator; for that Action in ſuch Caſe dieth with him. 9 *Rep.* 87. If a Perſon commit a Battery or Treſpaſs, and he or the Perſon beaten, *&c.* die; the Action dieth, and is gone. *Noy's Max.* 5. An Executor cannot bring an Appeal for a Larceny from the Teſtator; the Appeal for it is ſaid to be a mere *Perſonal Action*, veſted in the Teſtator, and dies with him as all Actions for *Torts* do. *H. P. C.* 184. *S. P. C.* 50. And an Appeal of Death is a *Perſonal Action* given to the Heir, in Reſpect to his immediate Relation to the Perſon killed; and like other *Perſonal Actions*, ſhall die with the Perſon. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 165.

Perſonal Tithes, Are Tithes paid of ſuch Profits as come by the Labour and Induſtry of a Man's *Perſon*; as by Buying and Selling, Gains of Merchandize, and Handicrafts, *&c.*

Perſonalty, (*Perſonalitas*) Is an Abſtract of *Perſonal:* The Action is in the *Perſonalty*, i. e. it is brought againſt the right *Perſon*, or the Perſon againſt whom in Law it lies. *Old Nat. Br.* 92. Or it is to diſtinguiſh Actions and Things *Perſonal* from thoſe that are *Real.*

Perticata terræ, The fourth Part of an Acre. See *Perch.*

Perticulas, Poor Scholars of the *Iſle of Man:* The King granted to *L. Macguin de Inſula de* Man *Scholari, quandam Eleemoſynam vocat.* Perticulas, *ad ſuſtentationem cujuſdam Pauperis Scholaris de Inſula prædicta ad exercend. Scholas, per Progenitores noſtros, quondam Reges Angliæ datam & conceſſam.* Pat. 5. Hen. 4.

Perviſe, According to *Somner*, ſignifies *Palatii atrium vel area illa à fronte Aulæ Weſtm. hodie* the Palace-Yard, *vulgo nuncupata.* Somn. Gloſſ. See *Parviſe.*

Peſage, (*Peſagium*) A Cuſtom or Duty paid for the Weighing of Merchandize, or other Goods. ——Galfridus Plantagenet *Regis* Henrici *Filius, Dux* Britanniæ *& Comes* Richmundiæ, *Dedi Tronagium &* Peſagium *de Nundinis ſancti* Botulphi, *&c. Selden's Tit. Hon.*

Peſſona, Maſt of Oaks, *&c.* or the Money taken for Maſt, or feeding of Hogs. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *p.* 213. See *Maſt.*

Peſtarable, As Wares *peſtarable*, ſeem to be ſuch as *peſter*, and take up much Room in a Ship. *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 14.

Peter-corn, Is mentioned in ſome of the ancient Regiſters of our Biſhops, particularly in that of St. *Leonard de Ebor*, which contains a Grant thereof by King *Athelſtane*, &c. *Collect. Dodſw. M.S.*

Peter-pence, (*Denarii Sancti Petri*) Otherwiſe called in the Sax. *Romefeob*, i. e. the *Fee* due to *Rome*, was a Tribute or rather Alms given by *Ina* King of the *Weſt Saxons*, in his Pilgrimage at *Rome* in the Year 725. And the like was given by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, through his Dominions, *Anno* 794. But it is ſaid not to be as a Tribute to the *Pope*, but for the Suſtentation of the *Engliſh* School or College at *Rome*; and it was called *Peter-pence*, becauſe collected on the Day of St. *Peter ad vincula*, and was a Penny for every Houſe. King *Edgar's* Laws contain a ſharp Conſtitution touching this Money. *Leg. Edg.* 78. *cap.* 4. It was prohibited by King *Ed.* 3. and by Stat. 25 *H.* 8. But it revived 1 *&* 2 *Ph. & Mar*, and was wholly abrogated by 1 *Eliz. c.* 1.

Peter ad vincula, Mentioned in the Statute 4 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 1. *&c.* See *Gule of Auguſt.*

Petition, (*Petitio*) Hath a general Signification for all Kinds of Supplications made by an Inferior to a Superior, and eſpecially to one having Juriſdiction. *S. P. C. c.* 15, 22. By Statute, the Soliciting, Labouring or Procuring the Putting the Hands or Conſent of above twenty Perſons to any *Petition*, to the King, or either Houſe of Parliament, for Alterations in Church or State; unleſs by Aſſent of three or more Juſtices of Peace of the County, or a Majority of the Grand Jury, at the Aſſiſes or Seſſions, *&c.* and repairing to the King or Parliament to deliver ſuch *Petition*, with above the Number of ten Perſons, is ſubject to a Fine of 100 *l.* and three Months Impriſonment, being proved by two Witneſſes, within ſix Months in the Court of *B. R.* or at the Aſſiſes, *&c.* 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 5. And if what is required by this Statute be obſerved, Care muſt be taken that *Petitions* to the King contain nothing which may be interpreted to reflect on the Adminiſtration; for if they do, it may come under the Denomination of a Libel: And 'tis remarkable, that the *Petition* of the City of *London*, for the Sitting of a Parliament was deem'd libellous, becauſe it ſuggeſted that the King's Diſſolving a late Parliament was an Obſtruction of Juſtice. *Read. Stat. Vol.* 4. 353. To ſubſcribe a *Petition* to the King, to frighten him into a Change of his Meaſures, intimating that if it be denied, many Thouſands of his Subjects will be diſcontented, *&c.* is included among the Contempts againſt the King's Perſon and Government, tending to weaken the ſame, and puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 60.

Petit Larceny, *Parvum Latrocinium.* See *Larceny.*

Petit Treaſon, (Fr. *Petit Trahiſon*, i. e. *Proditio minor*) Treaſon of a leſſor or lower Kind. 25 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 2. and 22 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 14. See *Treaſon.*

Petra, Is a Weight, which we call a Stone, but differing in many Parts of *England*; in ſome Places conſiſting of Sixteen, in others Fourteen or Twelve, and eight Pounds. *Cowel.*

Petus, *Pete*, Combuſtible Earth dug up in ſmall Pieces for Fuel; it is uſually found in low Meadow Ground. *Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. M.S.*

Pettyfogger, (From the Fr *Petite*, ſmall, and Sax. *Fogere*, a Suiter or Solicitor) Signifies a Petty Attorney, or inferior Solicitor in the Law; or rather a Pretender to the Law, having neither Law nor Conſcience.

Pharos, (From *Pharus*, a ſmall Iſland in the Mouth of the *Nile*, wherein ſtood a high Watch-Tower) A Watch-Tower, or Sea-Mark: And no Man can erect a *Pharos*, Light-Houſe, Beacon, *&c.* without lawful Warrant and Authority. 3 *Inſt.* 204.

Phyſicians. No Perſons within the City of *London*, or ſeven Miles thereof, ſhall practice as a *Phyſician* or Surgeon, without a Licence from the Biſhop of *London*, or Dean of St. *Paul's*; who are to call to their Aſſiſtance four Doctors of Phyſick, on Examination of the Perſons before granted: And in the Country, without Licence from the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, on Pain of forfeiting 5 *l.* a Month. 3 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 11. By the 14 & 15 H. 8. *cap.* 5. the King's Charter for incorporating the *College of Phyſicians* in *London*, is confirmed: They have Power to chuſe a *Preſident*, and have perpetual Succeſſion, a Common Seal, Ability to purchaſe Lands, *&c.* Eight of the Chiefs of the College are to be called *Elects*, who from among themſelves ſhall chuſe a Preſident yearly: And if any ſhall practice Phyſick in the ſaid City, or within ſeven Miles of it, without the Licence of the ſaid College under their Seal, he ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* Alſo Perſons practiſing Phyſick in other Parts of *England*, are to have Letters teſtimonial from the Preſident and three Elects, unleſs they be graduate *Phyſicians* of *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*, &c. The Stat. 32 H. 8. *c.* 10. ordains, that four *Phyſicians*, (called *Cenſors*) ſhall be yearly choſen by the College of *Phyſicians*, to ſearch Apothecaries Wares, and have an Oath given them for that Purpoſe by the Preſident; Apothecaries denying them Entrance into their Houſes, *&c.* incur a Forfeiture of 5 *l.* And the *Phyſicians* refuſing to make the ſaid Search, are liable to a Penalty of 40 *s.* And every Member of the College of *Phyſicians*, is authorized to practice Surgery in *London* or elſewhere. Perſons having a Knowledge and Experience in Herbs and Roots, may practice and miniſter to outward Sores or Swellings, any Herbs or Ointments, according to their Skill; and alſo Drinks for the Stone, Strangury, or Agues, without Licence, or incurring any Penalties by the Statute 3 H. 8. *cap.* 11. *Stat.* 34 & 35 *H. cap.* 8. Popiſh Recuſants are diſabled to practice Phyſick, or to uſe the Trade of an Apothecary, *&c.* under Penalties. 3 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 5. The four Perſons called Cenſors, annually choſen by the Preſident and College of *Phyſicians*, calling to their Aſſiſtance the Wardens of the Apothecary's Company in *London*, or one of them, are empowered to enter into the Houſes, Shops, or Warehouſes of Apothecaries, *&c.* and ſearch and examine Medicines, and to burn or deſtroy thoſe that are defective or decayed, or not fit for Uſe; but ſubject to appeal to the College of *Phyſicians*, &c. 10 *Geo. cap.* 20. In the Caſe of Dr. *Bonham*, 7 *Jam.* 1. is ſhewn the Power of the College of *Phyſicians*, in puniſhing Perſons for practiſing Phyſick without Licence. 8 *Rep.* 107. Apothecaries taking upon them to adminiſter Phyſick, without Advice of a Doctor, has been adjudged Practiſing of Phyſick within the Statutes; the proper Buſineſs of an Apothecary being to prepare the Preſcriptions of the Doctor. 2 *Salk.* 45. It has been anciently holden, that if a Perſon not duly authorized to be a *Phyſician* or Surgeon, undertakes a Cure, and the Patient dies under his Hands, he is guilty of Felony; but 'tis ſaid not to be excluded the Benefit of Clergy. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 87.

Philoſopher's Stone. King *Hen.* 6. granted Letters Patent to certain Perſons, who undertook to find out the *Philoſopher's Stone*, and to change other Metals into Gold, *&c.* to be free from the Penalty of the Stat. 5 *Hen.* 4. made againſt the Attempts of *Chymiſts* of this Nature. *Pat.* 34 *Hen.* 6. 3 *Inſt.* 74. See *Multiplication of Gold and Silver.*

Picard, A Kind of large Boat, of about fifteen Tons or upwards, uſed on the River *Severn.* Stat. 35 H. 8. c. 9. 13 Eliz. c. 11.

Picrage, (*Piccagium*, from the Fr. *Piquer*, i. e. *Effodere*) A Conſideration of Money, paid for the Breaking up of Ground to ſet up Booths, Stalls or Standings, in Fairs; it is payable to the Lord of the Soil.

Pickards. No Perſon ſhall uſe any Iron *Cards*, or *Pickards*, in rowing any Woollen *Cloth*, upon Pain to forfeit the ſame, and 20 *s.* for every Offence. 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 2.

Picle, (*Pictellum*) A ſmall Parcel of Land encloſed with a Hedge; a little Cloſe: This Word ſeems to come from the Italian *Picciola*, i. e. *Parvus*; and in ſome Parts of *England*, it is called *Pightel.*

Piece of Eight, *Spaniſh* Coin valued at about 4 *s.* 6 *d. Engliſh* Money, brought from *Mexico*, *Peru*, &c. *Merch. Dict.*

Piepowder Court, A Court incident to *Fairs* and *Markets*: And the Fair of St. *Giles's*, held on the Hills of that Name, near the City of *Wincheſter*, by Virtue of Letters Patent of King *Edw.* 4. hath a Court of *Piepowder* of a tranſcendant Juriſdiction; the Judges whereof are called *Juſtices of the Pavilion*, and have their Power from the Biſhop of *Wincheſter.* Prin. Animadv. on 4 Inſt. 191. *See* Court of Piepowder.

Pies, *Freres pies*, Were a Sort of *Monks* ſo called; 'tis ſaid, becauſe they wore *black* and *white* Garments like *Magpies*: They are mentioned by *Walſingham*, *p.* 124.

Pietantia, A ſmall Portion of Meat and Drink, diſtributed to the Members of ſome Collegiate Body, or other People, upon a high Feſtival, or ſtated Anniverſary. *Libr. Statut. Eccl. Paul. Lond. A. D.* 1298.

Pietanciarius, The Officer in Collegiate Churches, who was to diſtribute the *Pittances*, at ſuch Times and in ſuch Proportions as were appointed by the Donors. See *Pitance.*

Pigeons. Every Perſon who ſhall ſhoot at and kill a *Pigeon*, may be committed to the common Gaol for three Months, by two or more Juſtices of the Peace, or he ſhall pay 20 *s.* to the Poor of the Pariſh. *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 27. And to ſteal *Pigeons* in a *Pigeon-houſe*, ſhut up ſo that the Owner may take them, is Felony. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 94.

Pigeon-Houſe, Is a Place for the ſafe Keeping of *Pigeons*: And a Lord of a Manor may build a *Pigeon-Houſe* or *Dovecote* upon his Land, Parcel of the Manor; but a Tenant of a Manor cannot do it, without the Lord's Licence. 3 *Salk.* 248. Formerly none but the Lord of the Manor

nor, or the Parſon, might erect a *Pigeon-Houſe*; though it has been ſince held, that any Freeholder may build a *Pigeon-Houſe* on his own Ground. 5 *Rep.* 104. *Cro. Eliz.* 548. *Cro. Jac.* 440, 382. A Perſon may have a *Pigeon-Houſe*, or Dovecote, by Preſcription. *Game Law*, 2 *Pa.* 133. See *Nuſance*.

Pila, Is that Side of *Money* which is called *Pile*, becauſe it is the Side on which there was an Impreſſion of a Church built on *Piles*; and he who brings an Appeal of Robbery againſt another, muſt ſhew the certain Quantity, Quality, Price, Weight, *&c. valorem* & Pilum, where *Pilum* ſignifies *Figuram Monetæ*. Fleta, lib. 1. cap. 39.

Pilettus, Was anciently uſed for an Arrow, as had a round Knob a little above the Head, to hinder it from going far into a Mark; from the Lat. *Pila*, which ſignifies generally any round Thing like a Ball.——*Et quod Foreſtarii non portabunt ſagittas barbatas, ſed* Piletos. *Chart.* 31 *H.* 3. Perſons might ſhoot without the Bounds of a *Foreſt* with ſharp or pointed Arrows; but within the Foreſt, for the Preſervation of the Deer, they were to ſhoot only with Blunts, Bolts, or *Piles*: And *Sagitta Pileta* was oppoſed to *Sagitta barbata*; as *Blunts* to *Sharps*, in Rapiers. *Matt. Paris.*

Pileus Supportationis, A Cap of Maintenance; Pope *Julius* ſent ſuch a Cap with a Sword to King *Hen.* 8. *Anno* 1514. Holin. pag. 827.

Pille, At *Fouldrey* in the County of *Lancaſter*, is ſo called by the Idiom of the County, for a *Pile* or Fort, built for the Safeguard or Protection of any Place: This *Pille* was erected by the Abbot of *Forneſſe* in the firſt Year of King *Ed.* 3. See *Pela*.

Pillory, (*Colliſtrigium*, *Collum ſtringens*; *Pilloria* from the Fr. *Pilleur*, i. e. *Depeculator*, or *Pelori* derived from the Greek Πύλη, *Janua*, a Door, becauſe one ſtanding on the *Pillory*, puts his Head, as it were, through a Door, and Ὁράω, *video*) Is an Engine made of Wood to puniſh Offenders, by expoſing them to publick View, and rendring them infamous. There is a *Statute of the Pillory*. 51 *Hen.* 3. And by Statute, it is appointed for Bakers, and for thoſe that uſe falſe Weights, Perjury, Forgery, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* 219. Lords of Leets are to have a *Pillory* and Tumbrel, or it will be Cauſe of Forfeiture of the Leet; and it is ſaid that a Vill may be bound by Preſcription to provide a *Pillory*, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 73.

Pilot, Is he that hath the Government of a *Ship*, under the Maſter: And *Pilots* of Ships, taking upon them to conduct any Ship or Veſſel from *Dover*, *Deal*, &c. to any Place up the River of *Thames*, are to be firſt examined and approved by the Maſters and Wardens of the Society of *Pilots* of *Trinity Houſe*, &c. or ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* for the firſt Offence, 20 *l.* for the Second, and 40 *l.* for every other Offence, one Moiety to the Informer, and the other to the ſaid Maſter and Wardens; but any Maſter or Mate of a Ship, *&c.* may *pilot* his own Veſſel up the ſaid River: And if any Ship ſhall be loſt, through the Negligence and Careleſſneſs of any *Pilot*, he ſhall be for ever after incapacitated to act as a *Pilot*. 3 *Geo.* 13. Alſo the *Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports* may make Rules for Government of *Pilots* at *Dover*, *Deal*, &c. and order a ſufficient Number to ply at Sea to conduct Ships up the *Thames*, 7 *Geo. cap.* 21. By the Laws of *France*, no Perſon ſhall be received as a *Pilot*, till he has made ſeveral Voyages, and hath paſs'd a ſtrict Examination; and after that, on his Return in long Voyages, he is to lodge a Copy of his Journal in the Admiralty: And if a *Pilot*, by Ignorance or Negligence, ſhall occaſion the Loſs of a Ship, he is to pay 100 Livres Fine, and be for ever deprived of the Exerciſe of *Pilotage*; and if he doth it deſignedly, he ſhall be puniſhed with Death. *Lex Mercat.* 70, 71. The *Laws of Oleron* ordain, that if any *Pilot* ſhall deſignedly miſguide a Ship, that it may be caſt away, he ſhall be put to a rigorous and unmerciful Death, and hung in Chains: And if the Lord of the Place where a Ship ſhall be thus loſt, ſhall abet ſuch Villains in Order to have a Share in the Wreck, he ſhall be apprehended, and all his Goods forfeited for the Satisfaction of the Perſons ſuffering; and his Perſon ſhall be faſtened to a Stake in the midſt of his own Manſion, which being fired on the four Corners thereof, it ſhall be burnt to the Ground, and he with it. *Leg. Ol. cap.* 25. And by the Laws of *Oleron*, if the Fault of a *Pilot* be ſo notorious, that the Ship's Crew ſee an apparent Wreck, they may lead him to the Hatches, and ſtrike off his Head; but the Common Law denies this haſty Execution: An ignorant *Pilot* is ſentenced to paſs thrice under the Ship's Keel, by the Laws of *Denmark*. *Lex Mercat.* 70. Maſters of Ships ſhall not oblige *Pilots* to paſs through dangerous Places, or to ſteer Courſes againſt their Wills; but if there be Difference in Opinions, the Maſter may in ſuch Caſe be governed by the Advice of the moſt expert Mariners. *Ibid.* Before the Ship arrives at her Place or Bed, while ſhe is under the Charge of the *Pilot*, if ſhe or her Goods periſh, or be ſpoiled, the *Pilot* muſt make Good the ſame: But after the Ship is brought to the Harbour, then the Maſter is to take the Charge of her, and anſwer all Damages, except that of the Act of God, *&c. Leg. Ol. cap.* 23. In Charterparties of Affreightment, the Maſter generally covenants to find a *Pilot*, and the Merchant to pay him: And in Caſe the Ship ſhall miſcarry through the Inſufficiency of the *Pilot*, the Merchant may charge either the Maſter, or the *Pilot*; and if he charges the Maſter, ſuch Maſter muſt have his Remedy againſt the *Pilot*. Lex. Mercat. 70. *See* Lodmanage.

Pimp-Tenure.——Willielmus Hoppeſhort, *tenet dimidiam virgatam terræ in* Rockhampton *de Domino Rege, per ſervitium cuſtodiendi ſex Damiſellas, ſcil. Meretrices, ad uſum Domini Regis*, 12 *Ed.* 1. *viz.* by *Pimp-Tenure*. Blount's Ten. 39.

Pinnas bibere, Or *Ad pinnas bibere*. The old Cuſtom of Drinking brought in by the *Danes*, was to fix a *Pin* in the Side of the Waſſal Bowl, and ſo to drink exactly to the Pin; as now is practiſed in a ſealed Glaſs, *&c.* This Kind of Drunkenneſs was forbid the Clergy, in the Council at *London*, *Anno* 1102.

Pioneers, (Fr. *Pionniers*, i. e. *Foſſores*) Are ſuch Labourers as are employed in the King's Army, to caſt up Trenches, or undermine Forts. *Stat.* 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 20.

Pipe, (*Pipa*) Is a *Roll* in the *Exchequer*, otherwiſe called the *Great Roll*; and there are ſeveral Officers of the *Pipe*, &c. 37 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 4. It is alſo a Meaſure of Wine, containing two Hogſheads, or Half a Ton, that is, one hundred and twenty-ſix Gallons; mentioned in 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 3.

Pirates,

Pirates, (*Piratæ*) Are common Sea Rovers, without any fix'd Place of Reſidence, who acknowledge no Sovereign and no Law, and ſupport themſelves by Pillage and Depredations at Sea: But there are Inſtances wherein the Word *Pirata* has been formerly taken for a Sea Captain. *Spelm.* *Pirates* are Enemies to all; for which Reaſon, neither Faith nor Oath is to be kept with them: They are denied Succour by the Laws of Nations; and by the *Civil Law*, a Ranſom promis'd to a *Pirate*, if not complied with, creates no Wrong; for the Law of Arms is not communicated to ſuch, neither are they capable of enjoying that Privilege, which lawful Enemies are intitled to in the Caption of another. *Lex Mercat.* or *Mereh. Comp* 183. If a *Pirate* enters a Port or Haven, and aſſaults and robs a Merchant Ship at Anchor there; this is not *Piracy*, becauſe it is not done upon the High Sea; but it is a Robbery at the Common Law, the Act being *infra Corpus Comitatus*: And if the Crime be committed either *ſuper Altum mare*, or in great Rivers within the Realm, which are looked upon as common Highways, there it is *Piracy*. Sir *Fra. Moor*, 756. And it has been held, that *Piracy* being an Offence by the Civil Law only, ſhall not be included in a Statute ſpeaking generally of Felonies, as to Benefit of Clergy, *&c.* which ſhall be conſtrued only of thoſe Felonies which are ſuch by our Law; as thoſe *Piracies* are which are committed in a Port or Creek, within the Body of a County. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 345. If a Ship be riding at Anchor at Sea, and the Mariners Part in their Ship Boat, and the Reſt on Shore, ſo that none are left in the Ship; and a *Pirate* ſhall attack her, and commit a Robbery, the ſame is *Piracy*. 14 *Ed.* 3. And where a *Pirate* aſſaults a Ship, and only takes away ſome of the Men, in order to the Selling them for Slaves; this is *Piracy*: And if a *Pirate* ſhall make an Attack on a Ship, and the Maſter for the Redemption is compelled to give his Oath to pay a ceatain Sum of Money, though there be no Taking, the ſame is *Piracy* by the *Marine Law*; but by the Common Law there muſt be an actual Taking, as in caſe of Robbery on the Highway. *Lex Mercat.* 185. But the Taking, by a Ship at Sea, in great Neceſſity, of Victuals, Cables, Ropes, *&c.* out of another Ship, is no *Piracy*; if that other Ship can ſpare them, and paying or giving Security therefore. *Ibid.* 183. A *Pirate* takes Goods upon the Sea, and ſells them, the Property is not thereby altered, no more than if a Thief upon the Land had ſtolen and ſold them. 27 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 13. *Godb.* 193. Yet by the Laws of *England*, if a Man commits a *Piracy* upon the Subjects of any other Prince, and brings the Goods into *England*, and ſells them in a Market-overt, the ſame ſhall be binding, and the Owners be concluded. *Hob.* 79. When Goods are taken by a *Pirate*, and afterwards the *Pirate* making an Attack upon another Ship, is conquered and taken by the other, by the Law Marine the Admiral may make Reſtitution of the Goods to the Owners, if they are Fellow Subjects of the Captor's, or belong to any State in Amity with his Sovereign, on paying the Coſts and Charges, and making the Captor an equitable Conſideration for his Service. *Lex Mercat.* 184. If a *Pirate* at Sea aſſault a Ship, and in the Engagement kills a Perſon in the other Ship, by the Common Law all the Perſons on Board the *Pirate* Ship are Principals in the Murder, although none enter the other Ship; but by the Marine Law, they who gave the Wound only ſhall be Principals, and the Reſt Acceſſaries, if the Parties can be known. 28 *Eliz. Yelv.* 134. It has been holden, that there cannot be an Acceſſary of *Piracy*, by the Law of this Realm; but if it happens, that there is an Acceſſary upon the Sea, ſuch Acceſſary may be puniſhed by the Civil Law, before the Lord Admiral: And it was made a Doubt, whether one who was an Acceſſary at Land to a Felony at Sea, were triable by the Admiral, within the Purview of 28 *Hen.* 8. Though this is ſettled by 11 & 12 *W.* 3. which provides that Acceſſaries to *Piracy*, before or after, ſhall be inquired of, tried and adjudged according to the ſaid Statute. 2 *Hawk.* 222. In caſe the Subjects of a Prince in Enmity with the Crown of *England*, enter themſelves Sailors on Board an *Engliſh Pirate*, and a Robbery is committed by them, who are afterwards taken; it is Felony in the *Engliſh*, but not in the Strangers: But in ancient Times, it was Petit Treaſon in the *Engliſh*, and Felony in the Strangers: And if any *Engliſhman* commits *Piracy* upon the Subjects of any Prince or State in Amity with the Crown of *England*, they are within the Stat. 28 *Hen.* 8. If the Subjects of any Nation or Kingdom, in Amity with *England*, ſhall commit a *Piracy* on the Ships or Goods of the *Engliſh*, the ſame is Felony, and puniſhable by this Statute: And *Piracy* committed by the Subjects of *France*, or of any other Country in Friendſhip with us, upon the *Britiſh* Seas, is properly puniſhable by the Crown of *England* only. *Lex Mercat.* 186, 187. In caſe of *Piracy* attempted on the Ocean, if the *Pirates* are overcome, the Takers may immediately inflict a Puniſhment, by hanging them up at the Main-yard-End; tho' this is underſtood where no legal Judgment may be obtained: And hence it is, that if a Ship ſhall be on a Voyage to any Part of *America*, or the Plantations there, on a Diſcovery of thoſe Parts; and in her Way ſhe is attacked by a *Pirate*, but in the Attempt the *Pirate* is overcome; the *Pirates* may be forthwith executed, without any Solemnity of Condemnation, by the Marine Law. *Ibid.* 184. By Stat. 28 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 15. all Robberies and Felonies committed by *Pirates* at Sea, *&c.* ſhall be inquired of, heard and determined in any County of *England*, by the King's Commiſſion, as if the Offences had been committed on Land; and ſuch Commiſſion ſhall be directed to the Lord Admiral, *&c.* and three or four other Perſons, as ſhall be named by the Lord Chancellor, who ſhall hear and determine ſuch Offences after the common Courſe of the Laws of the Kingdom uſed for Felonies and Robberies, *&c.* and award Judgment and Execution againſt Perſons indicted on the Statute, as againſt Felons for any Felony done upon the Land; and the Offenders ſhall ſuffer ſuch Pains of Death, Loſs of Lands and Goods, as if they had been attainted of ſuch Offence committed on Land, *&c.* This Statute doth not alter the Offence of *Piracy*, but leaves it as it was before, *viz.* Felony only by the Civil Law; but giveth a Trial according to the Common Law, and inflicts Pains of Death, *&c.* as if the Offenders had been convicted of any Felony done upon the Land. 3 *Inſt.* 112. *H. P. C.* 77. And no Attainder for this Offence corrupts the Blood, the Statute mentioning only that the Offender ſhall ſuffer ſuch Pains of Death, Loſs of Lands, *&c.* as

if he were attainted of a Felony at Common Law; but ſays not, that the Blood ſhall be corrupted. 3 *Inſt.* 112. Likewiſe the Offender is to be tried on the Statute, to forfeit his Lands, &c. which are not forfeited by the Civil Law. 1 *Lill. Abr.* The Stat. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 7. enacts, that all *Piracies*, Felonies and Robberies committed in or upon the Sea, or in any Haven, &c. where the Admiral hath Juriſdiction, may be try'd at Sea or upon the Land, in any of his Majeſty's Iſlands, Plantations, &c. abroad, appointed for that Purpoſe, by Commiſſion, under the Great Seal or Seal of the Admiralty, directed to ſuch Commiſſioners as the King ſhall think fit; who may commit the Offenders, and call a Court of Admiralty, conſiſting of ſeven Perſons at leaſt; or for Want of Seven, any Three of the Commiſſioners may call others; and the Perſons ſo aſſembled may proceed according to the Courſe of the Admiralty, paſs Sentence of Death, and order Execution of the Criminals, &c. And Commiſſioners for Trial of the ſaid Offences within the Juriſdiction of the *Cinque Ports*, ſhall be directed to the Warden of the ſaid Cinque Ports, and the Trial to be by the Inhabitants of the ſame Ports. And by the ſaid Statute 11 & 12 *W.* 3. if any natural-born Subjects or Denizens of *England*, ſhall commit *Piracy* againſt any of his Majeſty's Subjects at Sea, under Colour of any Commiſſion from any foreign Prince, they ſhall be adjudged *Pirates*: If any Maſter of a Ship or Seaman, give up his Ship, &c. to *Pirates*, or combine to yield up or run away with any Ship; or any Seaman ſhall lay violent Hands on his Commander, or endeavour a Revolt in the Ship, he ſhall be adjudged a *Pirate*, and ſuffer accordingly; alſo if any Perſon ſhall diſcover a Combination for running away with a Ship, he ſhall be intitled to a Reward of 10 *l.* for every Veſſel of 100 Tons, and 15 *l.* if above: And all Perſons who ſhall ſet forth any *Pirate*, or be aſſiſting to thoſe committing *Piracy*; or that ſhall conceal ſuch *Pirates*, or receive any Veſſel or Goods piratically taken, ſhall be deemed Acceſſary to the *Piracy*, and ſuffer as Principals. The 6 *Geo.* makes the Stat. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 7. perpetual: And by 8 *Geo. cap.* 24. Maſters of Ships trading with *Pirates*, or furniſhing them with Stores, &c. and Perſons correſponding with *Pirates*, are declared Guilty of *Piracy*; and ſhall be tried according to the Statutes 28 *Hen.* 8. and 11 & 12 *W.* 3. and ſuffer Death, forfeit Lands, &c. Ships fitted out with Deſign to trade with *Pirates*, and the Goods ſhall be forfeited: And Maſters of Ships, and Seamen of Ships carrying Guns, being attacked by *Pirates*, if they do not defend their Ships, ſhall forfeit their Wages, and be impriſoned ſix Months; but Seamen wounded in the Defence of Ships againſt *Pirates*, ſhall be admitted into *Greenwich* Hoſpital, &c. Where an *Engliſh* Ship ſhall have been defended by Fight againſt *Pirates*, and any of the Officers or Seamen ſhall he killed or wounded, the Judge of the Admiralty, or Mayor or chief Officer of any Port, aſſiſted by four Merchants, may by Proceſs levy a Sum not exceeding 2 *per Cent.* of the Value of the Ship and Goods defended, to be diſtributed among the Officers and Seamen, or the Widows and Children of the Perſons killed. *Lex Mercat.* 186. *Pirates* are always excepted in general Pardons: And the Indictment for *Piracy* muſt alledge the Fact to be done upon the Sea; and have both the Words *Felonice* and *Piratice*, &c.

Piſcary, (*Piſcaria, vel Privilegium Piſcandi*) Is a Right or Liberty of *Fiſhing* in the Waters of another Perſon: And there are three Sorts of *Piſcaries*, *Libera Piſcaria*; *Separalis Piſcaria*; and *Communis Piſcaria*. See *Fiſhing*, and *Common of Piſcary*.

Piſcenarius, Is uſed in old Records for a Fiſhmonger. *Pat.* 1. *Ed.* 3.

Pit, Is a Hole wherein the *Scots* uſe to drown Women Thieves; and to ſay condemned to the *Pit*, is as when we ſay condemned to the Gallows. *Skene.*

Pit and Gallows. See *Foſſa* and *Furca.*

Pitance, (*Pitancia, modicum*) A little Repaſt, or Refection of Fiſh or Fleſh, more than the common Allowance.——Johannes *Dei Gratia*, &c. *Conceſſimus*, &c. *In uſus Pauperum*, & *ad Refectionem Monachorum, qui illis diebus Officia divina pro Defunctis celebrabunt, quæ Refectio* Pitancia *vocat.* &c. Rot. Char. ad Hoſpital. S. Salvator. Sancti Edmundi, &c. Ann. 1. Reg. Johan. p. 2.

Pitching-penie, Is that Money, commonly a *Peny*, which is paid for *Pitching*, or ſetting down every Bag of Corn, or Pack of Goods, in a Fair or Market.

Placard, (Fr. *Plaquart*, Dutch *Placcaert*) Hath ſeveral Significations: In *France*, it is a Table, wherein Laws, Orders, &c. are written and hung up; and in *Holland*, it is an Edict or Proclamation; alſo it is uſed for a Writing of ſafe Conduct: With us it is mentioned as a Licence to uſe certain Games, &c. in the Stat. 2 & 3 *P.* & *M. cap.* 7.

Place, (*Locus*) Where a Fact was committed, is to be alledged in Appeals of Death, Indictments, &c.

Placita, Is a Word often mentioned in our Hiſtories, and Law Books: At firſt it ſignified the publick Aſſemblies of all Degrees of Men where the King preſided, and they uſually conſulted upon the great Affairs of the Kingdom; and theſe were called *Generalia Placita*, becauſe *Generalitas univerſorum majorum tam Clericorum quam Laicorum ibidem conveniebat*: And this was the Cuſtom in our neighbouring Nation of *France*, as well as here, as we are told by *Bertinian*, in his *Annals of France*, in the Year 767. Some of our Hiſtorians, as *Simeon of Durham*, and others, who wrote above 300 Years afterwards, tells us, that theſe Aſſemblies were held in the open Fields; and that the *Placita Generalia*, and *Curia Regis*, were what we now call a Parliament: 'Tis true, the Lords Courts were ſo called, *viz. Placita Generalia*, but oftner *Curiæ generales*, becauſe all their Tenants and Vaſſals were bound to appear there. The Word *Placita* was likewiſe ſometimes applied to Penalties, Fines, Mulcts, or Emendations, according to the *Black Book* in the *Exchequer*, *Lib.* 2. *Tit.* 13. And hence is the old Cuſtom, *Comes habet tertium denarium* Placitorum. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 12. It is now taken for Pleadings or Debates, and Trials at Law.

Placitare, i. e. *Litigare & Cauſas agere*, to plead: And the Manner of Pleading before the *Conqueſt* was, *Coram Aldermanno & Proceribus, & coram Hundredariis*, &c. M.S. in Bibl. Cotton.

Placitator, A Pleader: *Ralf Flambard* is recorded to be *Totius Regni Placitator.* Temp. W. 2.

Placitum nominatum, Is the Day appointed for a Criminal to appear and plead, and make his Defence. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 29, 46.

Plague. Mayors, Bailiffs, Head Officers of Corporations, and Juſtices of Peace, have Power to tax Inhabitants, Houſes, Lands, &c. within their Precincts, for the Relief of Perſons infected with the *Plague*; and Juſtices of the County may tax Perſons within five Miles round, on a Pariſh's Inability; the Tax to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods, or in Default thereof by Impriſonment: Infected Perſons going abroad, after commanded to keep Houſe for avoiding further Infection, may be reſiſted by Watchmen, &c. and puniſhed as Vagrants, if they have no Sores upon them; and if they have infectious Sores on them, it is Felony: Juſtices of Peace, &c. are to appoint Searchers, Examiners, and Buriers of the Dead, in Places infected, and adminiſter Oaths to them for the Performance of their Duties, &c. *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 31. Some Places in the *Baltick* being infected with the *Plague*, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, an Act was made for obliging Ships coming from thence to perform their *Quarentine* during the Infection in foreign Parts; and Maſters of Ships coming on Shore, during the Quarentine, are to forfeit their Ships, &c. And others directed to take Care of the Quarentine, permitting any to come on Shore, ſhall forfeit 100 *l.*. 9 *Ann. c.* 2. During the late Reign that *Marſeils* in *France* Was infected, a Statute was made with further Proviſions for the Preventing of Infection: By this Act, Ships coming into Ports, are to perform Quarentine; and Perſons quitting Ships before performed, ſhall incur the Forfeiture of 200 *l.* Goods after Quarentine performed are to be aired; and Ships infected, to be burnt: His Majeſty may make Orders concerning Quarentine; and, in Time of Infection here, cauſe Lazarets to be provided for the Sick, and Lines and Trenches to be caſt up about Places, &c. And infected Perſons were to be removed from their Houſes to ſuch Lazarets; and Eſcaping from thence, or out of the Lines of Places, to be guilty of Felony: Watches to be appointed by Juſtices of Peace, to keep People within the Lines, &c. 7 *Geo. cap.* 3. And by a ſubſequent Act, the King is enabled to prohibit Commerce with any Countries infected, by Proclamation; alſo Perſons trading contrary to the Proclamation, their Goods and Ships ſhall be forfeited; and Officers of Ports may reſiſt the Entrance of Ships, by firing of Guns, &c. Perſons going to Places infected, incur a *Præmunire*; and coming from ſuch Places, ſhall be adjudged guilty of Felony. 8 *Geo. cap.* 8. The Clauſes in the Act 7 *Geo.* relating to Removal of Perſons infected to Lazarets, and making Lines round Towns, &c. are repealed by 8 *Geo. cap.* 10. And theſe laſt Acts, are ſince *expired.*

Plaint, (Fr. *Plainte* Lat. *Querela*) Is the Exhibiting any Action, real or perſonal, in writing; and the Party making his *Plaint* is called the *Plaintiff*. *Kitch.* 231. A *Plaint* in an inferior Court is the Entry of an Action, after this Manner: A. B. *Queritur verſus* C. D. *de Placito Tranſgreſſionis, & ſunt Pleg. de Proſequend. ſcilicet* Johannes Doe & Richardus Roe. The firſt Proceſs in an inferior Court is a *Plaint*, which is in the Nature of an Original Writ, becauſe therein is briefly ſet forth the Plaintiff's Cauſe of Action; and upon this *Plaint* there may iſſue a *Pone*, till the Return of a *Nichil*, upon which a *Capias* will not lie againſt the Body of the Defendant. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 294. Where a *Plaint* is levied in an inferior Court, the Defendant muſt be firſt diſtrained for Non-appearance, by ſomething of ſmall Value; and then if he doth not appear, a farther Diſtreſs is to be taken to a greater Value, and ſo on; if all his Goods are diſtrained upon the firſt Diſtreſs, Attachment may be iſſued out of *B. R.* againſt the Officers, &c. *Ibid.* A Plaintiff in an *Aſſiſe* may abridge his *Plaint* of any Part whereunto a Bar is pleaded. 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 3. See *County Court.*

A *Plaint* is ſaid to be the Cauſe for which the Plaintiff doth complain againſt the Defendant, and for which he doth obtain the King's Writ: For as the King denies his Writ to none, if there be Cauſe to grant it; ſo he grants not his Writ to any without there be Cauſe alledged for it. 2 *Lill.* 294.

Plantation, (*Plantatio, Colonia*) Is a Place whither People are ſent to dwell, or a Company of People tranſplanted from one Place to another, with an Allowance of Land for their Tillage. *Litt. Dict.* All Waſtes, which the Natives of any Country make no uſe of, nor can receive any Damage by their being in the Hands of others, may lawfully be poſſeſſed by *Planters:* If a Nation or People ſhould happen to be expelled out of their own Land, they may ſeek void Places in ſome other Country, and there may juſtly plant; and the immediate Poſſeſſing ſuch *Plantations* creates a Right againſt all Perſons but he that hath Empire there. *Lex Mercat.* 156. And where Perſons having arrived in any Territories and planted there, if before they can reap the Fruits of their Labour the Neceſſities of human Life are wanting, by the Laws of Nature they may force a Subſiſtence from a Neighbour *Planter*; and the Reaſon is this, that a Subſiſtence belongs to every Man, unleſs he has merited to loſe the Life which he ſeeks to preſerve. *Ibid.* Our *Plantations* abroad are chiefly Iſlands in *America*, over which there are particular Governors; and the Iſlands of *Jamaica* and *Barbadoes*, with ſome others, are very populous, and much frequented by unfortunate Perſons, as they are there privileged from Arreſts for Debt on foreign Contracts made out of thoſe Iſlands; and have ſo great Advantages in Trade, that by Induſtry and Application, a preſent Misfortune is oftentimes attended with a future Happineſs, by accumulating great Wealth from the Products of theſe foreign Colonies. *Geograph. Epitom.* 228. The *Plantation Iſlands* being gotten by Conqueſt, or by ſome of the King's Subjects going in Search of ſome Prize, and planting themſelves there, the King is not reſtrained by the Laws of *England* to govern them by any particular Laws, but may govern them by what Law he will. 3 *Mod.* 159. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 871. But it is ſaid, if an uninhabited Country be newly found out by *Engliſh* Subjects, all Laws in Force in the Kingdom of *England* are immediately in Force there. 2 *Salk.* 411. All that are appointed Governors of the *Plantations*, ſhall, before their Entrance into their Government, take an Oath to do their utmoſt to put the Laws in Force in the ſaid *Plantations*; and upon Complaint to the King, or ſuch as he ſhall appoint, that ſuch Governors have been wittingly negligent therein, the Governors ſo offending ſhall be removed, &c. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 18. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. And by the Stat. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 12. If any Governor, Deputy Governor, or Commander in Chief of any *Plantation* or Colony within his Majeſty's Dominion beyond the Seas,

ſhall oppreſs any of his Majeſty's Subjects within their reſpective Governments, or be guilty of any other Crime or Miſdemeanor, contrary to the Laws of this Realm, or thoſe in Force within their Governments; ſuch Oppreſſions ſhall be inquired of, heard and determined in the Court of *King's Bench* in *England*, or before ſuch Commiſſioners, and in ſuch County of this Realm as the King ſhall appoint, and by good and lawful Men of ſuch County; and the like Puniſhments ſhall be inflicted as are uſual for ſuch Offences here in *England*. All Laws, Uſages or Cuſtoms in Practice in any of the *Plantations*, which are repugnant to the Laws of this Kingdom, are declared null and void. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 22. By the ſame Statute all Places of Truſt in the Courts of Law, or relating to the Treaſury, in any Iſland, Colony or *Plantation*, belonging to *England*, ſhall be in the Hands of the Native-born Subjects of *England*, *Ireland*, or of the ſaid Iſlands; alſo Tracts of Land on the Continent of *America*, held by Charter or Letters Patent, ſhall not at any Time be aliened or ſold to any other than the Natural-born Subjects of *England*, *Ireland*, &c. without the King's Licence. Stat. *Ibid.* No Alien ſhall be a Merchant or Factor in any of the Territories and *Plantations* belonging to *England*, in *Aſia*, *Africa* or *America*, on Pain to loſe all his Goods; one third to the King, another third to the Governor of the *Plantation*, and the other third to any Perſon ſuing in any of the King's Courts there. 12 *Car.* 2. And no Governor abroad ſhall be a Factor or Agent under the Penalty of 500 *l.* &c. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. Governors of the *Plantations* are not to ſuffer any foreign-built Ship or Veſſel to load or unload Goods, till a Certificate is produced that the Owner or Owners are not Aliens, and Examination is made: And no Sugars, Tobacco, Ginger, Indico, &c. of the Growth of any *Engliſh Plantations* in *America*, ſhall be tranſported to any Place but to ſome *Engliſh Plantation*, or to *England*, *Ireland*, &c. on Pain of Forfeiture and the Ship, one Moiety to the King, and the other to him that will ſeize and ſue for the ſame. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 18. For every Veſſel which ſets out from *England* or *Ireland* for any of the ſaid *Plantations*, Bond ſhall be given, with one Surety, to the chief Officers of the Cuſtom-houſe of the Place whence ſhe ſails, of 1000 *l.* if the Ship be under 100 Tuns, and of 2000 *l.* Penalty if of greater Burden; that if the ſaid Veſſel load any of the ſaid Commodities at ſuch *Plantations*, it ſhall bring them to ſome Port of *England*, *Ireland*, &c. And for all Ships coming from any other Port to thoſe *Plantations*, the Governors, before the Ship be permitted to load, ſhall take ſuch Bond that it ſhall carry the Merchandize to ſome other *Engliſh Plantations*, or to *England* or *Ireland*; and every Ship taking on board any of the aforeſaid Goods before ſuch Bond given, or Certificate thereof, &c. ſhall be forfeited; and the ſaid Governors ſhall twice in every Year return true Copies of ſuch Bonds to the chief Officers of the Cuſtoms in *London*, &c. *Ibid.* If any Veſſel ſhall take on board any of the Commodities aforeſaid, at any of the ſaid *Engliſh Plantations*, before Bond be given, as directed by 12 *Car.* 2. or Certificate produced from the Officers of ſome Cuſtom-houſe in *England*, &c. that ſuch Bond hath been there given; or ſhall carry the ſaid Goods to any Place, contrary to the Tenor of ſuch Bonds, the ſame ſhall be forfeited, with the Ship and all her Furniture, Guns, Ammunition, &c. one Moiety to the King, and the other Moiety to him that will ſue for the ſame in any of the ſaid *Plantations*, or in the Court of the High Admiral of *England*, or of any Vice-Admiral, or any Court of Record in *England*. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 26. But theſe Penalties ſeem to be taken off by the Stat. 25 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. which ordains, that if any Ship or Veſſel ſhall come to any of his Majeſty's *Plantations* to ſhip any Sugar, Tobacco, &c. and Bond ſhall not be firſt given to bring the ſame to *England*, there ſhall be anſwered to the King ſeveral Duties before Lading thereof, and under ſuch Penalties as for Non-payment or defrauding the King of his Cuſtoms in *England*. Goods are to be imported and exported from and to the *Plantations* in Ships built in *England* or *Ireland*, or the ſaid *Plantations*; and navigated with the Maſter and three Fourths of the Mariners of the ſaid Places, on Pain of forfeiting Ship and Goods, &c. And all Ships, lading or unlading any Goods at any of the *Plantations* in *America*, and the Maſters and Commanders thereof ſhall be ſubject to the ſame Rules, Viſitations, Searches, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as Ships and their Ladings are liable to in *England*; and the Officers for collecting the Cuſtoms there, ſhall have the like Powers as the Officers of the Cuſtoms in this Kingdom; and Perſons aſſiſting in Concealments, ſhall be ſubject to the like Penalties, &c. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 22. Perſons ſerving on Board, or retained to ſerve on Board any Trading Ships, in any Part of the *Plantations* of *America*, or any Perſons being on Shore there, may not be impreſs'd by any Ships of War; unleſs ſuch Perſons ſhall be Deſerters from ſuch Ships, on the Penalty of 20 *l.* *Stat.* 6 *Ann.*

Form *of a* Power to let and demiſe Plantations, *and receive the Products thereof.*

TO all People, &c. A. B. *of*, &c. *ſendeth Greeting.* Whereas *the ſaid* A. B. *is ſeiſed in his Demeſne, as of Fee, of and in two ſeveral* Plantations *in the Iſland of* Barbadoes, *called or known by the Names of*, &c. *together with the Slaves, Horſes, Mills, Coppers, and other Appurtenances thereunto belonging.* Now know ye, *That the ſaid* A. B. hath *conſtituted, authorized and appointed, and by theſe Preſents doth conſtitute, authorize and appoint* C. D. *of*, &c. *and hereby give to him full Power and Authority, in his Name, and to his Uſe, to enter into and upon the ſaid* Plantations, *whereof he the ſaid* A. B. *is now ſeiſed as aforeſaid, and to have, receive and take the Rents, Iſſues and Profits of the ſame reſpectively, with the Appurtenances; and to leaſe, demiſe, let and ſet, to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as he ſhall think fit, all his* Plantations *and Tracts of Land, Negroes, Horſes, Coppers and Mills whatſoever, in the ſaid Iſland of* Barbadoes, *or any Part thereof, for ſuch Term or Number of Years, not exceeding*, &c. *and for and under ſuch yearly and other Rents, Covenants, Proviſo's and Agreements as he thinks fit or convenient; or otherwiſe to manage, occupy or employ the ſame*, &c. *as to him the ſaid* C. D. *ſhall ſeem beſt, and for the greateſt Benefit and Advantage: And from Time to Time, to receive and take the Revenues and Profits of the ſaid Houſes,* Plantations, *Lands and Premiſſes above-mentioned; and to uſe and take all lawful Methods, by Action, Diſtreſs, or otherwiſe, for the Obtaining and Recovering of the Rents, Iſſues, and Profits of all or any Part of the ſaid Premiſſes, or to*

compound for the ſame as he ſhall think fit; and to give Acquittances or Diſcharges therefore. And *the ſaid* A. B. *doth hereby make, ordain, conſtitute and appoint the ſaid* C. D. *his true and lawful Attorney, for him and in his Name, and to his Uſe, to ask, require, demand, ſue for, recover and receive, all and every Sum and Sums of Money, Sugars, Debts, Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, due, owing or belonging, or to grow due or belonging to him the ſaid* A. B. *from any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever in the ſaid Iſland of* Barbadoes; *and on Non-payment, or Non-delivery thereof, or of any Part thereof, for him and in his Name, to uſe and take all proper Methods, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms, of the ſaid Iſland, for the Recovering of the ſame: And on Payment or Delivery thereof to his ſaid Attorney, to releaſe and diſcharge the Perſon and Perſons ſo paying and delivering the ſame: And he the ſaid* A. B. *doth hereby farther authorize and empower the ſaid* C. D. *to do, execute and perform all other lawful and reaſonable Act and Acts, Thing and Things whatſoever, for him, and in his Name, or otherwiſe, touching and concerning the Management or Diſpoſal of all or any Part of his Eſtate, Real or Perſonal, within the ſaid Iſland of* Barbadoes, *and for the Recovering and Receiving the Profits and Produce thereof, or of any Part or Parcel thereof, or any other Matter or Thing whatſoever, as fully as he himſelf might or could do, if he were perſonally preſent; and one or more Attorney or Attornies, under him, to make, ſubſtitute, and appoint, for all or any the Purpoſes aforeſaid; hereby ratifying and confirming whatſoever his ſaid Attorney, or his Subſtitute or Subſtitutes, by and under him appointed, ſhall do, execute and perform, or cauſe to be done, executed and performed, in and about, or touching or concerning the ſaid Premiſſes.* In Witneſs, &c.

Felons tranſported to the *Plantations*, for certain Terms of Years, &c. by 4 *Geo. c.* 11. 6 *Geo. cap.* 22. See *Clergy* and *Felony*.

Plate, A Hoy, or ſmall Water Veſſel. 13 *Eliz. cap.* 15.

Playhouſe. *Playhouſes* were originally inſtituted with a Deſign of recommending Virtue to the Imitation of the People, and expoſing Vice and Folly; and therefore are not in their own Nature Nuſances: But it hath been holden, that a common *Playhouſe* may be a Nuſance, if it draw together great Numbers of Coaches, &c. as prove generally inconvenient to the Places adjacent. 5 *Mod.* 142. If any Perſons ſhall in *Plays*, &c. jeſtingly or profanely uſe the Name of God, they ſhall forfeit 10 *l. Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 21. And ſpeaking any Thing in Derogation of Religion, &c. they are liable to Forfeitures and Impriſonment. 1 *Eliz.* Alſo acting Plays or Interludes on a *Sunday*, is ſubject to Penalties, by 1 *Car.* 1. *cap.* 1.

Plea, (*Placitum*) Is that which either Party alledges for himſelf in Court, in a Cauſe there depending to be tried: And *Pleading* in a large Senſe, contains all the Matters which come after the Declaration, as well on the Defendant's as the Plaintiff's Side, till Iſſue is joined; but is commonly taken for the Defendant's Anſwer to the Plaintiff's Declaration. *Pleas* are divided into *Pleas of the Crown* and *Common Pleas*; *Pleas* of the Crown are all Suits in the King's Name, for Offences committed againſt his Crown and Dignity, and alſo againſt the Peace, as Treaſons, Felonies, Maihem, &c. And Common *Pleas* are thoſe that are agitated between common Perſons, in Civil Caſes: And *Pleas* may be farther divided into as many Branches as Action; for they ſignify all one. *S. P. C. cap.* 1. 4 *Inſt.* 10. A *Plea* to the Action is that which goes to the Merits of the Cauſe or Action; and is *General* to the Declaration, or a *Special Plea*: A *General Plea*, in Debt on Contract, is *Nil debet*: In Debt on Bond, *Non eſt factum*, or *Solvit ad Diem*; in Action of the Caſe upon a Promiſe, *Non aſſumpſit*; in Treſpaſs upon the Caſe, *Not guilty*; in Covenant, *Performance* of Covenants, &c. A *Special Plea* contains the Matter at large, concluding to the Declaration or Action; and Special *Pleas* are many, as *Per Dures* and *Per Minas*, and in *Juſtification*, that in Aſſault and Battery, the Plaintiff ſtruck the firſt Blow, &c. In Waſte, on *Nul Waſte* pleaded, the Defendant cannot plead juſtifiable Waſte; but he may give in Evidence, Lightning, Enemies, &c. to prove it to be no Waſte: He is to confeſs the Fact, and plead ſpecially in theſe Caſes. *Finch* 362, 378. 1 *Inſt.* 282, 372. Special *Pleas* in Anſwer to the Plaintiff's Declaration, are of two Kinds; *Pleas* in *Bar*, and in *Abatement*; and every *Plea* muſt be pleaded either in Bar to the Action brought, or in Abatement of the Writ upon which the Action is framed, or it is but a Diſcourſe, and not a *Plea*. A General *Plea* is drawn without Counſel's Hand, only the Defendant's Attorney's Name is to it; and he is to pay the Plaintiff's Attorney for entring it: Special *Pleas* are drawn up in Form, and muſt be ſign'd by Counſel, or they will not be received: A *Foreign Plea* is to be ingroſſed in Parchment, and ſigned by Counſel, and be put in upon the Oath of the Defendant, that the *Plea* is true. *Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *pag.* 80. And when a Defendant hath pleaded, the Plaintiff anſwers the Defendant's *Plea*, which is called a *Replication*; and the Defendant anſwers the Plaintiff's Replication, by *Rejoinder*; which the Plaintiff may anſwer by *Surrejoinder*; and ſometimes, though ſeldom, Pleadings come to *Rebutter*, in Anſwer to the Surrejoinder; and *Surrebutter*. 1 *Inſt.* 303. In good Order of Pleading, a Perſon ought to plead, 1ſt, To the Juriſdiction of the Court. 2dly, To the Perſon of the Plaintiff, and next of the Defendant. 3dly, To the Writ. 4thly, To the Action of the Writ. 5thly, To the Count or Declaration. 6thly, To the Action it ſelf in Bar thereof: A *Plea* to the *Juriſdiction* is called a foreign *Plea*, becauſe it alledges that the Matter ought to be tried in another Court, &c. *Pleas* to the *Perſon* have been formerly Six, *viz.* Villenage, Outlawry, Excommunication, the Party an Alien, out of Protection, and profeſſed in Religion; but the laſt is now no *Plea*. The *Plea* to the *Writ*, &c. is for Variance between the Writ and Record, Death of Parties, Miſnomer, Jointenancy, &c. and may be to the Writ and Bill, or Count together. *Pleas* to the *Count* or *Declaration* are Variance between the Writ and the Count, Specialty or Record, Incertainty, &c. and all theſe are properly *Pleas* in Abatement. *Plea* to the *Action of the Writ* is where one pleadeth ſuch Matter which ſheweth the Plaintiff had no Cauſe to have the Writ brought. And a *Plea* in Bar to the *Action* it ſelf, is when the Defendant pleadeth a *Plea* which is ſufficient to overthrow the Action of the Plaintiff. *Kitch.* 95. *Litt.* 196. *Pleas* in Bar, ſuch as a Releaſe, the Statute of Limitations, Agreement with Satisfaction, &c. deſtroy the Plaintiff's Action for ever: But *Pleas* in Abatement are temporary and dilatory, and do not deſtroy the Action, only

ly ſtop the Cauſe for a while, till the Defect is removed; as where there is ſome Fault in the Writ or Declaration, Miſnomer of the Defendant, where the Plaintiff is excommunicate, &c. A *Plea* to the Juriſdiction, Miſnomer, or any other *Plea* in Abatement, cannot be pleaded after an Imparlance; though a *Plea* in Bar may, becauſe that goes to deſtroy the Action. 2 *Lutw.* 1174. *Pleas* in Bar may come after a Continuance, or general Imparlance; but if ſuch *Plea* be firſt pleaded, the Defendant ſhall not be admitted afterwards to plead in Abatement of the Writ, which is allowed to be good by Pleading in Bar to the Action: Yet Matter of Record may be ſhewn in Arreſt of Judgment, and thereby the Writ be abated. *Hob.* 280, 281. By Imparlance a Writ or Bill is admitted to be good, ſo that after it *Plea* in Abatement ought not to be received; but if it be accepted, and the Plaintiff doth demur to it, the Demurrer is good: After a Defendant hath pleaded in Abatement, and before he pleads directly in Bar, he may demur to the Declaration of the Plaintiff; as he may where he is adviſed that the Declaration is inſufficient, &c. *Pract. Solic.* 235, 236. If the Defendant can have no Advantage by Pleading in Abatement, or by Demurring in Law, he may afterwards plead in Bar; and before he pleads any ſpecial Matter in Bar, he may plead in general, *viz.* A Releaſe, or Defeaſance; Acceptance of other Things; Tender of Amends; Concord or Accord; Arbitrament; *Auterfoits* Bar by former Judgment; the Statute of Limitation of Actions; Diſability of the Plaintiff; Privilege of the Defendant, or other Matter; for ſeveral Matters pleadable in Abatement, may be pleaded in Bar. *Pract. Attorn.* 1 *Edit.* 82. Alſo he may plead another Action depending of the ſame Nature, for the ſame Thing, &c. and if a Perſon miſtaking his firſt Action, bring another Action without diſcontinuing the Firſt, this *Plea* may be pleaded. 1 *Salk.* 392. There is likewiſe a *Plea puis Darrein Continuance*, where the Defendant hath pleaded a *Plea*, and before Trial, there happens ſome new Matter, which will avoid the Action: It may be pleaded after Iſſue joined, at any Time before the Verdict; but after Verdict, and before Day in Bank, there is no Day to plead it; ſo that the Remedy is by *Audita Querela*. *Cro. Jac.* 646. Anciently all Pleadings were in *French*; but by Statute, they are to be pleaded and anſwered in *Engliſh*, and entered and inrolled in *Latin*. *Stat.* 36 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 15. 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. A Defendant in any Suit, may plead ſeveral Matters; but if any ſuch Matter be excepted to, and found inſufficient, Coſts ſhall be given: And no dilatory *Plea* ſhall be allowed in any Court of Record, unleſs the Truth be proved by Affidavit; or probable Matter be ſhewn. 4 & 5 *Ann. cap.* 16. When a Declaration, or Bar, are defective in Circumſtances of Time, Place, &c. this may be helped by the Pleading of the adverſe Party to it; but not if it be inſufficient in Matter. 2 *Ventr.* 222. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 156. If the Defendant pleads a dilatory and frivolous *Plea*, to hinder the Plaintiff from going to Trial; the Court, on Motion, will order the Defendant to plead ſuch a *Plea* as he ſhall ſtand to, or to accept of a Demurrer to his dilatory *Plea*, on Arguing whereof, if the *Plea* be not good, the Court will not after permit him to amend it; and when a dilatory *Plea* in Abatement is over-ruled, there ſhall be a *Reſpondeat Ouſter*, except an Iſſue be joined on it. 6 *Mod.* 102. And if a *Plea* in Bar of the Action, which is peremptory, is *over-ruled*, Judgment ſhall be given againſt the Defendant. *Lutw.* 42. Where it is doubtful between the Parties, whether a *Plea* be good or not, it cannot be determined by the Court on Motion, but there ought to be a Demurrer upon the *Plea*; and upon Arguing thereof, the Court ſhall judge of the *Plea* whether good or bad: And no Advantage can be had of double Pleading, without ſpecial Demurrer. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 310. *Lutw.* 422. But though the Court is to judge of Pleadings, they will not direct any Perſon how to plead, notwithſtanding the Matter be difficult; but the Parties muſt plead at their Peril, and Counſel are to adviſe, &c. If the Plaintiff's Attorney will conſent, the Defendant may wave his *Plea* pleaded, without moving the Court; but if he will not conſent, it cannot be done without moving the Court. *Trin.* 1651. A Defendant may wave his ſpecial *Plea*, and plead the general Iſſue, if there be no Joinder in Demurrer. 2 *Salk.* The Defendant, before Joinder in Demurrer, may amend his *Plea*; and ſo after Joinder in Demurrer, before argued: And where a Defendant has demurred, and the Plaintiff joined; the Court will oftentimes allow him to withdraw his Demurrer, and plead to the Action, if the Plaintiff hath not been put by a Trial. *Pract. Solic.* 303. A *Plea* may be amended, on Leave of the Court, if it be but in Paper, and not entered, paying Coſts: If after the Defendant hath pleaded, the Plaintiff alters his Declaration, the Defendant may alter his *Plea*. 2 *Lill.* 322. Falſhood in a Defendant's *Plea*, if it be not hurtful to the Plaintiff, nor beneficial to the Defendant, it doth no Injury; as it doth where detrimental to the Plaintiff, &c. *Ibid.* 297. Though if an Attorney pleads a falſe *Plea* by Deceit, it is againſt his Oath, and he may be fined. 1 *Salk.* 515. Concerning *Pleas* in general; all *Pleas* are to be ſuccinct, without unneceſſary Repetitions, and to be direct and pertinent to the Caſe, not by Way of Argument or Rehearſal; and the *Plea* of every Man ſhall be taken moſt ſtrongly againſt himſelf. 2 *Lill.* 304. The *Plea* muſt directly anſwer the Charge in the Plaintiff's Declaration, or it will not be good. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 235 If it doth not anſwer all the Matter contained in the Declaration, the Plaintiff ſhall have Judgment as for Want of a *Plea*. 1 *Lev.* 16. And in pleading a Tender, at the Putting in of the *Plea*, the Money is to be brought into Court, or the *Plea* will not be accepted, but the Plaintiff ſhall ſign Judgment. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 308. Though when Judgment in Ejectment is ſigned for Want of a *Plea* if Poſſeſſion be not delivered, a Judge before the Aſſiſes may compel the Plaintiff to accept of a *Plea*. 2 *Salk.* 516. Pleadings which amount to no more than the general Iſſue, are not to be allowed, but the general Iſſue ſhall be entered; and where the Defendant may plead the general Iſſue, he ought to plead ſo that the whole Matter in Queſtion may be tried. 2 *Lill.* 302. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1246. 1 *Salk.* 394. If the Defendant is not conſtrained to plead a ſpecial *Plea*, he may plead the general Iſſue proper to the Action brought, and give the ſpecial Matter in Evidence: And in many Caſes general Pleadings are permitted, to avoid Tediouſneſs and Multiplicity, and the Particular ſhall come on the other Side; as in Caſe of a Condition to perform all Covenants

in an Indenture, &c. but where a Thing reſts in a Man's own Notice, he muſt plead it particularly. 1 *Inſt.* 303. 8 *Rep.* 133. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 249. 2 *Nelſ.* 1249. General Eſtates in Fee-ſimple may be generally alledged; but Eſtates in Tail, and particular Eſtates, muſt be ſhewed. A Plea of Conveyance of Lands, &c. *inter alia*, where the Conveyance contains more than relates to the Matter of the Plea, is good. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 72. But Pleading a Thing *per nomen*, &c. is no good Way of Pleading; for it never mends a Plea which is bad in the Beginning. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1267. Bonds and Deeds are to be pleaded with a *Profert hic in Curia*, &c. *Ibid.* 1261. If one comes in by Act of Law, the general Allegation will ſuffice; and Things ſpiritual, or where the Plea conſiſts of Matter infinite may be generally pleaded: All neceſſary Circumſtances implied by the Law, need not be expreſſed in the Plea; but when any ſpecial or ſubſtantial Matter is alledged, it ſhould be ſpecially anſwered; and ſo Matters of Record, where they are the Foundation of the Suit, or Subſtance of the Plea. 10 *Rep.* 94. 3 *Cro.* 749. *Plowd.* 65. That which is alledged by Way of Inducement to the Subſtance of the Matter, needs not be certainly alledged as the Subſtance it ſelf. *Plowd.* 81. *Pleas* that are too general are not good. 1 *Lutw.* 239. 2 *Salk.* 521. And every *Plea* ought to be ſingle and certain; and not be double, or contain a Multitude of diſtinct Matter to one and the ſame Thing, whereto ſeveral Anſwers are required, which will not be allowed; nor where the Defendant *pleads* two Matters, each being a ſufficient Bar to the Action, unleſs one depends upon the other, or the Defendant cannot come at the one without ſhewing the other, when it is good. 11 *Rep.* 52. 1 *Ventr.* 48, 272. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1254. A double *Plea* will not be good; for where there is double Matter, no certain Iſſue can be taken: But a *Plea* is not double which contains divers Matters, if it would not have anſwered the whole Declaration without alledging all thoſe Matters in it, and which are neceſſary in the Defendant's juſt Defence. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 300. A Man cannot plead any Thing afterwards which he might have pleaded at firſt. *Ibid.* 318. Though Surpluſage ſhall never make the *Plea* vicious, but where it is contrary to the Matter before. *Raym.* 8. The Court never orders a Defendant to *plead* peremptorily, 'till all the Rules are out: And where the Plaintiff amends and gives an Imparlance, there ſhall be new Rules given to *plead*, but not if there is no Imparlance. 2 *Salk.* 517. In the Court of *C. B.* if the Defendant doth not *plead* on Rule to anſwer, before the Rule is expired, the Plaintiff's Attorney may afterwards enter up Judgment by *Nil dicit. Pract. Solic.* 303. If a Copy of the Plaintiff's Declaration be delivered to the Defendant's Attorney before the *Eſſoin*-Day of the Term, he may be compelled to *plead* that Term, or Judgment ſhall be entered againſt him: By the uſual Courſe, the Defendant is to anſwer the ſame Term in which he appears, if it be an iſſuable Term, and the Writ is returnable at the Beginning thereof; but generally a Defendant hath Time to *plead* 'till the next Term. *Pract. Attorn. Edit.* 1. When a Matter is expreſly *pleaded* by one Party in the Affirmative, which is expreſly *pleaded* to and denied by the other Party, the next Thing is to be an Iſſue in order to Trial, that they may not *plead in infinitum. Raym.* 199. The Law requires in every *Plea* two Things, *viz.* Matter ſufficient; and that it be expreſs'd according to the Forms of the Law. *Hob.* 164. Each *Plea* is to have its proper Concluſion; and regularly all *Pleas* that are Affirmative conclude, *Et hoc paratus eſt verificare*, &c. A *Plea* in Abatement begins, *Quod Def. ad Billam*, &c. *Reſpondere non debet*, &c. and concludes, *Unde petit Judicium de Bill. vel Nar. pred. Et quod Billa caſſetur*, &c. or, *Si pred. C. D. ad Bill. pred. Reſpondere compelli debeat*, &c. In a Plea in Bar, the Defendant in the Beginning ſays, *Quod Quer. Actionem ſuam verſ. eum habere ſeu manutenere non debet*; and concludes with, *Pet. Judicium ſi Actionem ſuam verſ. eum habere ſeu manutenen. debeat*, &c. *Pract. Solic.* 236. A *Plea* of Record ought to conclude, *Et hoc paratus eſt verificare per Recordum*, or *prout patet per Recordum.* 2 Nelſ. 1269. See *Abatement, Iſſue, Miſnomer*, &c.

A *Plea* of *Nil debet*, in Debt.

ET *pred.* A. B. *ven. & defend. injur. quando*, &c. *Et dicit quod pred.* C. D. *Actionem ſuam pred. verſus eum habere non debet, Quia dicit quod ipſe idem* A. B. *non debet præfato* C. D. *pred. quinq; libr. nec aliquem denar. inde prout pred.* C. D. *ſuperius verſ. pred.* A. B. *narravit, & de hoc pon. ſe ſuper Patriam*, &c.

A *Plea in Abatement.*

ET *pred.* Johannes B. *per* C. D. *Attorn. ſuum ven. & defend. vim & injur'*, &c. *Et pet. Judic. de Bill. pred. quia dicit quod ipſe pred.* Johannes *Nominatur & vocatur per nomen*, &c. *Et per eadem nomen & cognomen tempore Nativitatis ſuæ hucuſq; ſemper cogn. & vocat. fuit & non per nomen* Johan. A. *prout in Bill. pred. ſuperius nominatur. Et hoc parat. eſt verificare, Unde petit Judic. de Bill. pred. & quod Billa Caſſetur*, &c.

Form of a *Plea in Bar* of an Action.

ET *pred.* A. *per*, &c. *Attorn. ſuum venit & defend. vim & injur. quando*, &c. *Et dicit quod pred.* C. *actionem ſuam pred. inde verſus eum habere non debet, Quia dicit quod poſt Promiſſion. & Aſſumption'*, &c. *ſuas pred. in forma pred. fact. & ante diem impetr. Brevis original. predict.* A. *ſcilicet Die & Anno*, &c. *bene & fideltr. ſolvit præfat.* C. *pred. vigint. libr. ſecundum Promiſſion. & Aſſump. ſuas pred. Et hoc paratus eſt verificare, Unde pet. Judicium ſi pred.* C. *Actionem ſuam pred. verſ. eum habere debeat*, &c.

Pleas in Criminal Caſes. One indicted of Felony, &c. ought not to be allow'd to plead to the Indictment, 'till he holds up his Hand at the Bar; which is in Nature of an Appearance, &c. A Priſoner on his Arraignment may plead the General Iſſue, or in Abatement, &c. or demur to the Indictment; and he may plead in Bar, *Auterfoits Acquit, Auterfoits Convict* before Judgment, *Auterfoits Attaint*, &c. *viz.* That he was heretofore acquitted, convicted, or attainted of the ſame Felony. *H. P. C.* 228. 3 *Inſt.* 213, 214. A Criminal may alſo plead a Pardon, or Benefit of Clergy, tho' this laſt is not uſually pleaded until he has otherwiſe pleaded before. Vide *Auterfoits Acquit.*

Pleas of the Sword, Were the *Pleas* of the Dignity of the Earl of *Cheſter*; ſignifying Sovereign Authority. King *Will.* 1. gave the Earldom of *Cheſter* to his Half-Brother *Hugh Lupus*, Anceſtor to *Ranulph* the third Earl of *Cheſter*;

Tenere

Tenere ita libere per Gladium, *ſicut ipſe Rex* Willielmus *tenuit* Angliam *ad Coronam*: And Earl *Ranulph, anno* 2 *Hen.* 3. granted to his Barons of *Cheſhire*, a Charter of Liberties, *Exceptis* Placitis ad Gladium, *&c. Rot. Pat.* 3 *Ed.* 4. According to the Grant of *Will.* 1. in all Indictments for Felony, Murder, *&c.* in that County Palatine, the Form was antiently. —— *Contra Pacem Domini Comitis*, Gladium *& Dignitatem*, *&c.*

Plebanus, A Rural Dean, becauſe the Deaneries were commonly affix'd to the *Plebaniæ*, or chief Mother-Churches within ſuch a Diſtrict, at firſt commonly of ten Pariſhes: But it is inferr'd from divers Authorities, that *Plebanus* was not the uſual Title of every Rural Dean; but only of ſuch a Pariſh Prieſt in a large Mother-Church, exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Ordinary, who had the Authority of a Rural Dean committed to him by the Archbiſhop, to whom the Church was immediately ſubject. *Wharton. Angl. Sacr. Pa.* 1. *pag.* 569. *Reg. Eccl. Chriſt. Cantuar. M.S.*

Plebiſcitum, A Law or Statute made by the joint Conſent of the People or Commons, without the Senate. *Litt. Dict.*

Pledge, (Lat. *Plegius*, Fr. *Pleige*, i. e. *Fidejuſſor*) A Surety that undertakes for another Man in Action of Treſpaſs, *&c. Pledges* are Bail to Actions; alſo upon ſuing out ſome original Writs, it is thus inſerted, *viz. Si* A. B. *fecerit te ſecurum de Clamore ſuo Proſequendo tunc pone per vadios & ſalvos Plegios* C. D. *&* E. F. *de, &c. quod ſit, &c.* or theſe *Pledges* are generally *John Doe* and *Richard Roe.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 329. Thoſe that bail or redeem any Thing but the Body of a Man, are called *Pledges:* And *Pledges* are uſually found for the Demandants in Real Actions, and Plaintiffs in Perſonal Actions. *Ibid.* The Reaſon of finding theſe *Pledges* was, that the Plaintiff ſhould proſecute his Suit with Effect to Judgment, and not put the Defendant to unneceſſary Trouble and Charge; for if he were nonſuited at the Trial, the Entry of the Judgment upon it was thus, *Ideo Conſiderat. eſt quod præd. Quer. & Pleg. ſui de Proſequend. ſint inde in Miſericordia, &c.* The Plaintiff's *Pledges* that he ſhall proſecute his Suit, may be entered at any Time pending the Action; and the Putting in of *Pledges* is now but a meer formal Thing; yet if the *Pledges* be not entered at all, it is Error, becauſe the Law directs the Plaintiff to find *Pledges. Trin.* 22 *Car. B. R.* In the Return of a *Venire facias*, the Omiſſion of the Returning of the *Pledges* is but Matter of Form, and not like unto where *Pledges* are omitted upon an original Writ; wherefore it has been adjudged to be help'd by the Statutes of *Jeofails.* 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 944. Want of *Pledges* hath been held to be Subſtance; but it is aided by the Statute of 4 *&* 5 *Ann.* unleſs ſet forth particularly for Cauſe upon a Demurrer. 2 *Lev.* 39. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 329. The *Pledges*, *John Doe*, *&c.* are entred by the Defendant; on his being arreſted, and giving common Bail for his Appearance, *&c.*

Pledges of Goods For Money, *&c.* See *Pawns.*

Pledgery, (Fr. *Pleigerie*, Lat. *Plegiagium*) Signifies Suretiſhip, an Undertaking or Anſwering for: And the *Appellant* ſhall require the Conſtable and Marſhal to deliver his *Pledges*, and diſcharge them of their *Pledgery*, after that he is come into the Liſts, *&c. Orig. Jur. ex Cod. M.S. in Bibl. Seldeniana.*

Plegiis Acquietandis, Is a Writ that lies for a Surety, againſt him for whom he is Surety, if he pay not the Money at the Day. *F. N. B.* 137. If the Party who becomes Surety be compelled to pay the Money, *&c.* he ſhall have this Writ againſt the Perſon who ought to have paid the ſame: And if a Man be Surety for another to pay a Sum of Money, ſo long as the Principal Debtor hath any Thing, and is ſufficient, his Sureties ſhall not be diſtrained by the Statute of *Magna Charta*; if they are diſtrained by the Sheriff, *&c.* they ſhall have a ſpecial Writ upon the Statute to diſcharge them. *Magn. Chart.* 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 8. But if the Plaintiff ſue the Sureties in *C. B.* where the Principal is ſufficient to pay the Debt, whether the Sureties may plead that, and aver that the Principal Debtor is ſufficient to pay it; or whether they ſhall have a Writ to the Sheriff not to diſtrain in ſuch a Caſe, hath been made a Queſtion. *New Nat. Br.* 306. It was adjudged *Paſch.* 43 *Ed.* 3. that the Writ *de Plegiis acquietandis* lieth without any Specialty ſhewed thereof: As it has been held, that a Man ſhall have an Action of Debt againſt him who becometh *Pledge* for another upon his Promiſe to pay the Money, without any Writing made of it. *New Nat. Br.* 270, 304.

Plena forisfactura, A Forfeiture of all that one hath, *&c.* See *Forfeiture.*

Plenarty, Is a Term uſed in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, where a Church is *full* of an Incumbent. A Clerk inducted may plead his Patron's Title; and being inſtituted by the Space of Six Months, his Patron may plead *Plenarty* againſt all common Perſons. *Plowd.* 501. Inſtitution by Six Months, before a Writ of *Quare Impedit* brought, is a good *Plenarty* againſt a common Perſon; but *Plenarty* is no Plea againſt the King, 'till Six Months after Induction. 1 *Inſt.* 119, 344. *Plenarty* for Six Months is not generally pleadable againſt the King, becauſe he may bring *Quare Impedit* at any Time, and *Nullum Tempus occurrit Regi:* Though if a Title devolves to the King by Lapſe, and the Patron preſents his Clerk by Uſurpation, who is inſtituted and inducted, and enjoys the Benefice for Six Months, this is ſuch a *Plenarty* as deprives the King of his Preſentation. 2 *Inſt.* 361. And *Plenarty* by Six Months after Inſtitution is a good Plea againſt the Queen-Conſort; although ſhe claims the Benefice of the King's Endowment. *Wood's Inſt.* 160. Upon Collation of a Biſhop by Lapſe, *Plenarty* is not pleadable; for the Collation doth not make a *Plenarty*, by Reaſon the Biſhop would be Judge in his own Cauſe: The Biſhop muſt certify whether the Church is full, or not; and his Collation is interpreted to be no more than to ſupply the Cure 'till the Patron doth preſent; and 'tis for this Cauſe a *Plenarty* by Collation cannot be pleaded againſt the right Patron: But by Collation, *Plenarty* may be a Bar to any Lapſe of the Archbiſhop, and to the King, though 'tis no Bar to the right Patron. 6 *Rep.* 50. 1 *Inſt.* 344. 2 *Cro.* 207. *Plenarty*, or not, ſhall be tried by the Biſhop's Certificate, being acquired by Inſtitution, which is a Spiritual Act; but in a *Quare Impedit*, the *Plenarty* muſt be tried by a Jury. 6 *Rep.* 49. By the Common Law, where a Perſon is preſented, inſtituted and inducted to a Church, the Church is full, though the Perſon preſented be a Layman; and ſhall not be void, but from the Time of the Deprivation of the Incumbent for his Incapacity.

Count.

Count. Parſ. Compan. 99. *Avoidance* is contrary to *Plenarty*, as where there is a Want of a lawful Incumbent, *&c.*

Plene adminiſtravit, Is a Plea pleaded by an *Executor* or *Adminiſtrator*, where they have adminiſtred the Deceaſed's Eſtate faithfully and juſtly before the Action brought againſt them. On *Plene adminiſtravit* pleaded by an Executor, if it be proved that he hath Goods in his Hands which were the Teſtator's, he may give in Evidence that he hath paid to the Value of his own Money, and need not plead it ſpecially; for when an Executor before the Action, hath paid the Money in equal Degree with that demanded by the Plaintiff, he may plead fully adminiſtred generally, and give the Special Matter in Evidence. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 330. And where a Teſtator or Inteſtate was indebted to the Executor or Adminiſtrator, upon Bond, they may plead *Plene adminiſtravit*, and give their own Bonds in Evidence againſt any other Bond; ſo likewiſe upon an *Indebitatus*, having the Privilege of Paying themſelves firſt. *Ibid. Plene adminiſtravit* is no Plea where an Executor, *&c.* is ſued in the *Debet* and *Detinet*, becauſe he is charged for his own Occupation. 1 *Mod.* 185. And if *Plene adminiſtravit* be pleaded, omitting the Words, *Et quod ipſe non habet aliqua bona ſeu Catalla Teſtatoris, nec habuit die exhibitionis Billæ præd. ſeu unquam poſtea*, *&c.* it is naught on a Demurrer, and not help'd by Verdict, *&c.* *Cro. Jac.* 132. 3 *Lev.* 28. See *Executors.*

Plevin, (*Plevina*, from the Fr. *Pleuvine*). Vide *Replevin.*

Plight, Is an old *Engliſh* Word, uſed ſometimes for the Eſtate, with the Condition and Quality of the Land. 1 *Inſt.* 221.

Plite of Lawn, Seems to be an antient Meaſure, as a Yard or an Ell at this Time; it is mentioned in the Stat. 3 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 5.

Plonkets, A Kind of coarſe woollen Cloth. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 8.

Plow-alms, (*Eleemoſyna aratrales*) Was antiently 1 *d.* paid to the *Church* for every *Plow-land.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 256.

Plow-bote, A Right of Tenants to take Wood to repair *Ploughs*, Carts and Harrows, and for making Rakes, Forks, *&c.*

Plow-land, Is the ſame with a *Hide* of Land; and a *Hide* or *Plow-land*, it is ſaid, do not contain any certain Quantity of Acres: But a *Plough-land*, in Reſpect of Repairing the Highways is ſettled at 50 *l.* a Year, by the Stat. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 29. See *Carucate.*

Plurality, (*Pluralitas*) Signifies the *Plural* Number; moſtly applied to ſuch Clergymen who have more Benefices than one: And *Selden* mentions *Trialities* and *Quadralities*, where one Parſon hath three or four Livings. *Seld. Tit. Hon.* 687. *Plurality of Livings* is where the ſame Perſon obtains Two or more Spiritual Preferments, with Cure of Souls; in which Caſe the firſt is void *ipſo facto*, and the Patron may preſent to it, if the Clerk be not qualified by Diſpenſation, *&c.* for the Law injoins Reſidence, and 'tis impoſſible that the ſame Perſon can reſide in two Places at the ſame Time. *Count. Parſ. Compan.* 94. By the *Canon Law*, no Eccleſiaſtical Perſon can hold two Benefices with Cure *ſimul & ſemel*, but that upon Taking the ſecond Benefice, the Firſt is void: But the *Pope* by Uſurpation did diſpenſe with that Law; and a firſt every Biſhop had Power to grant Diſpenſations for *Pluralities*, till it was abrogated by a General Council, held *anno* 1273, and this Conſtitution was received 'till the Statute 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. *Moor* 119. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1271. The Stat. 21 *H.* 8. ordains, that if any Perſon having one Benefice with Cure, of the yearly Value of 8 *l.* or above, in the King's Books, accepts of another Benefice with Cure, and is inſtituted and inducted, then the firſt ſhall be void. So that there may be a *Plurality* within the *Statute*; and a *Plurality* by the *Canon Law.* 2 *Lutw.* 1306. The Power of granting Diſpenſations to hold two Benefices with Cure, *&c.* is veſted in the King by the aforeſaid Statute: And it has been adjudged, that a Diſpenſation is not neceſſary for a *Plurality*, where the King preſents his Chaplain to a ſecond Benefice; for ſuch a Preſentment imports a Diſpenſation, which the King hath Power to grant as ſupreme Ordinary; but if ſuch a Chaplain be preſented to a ſecond Benefice by a Subject, he muſt have a Diſpenſation before he is inſtituted to it. 1 *Salk.* 161. A Man by Diſpenſation may hold as many Benefices, without Cure, of whatſoever Value, as he can get; and likewiſe ſo many with Cure as he can get, all of them, or all but the laſt being under the Value of 8 *l. per Annum* in the King's Books; if the Perſon to be diſpenſed withal, be not uncapable thereof. Yet if a Diſpenſation is made to hold three Benefices with Cure, whereof the firſt is of the yearly Value of 8 *l.* the Diſpenſation is void, unleſs it be in Caſe of the King's Chaplains, *&c.* who may hold three Benefices with Cure, above the Value of 8 *l.* a Year, where one of them is in the King's Gift. *Hob* 148. In theſe Caſes it hath been held, that the Value of Livings to make *Pluralities* ſhall be determined by the King's Books in the Firſt-fruits Office: Though the Court hath been divided, whether the Value ſhould be taken as it was in the King's Books, or according to the true Value of the Living. 2 *Lutw.* 1301. 2 *Nelſ.* 1271. No Deanery ſhall be taken by our Law to be a Benefice with Cure, to need Diſpenſation on having another Benefice, *&c.* 21 *H.* 8. 1 *Leon.* 316. And a Parſonage and Vicarage make not a *Plurality*, but are only one Cure; the Vicarage being endow'd out of the Parſonage. 2 *Cro.* 691. Parſons may purchaſe a Licenſe or Diſpenſation to take and keep Two or more Benefices with Cure, according to the Directions and Qualifications in the ſaid Statute 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. And in ſome Caſes, Perſons may hold *Pluralities*, without being retained as *Chaplains*, *&c.* purſuant to that Statute, *viz.* by Birth, as being the Son or Brother of a Lord; by Univerſity Degree, where a Man is Doctor of Divinity, Law, *&c.* or by Office or Imployment, as a Biſhop. *Stat.* 26 *H.* 8. But when a Perſon is made a Biſhop, his former Qualification to hold *Plurality* of Livings is void. *Hob.* 158. See *Chaplain.*

Pluries, Is a Writ that iſſues in the *third* Place, after two former Writs have been diſobey'd; for firſt goes out the *Original* Writ or *Capias*, which if it has not Effect, then iſſues the *Alias*; and if that alſo fails, then the *Pluries. Old Nat. Br.* 33. It is uſed in Proceedings to Outlawry; and in great Diverſity of Caſes. *Table Reg. Writs.*

Pocket of Wool, Is a Quantity of *Wool* containing Half a Sack. 3 *Inſt.* 96.

Poiſon, The Killing a Perſon by *Poiſoning*, has been held more criminal than any other Murder, becauſe of its Secrecy which prevents all Defence againſt it; whereas moſt open Murders

ders give the Party kill'd ſome Opportunity of Reſiſtance: And for this Reaſon Offenders guilty of *Poiſoning* any Perſon, were antiently judg'd to a ſeverer Puniſhment than other Offenders. In this Kingdom *Poiſoning* Perſons was formerly a Kind of Treaſon, puniſhed by Boiling to Death. 22 *H.* 8. *c.* 9. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 363. And at this Day, to *poiſon* any one wilfully, is Murder and Felony, if the Party die in a Year; and the Aiders and Abettors, *&c.* ſhall ſuffer Death. *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 12. If a Man perſuade another to drink a *poiſonous* Liquor, under the Notion of a Medicine, who afterwards drinks it in his Abſence; or if *A.* intending to *poiſon B.* put *Poiſon* into a Thing, and deliver it to *C.* who knows nothing of the Matter, to be by him delivered to *B.* and *C.* innocently delivers it accordingly in the Abſence of *A.* In this Caſe the Procurer of the Felony is as much a Principal as if he had been preſent when it was done. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 313. And ſo likewiſe all thoſe ſeem to be who are preſent when the *Poiſon* was infuſed, and privy and conſenting to the Deſign: But Perſons who only abet their Crime, by Command, Counſel, *&c.* and are abſent when the *Poiſon* was infuſed, are Acceſſaries only. *Ibid.*

Pokes, Were long ſleeved *Gowns*; which Faſhion formerly grew ſo affected and extravagant, that the Wearing them was prohibited by the Biſhop of *London* in his Injunctions *Anno* 1410.

Pole, A Meaſure of Land; the ſame with Perch. See *Perch.*

Poledavies, Canvas wherewith Sail-ware is made, mentioned in the Stat. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 24.

Poleyn, Was a Shoe, ſharp or picked, and turned up at the Toe; that firſt came in Uſe in the Reign of *William Rufus*, and by Degrees became of that Length, that in King *Richard* the Second's Time they were tied up to the Knees, with Gold or Silver Chains: They were reſtrained *anno* 4 *Ed.* 4. but not wholly laid aſide 'till the Reign of *Hen.* 8. Malmſ. in Vit. Will. 2.

Poletria, A Stud of Colts; *Poledrus*, a Colt. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *cap.* 87.

Policy of Aſſurance, or *Inſurance*, (From the Ital. *Poliza*, i. e. *Schedula*, & *Aſſecuratio*) Is an Inſtrument entered into by *Inſurers* of Ships and Merchandize, *&c.* to Merchants, obligatory for the Payment of the Sum *inſured*, in Caſe of Loſs. *Merch. Dict.* It is a Courſe taken by thoſe who adventure Goods or Merchandizes to Sea, that they unwilling to hazard the Whole do give unto ſome other, called an *Inſurer*, a certain Rate or proportionate Sum of ſo much *per Cent.* to ſecure the ſafe Arrival of the Ship and Goods, *&c.* at the Place agreed upon; ſo that if the Ship and Merchandize do miſcarry, the *Inſurer* maketh good to the Adventurer ſo much as he promis'd to ſecure; but if the Ship arrive ſafely, he gaineth that clearly which the Merchant compoundeth to pay him: And for the more equal Dealing between the *Inſurer* and the *inſured* in this Caſe, there is a Clerk or Officer ordain'd to ſet down in Writing the Sum of their Agreement, which is ſubſcribed or underwritten by the *Inſurer*; and this is called *Policy*, to prevent any Difference that might after happen between them. *Stat.* 43 *Eliz. c.* 12. and 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 23. See *Inſurance.*

Pollards, Baſe Coin heretofore current in this Kingdom; which with *Crocards* have been long ſince prohibited. *Matt. Weſtm. Anno* 1299. *Pollards, Crocards, Staldings, Eagles, Leonines, &c.* were antient Coins of Money in *England*, but now forgotten. *Coke* 2 *Inſt.* 577.

Pollard Trees, or *Pollengers*, Are ſuch *Trees* as have been uſually cropp'd, and therefore diſtinguiſhed from Timber-Trees. *Plowd.* 469.

Poll-Money, (*Capitatio*) Is a Tax upon the Heads of Men; either upon all indifferently, or according to their ſeveral Degrees and Diſtinctions. By the Stat. 18 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. every Subject in this Kingdom was aſſeſſed by the *Head* or *Poll*, according to his Degree; as a Duke 100*l.* Marqueſs 80*l.* Baron 50*l.* Baronet 30*l.* Knight 20*l.* Eſquire 10*l.* and every common Perſon 1*s.* *&c.* And *Anno* 1 & 2 *Will.* 3. a general *Twelve-penny Poll-Tax* was granted for the Publick Occaſions.

Poll-Silver, There was antiently (ſays *Camden*) a perſonal Tribute called *Poll-Silve.*, impos'd upon the *Poll* or Perſon of every one; of Women from the Age of twelve Years, and Men the fourteenth Year of their Ages. *Camd. Notes upon Coins.*

Polygamy, (*Polygamia*) Is where a Man marries Two or more Wives together, or a Woman has Two or more Husbands at the ſame Time; when the Body of the firſt Husband and Wife may be ſaid to be injured by the ſecond Marriage while either are Living. 3 *Inſt.* 88. *Wood's Inſt.* 363. And by Statute, marrying a ſecond Wife or Husband, the former being alive, is made Felony; unleſs in Caſe of Abſence for ſeven Years, *&c.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 11. See *Marriage.*

Pomeranium, A Word uſed for an Orchard in antient Charters. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 129.

Ponderare. It was a Cuſtom formerly in Times of Superſtition, to weigh ſick Children at the Tomb of ſome Saint; and to ballance the Scales with Wheat Bread, or any Thing which they were willing to offer to God or his Saints, but always with ſome Money, and by this the Cure of the Sick was ſaid to be perform'd.—— *Ad Sepulchrum Sancti Nummo ſe* Ponderabat.

Pondus Regis, Is the Standard Weight appointed by our antient Kings. 35 *Ed.* 1. And what we now call *Troy Weight*, was this *Pondus Regis*, or *Le Roy Weight*, with the Scales *in equilibrio*; whereas the *Aver du pois* was the fuller Weight, with a declining Scale. *Cowel.*

Pone, Is a Writ whereby a Cauſe depending in the County-Court, or other inferior Court is removed into the *Common Pleas*; and ſometimes into the *King's Bench*: As when a *Replevin* is ſued by Writ out of *Chancery*, *&c.* then if the Plaintiff or Defendant will remove that Plea out of the County-Court into *C. B.* it is done by *Pone. F. N. B.* 69. 2 *Inſt.* 339. And the Writ *Pone* lies to remove Actions of Debt, Writs of Detinue, Writ of Right, of Nuſance, *&c. New Nat. Br.* Alſo a Writ willing the Sheriff to ſummon the Defendant to appear and anſwer the Plaintiff's Suit, on his putting in Sureties to proſecute, *&c. Wood's Inſt.* 570. And the Writ to the Sheriff to take Surety of one for his Appearance is called *Pone per Vadium.*

Ponendis in Aſſiſis, A Writ granted by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 38. which Statute ſhews what Perſons Sheriffs ought to impanel upon *Aſſiſes* and Juries, and what not. *Reg. Orig.* 178. *F. N. B.* 165.

Ponendum in Ballium, Is a Writ commanding that a Priſoner be *bailed* in Caſes bailable. *Reg. Orig.* 133.

Ponendum ſigillum ad Exceptionem, A Writ by which Juſtices are required to put their Seals to

to *Exceptions*, exhibited by the Defendant againſt the Plaintiff's Evidence, Verdict, or other Proceedings before them, according to the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2.

Pontage, (*Pontagium*) Is a Contribution towards the Maintenance or Re-edifying of *Bridges:* And may alſo ſignify *Toll* taken to that Purpoſe. 1 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. 3 *Eliz. c.* 24. This was accounted one of the Three publick Charges on the Nation, from which no Perſons were exempted, *viz. Expeditio, Pontis & Arcis reparatio*, called *Trinoda Neceſſitas*, always excepted in Grants of Privileges, *propter Publicum Regni utilitatem*, that the People might the better reſiſt the Enemy; and from which *Selden* writes, That *nè quidem Epiſcopi, Abbates & Monachi immunes erant.* Seld. Notes on Eadmer.

Pontibus reparandis, A Writ directed to the Sheriff, *&c.* commanding him to charge one or more Perſons to repair a Bridge, to whom it belongs. *Reg. Orig.* 153.

Poor, (*Pauper*) A *poor* Perſon is ſuch as is a Burden to, and charge upon a Pariſh. The *Poor* our Law takes Notice of, are of three Kinds, 1*ſt*, *Poor* by *Impotency* and Defect; as the Aged and Decrepit, Fatherleſs and Motherleſs, *Poor* under Sickneſs, and Perſons that are Ideots, Lunaticks, Lame, Blind, *&c.* theſe the Overſeers of the *Poor* are to provide for. 2*dly*, *Poor* by *Caſualty*; ſuch as Houſe-keepers decay'd or ruin'd by Fire, Water, Robbery, *&c.* or by Loſſes in Trade; *Poor* Perſons over-charged with Children, Labourers that are diſabled; and theſe, having Ability, are to be ſet to work; but if not able to work, they are to be relieved with Money. 3*dly*, *Poor* by *Prodigality* and Debauchery, alſo called *Thriftleſs Poor*; as idle ſlothful Perſons, Pilferers, Vagabonds, Strumpets, *&c.* which are to be ſent to the *Houſe of Correction*, and be put to hard Labour, to maintain themſelves; or Work is to be provided for them, that they do not periſh for Want; and if they become impotent by Sickneſs, or if their Work will not maintain them, there muſt be an Allowance by the Overſeers of the *Poor* for their Support. *Dal. ch.* 73. *ſect.* 35. Before the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* we had no ſuch Thing as ſettled Laws for the Relief of the *Poor*; for, as Hiſtory tells us, our Abbeys and Monaſteries, aſſiſted with the Benevolence and antient Hoſpitality of Lords of Manors, 'till the Time of the Reformation, were a ſufficient Proviſion for the *Poor* of this Kingdom: But I find, by the Stat. 23 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 7. Relief was to be given to thoſe that could not Labour: The 2 *H.* 5. *c.* 1. ordained, that Hoſpitals founded for impotent *Poor*, were to be viſited. And by 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 25. Governors of Counties, Cities, Towns, *&c.* were obliged to keep aged *Poor* and impotent Perſons; and compel thoſe that were able to work and go to Service: And then in the Reign of Q. *Eliz.* ſeveral particular Laws were enacted for the Relief of the *Poor*, appointing Overſeers, *&c.* For by the 5 *Eliz. c.* 3. Relief of Pariſhes is to be gathered by Collectors, and weekly diſtributed to the *Poor*; and none ſhall be permitted to beg openly, *&c.* And the 43 *Eliz. c.* 2. enacts, That the Church-wardens of every Pariſh, and two or three Houſe-keepers, ſhall be nominated yearly in *Eaſter-Week*, or within one Month after, by Two or more Juſtices of the Peace of the County, dwelling near the Pariſh, under their Hands and Seals, to be *Overſeers* of the *Poor*; and they with the Conſent of Two ſuch Juſtices, ſhall ſet to work the Children of thoſe Perſons who are not able to maintain them, and all Perſons who have no Means to maintain themſelves, or uſe no Trade to get their Living; and ſhall raiſe weekly, or otherwiſe, by a Tax, on every Inhabitant and Occupier of Lands, *&c.* ſuch a Sum as they ſhall think fit for Purchaſing a Stock of Flax, Hemp and Wool, to ſet the *Poor* on Work; and ſuch Sums as ſhall be neceſſary for the Relief of the Lame, Old, Blind and Impotent, and for putting out *poor* Children Apprentices, *&c.* And the ſaid Overſeers ſo nominated and appointed, ſhall meet once a Month at leaſt in their Pariſh Church, having no juſt Excuſe, to be allow'd of by two Juſtices, upon a Sunday after evening Service, and there take Order in the Premiſſes; which Overſeers, within four Days after the End of their Year, are to yield a true Account to two Juſtices, of all Money by them received, and all Things concerning their Office, and deliver what ſhall be in their Hands to the new Overſeers, or on Refuſal, ſhall be committed to Gaol till they account, and pay over the Money, *&c.* If the Inhabitants of any Pariſh are not able to raiſe Money for the Relief of their *Poor*, then two Juſtices of the Peace may tax any other Pariſhes within the Hundred; and if the Hundred be not thought able, the Juſtices at their Quarter-Seſſions may rate any other Pariſh in the County; the Sums aſſeſſed to be levied by Warrant of two Juſtices, by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods, and in Default thereof the Juſtices may commit the Offenders till paid; and the ſaid Juſtices may commit Perſons not ſetting themſelves to work, according to Appointment, *&c.* The Church-wardens and Overſeers, by the Aſſent of two Juſtices, may bind *poor* Boys Apprentices until the Age of twenty-four Years, and every Girl 'till the Age of twenty-one Years, or 'till ſhe marry; and the Overſeers, *&c.* by Leave of Lords of Manors, may build Dwelling-houſes on the Waſte for the impotent *Poor*, and place Inmates, or more Families than one in them; the ſaid Houſes to be built at the Charge of the Pariſh, Hundred or County, to be taxed as aforeſaid: And the Father and Grandfather, Mother and Grandmother, and Children of every *poor* impotent Perſon, being able, ſhall relieve ſuch *Poor*, in ſuch Manner, and according to ſuch Rates as the Juſtices of Peace at their Seſſions ſhall aſſeſs, under the Penalty of 20 *s.* a Month for every Failure: And Mayors, and other Head Officers of Corporations, being Juſtices of Peace within their Precincts, ſhall have the ſame Power as Juſtices of Peace of the County, to execute this Act; and no other Juſtices ſhall intermeddle there; alſo every Alderman of *London* may execute ſo much of the Statute as is appointed to be done by one or two Juſtices of Peace of any County: Where any Pariſh extends into more Counties than one, or lies Part within a Corporation and Part without, the Juſtices and Head Officers ſhall act only in that Part of the ſaid Pariſh as lies within their Limits; but the Church-wardens and Overſeers of ſuch Pariſhes as extend into ſeveral Limits ſhall, without dividing themſelves, jointly execute their Office, and exhibit one Account to the Head Officer of the Corporation, and another to two Juſtices of Peace as aforeſaid. And where in any Place there ſhall be no Overſeers yearly appointed, every Juſtice of the Diviſion where ſuch Default ſhall happen, and every Mayor and Head Officer

of a Corporation, &c. ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* to the Uſe of the *Poor*, leviable on their Goods by Warrant from the Quarter-Seſſions. The 3 *Car.* 1. *c.* 4. ordains, That the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the *Poor*, mentioned in the 43 *Eliz.* may, with the Conſent of Two or more Juſtices of Peace, or of one Juſtice where there ſhall be no more, ſet up any Trade or Occupation for Imploying or better Relief of the *Poor* of their Pariſhes. By the 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 12. Perſons coming to ſettle in a Pariſh, and renting a Tenement under the Value of 10 *l.* a Year, on Complaint by the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the *Poor* to a Juſtice of Peace within forty Days, may be removed to the Pariſh where laſt legally ſettled for forty Days, &c. by Order of two Juſtices; unleſs they give Security to indemnify the Pariſh, to be allowed by the ſaid Juſtices: But Perſons may go into another Pariſh to Harveſt-Work, &c. by Certificate from the Miniſter, Church-wardens and Overſeers, that they have a Dwelling in the Pariſh they came from; and ſuch Perſons are to return to their Pariſhes when their Work is finiſhed, and ſhall not be accounted ſettled where they ſojourn, &c. and by this Statute, one Corporation or Work-houſe was to be in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Towns and Places within the Bills of Mortality, govern'd by Preſidents, &c. as a Stock for which Juſtices in their Seſſions might tax and aſſeſs the Inhabitants in their Diviſions and Pariſhes not exceeding a Year's Rate uſually made for Relief of the *Poor*. The Act 14 *Car.* 2. (except what relates to the Incorporation of Work-houſes within the Weekly Bills of Mortality) is continued by 1 *Jac.* 2. *c.* 17. And the 40 Days to make a Settlement was to commence from the Delivery of Notice to the Church-wardens. And by 3 & 4 *W.* & *M.* *c.* 11. it is enacted, that the forty Days intended to make a Settlement by the Act 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. ſhall be accounted from the Publication of Notice in Writing in the Church, of any Perſon's coming to inhabit in any Pariſh; and Church-wardens and Overſeers neglecting to publiſh ſuch Notice the next Sunday after received, or to regiſter the ſame, ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* to the Party grieved: But Perſons coming into a Pariſh, and executing for themſelves any Publick annual Office during one Year; or who ſhall be charged and pay publick Taxes to the ſaid Pariſh; they ſhall be deemed a legal Settlement, without Notice: And if any unmarried Perſon, not having a Child or Children, ſhall be hired into any Service for one Year, ſuch Service ſhall be a Settlement; and being bound Apprentice, and inhabiting in any Pariſh, ſuch Binding and Habitation ſhall make a Settlement, without Notice: Perſons removed by Warrant or Order of two Juſtices, are to be received by the Church-wardens and Overſeers whither ſent, on Pain of forfeiting 5 *l.* to the *Poor* of the Pariſh from whence convey'd, to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale by Warrant from one Juſtice; and for Want of Diſtreſs to be committed to Gaol for forty Days; but Perſons aggriev'd may appeal to the next Quarter-Seſſions of the County, &c. and there ſhall be kept in every Pariſh a Book, wherein the Names of all Perſons that receive Relief ſhall be regiſtred, and the Occaſion; and the Pariſhioners are to meet at a Veſtry yearly in *Eaſter-Week*, or oftner, when the Book ſhall be examined, by calling over the Perſons, and inquiring into the Reaſons of their taking Relief, and then a new Liſt ſhall be made of ſuch Perſons as they think fit to allow Collection to; and no other Perſons ſhall receive Collection, unleſs by Authority under the Hand of one Juſtice, or by Order of Juſtices in their Seſſions, &c. The Stat. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 30. gives Leave to *poor* Perſons to remove to other Pariſhes for Work and the better Maintenance of their Families, by Certificate from the Church-wardens and Overſeers of the *Poor*, under Hand and Seal, atteſted by two Witneſſes, and allowed and ſubſcribed by two Juſtices of Peace, owning and acknowledging them to be Pariſhioners legally ſettled at the Place from whence they came; which Certificate ſhall oblige the ſaid Pariſh or Place to receive and provide for them and their Families, when-ever they become chargeable to, or ask Relief of the Pariſh to which they remove and the Certificate is given; and then, and not before, ſuch Perſons and their Children, (though born in that Pariſh, not having acquired a legal Settlement) ſhall be removed back to, and ſettled in the Pariſh from whence ſuch Certificate was brought: *Poor* receiving Relief of any Pariſh, upon the Shoulder of the right Sleeve of their Coats, are to wear a Badge or Mark, with a large Letter *P.* and the firſt Letter of the Name of the Pariſh whereof they are Inhabitants, cut either in Red or Blue Cloth; and ſuch *Poor* neglecting or refuſing to wear ſuch Badge, any Juſtice of Peace may puniſh them, by Ordering their Allowance to be abridged or withdrawn, or committing them to the Houſe of Correction there to be whipp'd and kept to hard Labour; and if any Church-warden or Overſeer ſhall relieve any *poor* Perſon, not wearing a Badge, he ſhall forfeit 20 *s.* one Half to the Informer, and the other to the *Poor*. By 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 11. No Perſon coming into any Pariſh by Certificate, ſhall gain a legal Settlement there, unleſs he *bona fide* take a Leaſe or Tenement of 10 *l.* *per Annum*, or execute ſome annual Office in ſuch Pariſh. And the 12 *Ann.* *c.* 18. which makes the 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. perpetual, (excepting what concerns Corporations) declares, that no Apprentice or hired Servant to Perſons coming into a Pariſh by Means of a Certificate, ſhall acquire a Settlement in ſuch Pariſh, except the Maſter be afterwards legally ſettled. The Stat. 2 *Ann.* *c.* 6. impowers Juſtices of Peace, &c. and Church-wardens and Overſeers, with Conſent of two Juſtices, to place out *poor* Boys, of Parents chargeable to the Pariſh, Apprentice to the Sea-Service, and the Church-wardens and Overſeers are to pay to the Maſter with a Boy 2 *l.* 10 *s.* for Cloathing and Bedding, which ſhall be allowed in their Accounts; and theſe Apprentices are to be convey'd to the reſpective Ports to their Maſters by the Overſeers, and the Charges born as is provided for Vagrants; and the Indentures to be ſent to the Collectors of the Cuſtoms of ſuch Ports, &c. The 5 *Geo.* *cap.* 8. provides, that Church-wardens and Overſeers of the *Poor*, where any Wife or Children are left upon the Pariſh, by Perſons who have Eſtates, &c. which might keep them, by Warrant from two Juſtices of Peace, may ſeiſe ſo much of the Goods and Chattels and receive ſo much of the Rents of the Husband or Father as the Juſtices ſhall order for the Keeping of ſuch Wife or Children, which Order of the Juſtices is to be confirm'd at the next Quarter-Seſſions, and then the Goods and Chattels may be diſpoſed of; and the Overſeers,

&c. ſhall be accountable to the Seſſions. And the Stat. 9 *Geo.* enacts, that no Juſtice of Peace ſhall order Relief to any *poor* Perſon 'till Oath be made of reaſonable Cauſe, and that ſuch Perſon had been refuſed Relief by the Overſeers of the *Poor* of his Pariſh, &c. and until the Juſtice hath ſummoned the Overſeers to ſhew Cauſe why Relief ſhould not be given; and Perſons to whom any Juſtice ſhall order Relief, ſhall be regiſtred in the Pariſh-Books as other *Poor*, and the Church-wardens and Overſeers are not to bring to the Pariſh Account any Money given to *Poor*, (unleſs on ſudden and emergent Occaſions) that are not regiſtred, on Pain of 5 *l.* Penalty, to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale, by Warrant from two Juſtices, and applied to the Uſe of the *Poor*: Church-wardens and Overſeers of the *Poor*, with Conſent of a Majority of the Pariſhioners, at a Veſtry or other Publick Meeting, may purchaſe or hire Houſes, and contract with Perſons for the Lodging, Maintaining and Imploying of *poor* Perſons deſiring Relief; and take the Benefit of their Work for their better Maintenance; and *poor* Perſons refuſing to be ſo lodged and kept, ſhall be ſtruck out of the Pariſh-Books, and not be intitled to any Collection; and where any Pariſh, &c. ſhall be too ſmall to purchaſe or hire Houſes, two Pariſhes, with Conſent as aforeſaid, and Approbation of a Juſtice of Peace, may unite in doing thereof; and the *Poor* may be alſo lodged and maintained in other Pariſhes by Church-wardens and Overſeers, &c. But no *poor* Perſons, or their Apprentices, or Children, ſhall gain a Settlement in ſuch Pariſhes: No Perſon ſhall be deemed to have acquired a Settlement in any Pariſh, by Virtue of any Purchaſe of an Eſtate under 30 *l.* Value, for any longer Time than ſuch Perſon ſhall inhabit in the Eſtate purchaſed; and Perſons taxed or aſſeſſed on the Scavenger's Rates, or to the Highways, and who ſhall pay ſuch Rates, ſhall not thereby gain any legal Settlement in a Pariſh: And in Caſe of Appeals from Orders for Removal of *Poor*, none ſhall be proceeded upon in the Quarter-Seſſions, unleſs reaſonable Notice be given; and if the Juſtices determine in Favour of the Appellant, he ſhall be awarded the Expences imploy'd in Relief of the *poor* Perſon, between the Time of the Removal and Determination of the Appeal, to be recovered by Diſtreſs, &c. by Order of the Juſtices, as Coſts and Charges, by 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 30. Every Pariſh is to keep their own *Poor*, by the 43 *Eliz.* And if any *Poor* demand Relief, that are not ſettled in a Pariſh; they ought to be removed to their proper Pariſhes, and there be relieved. *Dalt.* 73. If Juſtices of Peace in Seſſions, &c. make Orders for Maintenance of Perſons who are not impotent, but able to work, or having any Thing to live upon; thoſe Orders are againſt Law. *Dalt.* 166. A Father has been ordered to make an Allowance to his Son's Wife, while his Son was beyond Sea: And if the Father of Children leaves the Pariſh, and there is a Grandfather to be found; this Grandfather, if he be of Ability, is chargeable with keeping the Children, and not the Pariſh. 2 *Bulſt.* 2. *Lill.* 333. A Father-in-Law, or a Grandfather-in-Law, married to the Mother or Grandmother of Children, of Ability to keep them, is within the Stat. 43 *Eliz.* *Style* 283. A Husband marrying a Grandmother, having an Eſtate with her ſufficient, ſhall be chargeable to the Relief and Maintenance of a *poor* Grandchild, during the Life of the Grandmother; but after her Death he is under no Obligation to do it: And where a Grandmother is unable to relieve her Grandchildren, and marries with a Man of Ability, he is not to be charged to maintain his Wife's Grandchildren; alſo if the Husband, after Marriage, becomes to be of Ability, the Grandmother, at the Time of the Marriage, having nothing, he ſhall not be bound to keep the Children. 2 *Bulſt.* 345. A Perſon was ordered by Juſtices in Seſſions to pay ſo much a Week towards the Support and Maintenance of his Father, 'till that Court ſhould order the contrary; and it was held good; and if an Eſtate happen to fall to the Father, the Juſtices might be applied to: Otherwiſe if a Time was limited. 2 *Salk.* 534. Rates and Aſſeſſments for providing for and relieving of the *Poor* of Pariſhes, made by the Overſeers of the *Poor*, are uſually approved by the Inhabitants, and to be allowed by the Juſtices: And not only Lands, Houſes, &c. but Tithes, and any Thing from whence an annual Profit ariſes, may be taxed towards the *Poor*'s Rate. 2 *Bulſt.* Perſons are to be taxed according to the viſible Eſtate they have in the Pariſh; and this Tax may be upon Lands or Goods; and when charged on Goods, they are rated according to the uſual Value of Land, *viz.* 100 *l.* Stock of Goods at 5 *l. per Annum.* A Perſon, who hath Lands in his Occupation, and a Stock of Goods and Wares beſides, as a Tradeſman, Draper, Grocer, &c. may be taxed for both; but not for ſuch Stock or Goods with which he uſes to manure his Lands, nor for the Profits of Lands for which he hath been already taxed as Occupier, though for other Stock and Perſonal Eſtate he is chargeable. 2 *Salk.* The Farmer or Occupier is to be charged to the *Poor*'s Rate, and not the Landlord, who is not to be taxed for his Rent, for then the Land would pay twice; though if he be poſſeſſed of Perſonal Eſtate, he may be taxed for that: And for Perſonal Eſtate, the Party muſt be charged only in that Place where the Goods are at the Time of the Aſſeſſment; if he hath not Goods or Perſonal Eſtate where he is aſſeſſed, to the Value he is charged, and is diſtrained, he may have Action of Treſpaſs. *Read. Stat. Vol.* 5. *pag.* 21. The moſt reaſonable and the common Way of taxing Lands for Relief of the *Poor* is by a Pound-Rate; and if the Overſeers make an unequal Rate, they may be indicted and fined for it. 1 *Keb.* 173. Church-wardens and Overſeers of the *Poor* of a Pariſh, made a Rate for the Relief of the *Poor*, which was confirmed by two Juſtices of Peace; but all was rated upon the Real Eſtates, and none on the Perſonal, and therefore upon Appeal to the Seſſions the Rate was quaſh'd, and the Overſeers, &c. ordered to make a new Rate, upon the Real and Perſonal Eſtates; which they afterwards did, but with a very great Inequality on the Real Eſtates; whereupon ſeveral Perſons appeal'd again, and this Rate was likewiſe vacated: In *B. R.* it was objected, that the Seſſions had no Power to vacate whole Rates; but adjudg'd, that they may quaſh whole Rates, and refer it to the Church-wardens and Overſeers to make new Rates, or they may make a new Rate themſelves. 2 *Salk.* 483. Church-wardens and Overſeers may not tax particular Perſons, and not the whole Pariſh; but the Juſtices

tices may tax particular Perſons, and need not aſſeſs the whole Pariſh, which is to contribute to the *Poor* of another: Or the Juſtices may aſſeſs the Pariſh in a certain Sum, and leave it to the Pariſh-Officers to collect and levy the ſame of particular Perſons. 2 *Bulſt.* 352. 2 *Salk.* 480. It has been held, that Juſtices cannot make a ſtanding Rate; becauſe by Statute the Rate muſt be equal, which a ſtanding Rate cannot be, for Lands may be improv'd every Year, and the Rate ſhould be altered as Circumſtances alter. 2 *Salk.* 526. A Rate ſhould be made every Month, which the Juſtices are to approve; and if they refuſe, a *Mandamus* may be had: And it hath been reſolv'd, that a Tenant could not be rated for a whole Quarter, by Reaſon the Statute directs Rates to be aſſeſſed monthly, and otherwiſe a Man cannot remove in the Middle of a Quarter but he will be twice rated; and where there is a Cuſtom to rate quarterly, a Diſtreſs cannot be taken of any one before the Quarter is ended, nor then without ſpecial Warrant on Purpoſe. *Ibid.* 532. A *Mandamus* to make a Rate to re-imburſe an Overſeer Money laid out is not good; for the Court of *B. R.* cannot order ſuch a Rate, but only to raiſe Money for Relief of the *Poor*: And an Overſeer is not bound to lay out Money till he has it; if he doth he muſt make a new Rate for Relief of the *Poor*, &c. *Ibid.* 531. Juſtices of Peace refuſing to ſign a *Poor* Rate, a Rule was made in *B. R.* for them to ſign it, or ſhew Cauſe, &c. and no good Cauſe being ſhewed, a peremptory Rule was made for them to ſign it, or that an Attachment ſhould go. *Sid.* 377. 5 *Mod.* 275. A *Mandamus* was iſſued to Juſtices of Peace, and the Overſeers of the *Poor*, to give an Account of Money by them received for the Relief of the *Poor*; who return'd, that they had given an Account of the Money, and that they had diſpoſed ſeveral Sums in a particular Manner, ſetting forth, &c. And it was held, that the *Mandamus* was ill, for Want of Suggeſting that the ordinary Remedy could not be had. 5 *Mod.* 420. If Overſeers make a falſe Account, they may be indicted. *Dalt.* 154. But where Overſeers of the *Poor* refuſed to account, &c. and they were indicted for the ſame; an Objection was made, that the Indictment would not lie, becauſe another Remedy was provided by the Statute. 3 *Salk.* 187. And where an Account of Overſeers was allow'd by two Juſtices, and the Pariſh appealed from this Allowance to the Quarter-Seſſions, and they diſallowed the Account, and ordered the Overſeer to pay, &c. for not doing which, they committed him; it was reſolv'd, that the Juſtices of Peace at the Seſſions upon the Appeal, muſt execute their Judgment in the ſame Manner as the two Juſtices might do, who muſt firſt ſend their Proceſs to diſtrain, and on Return that there is no Diſtreſs, then commit the Overſeer. *Mich.* 4 *Ann. B. R.* 2 *Salk.* 533. There are Penalties and Forfeitures for Offences, given by Statute to the *Poor*, for their further Maintenance, which are to be paid to Church-wardens and Overſeers, &c. and by them to be accounted for; and theſe are concerning Ale-houſes, Drunkenneſs, Cuſtoms, Exciſe, unlawful Gaming, Deſtroying the Game, Hedge-breakers, Sabbath-breaking, Swearing, Scavengers, unlawful Weights and Meaſures, &c. *Poor Laws* 57. Vide *Juſtice of Peace.*

Poor ſettled in Pariſhes. Settlements of *Poor* are gained three Ways: By *Inheritance*; as when a Child claims a Settlement in a Pariſh, becauſe his Father was there ſettled: By being *born* in a *Pariſh*; and by *Commorancy*. As to the Firſt of theſe, if the Father has a legal Settlement, the Child is ſettled where the Father is: And if the Father have no legal Settlement, the Child regularly gains a Settlement in the Pariſh where born. 2 *Bulſt.* 351. But this Settlement by *Birth* may be defeated ſeveral Ways; 1*ſt*, If the Parent is removed by an illegal Order; and from the Order an Appeal is duly made, pending which the Child is born; in this Caſe on quaſhing the Order the Child ſhall be ſent back with the Mother. 2. By Practice; if a Woman near her Time is clandeſtinely ſent to another Pariſh, and there delivered. 3. If a Woman with Child be ſent to the Houſe of Correction, and is there delivered, the Child ſhall not gain a Settlement by its Birth in the Pariſh where the Houſe of Correction is; but in the Pariſh where the Mother dwelt when ſent to the Houſe of Correction; as the Place where ſhe had otherwiſe probably been delivered. 2 *Bulſt.* 358, 381. 1 *Salk.* 121. If a travelling Woman, having a ſmall Sucking-child, ſhall be apprehended for Felony, and be ſent to the Gaol, and afterwards arraigned and hanged, this Child is to be ſent to the Place of its Birth, there to be ſettled and maintained, if the ſame be known; but otherwiſe it muſt be ſent to the Town where the Mother was apprehended: And Children born in common Gaols, their Parents being Priſoners, are to be maintained at the Charge of the County. *Dalt.* 157. If a Man and his Family be illegally thruſt out of a Pariſh, and during that Time he ſhall have a Child born; he muſt be returned to the Place where he was legally ſettled, and the Child with him: And Perſons, whoſe Intereſt in Houſes or Lands is determined, cannot be put out of the Town where they were legally ſettled; nor can they be ſent to the Place of their Birth, or laſt Habitation, but according as they are able or impotent ſhall be ſet to work, or relieved in the Town where ſo ſettled; though if they wander and beg, then they may be taken up and ſent to the Place of their Birth. *Dalt.* 158, 166. Baſtard Children gain a Settlement by their Birth; but it has been uſual for preventing any Charge to the Pariſh, if a ſingle Woman with Child come into a Pariſh, by Juſtice's Warrant to remove her to the Place of her laſt legal Settlement: Baſtards of Vagrants muſt be with the Mother while Nurſe-Children until ſeven Years of Age; and then be ſent to the Pariſh where born. *Ibid.* Till ſeven Years of Age, Children are accounted Nurſe-Children; yet afterwards they muſt have Maintenance from the Pariſhes where they themſelves were ſettled: If a *poor* Man ſettled at *A.* marries a *poor* Woman who is ſettled at *B.* and has Children by a former Huſband, the Wife ſhall be removed with him to *A.* and the Children under ſeven Years old ſhall be removed, but only for Nurture; ſo that they ſhall be kept at the Charge of the Pariſh from whence they are removed: But the Children above ſeven Years of Age are not removeable. 2 *Salk.* 470. 482. Generally a Wife is to be ſent to, and ſettled with the Huſband, though he be but an Inmate or Servant; as all Children are generally to be ſent to, and ſettled with the Parents: But if a Man hireth an Houſe in *A.* and being there with his Wife and Children, he ſhall afterwards bind himſelf a Servant to one in *B.* his Wife and

Children are not to be ſent to *B.* but are to remain ſtill at *A.* where they were once ſettled. *Dalt.* 166. A Man and his Wife ſettled at one Pariſh, came clandeſtinely into another Pariſh, and there a Child was born; the Father died in the King's Service, the Queſtion was, Who ſhould keep the Child: *Per Holt* Ch. Juſt. The Death of the Father doth not alter the Child's Settlement; which muſt be ſettled where the Father was laſt ſettled as well as the Mother. *Comberb.* 380. Settlement gain'd by *Commorancy* is where a Perſon continues in ſome other Place than that in which he was before legally ſettled; and ſuch Continuation makes a Settlement: Formerly, every one who was ſettled as a Native, Houſholder, Apprentice, or Servant, for a Month, without a juſt Complaint made to remove them, were lawfully ſettled. *Dalt.* But ſince, this Month has been enlarged to forty Days, where a Perſon ſhall come into a Pariſh, and Rent a Tenement under 10 *l. per Annum.* By the Statutes 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. 3 *W. & M.* and by Statute, Renting 10 *l.* a Year; Executing a publick Office in the Pariſh on a Man's own Account; Paying a Share to the Pariſh-Taxes, as Church or *Poor* Rates, *&c.* Living as a hired Servant for a Year in the Pariſh, being unmarried, *&c.* and Serving an Apprenticeſhip in a Pariſh, all make a legal Settlement: So that a Perſon being ſettled by any ſuch Means, and not having acquired a Settlement elſewhere, if he falls into Poverty, ſhall be intitled to Relief from the Pariſh where he laſt gained ſuch Settlement; and where he is ſettled his Family muſt follow him. *Wood's Inſt.* 94. It has been held, in Reſpect to a Settlement within the Statute 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. That coming into a Pariſh publickly, taking a Houſe, and being rated to the *Poor* on the Pariſh-Book is ſufficient Notice; the Statute being made againſt private and clandeſtine Removals, and not publick ones, which the Pariſh can take Notice of it ſelf. *Show.* 12. A Perſon rented a Houſe of 3 *l. per Annum* in a Town, and his Landlord paid the Taxes; and whilſt he lived in the Pariſh, he took his Freedom of the Corporation, and voted as a Freeman at the Election of Bailiffs, *&c.* And it was adjudg'd, that ſince the explanatory Act of 3 & 4 *W.* 3. nothing makes a Settlement that is not within the Words of the Statute, which implies a Negative to any Thing elſe not contained in it; and that as to his Voting, it doth not imply a Settlement, for 'tis an Act which relates to the corporate Body, and not to the Pariſh. 2 *Salk.* 534. Renting a Water-mill of 10 *l. per Annum*, *&c.* makes a Settlement; for a Mill is a Tenement. 2 *Salk.* 536. But no Settlement can be legal in any Pariſh, when the Reſidence of the Party is obſcure and uncertain, as coming now and then, and lying in Barns, Outhouſes, *&c.* or where the Party is under Diſturbance by Officers. 3 & 4 *W. & M.* A *poor* Man appointed to be a Pariſh-Clerk, and executing the Office a Year, has been adjudg'd to make a good Settlement; and 'tis not material whether he came in by Appointment of the Parſon, or by the Election of the Pariſhioners; for he is in for Life, and this is Executing a Publick annual Office and Charge within the Meaning of the Statute 3 & 4 *W.* 3. 2 *Salk.* 536. A Servant was hired firſt from *Lady-day* to *Michaelmas*, and from thence to *Lady-day* following; and this was reſolved to be a good Settlement, for there was a Hiring for a Year: But it muſt be one intire Hiring, and one intire Service (though different Times are mentioned) for one whole Year, that muſt make a Settlement, according to the Statute. *Hill.* 10 *W.* 3. An unmarried Perſon, hired as a Servant for a Year, married before the Year was expired; and it was held, that he could not be removed, and that from performing his Service he would gain a Settlement. 2 *Salk.* 527. A Man hired a Maid-ſervant for a Year; but ſhe falling ſick, her Maſter turn'd her out of his Service: The Servant, in her Paſſage to the Place of her Nativity, begg'd for Relief, and ſhe was ſent as a Vagrant to the Pariſh where ſhe was born; whereupon ſhe was ſent back by that Pariſh, to the Pariſh where ſhe was a hired Servant; but by Order of Seſſions ſhe was ſettled at the Place of her Birth: This was removed by *Certiorari* into *B. R.* and the Court determined the Settlement to be at the Pariſh where ſhe was an hired Servant, and not where ſhe was born. *Style* 168. A Perſon ſerved an Apprenticeſhip in a Pariſh, where he marry'd and had ſeveral Children; his Wife dying, he married another Woman, who had a Term for Years in another Pariſh, to which Place he removed, and reſided there for a Year; afterwards he return'd to the firſt Pariſh, was rated to the *Poor*, lived there two Years, and then he died: In a ſhort Space after his Death, his Widow and Children were removed, by an Order of two Juſtices to the other Pariſh where he had lived a Year; but upon Appeal to this Order at the Seſſions, the Seſſions adjudged them to be Inhabitants ſettled in the firſt Pariſh. *Mich.* 3 *Jac.* 2. Where a Man lives in a Pariſh, and hath Lands of his own there, or in Right of his Wife, this will make a Settlement; but if he hath Land in one Pariſh, and lives in another, the Land will not make a Settlement of him in that Pariſh where it lies and he doth not live. 2 *Salk.* 524. If a Man be ſettled where he will, he cannot, though likely to become chargeable to the Pariſh where he goes to reſide in, be removed from thence, if he have any Eſtate there. 5 *Mod.* 416. See Stat. 9 *Geo. ſupra.* The Law unſettles none who are lawfully ſettled, nor permits it to be done. If one had but hired a Houſe, the Law unſettles not ſuch Perſon; and if any ſhall by indirect Means hinder a *poor* Man from Hiring an Houſe, he may be indicted; alſo it is fineable to remove any out of the Pariſh who ought not to be put out, and the Perſons removed may be ſent back. *Dalt.* 98. And if a Pariſh will have a Man born in *A.* but ſettled with them, to go and wander and beg in *B.* that he may be ſent to *A.* and he doth ſo; he ſhall be ſent back to the Pariſh from whence he came. *Ibid.* But when two Juſtices of Peace of one County, ſend a *poor* Perſon to a Pariſh in another County, two Juſtices of the County whither ſuch Perſon is ſent, cannot make an Order to remove him back again, or to ſend him to any other Place; the Town to which ſuch Perſon was ſent, hath no other Remedy than by Appeal to the Seſſions of that County from whence the Party was ſent. 2 *Salk.* 488. A Settlement by Order of Seſſions upon an Appeal is good and binding; but if it do not appear that the Cauſe came before the Juſtices in Seſſions by Way of Appeal, it may be quaſhed, for without that they have no Juriſdiction: If a *poor* Family, after Order of Seſſions for their Removal on Appeal, return to the Pariſh from whence they were removed,

moved, the Seſſions muſt ſee their Order of Settlement obeyed; though if ſuch *poor* Family go into another Pariſh, not concerned in the Appeal, two Juſtices of Peace ought by an Original Order to remove them to the Pariſh where they were ſettled by the Seſſions Order. 2 *Salk.* 481, 482, 489. The Seſſions having made an Original Order for Removal of a *poor* Perſon to a third Pariſh, after an Order of two Juſtices, it was quaſhed upon Motion: And adjudged, that the Seſſions could only confirm, or reverſe the Order of Settlement of the two Juſtices; and thereupon a new Order might be made by two Juſtices for Removal to the third Pariſh, &c. 2 *Salk.* 475. A general Order to remove a Man and his Family, is not good; it muſt be particular, for ſome of the Family may be chargeable, and others not: And where Juſtices make Orders of Settlement, it muſt appear, that the Parties are likely to become chargeable; and that the Perſon removed is removable; and contain an Adjudication of the laſt legal Settlement of the Party, &c. 2 *Salk.* 485, 491. 5 *Mod.* 149, 321. And according to the Opinion of the Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt*, the moſt regular Way to proceed on the Statute 14 *Car.* 2. in removing a *poor* Perſon, is to make a Record of the Adjudication of the laſt Settlement, and the Complaint of the Churchwardens and Overſeers, and upon that to make a Warrant or Order under their Hands and Seals to the Churchwardens, &c. to convey the Perſons to the Pariſh to which they ought to be ſent, and to deliver in the Record at the next Seſſions, to be kept among the Records; and this Record may be removed by *Certiorari*. 1 *Salk.* 406. But on a Motion in *B. R.* to ſet aſide an Order for the Settling a *poor* Perſon in a Pariſh, ſent thither by Warrant of two Juſtices, and confirm'd in the Seſſions, upon an Appeal: The Court refuſed to enter into the Merits of the Cauſe; the Orders of Seſſions being in this Caſe final, unleſs it be made appear that there is Error in the Form of Proceeding. *Paſch.* 29 *Car.* 2. *Ventr.* 310. And it is a ſtanding Rule in the Court of *King's Bench*, That if upon an Appeal, the Order of two Juſtices is either affirmed or quaſhed, upon the Merits of the Caſe, in Relation to Settlements, it ſhall be concluſive between the two Pariſhes. *Paſch.* 10 *Ann.* The Order of two Juſtices not appeal'd from, binds the Pariſh upon which it is made, 'till a new Settlement is gained: An Order reverſed is final only between the Parties; but an Order confirmed, &c. is final to all the World. 2 *Salk.* 472, 492. By Law, the Place that the *Poor* were laſt legally ſettled at, is the Place that is to provide for them. *Trin.* 5 *Ann. B. R.* See *Vagrants*.

Form *of an* Appointment *of* Overſeers of the Poor.

WE A. B. *and* C. D. *Eſqrs; two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of Peace for the County of*, &c. *do hereby nominate and appoint* E. F. *and* G. H. *of*, &c. *to be Overſeers of the* Poor *of the Pariſh*, &c. *in the ſaid County, for the Year enſuing, according to the Direction of the Statute in that Caſe made.* Given, &c.

A Juſtice's Warrant *to* relieve a poor Perſon, *on the Stat.* 9 Geo.

WHEREAS *Complaint hath been made unto me, That* A. B. *of your Pariſh, Labourer, is very* Poor *and Impotent: And the ſaid* A. B. *hath made Oath before me, That by Reaſon of Age and Lameneſs, he is utterly diſabled to provide for himſelf and his Family, ſo that they muſt inevitably periſh, unleſs timely relieved; and that he had applied to*, &c. *Overſeers of the* Poor *of your Pariſh, and been refuſed Relief by them; and the ſaid Overſeers*, &c. *having been ſummoned to ſhew Cauſe why Relief ſhould not be given, and aſſigned none:* Theſe are therefore *to require you to pay to the ſaid* A. B. *the Sum of* 2 s. per *Week, for and towards the Support and Maintenance of the ſaid* A. B. *and his Family, until the ſaid* A. B. *ſhall be better able to provide for the ſame, or until you ſhall be ordered to the contrary.* Given *under my Hand and Seal*, &c.

Form *of an* Order to remove a Perſon *to his Place of* Settlement.

WHEREAS *it appears to us* T. G. *and* J. L. *Eſqrs; two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of*, &c. (*one whereof of the Quorum*) *on the Complaint of* N. O. P. R. S. T. &c. *Churchwardens and Overſeers of the* Poor *of the Pariſh of*, &c. *in the County aforeſaid, That* B. A. *being on*, &c. *laſt ſettled in the Pariſh of*, &c. *in the County of* S. *is now come into the Pariſh of*, &c. *aforeſaid, to endeavour to obtain a Settlement in the ſaid Pariſh, not having done any Act as the Law requires to make him a Pariſhioner there, whereby he is likely to become chargeable to the Pariſh of*, &c. *aforeſaid:* And whereas *it appears by the Oath of*, &c. *that the ſaid* B. A. *was laſt legally ſettled at the Pariſh of*, &c. *which we do adjudge accordingly:* Now *we the aforeſaid Juſtices, do hereby order you the Conſtable of*, &c. *to remove and convey the ſaid* B. A. *from the ſaid Pariſh of*, &c. *unto the aforeſaid Pariſh of*, &c. *the Place of this laſt legal Settlement, and to deliver him to the Churchwardens and Overſeers of the* Poor *there, or ſome or one of them; hereby alſo requiring you the ſaid Churchwardens and Overſeers of the ſaid Pariſh of*, &c. *to receive the ſaid* B. A. *as your lawful Pariſhioner, and provide for him accordingly.* Given, &c.

Poor Priſoners In Gaol how relieved and diſcharged, &c. Vide *Priſoners.*

Pope, (*Papa*) Was anciently applied to ſome Clergymen in the *Greek* Church; but by Uſage is particularly appropriated in the *Latin* Church to the Biſhop of *Rome*, who is called the *Pope*; and formerly had great Authority here. As to the Incroachments of the *See of Rome*, it is ſaid to be the general Opinion, That Chriſtianity was firſt planted in this Iſland by ſome of the *Eaſtern Church*, which is very probable from the ancient *Britans* obſerving *Eaſter* always on the fourteenth Day of the Month, according to the Cuſtom of the *Eaſt*: But the *Saxons* being converted about the Year 600. by Perſons ſent from *Rome*, and wholly devoted to the Intereſt thereof, it could not be expected that ſuch an Opportunity of enlarging the Juriſdiction of that See, ſhould be wholly neglected; and yet there are few Inſtances of the Papal Powers in *England* before the *Norman* Conqueſt, though four or five Perſons were made Biſhops by the *Pope* at the firſt Converſion, and there was an Inſtance or two of Appeals to *Rome*, &c. But the *Pope* having favoured and ſupported *William* the Firſt, in his Invaſion of this Kingdom, made that a Handle for enlarging his Incroachments; and in this King's Reign, began to ſend his Legates hither; and after he prevailed with King *Hen.* 1. to give up

up the Donation of Biſhopricks; and in the Time of King *Stephen*, gained the Prerogative of Appeals; and in the Reign of King *Hen.* 2. he exempted all Clerks from the ſecular Power: Indeed this King did at firſt ſtrenuouſly withſtand theſe Innovations; but upon the Death of *Becket*, who for having violently oppoſed the King, was ſlain by ſome of his Servants, the *Pope* got ſuch an Advantage over the King, that he was never able to execute the Laws he had made: And not long after this, by a general Excommunication of the King and People, for ſeveral Years, becauſe they would not ſuffer an Archbiſhop to be impoſed upon them, King *John* was reduced to ſuch Straits, that he ſurrender'd his Kingdoms to the *Pope*, to receive them again, and held them of him under the Rent of a thouſand Marks: And in the following Reign of King *Hen.* 3. partly from the Profits of our beſt Church Benefices, which were generally given to *Italians*, and others reſiding at the Court of *Rome*, and partly from the Taxes impoſed by the *Pope*, there went yearly out of the Kingdom Seventy Thouſand Pounds Sterling, a very great Sum in thoſe Days: The Nation being thus burden'd and under a Neceſſity, was obliged to provide for the Prerogative of the Prince, and the Liberties of the People, by many ſtrict Laws. And hence in the Reign of King *Edw.* 1. it was declared by Parliament, That the *Pope*'s Taking upon him to diſpoſe of *Engliſh* Benefices to Aliens, was an Incroachment not to be endured; and this was followed with the Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. called the Statute of *Proviſors*, againſt Popiſh *Bulls*, and diſturbing any Patron to preſent to a Benefice, *&c.* The 12, 13 & 16 *R.* 2. the Stat. 2 *H.* 4. and 6, 7 & 9. *ejuſdem*; the 3 *Hen.* 5. 23 & 28 *Hen.* 8, &c. And Maintaining by Writing, Preaching, *&c.* the *Pope*'s Power here in *England*, is made a *Præmunire* upon the firſt Conviction; and High Treaſon upon the Second. 5 *Eliz.* In the Conſtruction of which Statute, it has been held, That he who knowing the Contents of a Popiſh Book, written beyond Sea, brings it over, and ſecretly ſells it, or ſecretly conveys it to a Friend; or having read the Book, or heard of its Contents, doth after in Diſcourſe allow it to be good, *&c.* is in Danger of the Statute; but not he who having heard thereof, buys and reads the ſame. *Selden's Janus Anglor. Davis's Rep.* 90, &c. *Dyer* 282. 2 *Inſt.* 580. See *Bull* and *Præmunire.*

Popery. There are ſeveral Statutes made againſt Perſons perverting or withdrawing others to *Popery*, and being perverted to the *Romiſh* Religion, *&c.* which was made Treaſon, by 23 *El.* and 3 *Jac.* 1. But if any one reconciled to the See of *Rome* beyond the Seas, return into the Realm, and ſubmit himſelf, *&c.* and take the Oaths within ſix Days, he is to be excuſed. 3 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 4.

Popiſh Recuſants, Are ſubject to divers Penalties and Diſabilities by Statute. See *Recuſants.*

Popular Action, Is an Action given in *general* to any one who will ſue for a Penalty on the Breach of ſome Penal Law. *Actions Popular*, which may be brought before Juſtices of Aſſiſe, *&c.* are to be generally proſecuted in the Counties where the Offences were done. And *Popular Actions*, where the King only hath the Penalty or Forfeiture, are to be commenced in two Years; and where an Informer hath a Part, in one Year, *&c.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 4. 31 *Eliz. c.* 5. Vide *Information.*

Porcary, (*Porcaria*) Signifies a Swines-Sty, according to *Fleta* and *Domeſday.*

Port, (*Portus*) A Harbour or Place of Shelter, where Ships arrive with their Fraight, and Cuſtoms for Goods are taken. The *Ports* we have in *England*, are *London*, *Ipſwich*, *Yarmouth*, *Lyn*, *Boſton*, *Hull*, *Newcaſtle*, *Berwick*, *Carliſle*, *Cheſter*, *Milford*, *Cardiff*, *Glouceſter*, *Briſtol*, *Bridgewater*, *Plymouth*, *Exeter*, *Poole*, *Southampton*, *Chicheſter* and *Sandwich*; all which are declared lawful *Ports*, *& infra Corpus Comitatus*: And to theſe *Ports* there are a great Number of *Creeks*, where commonly Officers are placed, by way of Prevention of Frauds in the Cuſtoms; but they are not lawful Places of Exportation or Importation, without particular Licence from the *Port*, or Member under which they are placed. *Lex Mercat.* 132. See the Stat. 1 *Eliz. c.* 11.

Porter, Is an Officer of the Courts of Juſtice; but a *Porter* in the general Signification, is a Carrier of Things from Place to Place, *&c.*

Porterage, A Kind of Duty paid at the *Cuſtom-houſe* to thoſe who attend the Water-ſide, and belong to the *Package-Office*; and theſe Porters have Tables ſet up aſcertaining their Dues for Landing of Strangers Goods, and for Shipping out the ſame. *Merch. Dict.*

Portgreve or **Portreve**, (*Portus præfectus*) Is a Chief Magiſtrate in certain Maritime Towns; and as *Camden* ſays, the Chief Magiſtrate of *London* was anciently ſo called, as appears by a Charter of King *Will.* 1. called the *Conqueror*, to the ſame City in theſe Words.——William *King*, *Greet* William *Biſhop*, *and* Godfrey Portgreve, *and all the Burgeis within* London, French *and* Engliſh: *And I grant you, That I will that you be all your Law worth that ye were in* Edwardis *Days the King: And I will that each Child be his Fader's Eyer, and I will not ſuffer that any Man you any wrongys Beed. And God you kepe. Ex libro pervetuſto.* Inſtead of this *Portgreve*, the ſucceeding Kings by Charter ordained two *Bailiffs*; and afterwards a *Mayor*, for their yearly Magiſtrate. *Camd. Britan.* 325.

Portifozium, The Eccleſiaſtical Enſign or Banner, provided of old in all Cathedral and moſt Parochial Churches, to be ſolemnly carried in the Front of any Poſſeſſion, *&c.*

Portioners, (*Portionarius*) Where a Parſonage is ſerved by two, or ſometimes three Miniſters alternately, the Miniſters are called *Portioners*; becauſe they have but their *Portion* or Proportion of the Tithes or Profits of the Living: And *Portion* is that Allowance which a Vicar commonly has out of a Rectory or Impropriation. 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 28.

Portmen. The Twelve Burgeſſes of *Ipſwich*, are ſo denominated: So alſo are the Inhabitants of the *Cinque Ports.* Camd.

Portmote, (From *Portus*, & *gemot*, *conventus*) Is a Court kept in Haven Towns or Ports; and is called the *Portmote Court.* 43 *Eliz. c.* 15.——Curia Portmotorium *eſt Curia in Civitate Ceſtriæ coram Majore in Aula Motorum tenenda. Pl. in Itin. Ibid.* 14 *Hen.* 7. The *Portmote*, or *Portmannimote*, i. e. *Portmen's Court*, is ſaid to be held not only in Port-Towns, as generally rendred; but in Inland Towns, the Word *Port* in *Saxon* ſignifying the ſame with City.

Portſale, Is a publick Sale of Goods to the higheſt Bidder; or of Fiſh preſently, upon its Arrival

Arrival in the *Port* or Haven. *Stat.* 35 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 7.

Portſokne, (From the Sax. *Port*, i. e. *Civitas*, & *ſoca*, *Juriſdictio*) The Suburbs or Liberty of a City. King *Hen.* 3. granted by Charter to the City of *London*.——*Quietantiam Murdri*, &c. *infra urbem & in* Portſokne, *viz.* within the Walls of the City, and the Liberties without the Walls. *Placit. temp. Ed.* 1.

Portuos or **Porthoſe**, Was what we now call a *Breviary*, and reckoned among Books prohibited by the Stat. 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 10.

Poſſe Comitatus, The *Power* of the *County*, according to *Lambard*, contains the Aid and Attendance of all Knights, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, Servants, Apprentices, and of other young Men above the Age of Fifteen, within the *County*; becauſe all of that Age are bound to have Harneſs, by the *Statute* of *Wincheſter*: But Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, and ſuch as are decrepit, or labour under any Infirmity, are not compellable to attend, Perſons able to travel being required to be aſſiſtant in this Service; which is uſed where a *Riot* is committed, a Poſſeſſion is kept upon a *Forcible Entry*, or any Force or Reſcue made, contrary to the Commandment of the King's Writ, or in Oppoſition to the Execution of Juſtice. *Stat.* 2 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 8. Sheriffs of Counties are to be aſſiſting to Juſtices of Peace in the ſuppreſſing of Riots, &c. and raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus*, by charging any Number of Men to attend for that Purpoſe, who may take with them ſuch Weapons as ſhall be neceſſary to enable them to do it; and they may juſtify the Beating, Wounding and even Killing of ſuch Rioters as ſhall reſiſt, or refuſe to ſurrender themſelves; and Perſons refuſing to aſſiſt the Sheriffs or Juſtices of Peace herein, may be fined and impriſoned. 17 *R.* 2. *cap.* 8. 13 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 7. 2 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 8. *Lamb.* 313, 318. *Crompt.* 62. *Dalt. cap.* 46. 2 *Inſt.* 193. Juſtices of Peace, having a juſt Cauſe to fear a violent Reſiſtance, may raiſe the *Poſſe* in Order to remove a Force in making an Entry into or detaining of Lands: And a Sheriff, if Need be, may raiſe the Power of the County to aſſiſt him in the Execution of a Precept of Reſtitution; and therefore if he make a Return thereto, that he could not make a Reſtitution by reaſon of Reſiſtance, he ſhall be amerced. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 152, 156. Alſo it is the Duty of a Sheriff, or other Miniſter of Juſtice, having the Execution of the King's Writs, and being reſiſted in endeavouring to execute the ſame, to raiſe ſuch a Power as may effectually enable them to quell any ſuch Reſiſtance; though it is ſaid not to be lawful for them to raiſe a Force for the Execution of a civil Proceſs, unleſs they find a Reſiſtance. 2 *Inſt.* 193. 3 *Inſt.* 161. It is lawful for a Sheriff, Conſtable, or other Peace-Officer, or for a private Perſon, to aſſemble a competent Number of People, and ſufficient Power to ſuppreſs Rebels, Enemies, Rioters, &c. But herein there muſt be great Caution, leaſt under a Pretence of keeping the Peace, they cauſe a greater Breach of it; and Sheriffs, Juſtices of Peace, &c. are puniſhable for uſing any needleſs Violence, or alarming the Country in theſe Caſes, without juſt Grounds. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 156, 161.

Poſſe, Is an Infinitive Mood, but uſed ſubſtantively for a *Poſſibility*; as we ſay, ſuch a Thing is *in poſſe*, that is, it may *poſſibly* be. See *in eſſe*.

Poſſeſſio fratris, Signifies in the Law where a Man hath a Son and a Daughter by one Woman or *Venter*, and a Son by another *Venter*, and dies, if the firſt Son enters and dies without Iſſue, the Daughter ſhall have the Land as Heir to her Brother, although the ſecond Son by the ſecond *Venter* is Heir to the Father: But if the eldeſt Son dies without Iſſue, not having made an actual Entry and Seiſin, the younger Brother by the ſecond Wife, as Heir to the Father, ſhall enjoy the Eſtate; and not the Siſter. 1 *Inſt.* 11, 15. Lands are ſettled on a Man, and the Heirs of his Body, and he hath Iſſue a Son and a Daughter by one Woman, and a Son by another, and dieth; and then the eldeſt Son dies before any Entry made on the Lands either by his own Act, or by the Poſſeſſion of another, the younger Brother ſhall inherit, he claiming as Heir of the Body of the Father, and not generally, as Heir to his Brother; yet if the elder Brother enter, and by his own Act hath gained the Poſſeſſion; or if the Lands were leaſed for Years, or in the Hands of a Guardian, there the Poſſeſſion of the Leſſee or Guardian doth veſt the Fee in the elder Brother, and then upon his Death the Siſter ſhall inherit as Heir to her Brother, for there is *Poſſeſſio fratris*. 3 *Rep.* 42. There can be no *Poſſeſſio fratris* of a Dignity; in ſuch Caſe, the younger Brother is *Hæres Natus*: The *Lord Grey* being created a Baron to him and his Heirs, had Iſſue a Son and a Daughter by one Venter, and a Son by another; and after his Death, the Eldeſt being poſſeſſed of the Barony, and dying without Iſſue, it was adjudged, that the younger Brother, and not the Siſter ſhould have it. *Cro. Car.* 437. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 923.

Poſſeſſion, (*Poſſeſſio*, *quaſi Pedis poſitio*) Is either actual, where a Perſon actually enters into Lands or Tenements deſcended or conveyed to him; or in Law, when Lands, &c. are diſcended to a Man, and he hath not actually entered into them: Alſo before, or until an Office is found of Lands eſcheated to the King by Attainder, he hath only a *Poſſeſſion* in Law. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 17. Long *Poſſeſſion*, beyond the Memory of Man, eſtabliſhes a Right; but if by the Knowledge of Man, or Proof of Record, &c. the contrary is made out, though it exceeds the Memory of Man, this ſhall be conſtrued within Memory. 1 *Inſt.* 115. A long *Poſſeſſion* the Law favours, as an Argument of Right, although no Deed can be ſhewn; rather than an ancient Deed, without Poſſeſſion. 1 *Inſt.* 6. Continued quiet *Poſſeſſion* is a violent Preſumption of a good Title: And where two Perſons claim the ſame Land, as to Forcible Entries, and Detainers, &c. the *Poſſeſſion* will be always adjudged in him who has Right, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 256, 323. He that is out of *Poſſeſſion* of Lands, if he brings his Action, muſt make a good Title: And where one Man would recover any Thing from another, it is not ſufficient to deſtroy the Title of him in *Poſſeſſion*; but you muſt prove your own better than his. *Vaugh.* 8, 58, 60. But in Action againſt a Perſon for digging of Coney-Boroughs in a Common, &c. it was held, that the Action being grounded on the *Poſſeſſion* of the Tenement, to which the Common belonged, the Plaintiff need not ſhew a Title; and in this Caſe the Defendant may be a Stranger; beſides the Title is not traverſable, but ought to be given in Evidence

dence upon the Trial of the Iſſue. *Trin.* 8 *W.* 3. 3 *Salk.* 12. A Defendant in Treſpaſs, *&c.* for taking Cattle Damage-feaſant, has been allowed to juſtify the Taking on his *Poſſeſſion*, without ſhewing his Title; the Matter of Juſtification being collateral to the Title of the Land. 2 *Mod.* 70. 3 *Salk.* 220. Though in ſuch a Caſe, on its being inſiſted, that there was the ſame Reaſon for juſtifying upon a *Poſſeſſion*, as there was for maintaining an Action upon a bare *Poſſeſſion*; it hath been adjudged, that a Juſtification upon a *Poſſeſſion* only is not good; for a *Poſſeſſion* cannot be but by Contract, but a *Seiſin* may be by Right or Wrong. *Hill.* 2 & 3 *Jac.* 2. In Replevin, if the Defendant had the *Poſſeſſion*, 'tis a good Bar againſt the Plaintiff, if he has no Title; but he cannot give a Return, unleſs he ſhew a Property in the Goods. *Paſch.* 2 *Ann.* Action of the Caſe lies for ſhooting at and frightning away Ducks from a Decoy-Pond, which is in the Plaintiff's *Poſſeſſion*, without ſhewing that he had any Property in them. 3 *Salk.* 9. A Man upon a Leaſe and Releaſe of Lands, *&c.* is in *Poſſeſſion* to all Intents, except bringing Treſpaſs; which cannot be without an Entry, *Pedis poſitio.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 335. And to make *Poſſeſſion* good on *Entry*, the former Poſſeſſor and his Servants, *&c.* are to be removed from the Land; and if *Poſſeſſion* be loſt by Entry of another, it muſt be regained by Retry, *&c. Paſch.* 1650. A Perſon in *Poſſeſſion* may bring an Action, for Loſs of his Shade, Shelter, Fruit, *&c.* when Trees are injured; and he in Reverſion, for ſpoiling the Trees. 3 *Lev.* 209. One in Defence of his lawful *Poſſeſſion*, may aſſemble his Friends to reſiſt thoſe that threaten to make an unlawful Entry into a Houſe, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 91. There is an *Unity of Poſſeſſion*, when by Purchaſe, the Seigniory and Tenancy, become in one Man's *Poſſeſſion.* Kitch. 134.

Poſſibilitas, Is taken in the *Saxon* Laws for an Act wilfully done; and *Impoſſibilitas*, for a Thing done againſt one's Will. *Leg. Alfred. cap.* 38.

Poſſibility, In our Law is defined to be an uncertain Thing, which may or may not happen. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 336. And it is either near or remote; as for Inſtance: Where an Eſtate is limited to one, after the Death of another, this is a near *Poſſibility*; but the Law doth not regard a remote *Poſſibility. Hardr.* 417. 2 *Rep.* 50. A *Poſſibility* cannot be granted over; no *Poſſibility*, Right, or Choſe in Action, *&c.* may be granted or aſſigned to a Stranger. 4 *Rep.* 66. 10 *Rep.* 48. A Leaſe was made to Husband and Wife of a Term of Years, for their Lives, Remainder to the Executors of the Survivor; the Husband granted the Term, and it was adjudged, that it ſhould not bind the Wife, the Husband having only a *Poſſibility* to it, if he had ſurvived his Wife, and no Intereſt till then. *Hill.* 17 *Eliz.* 2. *Nelſ. Abr.* 1274. A Man made a Leaſe to his Brother for Life, and that if he marry'd, and his Wife ſhould ſurvive, then ſhe ſhould have it for Life; the Leſſee, before he married, made a Feoffment of the Lands to another, and afterwards the Leſſor levied a Fine to him; then the Leſſee married, and died, and his Wife ſurvived: And it was held, that the Remainder to the Wife for Life was gone by this Feoffment, and the *Poſſibility* of her having it was included in the Fine, which is likewiſe barred. *Moor* 554. A Teſtator poſſeſſed of a Leaſe for Years, deviſed the Profits thereof to *W. R.* for Life, Remainder to another; and afterwards the Deviſee for Life entered with the Aſſent of the Executor, and then he in Remainder for Life aſſign'd all his Intereſt to another, and after the Deviſee for Life died; it was reſolv'd, that this Aſſignment was void, becauſe whilſt the Deviſee for Life was living, he in Remainder had only a *Poſſibility* to have the Term, for the Deviſee for Life had an Intereſt in it *ſub modo*, and might have ſurvived the whole Term. 4 *Rep.* 64. A Deviſe of the *Poſſibility* of a Term is void; as where a Term is deviſed to *A.* for Life, Remainder to *B.* and *B.* deviſes this Remainder to *C.* and dies, and then *A.* dies; this Deviſe to *C.* is void, and the Executors of *B.* ſhall have it. 3 *Lev.* 427. A *Poſſibility* founded on a Truſt, differs from a mere *Poſſibility*; the firſt may be deviſed, but the other cannot. *Moor* 808. 2 *Nelſ.* 1275.

Poſt, A ſwift or ſpeedy Meſſenger to carry Letters, *&c.* And the *Poſt-Office* is of the greateſt Conſequence to this Kingdom, being a Country of Trade. The firſt Law that introduced this very great Convenience, was made in the Reign of King *Car.* 2. By the 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 35. a General Letter or *Poſt-Office* was erected, under the Management of a *Poſtmaſter* General, *&c.* And the Rates for Carriage of Letters was 2 *d.* for a ſingle Letter of a Sheet, not exceeding eighty Miles; two Sheets 4 *d.* Packets 8 *d. per* Ounce; and above eighty Miles 3 *d.* not exceeding a Sheet, *&c.* The 1 *W. & M.* was made for erecting a *Poſt-Office* in *Scotland*: And by 9 *Ann. cap.* 10. the *Poſt-Office* of *England* and *Scotland* are united; and the Price of *Poſtage* of Letters is increaſed to 3 *d.* for a ſingle Letter from any Place not diſtant above eighty Miles from *London*, and 6 *d.* for a double Letter, and ſo proportionably for Packets of Letters; and for Packets of Writs, Deeds, *&c.* 12 *d. per* Ounce; ſingle Letters above eighty Miles from *London* 4 *d.* and for double Letters 8 *d.* and for other Things 1 *s.* 4 *d. per* Ounce: Single Letters to and from *Edinburgh*, or to and from *Dublin* 6 *d.* double Letters 12 *d.* and Parcels 2 *s. per* Ounce, *&c.* And by this Statute, the Rates of Letters from *London* to *France*, *Spain*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, &c. are appointed: And the *Poſtmaſter* is not only to continue conſtant *Poſts* to all Places on the *Poſt* Roads; but may erect croſs Stages, keep Packet-Boats, *&c.* for the Conveyance of Letters; and no Perſon but the *Poſtmaſter* or his Deputies, ſhall receive, take or carry Letters, or ſet up any Foot-*Poſt*, &c. under certain Penalties; nor ſhall Carriers carry Letters, except ſuch as concern Goods ſent by them: Openning, Delaying, or Detaining Letters, by Officers of the *Poſt-Office*; unleſs by Warrant from a Secretary of State, or the Party to whom directed refuſes to pay the *Poſtage*; or where the Letter is returned for Want of true Directions, incurs a Penalty of 20 *l.* Money due for *Poſtage* of Letters, not exceeding 5 *l.* ſhall be recovered before two Juſtices of Peace, on Complaint, and Summons of the Party, Diſtreſs, *&c.* as ſmall Tithes; and ſhall be paid before any Debt due to a private Perſon. *Stat.* 9 *Ann.* A Perſon having incloſed Exchequer Bills in a Letter ſent by the *Poſt*, which were loſt, the Owner brought an Action on the Caſe againſt the *Poſtmaſter*; and by three Judges it was held, that the Action did not lie, becauſe the Office is for Intelligence only; and it is impoſſible the *Poſtmaſter* General, who is to execute this Office in ſuch diſtant Places, by ſo many

many ſeveral Hands, ſhould be able to ſecure every Thing, and for that this is not a Conveyance for Treaſure: But the Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt* was of a contrary Opinion; he conſidered this as a Letter loſt in the Office, not on the Road, and held that the *Poſtmaſter* General is liable, the whole Care being committed to him, and the Law makes the Officer anſwerable for himſelf and his Deputies; he has a Reward, which is the Reaſon why Innkeepers, Carriers, *&c.* are liable for Goods loſt; and where a Man takes upon him a publick Employment, he is bound to ſerve the Publick, or Action lies againſt him, *&c. Paſch.* 12 *W.* 3. *B. R.* 1 *Salk.* 17. The *Poſt-Office* in *London* is managed by the *Poſtmaſter*, and other Officers to the Number of Seventy-ſeven; one of which is called the *Court Poſt*, conſtituted by Patent for Life, with a handſom Salary: And the *Poſtmaſter* General has under him one hundred eighty-two Deputy *Poſtmaſters* in *England* and *Scotland*, moſt of them keeping regular Offices in their Stages, and *Sub-Poſtmaſters* in their Branches: The Conveyance of *Poſt* Letters extends to every conſiderable Market-Town, and is ſo expeditious that every twenty-four Hours the *Poſt* goes Six-ſcore Miles; and the *Poſt* Days to ſend Letters from *London* to any Part of *England* and *Scotland*, are *Tueſdays*, *Thurſdays* and *Saturdays*, and the Returns *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*; but to *Wales* and *Ireland*, the *Poſt* goes only twice a Week, *Tueſdays* and *Saturdays*, and returns from *Wales* every *Monday* and *Friday*; but from *Ireland* the Return is uncertain, *&c.* See *Maſter of the Poſts.*

Penny-Poſt. Letters or Parcels, not exceeding ſixteen Ounces Weight, or ten Pounds Value, are conveyed daily by the *Penny-Poſt*, to and from all Places within the *Bills of Mortality*, and ten Miles Diſtance from the General *Poſt-Office*, for 1 *d.* each Packet, Letter, *&c. Stat.* 9 *Ann. c.* 10. And ſeveral General Offices are kept at convenient Diſtances from one another, to receive and take in *Penny-Poſt* Letters every Day, *Sundays* excepted: Alſo Letters that come from all Parts by the General *Poſt*, directed to Perſons in any Country-Towns to which the *Penny-Poſt* goes, are delivered by the Meſſengers thereof the ſame Day they come to *London*; and the Anſwers are carried every *Poſt* Night to the General *Poſt-Office* in *Lombard-ſtreet*, being left at the Receiving Houſes.

Poſt Conqueſtum, Were Words inſerted in the King's Title, by King *Ed.* 1. and conſtantly uſed in the Time of *Ed.* 3. *Clauſ.* 2 *Ed.* 3.

Poſt Diem, Is where a Writ is returned after the Day aſſigned, for which the *Cuſtos Brevium* hath a Fee of 4 *d.* whereas he hath nothing if it be returned at the Day.

Poſt-Diſſeiſin, Is a Writ that lies for him who having recovered Lands or Tenements by *Præcipe quod reddat*, on Default or Reddition, is again diſſeiſed by the former Diſſeiſor; then he ſhall have this Writ, and recover double Damages, and the Party ſhall be puniſhed by Impriſonment, *&c. Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 26. *Reg. Orig.* 208. *F. N. B.* 190. The Writ of *Poſt-Diſſeiſin* ought to be brought by the Parties who firſt recovered, or ſome of them, and of the ſame Land which was recovered, or Part thereof, and againſt thoſe or ſome of them againſt whom the Recovery was: But if a Man recover by a *Præcipe quod reddat*, and after he is diſſeiſed by him againſt whom he recovered, and the Diſſeiſor makes a Feoffment, and takes back an Eſtate to him and another, a *Poſt-Diſſeiſin* may be had againſt him and his Jointenant; and if he that loſeth the Land, by Default, *&c.* do after diſſeiſe him who recovered, and make a Feoffment to another Perſon, he that recovered ſhall have this Writ againſt the Diſſeiſor, although he be not Tenant of the Land; for in a Writ *Poſt-Diſſeiſin*, the Demandant ſhall not have Judgment to recover the Land; but the Sheriff ſhall reſtore the Plaintiff to his Poſſeſſion, if the Diſſeiſin be found, and take the Defendant and keep him in Priſon. *New Nat. Br.* 423. And the Defendant is not to be delivered out of Priſon, until he hath paid a Fine to the King, and without the King's ſpecial Command, upon a *Certiorari* to remove the Record into *B. R.* whereupon a Writ ſhall go to the Sheriff to deliver him. *Ibid.* Non-tenure is no Plea in a *Poſt-Diſſeiſin*, for the Defendant ought to anſwer the Diſſeiſin, *&c.*

Poſtea, Is the Return of the Judge, before whom a Cauſe was tried, after a Verdict, of what was done in the Cauſe; and is indorſed on the Back of the *Niſi prius* Record: It begins, *Poſtea die & loco*, *&c.* wherefore it is ſo called. 2 *Lill.* 337. A *Poſtea* is a Record of the Court, truſted with the Attorney in the Cauſe by the Clerk of the Aſſiſe; and the Attorney, ſo entruſted, is to deliver it into the Office, that the Judgment may be entred by it by the Officer of the Court. *Trin.* 1651. It is brought into Court at the Day in Bank, and recorded there, and delivered back to the Attorney, who gives a Rule for Judgment upon it; and if there be no Rule to the contrary, after the Rule for Judgment is out, the Attorney brings his *Poſtea* to the Secondary, who ſigns his Judgment, and then he enters all his Matter upon the Iſſue Roll. 2 *Lill.* 337. The Court may ſtay the Bringing in of the *Poſtea*, and Entring up the Judgment upon a Verdict, if they find Cauſe to do it, for any undue Practice in the Proceedings to Trial: And if the Party for whom the Verdict paſſed, will not bring in the *Poſtea*, upon Notice given by the other Party that he intends to move in Arreſt of Judgment; the Court, on Motion, will order Judgment to be ſtay'd, until four Days after the *Poſtea* is brought in, allowed to ſpeak in Arreſt of Judgment. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* Altho' the Verdict given be prejudicial to the Plaintiff, he ought to bring in the *Poſtea*; for he muſt abide by the Trial. There is no general Rule of Court for the Clerk of the Aſſiſe, *&c.* to bring in the *Poſtea* into the Court of *B. R.* by a preciſe Time; but if it be not return'd in convenient Time, the Court may be moved at the Side-Bar for a Rule to bring it in ſpeedily. 2 *Lill.* 337. If the Clerk of the Aſſiſe hath miſtaken in drawing up the *Poſtea*, he may amend it by his Notes, before it is filed; and the Return of a *Poſtea* hath been amended by the Memory of a Judge, who tried the Cauſe. *Cro. Car.* 338.

Poſteriority, (*Poſterioritas*) Signifies the Being or Coming after, and is a Word of Compariſon and Relation in Tenures, the Correlative whereof is *Priority*: As a Man holding Lands or Tenements of two Lords, holds of his ancienter Lord by *Priority*, and of his latter Lord by *Poſteriority*. Staundf. Prærog. 10, 11. 2 Inſt. 392.

Poſt-Fine, Is a Duty to the King for a *Fine* formerly acknowledged in his Court, paid by

the Cogniſee after the Fine is fully paſſed; and it is ſo much, and Half ſo much as was paid to the King for the *Præ-Fine*, collected by the Sheriff of the County where the Land lies of which the Fine was levied, to be anſwered by him into the *Exchequer*. Stat. 22 & 23 Car. 2.

Poſthumous, Is where a Child is born after his Father's Death, *&c.* And *Poſthumous* Children are enabled to take Eſtates by Remainder in Settlements, as if born in their Father's Lifetime, though no Eſtate be limited to Truſtees to preſerve them till they come *in eſſe*. 10 & 11 W. 3. cap. 16.

Poſtnatus, Is a Word that ſignifieth the ſecond Son, or one born afterwards; often mentioned in *Bracton*, *Glanvile*, *Fleta*, and other ancient Law-Writers: And as to *Poſtnati* and *Antenati*; it was by all the Judges ſolemnly adjudged, that thoſe who after the Diſcent of the Crown of *England* to King *Jam.* 1. were born in *Scotland*, were not Aliens here in *England*: But the *Antenati*, or thoſe born in *Scotland*, before the ſaid Diſcent, were Aliens here, in reſpect of the Time of their Birth. 7 *Jac.* 7 *Rep. Calvin's* Caſe.

Poſtponed, (From *Poſtpono*) Set or put behind or after another. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Poſt-Terminum, Is a Return of a Writ, not only after the Day for the Return thereof, but after the Term; on which the *Cuſtos Brevium* of the Court of *Common Pleas* takes the Fee of 20 *d.* It is alſo uſed for the Fee ſo taken.

Poſtulation, (*Poſtulatio*) Signifies a Requeſt, Suit or Petition. Formerly when a Biſhop was tranſlated from one Biſhoprick to another, he was not elected to the new See; for the *Canon* Law is, *Electus non poteſt Eligi*, and the Pretence was, that he was married to the firſt Church, which Marriage could not be diſſolved but by the *Pope*; thereupon he was petitioned, and he conſenting to the Petition, the Biſhop was tranſlated, and this was ſaid to be by *Poſtulation*: But being an Uſurpation and againſt our Law, it was reſtrained by the Stat. 16 *R.* 2. and 9 *H.* 4. *c.* 8. Since which Tranſlations of Biſhops have been by Election, and not by *Poſtulation*. 1 Jones 160. 1 Salk. 137. *Poſtulations* were made upon the unanimous Voting any Perſon to a Dignity or Office; of which he was not capable by the ordinary Canons or Statutes, without ſpecial Diſpenſation: And by the ancient Cuſtoms, an Election could be made by a Majority of Votes; but a *Poſtulation* muſt have been *Nemine Contradicente*.

Pot, An Head-Piece for War, mentioned in the Stat. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6.

Pound, (*Parcus*) Is generally any Place inclos'd, to keep in Beaſts; but eſpecially a Place of Strength to keep Cattle that are diſtrained, or put in for any Treſpaſs done by them, until they are replevied or redeemed. In this Signification, it is called *Pound overt* and *Pound covert*; a *Pound overt* is an *open Pound*, uſually built on the Lord's Waſte, and which he provides for the Uſe of himſelf and his Tenants, and is alſo called the Lord's or the Common *Pound*; and a Backſide, Yard, Ground, *&c.* whereto the Owner of the Beaſts impounded may come to give them Meat, without Offence, is a *Pound overt*: And a *Pound covert* is a *cloſe* Place, as the Owner of the Cattle cannot come to for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, without giving Offence; ſuch as a Houſe, Caſtle, *&c.* *Kitch.* 144. *Terms de Ley* 483. 1 *Inſt.* 96. There is a Difference between a common *Pound*, an open *Pound*, and a cloſe *Pound*, as to Cattle impounded: For where Cattle are kept in a common *Pound*, no Notice is neceſſary to the Owner to feed them; but if they are put into any other open Place, it is otherwiſe, Notice is to be given; and if Beaſts are impounded in a *Pound* Cloſe, in Part of the Diſtrainer's Houſe, *&c.* he is to feed them, at his Peril. 1 *Inſt.* 47. See *Diſtreſs*.

Pound-breach. If a Diſtreſs be taken, and impounded, though without juſt Cauſe, the Owner cannot *break* the *Pound*, and take away the Diſtreſs; if he doth, the Party diſtraining may have his Action, and retake the Diſtreſs wherever he finds it: And for *Pound-breaches*, &c. Action of the Caſe lies, whereon treble Damages may be recovered. 1 *Inſt.* 161. 2 *W. & M. c.* 5. Alſo 'tis ſaid, that all *Pound-breaches*, may be inquired of in the Sheriff's Turn; as they are common Grievances, in Contempt of the Authority of the Law. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 67.

Poundagium, The Liberty of Pounding Cattle. *Hiſt. Croyland contin. pag.* 519.

Poundage, Is a Subſidy or Duty granted to the King of 12 *d.* in the *Pound* on all Goods and Merchandizes exported and imported. *Stat.* 1 & 2 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 13. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 33. 12 *Car. c.* 4. See *Cuſtoms*.

Pound in Money, (From the Sax. *Pund*, i. e. *Pondus*) Is Twenty Shillings: In the Time of the *Saxons* it conſiſted of 240 Pence, as it doth now; and 240 of thoſe Pence weighed a *Pound*, but 720 ſcarce weigh ſo much at this Day. *Lambard* 219.

Pour fair proclaimer, que null inject Fines ou Mixtures en Foſſes ou Rivers pres Cities, &c. Is an ancient Writ directed to the Mayor or Bailiff of a City or Town, requiring them to make Proclamation, That none caſt Filth into the Ditches or Places near ſuch City or Town, to the *Nuſance* thereof; and if any be caſt there already, to remove the ſame: It is founded on the Stat. 12 *R.* 2. *c.* 13. *F. N. B.* 176.

Pourpreſture, In Lands and Woods, *&c.* See *Purpreſture*.

Pour ſeiſir Terres la Femme que tient en Dower, Was a Writ whereby the King ſeiſed the Land, which the Wife of his Tenant in *Capite* had for her *Dowry* after his Deceaſe, if ſhe *married* without the King's Leave; by Virtue of the Statute of the *King's Prerogative*, *cap.* 3. *F. N. B.* 174.

Purſuivant, A Meſſenger of the King. Vide *Purſuivant*.

Power, Is an Authority which one Man gives to another to act for him; and it is ſometimes a Reſervation which a Perſon makes in a Conveyance for himſelf to do ſome Acts, *i. e.* to make Leaſes, or the like. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 339. And *Powers* are either *Appendant* or *Collateral*; the one is where a Man deviſes Lands for Life, with a *Power* for the Deviſee to make a Jointure, *&c.* and the other is when he deviſes to his Executor to ſell, *&c.* In the firſt Caſe, the *Power* is annexed to the Eſtate, and derived out of it; but in the other Caſe, 'tis collateral to it. 3 *Salk.* 276. A Feoffment, Fine or Recovery, will deſtroy a *Power* coupled with an Intereſt to the Party himſelf; though not a collateral *Power*: As for Inſtance; Lands are deviſed to *W. R.* in Tail, Remainder over, with a *Power* given to him to make a Jointure to a ſecond Wife, *&c.*

The Tenant in Tail, in the Life-time of his firſt Wife, ſuffered a common Recovery to the Uſe of himſelf and his Heirs; then his Wife died, and he married a ſecond Wife, and covenanted to ſtand ſeiſed to the Uſe of himſelf and his Wife, for their Lives, &c. Adjudged, that this *Power* when created, was to be executed out of the Eſtate-tail, which was now deſtroyed by ſuffering the Recovery, and by Conſequence the *Power* to make a Jointure was deſtroyed. 2 *Lev.* 58, 60. A ſingle Lady made a Settlement of her Eſtate for Life, Remainder to her in Tail, with a *Power* to make Leaſes (being ſole) for three Lives; afterwards ſhe married, and ſhe and her Husband made a Leaſe, &c. And it was held, that this Leaſe was void, being not purſuant to the *Power*; for the Leaſe of the Huſband and Wife is the Leaſe of the Husband; and the Difference betwixt a naked *Power*, and a *Power* which ariſes from an Intereſt, is, That if a Woman hath only a naked or bare *Power*, as by a Will to ſell Lands, ſhe may ſell, tho' ſhe marry, becauſe this is not a *Power* created by her ſelf out of any Intereſt; but where a *Power* is reſerved upon a Settlement, ſhe muſt execute it purſuant to that *Power*, when it was at firſt reſerved. *Chanc. Rep.* 18. 3 *Salk.* 273. It is ſaid, if a Man hath a *Power* to make a Leaſe for three Lives, or Twenty-one Years, he cannot make a Leaſe for Ninety-nine Years, if three Perſons live ſo long: But if he hath a *Power* to make a Leaſe, *Proviſo* that it doth not exceed three Lives, &c. he may make a Leaſe for Ninety-nine Years, if three live ſo long. 4 *Rep.* 70. A *Power* ought to be exactly and ſtrictly executed. 6 *Rep.* 33. But a *Power* may be well executed, though there be no Recital of the *Power* in the Deed for the Execution thereof. 1 *Lev.* 150. And a *Power* hath been decreed in Equity, though not purſued ſtrictly. *Chanc.* 263, 264. Yet it hath been held, that a *Power* not well executed in Law, ſhall not be made good in Equity. 1 *Lev.* 241. A *Power* to ſell Lands, is ſubject to the Rules of Equity. *Chanc. Rep.* 281. *Powers* ought to be conſtrued according to the Intent of the Parties; and a bare *Power* is not aſſignable over. 5 *Mod.* 379. 1 *Mod.* 318. Where Attornies have *Power* to make Leaſes for Years, they muſt make them in the Name of him who gave the Authority. 9 *Rep.* 76. And the Leaſe ought to run thus: This Indenture *made*, &c. *between* A. B. *and* C. D. *of the one Part, and* E. F. *of the other Part:* Whereas *the ſaid* A. B. *by a Writing or Letter of Attorney under his Hand and Seal duly executed, dated*, &c. *among other Things therein mentioned, did authorize the ſaid* C. D. *in the Name of him the ſaid* A. B. *and on his Behalf, to ſeal and execute Leaſes of ſuch Parts of his Lands, Tenements*, &c. *as he thought fit to be leaſed:* Witneſſeth *that in Conſideration of*, &c. *he the ſaid* A. B. *by his Attorney* C. D. hath *demiſed and granted*, Habend', &c. *yielding and paying to the ſaid* A. B. &c. *And the ſaid* E. F. *covenants with the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs*, &c. *And the ſaid* A. B. *by the ſaid* C. D. *his ſaid Attorney doth covenant*, &c. 2 Lill. 340. *See* Letter of Attorney.

Power of the County, On what Occaſions, and how raiſed, &c. See *Poſſe Comitatus*.

Poyning's Law, Is an Act of Parliament made in *Ireland* in the Reign of King *Hen.* 7. and ſo called becauſe Sir *Edward Poyning* was Lieutenant there when it was made, whereby all the Statutes in *England* were declared of Force in *Ireland*; which before that Time were not, nor any ſince that Time, but by ſpecial Words. 12 *Rep.* 109.

Practice. The Law loves plain and fair *Practice*, and will not countenance Fraud in Proceedings, nor ſuffer Advantage to be taken thereby. 2 *Lill.* 342. Private clandeſtine Proceedings in ſeveral Caſes, are ſaid to be by *Practice*.

Præceptories, (*Præceptoriæ*) Were a Kind of Benefices, having their Name from being poſſeſſed by the more eminent *Templers*, whom the Chief Maſter by his Authority created and called *Præceptores Templi*: And of theſe *Præceptories*, there are recorded Sixteen, as belonging to the Templers in *England*, viz. *Creſſing-Temple, Balſhal, Shengay, Newland, Yevely, Witham, Templebruere, Willington, Rotheley, Ovenington, Temple Combe, Trebigh, Ribſtane, Mount St. John, Temple-Newſum* and *Temple-Hurſt. Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 543. But ſome Authors ſay, theſe Places were Cells only; ſubordinate to their Principal Manſion, the *Temple* in *London*. 32 Hen. 8. c. 24.

Præcipe in capite, Was a Writ iſſuing out of the *Chancery*, for a Tenant holding of the King *in capite, viz.* in Chief, as of his Crown. *Magn. Chart. cap.* 24. *Reg. Orig.* 4.

Præcipe quod reddat, Is the Form of a Writ, which extends as well to a *Writ of Right*, as to other Writs of *Entry* or *Poſſeſſion*, beginning *Præcipe* A. *quod reddat* B. *unum meſſuagium*, &c. Old Nat. Br. 13.

Præcipitium, Was a Puniſhment inflicted on Criminals, by caſting them from ſome high Place or Rock. *Malſm. lib.* 5. *p.* 155.

Præfect is Villæ, Is the ſame as *Præpoſitus Villæ, i. e.* The Mayor of a Town. *Leg. Ed. Confeſſ. cap.* 28.

Præfine, Is that Fine which upon ſuing out the Writ of Covenant on levying *Fines of Lands*, is paid before the Fine is paſſed. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Præmium, A Reward or Recompence; among *Merchants* it is uſed for that Sum of Money, which the *Inſured* gives to the *Inſurer*, for inſuring the ſafe Return of any Ship or Merchandize. *Stat.* 19 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1.

Præmunire, Is taken either for a Writ ſo called, from the Words therein *Præmunire facias*, or *Præmonere facias*, &c. ſignifying to forewarn, or bid the Offender take Heed, or it is the Offence on which the Writ is granted. The Church of *Rome*, under Pretence of her Supremacy, formerly carried Things to that Height in this Kingdom, that King *Ed.* 3. in the 27th Year of his Reign, made a Statute againſt thoſe that drew the King's People out of the Realm, to anſwer and ſue for Things belonging to the King's Court; which greatly reſtrained this Liberty of the Pope: But notwithſtanding, he ſtill adventured to continue his Mandates and *Bulls*, inſomuch that King *Rich.* 2. made ſeveral Statutes againſt them, but moſt expreſsly that of 16 *R.* 2. *cap.* 5. commonly called the *Statute of Præmunire*, which ordains the Puniſhment of this Offence, *viz. The Offenders are to be cut of the King's Protection, forfeit their Lands and Goods, and be impriſoned and ranſomed at the King's Pleaſure*, &c. *and if the Offenders are not to be found, they ſhall be outlawed.* After him King *Hen.* 4. in like Manner aggrieved at other Abuſes not remedied by former Statutes, in the ſecond Year of his Reign added certain new Caſes, laying upon the Offenders the ſame Puniſhment; as likewiſe did 3 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 4. And by the 24 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 12.

to appeal to *Rome* from any of the King's Courts is made a *Præmunire*. So if any Dean and Chapter refuſe to elect a Biſhop named by the King, or any Archbiſhop or Biſhop to confirm him, *&c.* 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 20. Refuſing the Oath of Supremacy is a *Præmunire*: And Affirming the Authority of the Pope; or Contributing to the Maintenance of a Popiſh Seminary, is the ſame Offence. 1 *Eliz. c.* 1. 13 *Eliz. c.* 1. and 27 *Eliz. cap.* 2. To refuſe the Oath of Allegiance, upon Tender, incurs a *Præmunire*. 3 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 4. Affirming that both or either Houſes of Parliament, have a Legiſlative Power without the King, is made a *Præmunire*. 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1. The Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance preſcribed in former Acts are abrogated, and new Oaths ſubſtituted by 1 *W. & M. c.* 8. which to refuſe upon Tender, makes one liable to the Penalty of a *Præmunire*: And Counſellors, Attornies, Solicitors, Proctors, *&c.* practiſing as ſuch in any Court, without taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and ſubſcribing the Declaration, incur a *Præmunire*, by the Stat. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 24. If any ſhall maliciouſly and directly, by Preaching, or adviſedly Speaking, affirm that the pretended *Prince of Wales* hath any Title to the Crown, or that the King with Authority of Parliament, cannot by Laws limit the ſame, *&c.* it is a *Præmunire*. 1 & 2 *Ann. cap.* 17. 4 *Ann. c.* 8. And ſo in divers other Caſes; and moſt of theſe later Statutes refer the Puniſhment to the Stat. 16 *R.* 2. On the Statutes 27 *Ed.* 3. and 16 *R.* 2. making it a *Præmunire* to ſue or purſue Cauſes out of the Realm, in the Court of *Rome* or elſewhere, or in any other Court, to defeat the Judgments given in the King's Courts, it has been formerly holden, by the Words *elſewhere*, &c. That Suits in Equity, to relieve againſt a Judgment given at Law, as the Court of Chancery in the Proceeding in Courſe of Equity, which is no Court of Record; Suits in the Admiralty, or in the Courts of the Conſtable and Marſhal; and Eccleſiaſtical Courts, for Matters belonging to the Cogniſance of the Common Law, are within the Statute: And he that procures one to ſue to the Court Chriſtian, in a Temporal Cauſe, ſhall forfeit as much as he that ſueth as Principal, and is in equal Degree of *Præmunire*. 3 *Inſt.* 121. 2 *Inſt.* 601, *&c.* But it is agreed at this Day, that no ſuch Suit in Equity ſeeking Relief after Judgment at Law, *&c.* is within the Intention of the ſaid Statutes. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 51. The Writ of *Præmunire* runs *Contra Coronam & Dignitatem Regis*; and it hath been held by all the Judges, that when an Eccleſiaſtical Judge doth uſurp upon the Temporal Laws, which are the Birthright of the Subject, he draweth the Matter *ad aliud Examen*, and therein he offends *contra Coronam & Dignitatem*, *&c.* 12 *Rep.* 50. A Prohibition was granted by the King againſt a Prior, for that the King having recovered againſt him in a *Quare Impedit*, he ſent his Brother with an Appeal to *Rome*, and ſued there to avoid the Judgment; upon Not guilty pleaded, it was found againſt the Defendant, and thereupon the King prayed Judgment upon the Stat. 27 *Ed.* 3. as in caſe of a *Præmunire*; but it was adjudged, that he ſhould not have ſuch Judgment, becauſe the Suit was not brought according to the Statute, but by a Writ of Prohibition at Common Law. 9 *Rep.* 71. And yet it hath been reſolved, That a Statute, by appointing that an Offender ſhall incur the Penalty and Danger mentioned in the 16 *R.* 2. of *Præmunire*, does not confine the Proſecution for the Offence to the particular Proceſs thereby given. 1 *Vent.* 173. A *Præmunire* lieth as well for the Party grieved, as for the King; and both may join in one Writ. 3 *Inſt.* 125. *Davies* 83. But where the Attorney General proſecuted a *Præmunire* for the Queen and *R. B.* againſt the Dean of *Chriſtchurch* in *Oxford*, and others, and afterwards withdrew his Suit: It was held, that by this Means the Party grieved could not proceed, becauſe the principal Matter of the *Præmunire* was the Putting the Defendants out of the King's Protection, *&c.* and the Damages to the Party are but acceſſary; ſo that the Principal being releaſed, the Damages are ſo likewiſe. 1 *Leon.* 290. In Proſecutions on the Stat. 1 *Eliz.* and 3 *Jac.* 1. for refuſing the Oaths of Allegiance, *&c.* the Trial muſt be by a Jury of the County wherein the Oaths were refuſed; though the Statute authorizes an Indictment by a Jury of the County where the Court ſits: And any Miſrecital of the very Words of the Oath, in an Indictment for not taking it, is erroneous; but the Tenor of the Oath is as much as if it were *verbatim*. *Dyer* 234. *Raym.* 212, 374. The Lord *Vaux* was indicted for refuſing to take the Oath of Allegiance, being lawfully tendered to him, and he being above 18 Years old; this was certified into *B. R.* under the Hands of ſeveral of the Privy Council; and he being brought into Court, and the Oath read to him, he pray'd to have Counſel; but it was denied; and being preſs'd to plead to the Indictment, he confeſs'd it, and thereupon had Judgment of *Præmunire*, *viz.* To be out of the King's Protection, to forfeit his Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattels to the King, and to be impriſoned during Life. 1 *Bulſt.* 197. The Forfeiture of Lands to the King in a *Præmunire*, is underſtood of Lands in Fee only for ever; and of Lands in Tail but during Life, or of ſuch Eſtate as one may lawfully forfeit. 1 *Inſt.* 130. 3 *Inſt.* 125. Tenant in Tail is attainted in a *Præmunire*, he ſhall forfeit his Lands only during Life; and afterwards the Iſſue in Tail ſhall inherit. 11 *Rep.* 56. A Perſon being ſeiſed in Fee of Lands, was indicted for a *Præmunire* upon the Stat. 13 *Eliz.* but before Conviction he made an Entail of his Lands; and it was adjudged, that the Attainder ſhall relate to the Time of the Offence, and that was before he entailed the Lands, and not the Time of the Judgment which was afterwards; and the Freehold being in him at the Time of the Attainder, ſhall not be deveſted without an Inquiſition under the Great Seal. *Cro. Car.* 123, 172. It is ſaid the Statute of *Præmunire* doth not extend to the Forfeiture of Rents, Annuities, Fairs, *&c.* or any other Hereditaments that are not within the Word *Terre*. 3 *Inſt.* 126. This Suit need not be by Original Writ in *B. R.* for if the Defendant be *in Cuſtodia Mareſchalli*, the Suit may be againſt him by Bill; and the Defendants cannot be ſued in any other Court, when they are *in Cuſtodia Mareſchal'*. But if the Defendant come not at the Day, *&c.* Judgment ſhall be given againſt him; and if the Defendant appear and plead, and the Iſſue be found againſt him; or if he demur in Law, *&c.* Judgment ſhall be given, that he ſhall be out of Protection, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* 124. So odious was this Offence of *Præmunire*, that a Man attainted of the ſame, being out of the King's Protection, might be ſlain by any Perſon;

ſon; becauſe it was provided by Law, that a Man might do to him as to the King's Enemy, and any Man may lawfully kill an Enemy: But this Severity and Inhumanity is reſtrained and provided againſt by Stat. 5 *Eliz.* though no Perſon attainted of any *Præmunire* can bring an Action for any Injury whatſoever; and no one knowing himſelf to be guilty, can with Safety give him Aid, Comfort or Relief. 1 *Inſt.* 130. 1 *Hawk.* 55. The Laws making Offences to be *Præmunire*, it has been obſerv'd are ſo very ſevere, that they are ſeldom put in Execution. See *Pope.*

Præpoſitus Eccleſiæ, Is uſed for a Church-Reve, or Church-warden.

Præpoſitus Villæ, Is ſometimes taken for the Conſtable of a Town; and frequently an Head or Chief Officer of the King in any Town, Village, Manor, *&c. Leg. Edw. Confeſſ. cap.* 28. *Crompt. Juriſd.* 205. But this *Præpoſitus Villæ* in old Records, was no more than the Bailiff of the Lord of the Manor: And by the Laws of *Hen.* 1. the Lord anſwered for the Town where he was reſident, and where he was not, his *Seneſchal*; but if neither of them could be preſent, then Præpoſitus & *quatuor de unaquaque Villa*, *i. e.* The Bailiff or Reeve, and Four of the moſt ſubſtantial Inhabitants, were ſummoned to appear before the Juſtices, *&c. Brad. Gloſſ. pag.* 97.

Præſentare ad Eccleſiam, Denotes originally the Patron's Sending or Placing an Incumbent in the Church, and is made for *Repræſentare*; which in the Council of *Lateran*, and elſewhere, occurs for *Præſentare*. Selden of Tithes, pag. 390.

Pragmaticus, A Practiſer in the Law; Petty-fogger, or Splitter of Cauſes.

Pratum falcabile, A Meadow or mowing Ground. *Trin.* 18 *Edw.* 1.

Pray in Aid, Or Aid-Prayer. See *Aid.*

Prayers of the Church, Are to be read in Churches by Clergymen, as directed by the Book of *Common Prayer*, under Penalties. *Stat.* 1 *Eliz. c.* 2. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. Vide *Common Prayer.*

Preaching. Every beneficed *Preacher*, reſident on his Benefice, and having no lawful Impediment, ſhall in his own Cure, or ſome neighbouring Church, *preach* one Sermon every Sunday of the Year: And if any beneficed Perſon be not allow'd to be a *Preacher*, he ſhall procure Sermons to be *preached* in his Cure by licenſed *Preachers*; and every Sunday whereon there ſhall not be a Sermon, he or his Curate is to read ſome one of the Homilies: Alſo no Perſon not examined and approved by the Biſhop, or not licenſed to *preach*, ſhall expound the Scripture, *&c.* nor ſhall any be permitted to *preach* in any Church, but ſuch as appear to be authorized thereto, by ſhewing their Licence; and Church-wardens are to note in a Book the Names of all ſtrange Clergymen that *preach* in their Pariſh; to which Book every *Preacher* is to ſubſcribe his Name, the Day when he *preached*, and the Name of the Biſhop of whom he had Licence to *preach. Can.* 44, 45, 49. If any Parſon licenſed to *preach*, refuſes to conform to the Laws Eccleſiaſtical, after Admonition, the Licence of every ſuch *Preacher* ſhall be void: And if any Parſon ſhall *preach* Doctrine contrary to the Word of God, or the Articles of Religion, Notice is to be given of it to the Biſhop by the Church-wardens, *&c.* So likewiſe of Matters of Contention and impugning the Doctrine of other *Preachers* in the ſame Church; in which Caſe, the *Preacher* is not to be ſuffered to *preach*, except he faithfully promiſe to forbear all ſuch Matter of Contention in the Church, until the Biſhop hath taken farther Order therein. *Can.* 53, 54. No Miniſter ſhall *preach* or adminiſter the Sacrament in any private Houſe, unleſs in Times of Neceſſity, as in Caſes of Sickneſs, *&c.* upon Pain of Suſpenſion for the firſt Offence, and Excommunication for the Second; which laſt Puniſhment is alſo inflicted on ſuch Miniſters as meet in private Houſes, to conſult upon any Matter tending to the Impeaching the Doctrine of the Church of *England.* Can. 71, &c.

Prebend, (*Præbenda*) Is the Portion which every *Prebendary* of a Cathedral Church receives in Right of his Place, for his Maintenance, as *Canonica Portio* is properly us'd for that Share, which every Canon receiveth yearly out of the common Stock of the Church. And *Præbenda* is a ſeveral Benefice riſing from ſome Temporal Land, or ſome Church, appropriated towards the Maintenance of a Clerk, or Member of a Collegiate Church, and is commonly named of the Place whence the Profit ariſes. *Præbenda*, ſtrictly taken, is that Maintenance which daily *præbetur* to another; but now it ſignifies the Rents and Profits belonging to the Church, divided into thoſe Portions called *Præbenda*, and is a Right of Receiving the Profits for the Duty perform'd in the Church, ſufficient for the Support of the Perſon in that Divine Office where he reſides. *Decret.* Tit. *De Præbend. Prebends* are diſtinguiſhed into thoſe which are called *Simple* and *Dignitary*: A Simple *Prebend* hath no more than the Revenue for its Support; but a *Prebend with Dignity* hath always a Juriſdiction annexed, and for this Reaſon the *Prebendary* is ſtiled a *Dignitary*, and his Juriſdiction is gained by Preſcription: And *Prebends* are ſome of them donative; and ſome are in the Gift of Laymen, but in ſuch Caſe they muſt preſent the *Prebendary* to the Biſhop, and the Dean and Chapter inducts him, and places him in a Stall in the Cathedral Church, and then he is ſaid to have *Locum in choro*; at *Weſtminſter* the King collates by Patent, and by Virtue thereof the *Prebendary* takes Poſſeſſion, without Inſtitution or Induction. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 356. As a *Prebend* is a Benefice without Cure, *&c.* a *Prebend* and a Parochial Benefice are not incompatible Promotions; for one Man may have both without any Avoidance of the Firſt: But though *Prebendaries* are ſuch as have no Cure of Souls, yet there is a ſacred Charge incumbent upon them in thoſe Cathedrals where they are reſident, and they are obliged to Preaching by the Canons of the Church; and it is not lawful for a *Prebendary* to poſſeſs two *Prebends* in one and the ſame Collegiate Church. *Roll. Abr.* 361. *Prebendaries* are ſaid to have an Eſtate in Fee-ſimple in Right of their Churches, as well as Biſhops of their Biſhopricks, Deans of their Deaneries, *&c.*

Prebendary, (*Prebendarius*) Is he that hath ſuch a *Prebend*; ſo called, not as is ſaid by ſome Writers, *a* Præbendo *auxilium & conſilium Epiſcopo*, *&c.* but from Receiving the *Prebend.* And there is a *Golden Prebendary of Hereford*, otherwiſe term'd *Prebendarius Epiſcopi*, who is one of the twenty-eight minor *Prebendaries* there, and has *ex Officio* the firſt Canon's Place that falls; he was antiently *Confeſſarius* of the Cathedral Church, and to the Biſhop, and had the Offerings at the *Altar*,

Altar, whereby, in Reſpect of the *Gold* commonly given there, he had the Name of *Golden Prebendary*. Blount.

Precariæ, Days Work that the Tenants of ſome Manors are bound to give the Lord in Harveſt; which in ſome Places are called *Bind-Days*.

Precedents, Are Examples or Authorities to follow, in Judgments and Determinations in the Courts of Juſtice. *Precedents* have always been greatly regarded by the Judges and Sages of the Law: The *Precedents* of the Courts are ſaid to be the Laws of the Courts; and the Court will not reverſe a Judgment, contrary to many *Precedents*. 4 *Rep.* 93. *Cro. Eliz.* 65. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 344. But new *Precedents* are not conſiderable; *Precedents* without a judicial Deciſion upon Argument, are of no Moment; and an extrajudicial Opinion given in or out of Court, is no good *Precedent*. *Vaugh.* 169, 382, 399, 429. It has been held, that there can be no *Precedent* in Matters of Equity, as Equity is univerſal Truth; but according to the *Lord Keeper Bridgman*, *Precedents* are neceſſary in Equity to find out the Reaſons thereof for a Guide; and beſides the Authority of thoſe that made them, it is to be ſuppos'd they did it upon great Conſideration, and it would be ſtrange to ſet aſide what has been the Courſe for a long Series of Time; therefore *Precedents* were order'd. 1 *Mod.* 307. And ſays *Hale* Ch. Baron, If a Man doubt whether a Caſe be equitable, or no, in Prudence he will determine as the *Precedents* have been; eſpecially if made by Men of good Authority and Learning. *Ibid.* If there be a Special Cauſe to alter an antient *Precedent* of a Writ, by Reaſon of any new Statute, &c. the Curſitors are not to keep to the old Form, but to alter it as the Caſe requires; to prevent Abatement of Writs, and Vexation to the People. *Trin.* 1650. See *Innovation*.

Prece partium, Is where a Suit is continued by the *Prayer*, or Aſſent of both Parties. 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 27.

Precept, (*Præceptum*) Is generally taken for a Commandment in Writing ſent out by a Juſtice of Peace, &c. for the Bringing of a Perſon or Records before him; of which divers are mentioned in the Table of the *Regiſter judicial*.

Precontract, Is a Contract made before another Contract; chiefly applicable to Contracts of Marriage. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 23.

Predial Tithes, (*Decimæ Prædiales*) Are thoſe which are paid of Things ariſing and growing from the Ground only; as Corn, Hay, Herbs, &c. 2 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 13.

Pre-emption, (*Præ-emptio*) Signifies the firſt Buying of a Thing; and it was a Privilege allowed the *King's Purveyor*, to have the Choice and firſt Buying of Corn, and other Proviſions for the King's Houſe. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24.

Prelate, (*Prælatus*) We commonly underſtand to be an Archbiſhop or Biſhop. It is a Biſhop, or one who hath a Dignity in the Church: And the learned *Spelman* ſaith, Prælati *Eccleſiæ vocantur nedum ſuperiores, ut Epiſcopi, ſed etiam inferiores, ut Archidiaconi, Presbyteri*, &c. Spelm.

Premiſſes, Is that Part in the Beginning of a Deed whoſe Office is to expreſs the Grantor and Grantee, and the Land or Thing granted. 5 *Rep.* 55. See *Deed*.

Prender, (Fr. *Prendre*, i. e. *Accipere*) Is the Power or Right of Taking a Thing before it is offered; as it lies in *Render*, but not in *Prender*, &c. 1 Rep.

Prender de Baron, Signifieth literally to take an Husband; and it is uſed for an Exception to diſable a Woman from purſuing an Appeal of Murder, againſt one who killed her former Husband. *S. P. C. lib.* 3. *c.* 59.

Prepenſed, (*Præpenſus*) Forethought; as *prepenſed* Malice is *Malitia Præcogitata*, which makes Killing Murder; and when a Man is ſlain upon a ſudden Quarrel, if there were Malice *prepenſed* formerly between the Parties, it is Murder, or as it is called by the Statute *prepenſed Murder*. 12 H. 7. c. 7. 3 Inſt. 51. See *Murder*.

Prerogative, (*Prærogativa Regis*, from *Præ ante*, & *Rogare*, to ask or demand) Is that Power, Preeminence, or Privilege which the King hath and claimeth over and beyond other Perſons, and above the ordinary Courſe of the Common Law, in Right of his Crown: Set forth in the *Statute* called *Prærogativa Regis*. 17 Ed. 2. c. 1. and other Statutes. See *King*.

Prerogative of the Biſhop of Canterbury or York, (*Prærogativa Archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis ſive Eboracenſis*) Is an eſpecial Pre-eminence that theſe Sees have in certain Caſes above the other Biſhops within their Province. *De Antiq. Britan. Eccl. cap.* 8. *pag.* 25.

Prerogative Court, (*Curia Prærogativa Archiepiſcopi* Cant.) The Court wherein all Wills are proved and Adminiſtrations granted, that belong to the Archbiſhop by his *Prerogative*; that is, in Caſes where the Deceaſed had Goods of any conſiderable Value out of the Dioceſe, wherein he died within the Archbiſhop's Province, and that Value is uſually 5 *l.* and above. And if any Contention ariſe between Two or more, touching any ſuch Will or Adminiſtration, the Cauſe is properly to be debated and decided in this Court; the Judge whereof is termed *Judex* Curiæ Prerogativæ *Cantuarienſis*, the Judge of the *Prerogative Court of* Canterbury. Not only all Cauſes of Inſtance for Proving or Revoking ſuch Wills as aforeſaid, and for Granting or Revoking ſuch Adminiſtrations; but alſo Cauſes concerning Accounts upon the ſame, and Legacies bequeathed in ſuch Wills are to be tried in the *Prerogative Court*: Though of late ſuch Legacies are ſuffered by this Court to be ſued for in the inferior Eccleſiaſtical Court, under whoſe Juriſdiction the Executor dwells. 1 *Ventr.* 233. *Wood's Inſt.* 502. Appeal lies from this Court to the King in *Chancery*; who appoints Delegates, &c. 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 19. Though it is ſaid if the Delegates revoke a Will, &c. They cannot grant Letters of Adminiſtration; for their Power is to hear and determine the Appeal. 2 *Bulſtr.* 2. *Roll. Abr.* 233. The Archbiſhop hath Probate of every Biſhop's Teſtament, &c. though he hath not *Bona Notabilia* out of the Dioceſe: So where a Perſon dies beyond Sea. 4 *Inſt.* 335. Vide *Bona Notabilia*.

Prerogative Court of York. The Archbiſhop of *York* hath the like Court, but inferior to that of *Canterbury* in Power and Profit; which is called his *Exchequer*.

Presbyter, A Prieſt; an Elder or honourable Perſon. *Iſidore, lib.* 7.

Presbyterium, *Presbytery*; or that Part of the Church where Divine Offices are perform'd, applied to the Choir or Chancel, becauſe it was the Place appropriated to the Biſhop, Prieſts and other Clergy, while the Laity were confined

fined to the Body of the Church. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 243.

Presbyterian, A Sectariſt or Diſſenter from the Church. 13 *Car.* 2.

Preſcription, (*Præſcriptio*) Is a Title acquired by Uſe and Time, and allowed by the Law; as when a Man claims any Thing becauſe he, his Anceſtors, or they whoſe Eſtate he hath, have had or uſed it all the Time, whereof no Memory is to the contrary: Or it is where for Continuance of Time, *ultra Memoriam Hominis*, a particular Perſon hath a particular Right againſt another. *Kitch.* 104. 1 *Inſt.* 114. 4 *Rep.* 32. *Preſcriptions* are properly Perſonal, and therefore are always alledged in the Perſon of him who preſcribes, *viz.* That he, his Anceſtors, or all thoſe whoſe Eſtate he hath, *&c.* or of a Body Politick or Corporation, they and their Predeceſſors, *&c.* Alſo a Parſon may *preſcribe*, *quod ipſe & prædeceſſores ſui*, and all they whoſe Eſtate, *&c.* for there is a perpetual Eſtate, and a perpetual Succeſſion, and the Succeſſor hath the very ſame Eſtate which his Predeceſſor had, as that continues, though the Perſon alters, like the Caſe of the Anceſtor and the Heir. 3 *Salk.* 279. There is a Difference between a *Preſcription*, Cuſtom, and Uſage: *Preſcription* hath Reſpect to a certain Perſon, who by Intendment may have Continuance for ever; as for Inſtance; he and all they whoſe Eſtate he hath in ſuch a Thing, this is a *Preſcription:* But Cuſtom is local, and always applied to a certain Place, as Time out of Mind there has been ſuch a Cuſtom in ſuch a Place, *&c.* And *Preſcription* belongeth to one or a few only; but Cuſtom is common to all: Now Uſage differs from both, for that may be either to Perſons or Places; as to Inhabitants of a Town, to have a Way, *&c.* 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1277. *Preſcription* is to be Time out of Mind; though it is not the Length of Time, that begets the Right of *Preſcription*, nothing being done by Time, although every Thing is done in Time, but it is a Preſumption in Law, that a Poſſeſſion cannot continue ſo long quiet and not interrupted, if it was againſt Right or injurious to another. 3 *Salk.* 278. A *Preſcription* cannot be annexed to any Thing but an Eſtate in Fee, which muſt be ſet forth; but it is always applied to incorporeal Inheritances: One cannot make Title to Land by *Preſcription*; but only to Rent or Profit out of Land. 2 *Mod.* 318. 4 *Rep.* 31. A Perſon may make Title by *Preſcription*, to an Office, a Fair, Market, Toll, Way, Water, Rent, Common, Park, Warren, Franchiſe, Court-Leet, Waifs, Eſtrays, Wreck, *&c.* But nothing may be *preſcribed*, which cannot be raiſed by Grant at this Day, and a *Preſcription* muſt not be laid in an Uncertainty; no Perſon can *preſcribe* againſt an Act of Parliament, or againſt the King, where he hath a certain Eſtate and Intereſt againſt the Publick Good, Religion, *&c.* Nor can one *Preſcription* be pleaded againſt another, unleſs the Firſt is anſwered or traverſed; or where one may ſtand with the other. *Lutw.* 381. *Raym.* 232. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 264. 2 *Inſt.* 167. 7 *Rep.* 28. *Cro. Car.* 432. 1 *Bulſtr.* 115. 2 *Lill.* 346. Tenants in Fee-ſimple are to *preſcribe* in their own Name; and Tenants for Life, or Years, *&c.* though they may not *preſcribe* in their own Names, yet they may in the Name of him who hath Fee: And where a Perſon would have a Thing that lies in Grant by *Preſcription*, he muſt *preſcribe* in himſelf, and his Anceſtors, whoſe Heir he is by Deſcent; not in himſelf and thoſe whoſe Eſtate, *&c.* (unleſs the *Que Eſtate* is but a Conveyance to the Thing claimed by *Preſcription*) for he cannot have their Eſtate that lies in Grant without Deed, which ought to be ſhewed to the Court. 1 *Inſt.* 113. *Wood's Inſt.* 297. A Copyholder, by Reaſon of the Baſeneſs of his Tenure, cannot lay a *Preſcription* in himſelf and his Anceſtors; but he may *preſcribe* in the Name of the Lord of the Manor, that the Lord and his Anceſtors have had Common, *&c.* for themſelves and Tenants, *&c.* And this ſerves where Perſons cannot *preſcribe* in their own Name, or of any certain Perſon; Pariſhioners cannot generally *preſcribe*, but they may alledge a Cuſtom; and Inhabitants may *preſcribe* in a Matter of Eaſement, Way to a Church, Burying-place, *&c.* 2 *Saund.* 325. 1 *Lev.* 253. *Cro. Eliz.* 441. *Cro. Car.* 419. 2 *Roll.* 290. To lay a *Preſcription* for Common, a Man muſt ſhew, that he and his Anceſtors, or all thoſe whoſe Eſtate he hath, have Time out of Mind of Man had and uſed to have Common of Paſture in ſuch a Place, being the Land of another, *&c.* And as a *Preſcription* is a Title or Claim of a real Intereſt of Profit in the Land of another Perſon, it muſt be pleaded according to certain Rules; and they are not like Cuſtoms or improper *Preſcriptions*, that are by Way of Diſcharge, or for Eaſements, or for Matters of perſonal Exemption or Privilege. *Wood's Inſt.* 298, 299. A *Preſcription* may be laid in ſeveral Perſons, where it tends only to Matters of Eaſement or Diſcharge; though not where it goes to Matter of Intereſt or Profit *in alieno ſolo*, for that is a Title, and the Title of one doth not concern the other; therefore ſeveral Men having ſeveral Eſtates, cannot join in making a *Preſcription*. 1 *Mod.* 74. 3 *Mod.* 250. The Word *Eaſement* is a Genus to ſeveral Species of Liberties, which one may have in the Soil of another, without claiming any Intereſt in the Land it ſelf; but where the Thing was ſet forth in a *Preſcription* to catch Fiſh in the Water of another Man, *&c.* and no Inſtance could be given of a *Preſcription* for ſuch a Liberty by the Word *Eaſement*, a Rule was made to ſet the *Preſcription* right, and to try the Merits. 4 *Mod.* 362. In Treſpaſs for Breaking the Plaintiff's Cloſe, the Defendant *preſcribed*, that the Inhabitants of ſuch a Place, Time out of Mind, had uſed to dance there, at all Times of the Year, for their Recreation, and ſo juſtified; and Iſſue being taken upon this *Preſcription*, the Defendant had a Verdict; it was objected againſt it, that a *Preſcription* to dance in the Freehold of another, and ſpoil his Graſs, was ill, eſpecially as laid in the Defendant's Plea, *viz.* At all Times of the Year, and not at ſeaſonable Times, and for all the Inhabitants; who, though they may *preſcribe* in Eaſements which are neceſſary, as a Way to a Church, *&c.* they cannot in Eaſements for Pleaſure only: But adjudg'd, that the *Preſcription* is good, Iſſue being taken upon it, and found for the Defendant; although it might have been ill on a Demurrer. 1 *Lev.* 176. 2 *Nelſ.* 1280. A Cuſtom that the Farmers of ſuch a Farm have always found Ale, *&c.* to ſuch a Value at Perambulations, was held naught; becauſe it is no more than a *Preſcription* in Occupiers, which is not good in Matter to charge the Land. 2 *Lev.* 164. *Preſcription* by the Inhabitants of a Pariſh to dig Gravel in ſuch a Pit, which was the Soil of *W. R.* it was doubted whether this was good, or not, though it was to repair the Highway; but the Inhabitants may *preſcribe* for a Way, and by

by Conſequence for neceſſary Materials to repair it. 2 *Lutw.* 1346. A Defendant pleaded, that within ſuch a Pariſh, all Occupiers of a certain Cloſe *habent*, & *habere conſueverunt*, a Way leading over the Plaintiff's Cloſe, to the Defendant's Houſe; this was held to be ill, for 'tis not like a *Preſcription* to a Way to the Church or Market, which are neceſſary, & *pro bono publico*. 2 *Ventr.* 186. Where a Man *preſcribes* for a Way to ſuch a Cloſe, he muſt ſhew what Intereſt he hath in the Cloſe: *Aliter* if he *preſcribes* for a Way to ſuch a Field; becauſe that may be a common Field by Intendment. *Latch.* 160. The Plaintiff declared, that the Occupiers of the adjoining Field have, Time out of Mind, repaired the Fences, which being out of Repair, his the Plaintiff's Beaſts eſcaped out of his own Ground and fell into a Pit; it is good, without ſhewing any Eſtate in the Occupiers, but it had not been ſo if the Defendant had *preſcribed*. 1 Ventr. 264. *Preſcription*, &c. to take Underwood growing on the Lands of another, to make the Hedges there, is not good. 1 *Leon.* 313. A Man may claim a Fold-courſe, and exclude the Owner of the Soil by *Preſcription*. 1 *Saund.* 353. But a Diverſity has been taken where a *Preſcription* takes away the whole Intereſt of the Owner of the Land; and where a particular Profit is reſtrained: In one Caſe it is good, and in the other it is void. 1 *Leon.* 11. If a Perſon *preſcribes* for Common Appurtenant, 'tis ill, unleſs it be for Cattle *Levant and Couchant*, &c. And the Reaſon is, becauſe by ſuch a *Preſcription* the Party claims only ſome Part of the Paſture, and the *Quantum* is aſcertained by the Levancy and Couchancy, the Reſt being left for the Owner of the Soil; and therefore if he who thus *preſcribes*, ſhould put in more Cattle than are Levant and Couchant on his Tenement, he is a Treſpaſſer. *Noy* 145. 2 *Saund.* 324. *Preſcription* to have Common for a Cow and a Half, has been held good; and it ſhall be intended that two Men had but one Cow originally. *Sid.* 226. In a *Preſcription* to have Common, the Jury found it to be Paying every Year a Penny: Here the *Preſcription* is intire, whereof the Payment of one Penny is Parcel; which ought to be intirely alledged in the *Preſcription* in the Plea, or it will not be good. *Cro. Eliz.* 563, 564. But where the Payment is collateral from the *Preſcription*, a *Preſcription* may be good without alledging it. *Cro. Eliz.* 405. Upon the Pleadings in a Cauſe, it was a Queſtion, whether a Toll, independent of Markets and Fairs, might be claim'd by *Preſcription*, without ſhewing that the Subject hath ſome Benefit; and ſome Arguments were brought for it, from an Authority in *Dyer* 352. Though by *Holt* Ch. Juſt. this *Preſcription* cannot be good, becauſe there was no Recompence for it; and every *Preſcription* to charge the Subject with a Duty, muſt import ſome Benefit to him who pays it; or elſe ſome Reaſon muſt be ſhewed why the Duty is claimed. 4 *Mod.* 319. A Court-Leet is derived out of the Hundred; and if a Man claims a Title to the Leet, he may *preſcribe* that he and his Anceſtors, and all thoſe whoſe Eſtate he hath in the Hundred, Time out of Mind had a Leet. 1 *Inſt.* 125. If a Court held by *Preſcription* is granted and confirmed by the King's Letters Patent; this doth not deſtroy the *Preſcription*, but 'tis ſaid the Court may be held by *Preſcription* as before. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 271. And a Grant may enure as a Confirmation of a *Preſcription*; and the *Preſcription* continue unaltered by a new Charter, &c. where the Charter is not contrary to the *Preſcription*. *Moor* 818, 830. But in ſome Caſes it is intended, that a *Preſcription* ſhall begin by Grant; and as to *Preſcriptions* in general, the Law ſuppoſes a Deſcent, or Purchaſe originally. *Cro. Eliz.* 709. 1 *Inſt.* 113. Every *Preſcription* is taken ſtrictly: And a Man ought not to *preſcribe* to that which the Law of common Right gives. 3 *Leon.* 13. *Noy* 20. A *Preſcription* muſt have a lawful Commencement, and peaceable Poſſeſſion and Time are inſeparably incident to it. 1 *Inſt.* 113. Though a Title gain'd by Cuſtom or *Preſcription*, will not be loſt by Interruption of the Poſſeſſion for ten or twenty Years; but it may be loſt by Interruption in the Right. 1 *Inſt.* 114. 2 *Inſt.* 653. *Preſcriptions* for repairing Highways. See *Highways*.

Preſcriptions againſt Actions and Statutes. The 7 *Hen.* 8. ordains, that four Years being paſt after the Offence committed, provided againſt by this Statute, no Suit can be commenced. By 31 *Eliz. c.* 5. all Actions, &c. brought upon Statutes, the Penalty whereof belongs to the King, ſhall be brought within two Years after the Offence done, or ſhall be void. And the Stat. 23 *Eliz. c.* 1. enacts, that Offences compriſed in that Statute, &c. are inquirable and determinable before Juſtices of Peace and Aſſiſe, within a Year and a Day after the Offence, &c. So that whoſoever offendeth againſt any of theſe Statutes, and eſcapes unqueſtion'd for four Years, Two, or One Year, may be ſaid to *preſcribe* againſt the Actions and Puniſhments ordained by thoſe Statutes: And there are other Statutes which have the like Appointments or Limitations of Time, whence may ariſe the like *Preſcription* and Bar. 4 *Rep.* 84. 2 *Inſt.* 652. Vide *Action*.

Preſcription by the *Eccleſiaſtical Law*, as to Tithes, &c. See *Modus Decimandi*.

Preſentation, (*Præſentatio*) Is properly the Act of a Patron, offering his Clerk to the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, to be inſtituted in a Church or Benefice of his Gift, which is void. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 351. Antiently the *Preſentation* to all Churches was ſaid to be in the Biſhop of common Right, 'till ſince it has been indulg'd to the Laity, to incourage them to build and endow Churches; and now if the Patron neglects to *preſent* to the Church, then this Right returns to the Biſhop by Lapſe, &c. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* An *Alien* born can't *preſent* to a Benefice in his own Right; for if he purchaſe an Advowſon, and the Church becomes void, the King ſhall *preſent* after Office found that the Patron is an Alien. 2 *Nelſ.* 1290. And by Statute no Alien ſhall purchaſe a Benefice in this Realm; nor occupy the ſame, without the King's Licence, on Pain of a *Præmunire*. 7 R. 2. c. 12. *Papiſts* are diſabled to *preſent* to Benefices, and the Univerſities are to *preſent*, &c. But a Popiſh Recuſant may grant away his Patronage to another, who may make *Preſentation*, where there is no Fraud. *Stat.* 3 *Jac.* 1. 1 *W.* & *M.* 1 *Jon.* 19. All Perſons that have Ability to purchaſe or grant, have likewiſe Ability to *preſent* to vacant Benefices: But a Dean and Chapter cannot *preſent* the Dean; nor may a Clergyman who is Patron *preſent* himſelf, though he may pray to be admitted by the Ordinary, and the Admiſſion ſhall be good. An *Infant* may *preſent* of whatſoever Age, becauſe Guardians have not Power to do it in Right of the Heir; a Guardian in Socage cannot *preſent* to a Church, by the Law he being not to meddle with any Thing but for what

what he may account, which he cannot do for a *Preſentation*, by Reaſon he is to take nothing for it: If a *Feme Covert* hath Title to *preſent*, the *Preſentation* ought to be in the Name of both Husband and Wife, and not be by her alone; or he may *preſent* in his own Name during the Coverture: *Coparceners* are but as one Patron, and ought to agree in the *Preſentation* of one Perſon; if they can't agree, the Eldeſt ſhall *preſent* firſt alone, and the Biſhop is obliged to admit her Clerk, and afterwards the others in their Order ſhall prefer their Clerks; *Jointenants* and *Tenants in Common* muſt regularly join in *Preſentation*, and if either *preſent* alone, the Biſhop may refuſe his Clerk, as he may alſo the Clerk *preſented* by the major Part of them; but if there are two Jointenants of the next Avoidance, one of them may *preſent* the other, and two Jointenants may *preſent* a Third, but not a Stranger: The next *Preſentation* was granted to four Perſons, & *eorum cuilibet conjunctim & diviſim*, &c. And the Church becoming void, one of the Grantees alone *preſented* one of the others; and it was adjudg'd, that this *Preſentation* by one was good: When an aggregate *Corporation preſents*, it muſt be under their common Seal, and by the true Name of their Corporation: The *King* may *preſent* by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and by theſe Words, viz. *Damus & concedimus*; for this amounts to a Warrant for the Biſhop to admit the Clerk; it is ſaid the King may *preſent* by Word, or in Writing under any Seal, who cannot do any other legal Act but by Matter of Record; and in the Opinion of ſome, the King may *preſent* to a Church by his Letter ſent to the Ordinary, to inſtitute and induct ſuch a One his Clerk to the Living; but the moſt ſecure Way is to have a *Preſentation* under the Great Seal: If a Rector is made Biſhop, the King ſhall *preſent* to the Rectory, unleſs he grant to the Biſhop before he is conſecrated, a Diſpenſation to hold it with his Biſhoprick; and if an Incumbent of a Church is made a Biſhop, and the King *preſents* or grants that he ſhall hold the Church in *Commendam*, which is *quaſi* a *Preſentation*, a Grantee of the next Avoidance or *Preſentation* hath loſt it, the King having the next *Preſentation*: If the King do *preſent* to a Church by *Lapſe*, where he ought to *preſent Pleno jure*, and as Patron of the Church, ſuch a *Preſentation* is not good; for the King is deceived in his Grant, by Miſtaking his Title, which may be prejudicial to him, the *Preſenting* by Lapſe intitling only that *Preſentation*: The Lord Chancellor *preſents* to the King's Benefices under 20 *l.* a Year, &c. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 354. 3 *Inſt.* 156. 1 *Inſt.* 186. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1288, 1290. 2 *Lill.* 351. The King may repeal a *Preſentation*, before his Clerk is inducted; and this he may do by Granting the *Preſentation* to another, which without any farther Signification of his Mind is a Revocation of the firſt *Preſentation*. *Dyer* 293, 360. A Patron may revoke his *Preſentation* before Inſtitution, but not afterwards, a *Preſentation* being no more than a Power given to the Ordinary to admit the Clerk; and if the Patron die before Induction, his *Preſentation* is determined: But this is in the Caſe of the King; for in the Caſe of a common Perſon, if he die after Inſtitution, and before Induction, the *Preſentation* is not determined by his Death. *Latch.* 191. *Dyer* 348. If two Patrons *preſent* their Clerks to a Church, the Biſhop is to determine who ſhall be admitted by a *Jus Patronatus*, &c. And two Patrons pretending a Title to *preſent*, one of them *preſented W. R.* but the Biſhop refuſed Inſtitution; whereupon he ſued in the Court of Audience of the Archbiſhop, and had an Inhibition to that Biſhop, and upon that Suit he obtained an Inſtitution by the Archbiſhop, on which he was inducted; afterwards the Biſhop, who was inhibited, granted Inſtitution upon the *Preſentation* of the other Patron, and his Clerk was likewiſe inducted; and thereupon *W. R.* who had been inſtituted and inducted before, on a Motion procured a Prohibition, becauſe by the firſt Induction the Incumbency was determined: So that *quoad* the Incumbence, the Prohibition was granted; but not as to the Contempt of the Ordinary after he had been inhibited. *Moor* 499. The Father was incumbent, and after his Death the Patron *preſented* his Son, who was refuſed by the Biſhop, becauſe by the Canon Law *Filius non poteſt ſuccedere patri in eadem Eccleſia*, and the Patron *preſented* another Perſon; then the Son, who was firſt *preſented*, obtained a Diſpenſation *non obſtante* the Canon; but the Ordinary admitted the ſecond *Preſentee*, who was alſo inſtituted and inducted; thereupon the Son ſued him and the Biſhop in the Spiritual Court, but a Prohibition was granted. *Latch.* 191. A Clerk may be refuſed by the Biſhop, if the Patron is excommunicate; or if the Clerk is not *Perſona Idonea*, which includes Ability of Learning, and Honeſty in Converſation, &c. But in a *Quare Impedit* brought againſt the Biſhop for Refuſal of a Clerk, he muſt ſhew the Cauſe of his Refuſal ſpecially and directly; and becauſe the Clerk is of ill Life, or a Schiſmatick in general, is not ſufficient, without ſhewing what Crimes, or Sort of Schiſm he has been guilty of: And the Temporal Court then will judge whether the Cauſe be juſt or not; and if the Party denies the ſame, the Court may write to the Metropolitan to examine the Matter, and certify it; and tho' the Matter be of a Spiritual Nature, it ſhall be tried by a Jury: For whether the Cauſe be Temporal or Spiritual, the Examination of the Biſhop concludes not the Clerk; he is Judge of the Ability, but not the ultimate Judge: But in Caſe of Refuſal for Inſufficiency in Learning, it hath been adjudg'd, that the Ordinary is not accountable to any Temporal Judge; and that *in Literatura minus ſufficiens*, &c. is a good Plea, without ſetting forth the Kind of Learning, or Degrees of it. 5 *Rep.* 58. 2 *Inſt.* 631. 3 *Lev.* 311. *Show.* 88. *Wood's Inſt.* 32, 33. That the *Preſentee* has a Benefice already, is no good Cauſe of Refuſal, &c. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 355. If the Biſhop refuſes to admit the Clerk *preſented*, he muſt give Notice of his Refuſal, with the Cauſe of it forthwith; and on ſuch Notice the Patron muſt *preſent* another Clerk, within Six Months from the Avoidance, if he thinks the Exception againſt his firſt Clerk contains ſufficient Cauſes of Refuſal; but if not, he may bring his *Quare Impedit* againſt the Biſhop. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 364. And where a Church becomes void by Deprivation by the Canon Law, or Reſignation, the Patron muſt have Notice from the Ordinary, to *preſent* another Perſon: But if the Church becomes void by the Act of God, as Death of the Incumbent; or by Creation, or Ceſſion, &c. the Patron is bound to take Notice himſelf of the Avoidance, and to *preſent*, &c. *Wood's Inſt.* 154. If a Defendant, or any Stranger, *preſents* a Clerk pending a *Quare Impedit*, and afterwards the Plaintiff ob-

tains a Verdict and Judgment, he cannot by Virtue of that Judgment remove him who was thus *preſented*; but he is to bring a *Scire facias* againſt him, to ſhew Cauſe *Quare Executionem non habet*; and then if it be found that he had no Title, he ſhall be amoved: Now the Way to prevent ſuch a *Preſentation*, is to take out a *Ne admittas* to the Biſhop; and then the Writ *Quare Incumbravit* lies, by Virtue whereof the Incumbent ſhall be amoved, and put to his *Quare Impedit*, let his Title be what it will; but if a *Ne admittas* be not taken out, and another Incumbent ſhould come in by good Title *pendente lite*, he ſhall hold it. *Sid.* 93. 2 *Cro.* 93. A Man muſt ſet forth a *Preſentation* in himſelf, or thoſe under whom he claims, in a *Quare Impedit*; and it ought to be alledged in him that hath the Inheritance: And when Six Months paſs hanging the Writ, *&c.* by the Diſturbance of any one, ſo that the Biſhop hath a Right to *preſent* by Lapſe, Damages ſhall be recovered by two Years Value of the Church, if the Perſon loſe his *Preſentation*; and if he recovers his *Preſentation* within the Six Months, Damages to Half a Year's Value, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 362. *Vaugh.* 7, 57. *Cro. Eliz.* 518. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 5. Where a Perſon gets the Fee to his *Preſentation*, which is his Title, he muſt in his Declaration alledge the *Preſentation* to be *Tempore pacis*, or it may be intended to be *Tempore belli*, and then 'tis no Title; but where the bare *Preſentation* is not his Title, but only in Purſuance of a former Right, in ſuch Caſe he may alledge it generally: As for Inſtance; where he declares that *A. B.* was ſeiſed of the Manor of *D.* as of Fee, to which an Advowſon was appendant, and that being ſo ſeiſed he *preſented W. R.* and afterwards granted the next Avoidance to the Plaintiff; this is good, for here the Plaintiff ſhews a precedent Right, and doth not make the *Preſentation* it ſelf his Title. 1 *Mod.* 130. 2 *Mod.* 183. 3 *Salk.* 280. If a Church becomes void in the Life-time of a Biſhop, he cannot deviſe the next *Preſentation*; but if the Biſhop, or any Incumbent of a Church, hath the Advowſon in Fee, and then either of them deviſeth, that upon the next Avoidance his Executor ſhall *preſent*; this is good, though they deviſe the Inheritance to another. *Dyer* 285. When a Biſhop hath a *Preſentation* in Right of his Biſhoprick, and dies, his Executor, nor Heir, ſhall not have the void Turn; but the King in whoſe Hands are the Temporalities, and he hath a Right to *preſent* upon an Avoidance after the Seizure, and upon the Death of the Biſhop: Tho' where an Incumbent was ſeiſed of the Advowſon in Fee, and died, upon a Queſtion who ſhould *preſent* either his Heir or Executor, the Advowſon not deſcending to the Heir till after the Death of his Anceſtor, and immediately upon his Death the Church was void, and therefore that Avoidance was veſted in the Executor; it was adjudg'd, that the Heir ſhall *preſent*, becauſe the Deſcent to him, and the Avoidance to the Executor, happened at one and the ſame Inſtant, and where two Titles concur in an Inſtant, the elder Title ſhall be preferred. 3 *Lev.* 47. A Grant was made of the next *Preſentation* to a Church, the Grantee died, and then the Church became void; and it was held, that the Executor of the Grantee ſhall have the *Preſentation* as a Chattel. *Glanvil, lib.* 6. *c.* 7. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1286. But in *Quare Impedit*, the Defendant pleaded, that the Patron granted the next *Preſentation* to *B. B.* who died, and made his Executor, who *preſented* the Defendant; Iſſue was taken upon *Non conceſſit*, and the Jury found, that the Patron granted the *Preſentation* to *B. B.* during his Life, and that he died before the Church became void; adjudg'd, that this was not an abſolute Grant of the next *Preſentation*, but reſtrain'd during the Life of the Grantee, wherefore it ſhall not go to the Executor, unleſs the Church become void in the Life-time of the Teſtator. *Cro. Car.* 363. A Tenant in Tail of an Advowſon, and his Son and Heir joined in a Grant of the next *Preſentation*, the Tenant in Tail died; this Grant was held void as to the Son and Heir, becauſe he had nothing in the Advowſon at the Time that he joined with his Father in the Grant. *Hob.* 45. By Laſt Will and Teſtament, the Right of *Preſenting* to the next Avoidance, may be deviſed to any Perſon; and by the Deed the next Avoidance of a Church may be granted, where the Church is then full; alſo whilſt a Church is void, the next Avoidance that ſhall happen, or the Inheritance of the Advowſon may be granted away, and by Deed or Grant, the Right of *Preſenting* will paſs: But the void Turn it ſelf is not grantable by any common Perſon, though it may be granted by the King, and be good; for that it is a meer Spiritual Thing annex'd to the Perſon of the Patron, and during the Time of the Vacation 'tis a Thing in Right and in Action, the Fruit and Execution of the Advowſon, not the Advowſon it ſelf. 2 *Cro.* 371. *Clergym. Law* 154. As a void Turn is not grantable; ſo if Two have a Grant made to them of a next Avoidance, and after the Church is void, one doth releaſe all his Right and Title which he had in the Advowſon and *Preſentation* to his Companion, who *preſents* to the Church, this *Preſentation* is void; becauſe after the Avoidance, the Intereſt was attached in both, and both had a Power to *preſent*, which could no more be releaſed by one to the other, than it could be granted in that Manner, being but a Right, and not a Chattel in Poſſeſſion: But a Releaſe in this Caſe may be good, if it be made before the Church is void, and the Party to whom made may *preſent*, *&c.* 1 *And.* 223. 3 *Cro.* 173. *Moor* 467. If a *Preſentation* it ſelf bears Date whilſt the Church is full of another Clerk, it is void: And where Two or more have a Title to *preſent* by Turns, one of them *preſents*, and his Clerk is admitted, inſtituted and inducted, and is afterwards deprived for ſome Crime; he ſhall not *preſent* again, but that *Preſentation* ſhall ſerve his Turn: Though where the Admiſſion and Inſtitution of his Clerk is void, there the Turn ſhall not be ſerv'd, as if after Induction he neglects to read the thirty-nine Articles, *&c.* his Inſtitution is void by the Stat. 13 *Eliz.* and the Patron may *preſent* again. *F. N. B.* 33. 5 *Rep.* 102. The Right of *Preſenting* to a Church, 'tis ſaid, may paſs from one ſeiſed of the ſame, by the Patron's Acknowledging of a Statute, *&c.* which being extended, if the Church doth become void, during the Conuſee's Eſtate, the Conuſee may *preſent*. *Owen* 49. A *Preſentation* doth not carry with it the Formality of a Deed; but is in the Nature of a Letter Miſſive, by which the Clerk is offered to the Biſhop; and it paſſeth no Intereſt, as a Grant doth, being no more than a Recommendation of a Clerk to the Ordinary to be admitted. *Young Clergym. Lawyer* 17, 18. But where a Plaintiff declared upon a Grant of the next *Preſentation*, and on *Oyer* of the Deed it appeared to be only a Letter written by the Patron

to the Father of the Plaintiff, that he had given his Son the next *Preſentation*; adjudg'd, that it would not paſs by ſuch Letter, without a formal Deed. *Owen* 47.

Form of a *Preſentation* to a *Benefice.*

REverendo in Chriſto Patri & Domino Domino B. *Permiſſione Divina Epiſcopo* S. *&c. ejus vel in Abſentia Vicario ſuo in Spiritualibus Generali, aut alii cuicunque in hac parte ſufficientem Authoritatem habenti: Prænobilis* A. B. *Baro de, &c. verus & indubitatus Patronus Rectoriæ Eccleſiæ Parochialis de, &c. Salutem, in Domino Sempiternam. Ad Eccleſiam Parochialem de, &c. prædict. veſtræ Diœceſeos modo per mortem naturalem* C. D. *ultimi Incumbentis ibidem vacantem, & ad meam* Præſentationem *pleno jure ſpectantem, dilectum mihi in Chriſto* E. F. *Clericum, Artium Magiſtrum, Paternitati veſtræ* Præſento, *humiliter ſupplicans ut præfatum* E. F. *ad dictam Eccleſiam admittere, ipſumq; in Rectoriam ejuſdem Eccleſiæ Inſtitui & Induci facere, cum ſuis juribus & pertinentiis Univerſis cæteraq; omnia & ſingula peragere & adimplere in hac parte, quæ ad veſtrum munus Epiſcopale pertinere videbuntur, dignemini cum favore. In cujus rei Teſtimonium, his* Præſentibus *ſigillum meum apoſui, dat' Die, &c. Anno Regni, &c. Annoq; Dom.* 1727.

A *Grant* of the next *Preſentation to a Church.*

TO all *to whom theſe* Preſents *ſhall come*, A. B. *of*, &c. *Eſq; the True and undoubted Patron of the Rectory or Pariſh-Church of* D. *in the County and Dioceſe of*, &c. *ſendeth greeting.* Know ye, *that the ſaid* A. B. *for divers good Cauſes and Conſiderations him thereunto moving*, hath *given, granted and confirmed, and by theſe Preſents, doth for him and his Heirs, give, grant and confirm unto* C. D. *of*, &c. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, the Firſt and next Advowſon*, Preſentation, *free Diſpoſition and Right of* Patronage, *of, and to the Parſonage, Rectory, or Pariſh-Church of* D. *aforeſaid, with all its Appurtenances, with full Power and Authority to and for the ſaid* C. D. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, to* preſent *a Learned and fit Perſon to the ſaid Parſonage, Rectory, or Pariſh-Church, with all its Rights and Appurtenances, whenſoever the ſame ſhall firſt and next happen to become void, by the Death, Reſignation, Ceſſion, or Deprivation of* E. F. *the preſent Incumbent, or otherwiſe howſoever; and to do and perform all and every other Act and Acts, Thing and Things whatſoever, in order to the ſame, in as full and ample Manner, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as the ſaid* A. B. *or his Heirs might, or hereafter could have done, if this preſent Grant had not been made.* In Witneſs, *&c.*

Right of *Preſentation* may be forfeited in ſeveral Caſes: As by *Attainder* of the Patron, or by *Outlawry*; and though the Outlawry be reverſed, where the Advowſon is forfeited by the Outlawry, and the Church becomes void after, the *Preſentation* is veſted in the Crown; but if at the Time of the Outlawry the Church was void, then the *Preſentation* is forfeited as a Chattel, and upon Reverſing the ſame, the Party ſhall be reſtored to it. By *Appropriation* without Licence from the Crown, Right of *Preſentation* may be forfeited; though the Inheritance in this Caſe is not forfeited, only the King ſhall have the *Preſentation* in Nature of a Iſtreſs, 'till the Party hath paid a Fine for his Contempt. By *Alienation* in Fee of the Advowſon, by a Grantee for Life of the next Avoidance, a *Preſentation* is forfeited; and after ſuch Alienation the Grantor may *preſent*, but then he muſt enter for the Forfeiture of the Grantee in the Life-time of the Incumbent, to determine his Eſtate before the *Preſentation* veſts in him on the Incumbent's Death. And by *Simony* it may be likewiſe forfeited and loſt, where any Perſon for Money, *&c.* ſhall *preſent* any one to a Benefice. *Moor* 269. *Plowd.* 499. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 352. *Stat.* 31 *Eliz.* See *Advowſon, Patron, Simony, &c.*

Præſentee, The Clerk *preſented* to a Church by the Patron: And our Statutes mention the *King's Preſentee*, that is he whom the King *preſents* to a Benefice. 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 1.

Præſentia, Preſents, ſo call'd, becauſe they are given *Præſenti*: And they differ from *Munera*, which are Gifts ſent to the Perſon. *Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1170.

Preſentment, Is a meer Denunciation of Jurors, or ſome Officers, as a Juſtice of Peace, Conſtable, *&c.* (without any Information) of an Offence inquirable in the Court whereunto it is *preſented. Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 4. *cap.* 5. Or *Preſentment* is an Information made by the Jury in a Court, before a Judge who hath Authority to puniſh any Offence done contrary to the Law: It is that which a Grand Jury finds and *preſents* to the Court, without any Bill or Indictment delivered; and it is afterwards reduced into the Form of an Indictment. 2 *Inſt.* 739. The *Preſentment* is drawn up in *Engliſh* by the Jury, in a ſhort Note, for Inſtructions to draw the Indictment by; and differs from an *Indictment*, in that an Indictment is drawn up at large in *Latin*, and brought ingroſſed to the Grand Jury to find. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 353. There are *Preſentments* of Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions, of Offences againſt Statutes, in order to their Puniſhment in ſuperior Courts; and *Preſentments* taken before Commiſſioners of Sewers, *&c.* But a *Preſentment* of Commiſſioners of Sewers was quaſhed, becauſe it did not appear in the *Preſentment* by what Authority the Commiſſioners did ſit who took the *Preſentment*, or that any of them were of the *Quorum*, as directed by Statute. *Hill.* 1649. And *Preſentments* are made in Courts-Leet and Courts-Baron, before the Stewards thereof; and in the latter of Surrenders, Grants, *&c.* Alſo by Conſtables, Church-wardens, Surveyors of the Highways, *&c.* of Things belonging to their Offices.

Preſident, (*Præſes*) Is uſed for the King's Lieutenant in any Province, as *Preſident* of *Wales*, *&c.*

Preſident of the Council, Relates to the Function of the Perſon, and is the Fourth great Officer of State: He is as antient as the Reign of K. *John*; and hath ſometimes been called *Principalis Conſiliarius*, and other Times *Capitalis Conſiliarius.* The Office of *Preſident of the Council* was ever granted by Letters Patents under the Great Seal *durante beneplacito*; and this Officer is to attend upon the King, to propoſe Buſineſs at the Council Table, and report to his Majeſty the Tranſactions there. 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 8.

Preſident of the Weavers. There is Mention of a *Preſident* of *Weavers* of *Kidderminſter-Stuffs.* Stat. 22 & 23 Car. 2. c. 1.

Preſt. Is taken for a Duty paid by Sheriffs upon their Accounts in the *Exchequer*; or for Money left or remaining in their Hands. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 4.

Preſt-Money, Is ſo term'd from the Fr. *Preſt*, i. e. *Promptus*, *Expeditus*; for that it binds thoſe that receive it to be *ready* at all Times appointed, commonly meant of Soldiers. 18 *H.* 6. *c.* 19. 7 *H.* 7. *c.* 1. 3 *H.* 8. *c.* 5.

Preſtation-Money, (*Præſtatio*, a Performing or Paying) Is a Sum of Money paid by Archdeacons, and other Clergymen, yearly to their Biſhop, *pro exteriori Juriſdictione*. And *Præſtatio* was antiently uſed for other Payments; and ſometimes for Purveyance. —— *Et quieti ſint a* Præſtatione *Muragii*, *&c.* Chart. Hen. 7.

Preſumption, (*Præſumptio*) Signifies an Opinion or Belief of a Thing; and is of three Sorts: 1. *Violent Preſumption*, which is many Times *plena Probatio*; as if one be found to be killed in a Houſe, and a Man is obſerv'd to come out of that Houſe with a bloody Sword or Knife, no other Perſon being at that Time in the Houſe; this is a *violent Preſumption*, that that Man was the Murderer, and paſſeth for Proof. 2. *Probable Preſumption*, which is of ſome Weight, though it hath but a ſmall Effect. 3. *Light Preſumption*, *Levis ſeu temeraria*, which proveth not at all. 1 *Inſt.* 6. If all the Witneſſes to a Charter of Feoffment or other Deed be dead, then *violent Preſumption*, which ſtands for a Proof, is continual and quiet Poſſeſſion: If a Defendant pleads Payment to a Bond, and it appears that the Debt is of very long ſtanding by the Bond, and it hath not been demanded, nor Intereſt paid for many Years, it ſhall be *preſumed* that the Money is paid, though the Plaintiff hath the Bond in his Cuſtody: Alſo if a Rent be behind and in Arrear for twenty Years, and the Landlord gives a Receipt for the laſt Year that is due, all the Reſt is *preſumed* to be paid, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 6, 373. *Wood's Inſt.* 599. Where divers Houſes are let to a Man by one Leaſe, the Court will *preſume* that the Leſſee is in Poſſeſſion of them all, if he be in Poſſeſſion of any one of them, and the contrary doth not appear to the Court: And ſo in other Caſes, tho' *Preſumption* is what may be doubted of, yet it ſhall be accounted Truth, if the contrary be not proved. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 354. But no *Preſumptions* ought to be admitted againſt the *Preſumptions* of Law; and a Wrong ſhall never be *preſumed*. 1 Inſt. 232, 373. *Preſumptions* and Suſpicions in Criminal Caſes are Cauſes of Arreſts, *&c.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 76.

Preſumptio Was antiently taken for Intruſion, or the unlawful Seiſing of any Thing. *Leg. H.* 1. *cap.* 11.

Pretender. The pretended *Prince of Wales* is attainted by Statute 13 *W.* 3. *c.* 3. And the Lord Treaſurer, *&c.* out of the Money granted by Parliament is impowered to give 100,000 *l.* Reward to any one that ſhall ſeize the *Pretender*, when he ſhall Land or attempt to Land in *England*, *&c.* 1 Geo. Stat. 1.

Pretenſed Right, (*Jus Prætenſum*) Is where one is in Poſſeſſion of Land, and another who is out of Poſſeſſion claims and ſues for it; here the *pretenſed Right or Title* is ſaid to be in him who ſo claims and ſues for the ſame. *Blount.*

Pretium Sepulchri, Is applied to thoſe Goods which accrue to the Church when a Corps is buried. *Iriſh Can. Lib.* 19. *cap.* 6.

Pride-gavel, (From *Prid*, the laſt Syllable of *Lamprid*, and *Gavel*, a Rent or Tribute) In the Manor of *Rodeley* in the County of *Glouceſter* is a Rent paid to this Day to the Lord, by certain Tenants, in Duty and Acknowledgment to him for their Liberty and Privilege of Fiſhing for *Lampreys* or *Lamprids* in the River *Severn*. Tayl. Hiſt. Gavelk. 112.

Prieſts, In general Signification are any Miniſters of a Church; but in our Law, this Word is particularly uſed for Miniſters of the Church of *Rome*. *Prieſts* ſaying *Maſs* ſhall forfeit 200 Marks, by Stat. 23 *Eliz. c.* 1. And Perſons apprehending a *Romiſh Prieſt*, ſaying Maſs, ſhall have 100 *l.* from the Sheriff of the County, to be paid within four Months after Conviction of the Offence, *&c.* And ſuch *Prieſts*, *&c.* keeping Schools, are liable to perpetual Impriſonment. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 4. See *Jeſuit.*

Primage, Is a Duty at the Water-ſide, due to the Maſter and Mariners of a *Ship*; to the Maſter for the Uſe of his Cables and Ropes, to diſcharge the Goods of the Merchant, and to the Mariners for Loading and Unloading of the Ship or Veſſel in any Port or Haven; it is uſually about 12 *d. per* Tun, or Six-pence *per* Pack or Bale, according to Cuſtom. *Merch. Dict.*

Primecerius, The Firſt of any Degree of Men; and the Nobility of *England*, were antiently call'd *Primecerios totius Angliæ*. Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 838.

Primier Seiſin, (*Prima Seiſina*) The firſt Poſſeſſion. It was a Branch of the King's Royal Prerogative, whereby he had the firſt Poſſeſſion or Profits for a Year of all Lands and Tenements holden of him in *Capite*, whereof his Tenant died ſeiſed in Fee, his Heir being then at full Age; and this the King antiently took, until the Heir, if he were of Age, did his Homage, and if under Age 'till he were ſo: But ſince the Taking away of the Tenure in *Capite* by Statute, all Charges of *Primier Seiſin* are of Conſequence taken away alſo. *Staundf. Prarog.* 11. *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24.

Primier Serjeant, The King's firſt Serjeant at Law.

Primo Beneficio, The firſt Benefice in the King's Gift, *&c.* See *Beneficio.*

Primogeniture, (*Primogenitura*) Is the Title of an elder Brother, in Right of his Birth: The Reaſon of which is, *Qui prior eſt Tempore, Potior eſt Jure. Co. Litt.* And according to *Dodderidge*, it was antiently ordained, that all *Knights Fees* ſhould come to the eldeſt Son by Succeſſion of Heritage, that he ſucceeding his Anceſtors in the whole Inheritance might be the better inabled to maintain the Wars againſt the King's Enemies, and for Defence of the Realm: And that the *Socage* Tenure ſhould be partible among the Male Children, to inable them to increaſe into many Families for the better Furtherance and Maintenance of Husbandry. *Leg. Alfred. Dodd. Treat. Nobil.* 119.

Prince, (*Princeps*) Is ſometimes taken at large for the King himſelf; but more properly it is the King's eldeſt Son, who is called *Prince of Wales*. It is ſaid by ſome Writers, that the King's eldeſt Son is *Prince of Wales* by Nativity; but others ſay, the eldeſt Son of our King is born *Duke of Cornwal*, and afterwards he is created *Prince of Wales*, though from the Day of his Birth he is ſtiled *Prince of Wales*, a Title originally given by King *Edw.* 1. And all his Titles are, *Prince of Wales*, *Duke of Cornwal*, and *Earl of Cheſter*: Before *Edw.* 2. who was the firſt *Prince of Wales*, the eldeſt Son of the King was called

Lord

Lord Prince; but *Prince* was a Name of Dignity long before that Time in *England*. *Staund. Prærog* 75. The *Prince* of *Wales*, beſides the Principality of *Wales*, Dutchy of *Cornwall*, &c. has a Revenue, ſettled upon him by Parliament; for by Statute, his late Majeſty was empowered to grant to his Royal Highneſs the *Prince* of *Wales* his Son, now King, an Annuity of 100,000 *l. per Annum*, payable out of the Poſt-Office and Exciſe-Duties, *&c.* 1 *Geo. c.* 22.

Princeſs. The King was alſo enabled to grant to the *Princeſs of Wales* the preſent Queen, an Annuity of 50,000 *l.* a Year, after the Prince's Death, out of the aboveſaid Duties; and to grant to her Royal Highneſs *Somerſet-houſe* Palace, *&c. Stat. Ibid.*

Principal, (*Principalium*) Is variouſly uſed in our Law; as an Heir-Lome, the beſt Beaſt, beſt Bed, Table, *&c.* which paſs to the eldeſt Child, and are not ſubject to Partition, are called *Principals*: And the chief Perſon in the *Inns* of *Chancery* is called *Principal* of the Houſe.

Principal and Acceſſary. The *Principal* is the Perſon, who actually commits any Crime; and the *Acceſſary* is he who is aſſiſting to him in the Doing thereof. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 355. In the higheſt Offences, as in Treaſons, *&c.* all are *Principals*; and ſo in the loweſt, ſuch as Riots, Forcible Entries, and other Treſpaſſes; in theſe Caſes, there are no Acceſſaries. 1 *Inſt.* 71. By the Common Law, if a *Principal* be pardoned before Judgment, or hath his Clergy, the Acceſſary may not be tried; but if it be after Attainder, the Acceſſary ſhall be arraigned: And where the *Principal* dies before attainted, or is acquitted by Verdict, *&c.* the Acceſſary ſhall be diſcharged: Alſo if the *Principal* appears not, though the Acceſſary may be put to Anſwer, he ſhall not be tried till the *Principal* is attainted, *&c.* 4 *Rep.* 43. *H. P. C.* 47. *Dalt.* 339. But this is altered by Stat. 1 *Ann. cap.* 9. See *Acceſſary.*

Principal Money On Mortgages, Bonds, *&c.* Vide *Scrivener* and *Uſury.*

Printing. By Statute, the *Printing*, Selling or Buying popiſh or ſuperſtitious Books, *&c.* is liable to Penalties and Forfeitures. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 5. None ſhall *print* heretical or ſeditious Pamphlets, or tending to the Scandal of the Government, *&c.* nor *print* any Books, unleſs entered in the Regiſter at *Stationers-Hall* and licenſed; Books of Law, by the Allowance of the Lord Chancellor, Chief Juſtice, *&c.* Of Divinity, by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, &c. and Hiſtory, by a Secretary of State: *Printers* are to ſhew the Names of Authors, if required; the Number of *Printing* Preſſes is limited; and no Perſon ſhall *print* beyond Sea, or uſe Preſſes in Vaults, without Notice, *&c.* And Meſſengers, by Warrant of Secretary of State, may ſearch for and ſeiſe ſeditious Books. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 33. This particular Statute made for regulating *Printing*, was revived and continued by 4 & 5 *W. & M.* &c. but is now *expired.* The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor, Biſhop of *London*, and Chief Juſtices, *&c.* on Complaint, have Power to reform unreaſonable Prices of Books: Nine Copies of Books *printed* enter'd at *Stationers-Hall*, are to be delivered for the Uſe of publick Libraries: Authors of Books already *printed*, and the Copies not transferred, and Booksellers, who have already purchaſed, are to have the ſole Right of *printing* Books for twenty-one Years; and Authors of Books not yet *printed*, ſhall have ſuch Right for fourteen Years: And when the Copies are transferred, after the End of fourteen Years, the Right of *Printing*, *&c.* is to return to the Authors for the like Term: Other Perſons *reprinting*, or importing any Book *printed*, within thoſe Times, without Conſent, ſhall forfeit the Books to the Proprietor, and 1 *d.* for every Sheet in Poſſeſſion, the Book being entered in the Regiſter of the *Stationers* Company. 8 *Ann. cap.* 19. There are certain *Stamp-Duties* payable for Pamphlets and Books *printed* under ſuch and ſuch Sizes, for every Sheet, *&c.* And *Printers* or Publiſhers are to put the Names thereto, under the Penalty of 20 *l.* &c. *Stat.* 10 *Ann.* Vide *Libel.*

Prior, He who was firſt in Dignity next to the *Abbot*; or the Chief of a Convent, *&c.* And there was a *Lord Prior* of St. *John's of Jeruſalem.* 26 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 2.

Priors Aliens, (*Priores Alieni*) Were certain religious Men, born in *France* and *Normandy*, Governors of religious Houſes erected for Outlandiſh Men here in *England*, but they were ſuppreſs'd by King *Hen.* 5. and afterwards their Livings were given to other Monaſteries and Houſes of Learning, and eſpecially towards the Erecting of thoſe two famous Colleges, called the King's Colleges, at *Cambridge* and *Eaton.* 2 Inſt. 584.

Priors perpetual, And *Datary* and *Removable*, are mentioned in the Statutes 9 *R.* 2. *cap.* 4. and 1 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 1.

Priority, (*Prioritas*) Is an Antiquity of Tenure, in Compariſon of another leſs ancient. *Old Nat. Br.* 94. And we read that the Lord of the *Priority* ſhall have the Cuſtody of the Body, *&c. Cromp. Juriſd.* 120. See *Poſteriority.*

Priority of Debts and Suits. A *Prior Suit* depending may be pleaded in Abatement of a ſubſequent Action or Proſecution. A *Prior Mortgage* ought to be firſt paid off; and *Debts firſt due* ſhould be firſt ſatisfied; for as the firſt Creditor advances his Money before his Debtor is incumbered, it is but reaſonable he ſhould be paid his Debt before the Diſcharge of the ſubſequent Incumbrances: But Debts firſt due muſt likewiſe be firſt proſecuted; otherwiſe in ſome Caſes *Priority* will not be allowed. *Comp. Attorn.* 120. There is no *Priority* of Time in *Judgments*; for the Judgment firſt executed ſhall be firſt paid.

Priſage, (*Priſagium*) Is that Part and Share which belongs to the King, or Admiral, out of ſuch Merchandizes as are taken at Sea by way of lawful *Priſe*, which is uſually a tenth Part. ——Priſagium *eſt jus* Priſas *capiendi*, *&c.* Stat. 31 Eliz. c. 5. *Priſage of Wines* is a Duty or Cuſtom on Wines, payable at certain Ports, as *Southampton*, &c. where the King claims out of every Ship or Veſſel laden with Wines, containing twenty Tons or more, two Tons of Wine, the one before, the other behind the Maſt, at his Price, which is twenty Shillings for each Ton; but this varies according to the Cuſtoms of Places; and at *Boſton* every Bark laden with ten Tons of Wine, or above, pays *Priſage*: This Word is almoſt out of Uſe, being now called *Butlerage*, becauſe the King's chief Butler receives it. 1 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 5. 4 *Inſt.* 30. *Calthrop's Rep.* 20.

Priſe, (*Captio*, *Præda*, from the Fr. *Prendere*) Signifies a Prey or Booty taken from an Enemy in Time of War, *&c.* If Ships are laden with contraband Goods, both Ship and Goods may be taken as *Priſe*; and Powder, Shot, Guns, Swords, and

and all other Inſtruments and Proviſions of Armature for Sea or Land, bound for an Enemy from an neuter Nation, &c. ſhall be taken as *Priſe*; ſo alſo Money, Corn, Victuals, &c. in Time of Neceſſity. *Lex Mercat.* 178. Whether a Ship be *Priſe* or not, ſhall be tried in the Admiralty, and no Prohibition ſhall be granted: And if a Suit be commenced between the Captor of a *Priſe*, and a Claimant, and a Decree is obtained either for or againſt the Claimer; on giving Security, ſuch Sentence or Decree ſhall be put in Execution, notwithſtanding any Appeal, &c. 1 *Sid.* 320. 2 *Keb.* 158. During the late War with *France*, all Veſſels with their Ladings, taken as *Priſe*, were to be brought into ſome Port, and put into the Poſſeſſion of the Commiſſioners of *Priſes*, and after adjudged *Priſe*, to be ſold by the ſaid Commiſſioners, and the Product diſtributed amongſt the Captors, &c. But where Veſſels were taken in Ports or Havens, they were adjudged a Perquiſite of the Admiralty, and the Captors to have what ſhould be thought fit; and if any *Engliſh* Veſſels ſeiſed by the *French* as *Priſe*, ſhould be retaken, they were to be reſtored, paying an eighth Part of the Value for Salvage. *Stat.* 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 25. *Priſe* Goods imported ſhall be ſubject to the ſame Duties and Cuſtoms as other Goods and Merchandizes. 9 *Ann. c.* 27. See *Privateers.*

Priſo, Is uſed for a Priſoner taken in War. *Hoveden, pag.* 541.

Priſon, (*Priſona*) Is a Place of Confinement for the ſafe Cuſtody of a Perſon, in order to his anſwering any Action, Civil or Criminal: And it has been obſerv'd, that this *Salva Cuſtodia* muſt be only *Cuſtodia*; for *Carcer ad Homines cuſtodiendos, non ad Puniendos dari debet. Co. Lit. lib.* 3. *cap.* 7. Any Place where a Man is reſtrained of his Liberty, is a *Priſon*: And when any one is arreſted on Proceſs, he is to be committed to *Priſon*, or be bound in Recogniſance with Sureties, or give Bail, according to the Nature of the Caſe, to appear at a Day in Court, and anſwer what is alledged againſt him. *Dalt.* 421. If one is brought before a Juſtice of Peace for Suſpicion of Felony, where a Felony has been committed, the Juſtice may ſend him to *Priſon*, or bail him; and if no Felony be done, he hath Power to diſcharge him. *H. P. C.* 98. But when a Perſon is committed to *Priſon* for Treaſon, or Felony, he cannot regularly be diſcharged from *Priſon*, till indicted, and acquitted, &c. Though one taken and committed to *Priſon* in a Civil Cauſe, may be releaſed and ſet at Liberty by the Plaintiff in the Suit. 3 *Inſt.* 209. *H. P. C.* 94. But ſee *Habeas Corpus*, &c. Vide *Gaol. Priſon-breaking*, and the Puniſhment thereof. See *Eſcape.*

Priſoner, (*Priſonarius*, Fr. *Priſonnier*) Signifies one that is confined in *Priſon*, on an Action, or upon Commandment: And a Man may be a *Priſoner* upon *Matter of Record*, or of *Fact*; a *Priſoner* on Matter of *Record*, is he who being preſent in Court, is by the Court committed to Priſon; and the other is upon an Arreſt, be it by the Sheriff, Conſtable, &c. *Staund. P. C.* 34, 35. A *Priſoner* for the King may not be charged in an Action at the Suit of the Subject, without Leave of the Court. 1 *Lev.* 125, 146. The Court of *King's Bench* hath Power to ſend for a *Priſoner* out of the *Marſhalſea* Court, by Rule of Court, and need not iſſue an *Habeas Corpus*, as that Priſon belongs to this Court; but they cannot ſend for a *Priſoner* out of any other Priſon, without Writ of *Habeas Corpus*. *Mich.* 1650. Every Judge of *B. R.* may remit *Priſoners*, with their Indictments, to the Places where the Offences wherewith they are charged were committed; and a *Priſoner* for Debt may be removed from the *Fleet* to the *King's Bench*, and thence to the *Marſhalſea*, on ſomething charged againſt him in the *Habeas Corpus* or Return, or on bringing him into Court. *Dyer* 275. 2 *Lill. Abr* 357. *Priſoners* in the *King's Bench* and *Fleet* Priſons, on meſne Proceſs, &c. are to be actually confined within the ſaid Priſons, or the Rules of the ſame, till they are diſcharged; and the Profits of the *Marſhal's* and *Warden's* Places are liable to Sequeſtration for Payment of Debt on Judgment, upon an Eſcape, beſides the common Remedy: And Judgment may be ſigned againſt a Priſoner in the *Fleet*, in a Perſonal Action, entring a Declaration, and leaving a Copy thereof with the *Priſoner*, &c. after a Rule to plead, to be out at 8 Days, &c. *Priſoners* in the *King's Bench* are not to pay above 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* Week Chamber-Rent, on Pain of Keepers taking more, to forfeit 20 *l. Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 7. And *Priſoners* in the aforeſaid Priſons, going at large, may be taken up on an Eſcape Warrant. 1 *Ann. cap.* 6. But *Priſoners* may go out of the Rules, on a Day-Rule of Court, about their Buſineſs, ſo as they do not go into the Country, or to Plays, Diverſions, &c. *Trin.* 6 *Ann. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 366.

Priſoners diſcharged. The 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. 2 *W. & M.* and 7 & 8 *W.* 3. 1 *Anne*, and 6 *Geo.* were made for releaſing, by Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions, &c. of *poor Priſoners* for Debt, actually in Cuſtody, making Oath that they had no Effects of the Value of 10 *l.* &c. and who owed not above 100 *l.* and by the latter Statute 50 *l.* to any one Perſon; and by the 7 & 8 *W.* 3. the *Priſoners diſcharged* under forty Years of Age, were to liſt themſelves in the King's Service during the War againſt *France*. A Defendant was taken by Proceſs of the Court of *B. R.* and pray'd the Benefit of being diſcharged upon *Common Bail*, according to the Statute for diſcharging poor *Priſoners*; ſhewing the Certificate of the Gaoler, and the Adjudication of the Juſtices of Peace, &c. And it was held, that the Juſtices had no Authority, unleſs the Defendant was in Cuſtody on ſuch a Day; for a bare being within the Rules will not be ſufficient, and this Court will examine the Truth of it, notwithſtanding the Certificate, and Adjudication. *Mich.* 5 *Ann.* 3 *Salk.* 330. One being indebted on a Bond of 180 *l.* conditioned to pay 90 *l.* and Intereſt on ſuch a Day, was arreſted, and diſcharged by the Juſtices, upon the Statute of poor *Priſoners*: But *per Curiam*, there being 20 *l.* due for Intereſt, at the Time that Statute was made, by Conſequence the Defendant owed at that Time more than 100 *l.* and therefore the Juſtices could not lawfully diſcharge him; ſo their Order was made void. *Ibid.* And if a *Priſoner* for Debt is diſcharged by Juſtices of Peace, as a poor *Priſoner* on the Statutes for Relief of ſuch, where the Debt is above 100 *l.* &c. and they have no Power to diſcharge him; this hath been adjudged an Eſcape. 1 *Salk.* 273.

Privateers, Are a Kind of private Men of War: And that *Privateers* are lawful, there is no Room to queſtion; for if a War be enter'd into on a juſt Foundation, theſe cannot be unjuſt. Perſons concern'd in *Privateers* adminiſter at their own Coſts a Part of a War, by providing

Ships of Force, and all other military Utenſils; and they have, inſtead of Pay, Leave granted to keep what they can take from the Enemy, allowing the Admiral his Share, &c. *Privateers* may not attempt any Thing againſt the Laws of Nations; as to aſſault an Enemy in a Port or Haven, under the Protection of any Prince or Republick, whether he be Friend, Ally, or Neuter; for the Peace of ſuch Places muſt be inviolably kept; and therefore by a Treaty made by King *William* and the States of *Holland*, before a Commiſſion ſhall be granted to any *Privateer*, the Commander is to give Security if the Ship be not above 150 Tons, in 1500 *l.* and if the Ship exceeds that Burthen, in 3000 *l.* that they will make Satisfaction for all Damages which they ſhall commit in their Courſes at Sea, contrary to the Treaties with that State; upon Pain of forfeiting their Commiſſions, and the Ship is made liable. *Lex Mercat.* or *Merch. Compan.* 177, 178. Beſides theſe private Commiſſions, there are *ſpecial* Commiſſions for *Privateers*, granted to Commanders of Ships, &c. that take Pay, who are under a Marine Diſcipline; and if they do not obey their Orders, they may be puniſhed with Death: And the Wars in latter Ages, have given Occaſion to Princes to iſſue theſe Commiſſions, to annoy the Enemies in their Commerce, and hinder ſuch Supplies as might ſtrengthen them, or lengthen out the War; and likewiſe to prevent the Separation of Ships of greater Force from their Fleets or Squadrons. *Ibid.* By Statute, Ships taken by private Men of War, are to be divided into five Parts; four Parts whereof to go to the Perſons intereſted in the *Privateer*, and the Fifth to his Majeſty; and the Ship and Furniture to be enjoy'd by the Owners of the *Privateer*: And as a farther Encouragement, *Privateers*, &c. deſtroying any *French* Man of War, or *Privateer*, ſhall receive for every Piece of Ordnance in the Ship ſo taken 10 *l.* Reward, &c. 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.*

Privation, (*Privatio*) A Taking away or Withdrawing; moſt commonly applied to a Biſhop or Rector of a Church, when by Death or other Act they are deprived of their Preferments: It ſeems to be an Abbreviation of the Word *Deprivation*. Co. Lit. 329.

Privatus, Signifies a Friend or Familiar; by *Blount*.

Privement enfient, Is where a Woman is with Child by her Husband; but not quick with Child. *Wood's Inſt.* 662.

Privies, (From the Fr. *Prive*, i. e. *Familiaris*) Are thoſe that are Partakers, or have an Intereſt in any Action or Thing; or any Relation to another: As every Heir in Tail is *privy* to recover the Land entailed, &c. *Old Nat. Br.* 117. And there are five ſeveral Kinds of *Privies*, viz. *Privies in Blood*, ſuch as the Heir to the Anceſtor; *Privies in Repreſentation*, as Executors or Adminiſtrators to the Deceaſed; *Privies in Eſtate*, between Donor and Donee; Leſſor and Leſſee, &c. *Privies* in reſpect of *Contract*; and *Privies* on Account of *Eſtate* and *Contract* together. 3 *Rep.* 23, 123. 4 *Rep.* 123. *Latch.* 260. If a *Fine* be levied, the Heirs of him that levied it, are termed *Privies*. If a Leſſor grants his Reverſion, the Grantee and Leſſee are *Privies* in Eſtate: And *Privies* in Contract extend only to the Perſons of the Leſſor and Leſſee; and where the Leſſee aſſigns all his Intereſt, here the Leſſor and Leſſee remain *privy* in Contract, but not in Eſtate which is removed by the Aſſignment. 3 *Rep.* 23. *Privies* in reſpect of Eſtate and Contract appears, where the Leſſee aſſigns his Intereſt, but the Contract between the Leſſor and Leſſee as to Action of Debt continues, the Leſſor not having accepted of the Aſſignée. 3 *Lev.* 295. But where there are *Privies* in Contract, and this *Privity* is alter'd by Aſſignment of an Executor, &c. before any Rent due; and after the *Privity* of Eſtate by the Aſſignment of the Executor's Aſſignee, nothing remains whereby to maintain any Action. *Latch.* 260. There are likewiſe *Privies* in *Deed*, or in *Law*; where the Deed makes the Relation; or the Law implies it, in caſe of Eſcheats to the Lord, &c. And only Parties and *Privies* ſhall take Advantage of Conditions of Entry on Lands, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 516.

Privilege (*Privilegium*) Is defined to be a private or particular Law, whereby a private Perſon or Corporation is exempted from the Rigour of the Common Law, or it is ſome Benefit or Advantage granted or allowed to any Perſons contrary to the Courſe of Law, and is ſometimes uſed for a Place that hath a ſpecial Immunity: A *Privilege* is therefore *Perſonal*, or *Real*; *Perſonal*, as of Members of Parliament, and of Convocation, and of their menial Servants, not to be arreſted in the Time of Parliament or Convocation, nor for certain Days before or after; Peers, Ambaſſadors and their Servants, &c. *Real*, that which is granted to a Place, as to the King's Palaces, the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, the Univerſities, &c. that their Members or Officers muſt be ſued within their Precincts or Courts, and not in other Courts. *Cowel.* 2 *Roll. Abr.* 272. *Finch.* 321. Alſo the Counties Palatine, Cinque Ports, many Cities and Towns, &c. have *Privileges* as to Pleas, that none ſhall be compelled to appear or anſwer out of their Juriſdictions. 4 *Inſt.* 212. *Crompt. Juriſd.* 137. The King's Servants are *privileged* from Arreſts; for that the King ſhall not be deprived of them, without Leave. *Raym.* 152. A Member of Parliament is *privileged*, as well in his Lands and Goods, as in his Perſon; becauſe being diſturb'd in any of them, he is hinder'd in ſerving of the Commonwealth, which is to be preferr'd before all private Intereſts. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 370. The Lord Mayor of *London* is *privileged* from all Actions, that he may not be hindered in the Government of the City: And ſo is an Alderman from ſerving Offices, &c. *Ibid. Cro. Car.* 585. *Privileges* are of *Parliament*, of *Courts*, and their *Officers* and *Suitors*, and of *Attornies*, &c. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 368. According to *Holt* Chief Juſtice, *Privilege* is either of Court, or of Proceſs; as in the Court of *Common Pleas*, every Perſon who belongs to that Court, ſuch as Attornies, and their Clerks, &c. ſhall have the *Privilege* of being ſued there, and not elſewhere; and this is the *Privilege* of the Court: But none ſhall be allowed the *Privilege* of Proceſs, but thoſe who are the Officers of the Court, and are ſuppoſed to be attending therein. 3 *Salk.* 283. And there are two Kinds of *Privileges* in the Court of *C. B.* the one is of the Officers of the Court, to be ſued there by Bill; and the other of the Clerks to be ſued there by Original. *Ibid.* In the Court of *Exchequer* there are three Sorts of Perſons who are *privileged*, i. e. Debtors to the King, Accountants, and Officers; againſt the Firſt of theſe Perſons, any Man who has a *Privilege* in another Court, as an Officer or Attorney thereof, ſhall have his *Privilege*, for the

the *Privilege* of a Perſon as Debtor, is but a general *Privilege*: But if an Accountant begin his Suit here, he hath in ſuch Caſe a ſpecial *Privilege*, and no other *Privilege* ſhall be allowed. againſt him, becauſe of his Attendance to paſs his Account, in which the King hath a particular Concern; and it is the ſame in an Officer of the Court who commences a Suit here, no *Privilege* ſhall prevail againſt him: Though where the Account is cloſed and reduced to a Debt, there the Accountant hath only the general *Privilege* as Debtor; and the like of a Servant to an Officer or Miniſter of the Court, he has no *Privilege* againſt a *privileged* Perſon elſewhere. *Hardr.* 367, 507. By *Hale* Chief Baron, a general *Privilege* of a Perſon as a Member of the Univerſity, or a Clerk in Chancery, doth not take away the particular *Privilege* of the Court of Exchequer, where the Perſon is Debtor and Accountant to the King. *Ibid.* 189. But one who was Receiver General of the Revenues of the Crown in *W.* being ſued in the Common Pleas, brought a Writ of *Privilege* out of the Exchequer, and it was diſallow'd by the Court. *Dyer* 328. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1296. In the Exchequer it hath been held, that there are two Ways of pleading *Privilege*; one is, if the Party is an Officer on Record, to go to Trial, and at the Trial to produce the Record; and if he is no Officer, but Attendant on the Court, that muſt be tried by a Jury: The other Way is, if he be an Officer on Record, then to produce a *Writ of Privilege* at the Time of the Plea pleaded, upon which there can be no Iſſue joined; and being otherwiſe pleaded, *&c.* Judgment may be given to anſwer over. *Mod. Caſ.* 305. A Writ of *Privilege* lies for an Officer of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, that is ſued in any other Court than where he attends, to remove the Cauſe to his own Court. 2 *Inſt.* 551. *Stat.* 18 *Ed.* 3. A Defendant pleaded his *Privilege*, that he was an Attorney of *C. B.* and upon Demurrer to this Plea, it was objected, that it ought to be concluded with a *Profert hic in Curia*, the Writ of *Privilege* teſtifying him to be an Attorney, which is true, and that he ought to have ſaid *prout patet per Recordum*; but that muſt be in ſuch Caſe where he ſets forth the Writ, and he muſt plead *Privilege* upon the Writ, or Exemplification of the Record of his Admiſſion, or without it. 2 *Salk.* 545. If *Privilege* of an Attorney be pleaded with a Writ, the Defendant cannot be denied to be an Attorney; if without, he may, and then a *Certiorari* ſhall be awarded to certify whether he be an Attorney or not. *Ibid.* By Order of the Court of *C. B.* the Clerk of the Warrants is to certify that an Attorney's Name is upon the Roll of Attornies, before he ſhall have a Writ of *Privilege*; and Writs of *Privilege* are to be ſigned by the Clerk of the Warrants, to ſhew the Perſon is an Attorney of the Court, or they ſhall not be allowed. *Trin.* 29 *Car.* 2. *Trin.* 9 *W.* 3. And to ſave Arreſt upon Proceſs, an Attorney muſt deliver his Writ of *Privilege* to the Sheriff, and allow it with him; otherwiſe the Sheriff will not diſcharge him upon his Writ of *Privilege*, unleſs it be on Proceſs iſſuing out of an inferior Court, but he muſt plead his *Privilege ſub pede ſigilli*. Pract. Solic. 322. *Privilege* is not to be pleaded in the Negative; as that an Attorney or Clerk, ought not to be ſued elſewhere but in ſuch a Court, without ſaying it is uſual for them to be ſued there, *&c.* and it ſhould not be pleaded too general. 2 *Sid.* 164. But ſee 2 *Salk.* 543. In Treſpaſs againſt an Attorney of *C. B.* he pleaded his *Privilege per Attornatum*, to which Plea the Plaintiff demurred; becauſe he ought to have pleaded it in Perſon, and Pleading by Attorney deſtroys the very Reaſon of his *Privilege*, which is his Attending the Court in Perſon; but the Plea was adjudged good, for he may be ſick, or have Buſineſs in another Court to attend. *Style* 413. But an Information being brought againſt a *Cuſtos Brevium* of *B. R.* for ſeveral Abuſes in his Office, he inſiſted not to appear in Perſon, but by Attorney; and it was ruled that he ſhould appear in Perſon, becauſe he is an Officer of the Court, and is preſumed to be always preſent; and if he doth not appear, Judgment ſhall be given againſt him without any other Proceſs. *Sid.* 134. *Privilege* has been allowed for a Clerk in the Office of *Cuſtos Brevium*, and a Writ of *Privilege* ſigned by the Juſtices of *C. B.* to exempt him from being preſſed, *&c.* It being the Cuſtom and *Privilege* of that Court, that the Attornies and Clerks ſhall not be preſſed, nor choſe into any Office, *ſine voluntate*, but ought to attend the Service of the Court. *Cro. Car.* 8. Though it is ſaid an Attorney ſhall not be excuſed by *Privilege* from Offices which may be executed by Deputy; only thoſe which require perſonal Duty, as that of Churchwarden, Conſtable, *&c.* *March.* 30. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 374. A *Filizer*'s Clerk claimed to be *privileged* in *B. R.* but was denied it; for tho' the Maſter may be *privileged*, the Court takes no Notice of the Servant, he having no neceſſary Dependance on the Court. *Mich.* 23 *Car.* And *Privilege* extends only to ſuch Attornies, *&c.* who have an immediate Dependance on the Court; and not to their Servants: It hath been held, that although an Attorney doth not practiſe, he ſhall have *Privilege* ſo long as he continues an Attorney upon Record. *Lutw.* 1667. Attornies or Filizers of the Common Pleas, if ſued in *B. R.* may plead their *Privilege*, becauſe they owe a perſonal Attendance to that Court: But a Serjeant at Law, being ſued in the Court of *B. R.* cannot plead *Privilege* of *C. B.* for he may ſign Pleas, be of Counſel, and Practice in other Courts in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and is not confined to Practice in the *C. B.* though if he is ſued in any inferior Court, he ſhall have his *Privilege*. 2 *Lev.* 129. 1 *Mod.* 298. And yet formerly a Serjeant at Law claiming his *Privilege* to be ſued in the Court of *C. B.* had his *Privilege* allowed; ſo a Serjeant's Clerk. *Trin.* 6 *Ed.* 6. and 28 *Hen.* 8. *Dyer* 24. *Cro. Car.* 59. A Barriſter at Law, attending on the Court, ought to have *Privilege* to be ſued in all tranſitory Actions in *Middleſex*: And an Attorney of *C. B.* &c. may chuſe whether he will ſue or be ſued out of the County of *Middleſex*; becauſe his Attendance is always ſuppoſed to be there. 2 *Lill.* 370. Where an Attorney is ſued as Executor or Adminiſtrator, he ſhall not be allowed his *Privilege*; nor in a joint Action, with another not *privileged*; though if the Action may be ſevered, the Want of *Privilege* of one ſhall not take away the *Privilege* of the other. 1 *Salk.* 2, 245. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1295. *Privilege* ſhall not be allowed to a Man, where his Wife is joined in the Action with him: The Wife of an Attorney of *B. R.* if ſhe be arreſted, ſhall not have *Privilege*; but her Husband is

to put in Bail for her, or for Want thereof ſhe is to be committed to Priſon; for the Husband is *privileged* only in Regard of his perſonal Attendance upon the Court, and his *Privilege* is annexed to his Perſon, and concerns not his Wife. *Noy* 68. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 371. An Attorney of the Common Pleas was indebted to *A. B.* who was indebted to *C. D.* who according to the Cuſtom of *London* attached the Money in the Attorney's Hands; and he brought a Writ of *Privilege*, which was allowed by the Court, becauſe the Attorney was not indebted to *C. D.* but only by Cuſtom; and the *Privileges* of thoſe attending the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, ſhall not be impeached by any Cuſtom whatſoever. 2 *Leon.* 156. But where Money was attached in *London*, in the Hands of an Attorney of *B. R.* it was held, he ſhall not have his Writ of *Privilege*, becauſe the Plaintiff cannot follow his Attachment againſt him in the *King's Bench*, but only in the Court of *London*; and if this Court ſhould ſtay Proceedings there, then there would be a Failure of Juſtice. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 371, 372. One that hath a Suit depending in *B. R. &c.* is *privileged* from being arreſted in coming to the Court from his Houſe or Lodging, to follow his Cauſe, and alſo in going back again directly to his Houſe or Lodging; and if he be arreſted in ſo doing, the Court upon Motion made to inform them of it, will ſet the Party at Liberty, and puniſh the Perſon that arreſted him, if he knew the other had a Suit depending here, and came hither to attend it. 2 *Lill.* 371. One that was coming to the Court of King's Bench to attend upon his Cauſe, was arreſted as he was coming, and forc'd to put in Bail; and on Motion making it appear to the Court, he and his Bail were both diſcharged; and the Party that arreſted him had been alſo puniſhed, had he not alledged that he knew not that the Party arreſted came about his Buſineſs depending in the Court. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* An Action of Aſſault, *&c.* was brought in the Common Pleas, and the Parties were at Iſſue, and after the Trial, when the Jury went out to conſider of their Verdict, the Defendant in his Action arreſted the Plaintiff by Proceſs out of *B. R.* for an Aſſault made before that Time on him; and this appearing to the Court, they order'd him to releaſe the Party from the Arreſt, and they ſet a Fine upon him for the Contempt, which he immediately paid in Court: And the Court declared, that the Suitors ought ſafely to come and go by the *Privilege* of the Court, without Vexation elſewhere. *Goldsb.* 33. One arreſted in *Weſtminſter-Hall ſedente Curia*, may be diſcharged upon Motion, if the Arreſt was on Meſne Proceſs; but not if he was taken in the Execution, tho' even in that Caſe, the Officer is puniſhable *per Curiam.* Bulſt. 85. *Privilege* of the Court was pray'd to protect a Witneſs from being arreſted in coming and going from the Court, which was granted. *Hill.* 1655. 2 *Lill.* 370. In Treaſon, Felony, or Breach of the Peace, no *Privilege* ſhall be allowed; nor on an Indictment, *&c.* It has been adjudged, that where Proceedings are merely at the Suit of the King, as upon Indictments or Informations brought by the Attorney General, in ſuch Caſes *Privilege* ſhall not be allowed; but where the Proceedings are at the Suit of the King and the Party, as in caſe of a common Informer, *&c.* there the Defendant may have his *Privilege.* 1 *Lutw.* 193. If a *privileged* Perſon in one Court, do ſue a *privileged* Perſon in another, in a Civil Action, the Perſon ſued ſhall not have his *Privilege.* 2 *Leon.* 41. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 368. A *privileged* Perſon ſhall not be generally allowed his *Privilege* upon Motion; but he muſt plead it, and on Pleading it ſhall be allowed. *Mich.* 23 *Car. B. R.* But there is no Need to plead the *Privilege* of the Exchequer; for it ſhall be granted upon producing the Red Book of the Exchequer by a Baron of that Court. 1 *Lutw.* 46. And of later Times, the Party hath been admitted to *Privilege* upon Prayer to the Court. 2 *Lill.* 370. By ſome Opinions, *Privilege* may be allowed, after Bail put in; and not after Imparlance: By others, that *Privilege* of Attornies may not be pleaded after Bail given in, which allows the Juriſdiction, *&c.* 3 *Lev.* 343. 1 *Salk.* 1, 2. To ſue an Attorney *privileged*, or any Clerk or Officer of the Court of *B. R.* they are not to be arreſted, but be proceeded againſt as follows: A Declaration is to be filed againſt the Party *privileged*, and a Copy of it delivered to him, and then Rules given in order for his Plea; and the Declaration and Rules being delivered and ſerved in Time, he will be obliged to plead the ſame Term; and if he do not appear and plead, after called in Court, *&c.* he may be forejudged the Court: If ſuch Attorney, Clerk or Officer be Plaintiff, and his Declaration is delivered, and the Rules given in Time, the Defendant is to plead the ſame Term, and cannot imparl over to the next; which ought to be remember'd, for fear of Executions when not thought of. *Pract. Solic.* 259, 260. In *B. R.* where an Attorney is Plaintiff, he cannot by his *Privilege* have ſpecial Bail where other Perſons cannot have it; except it be for Fees, as a Miniſter of the Court, in which Caſe he may. In the Court of *C. B.* if an Attorney is Defendant in any Suit, it is not required that he ſhall give in Bail, he being at all Times preſent in the Court, as the Law will ſuppoſe; and by giving in Bail, he waves his *Privilege:* Yet by the Uſage of the Court, on Attachment at the Suit of an Attorney Plaintiff, though the Debt be but 40*s.* ſpecial Bail ſhall be given. *Ibid.* 260, 323. A Bill muſt be filed, tho' an Attorney agrees to appear and diſpence with it; but it may in ſuch Caſe be filed afterwards: And a Bill cannot be filed againſt a Perſon *privileged* in Vacation, for then he is not preſent in Court. *Hill.* and *Paſch.* 9 *W.* 3. *B. R.* If without filing a Declaration, an Action is brought againſt an Attorney, *&c.* he may bring *Attachment of Privilege*, and ſuperſede the Action. A Declaration againſt an Attorney runs thus: *Memorandum quod tali die, &c. iſto eodem Termino ven. hic. in Cur.* A. B. *per, &c. Attorn. ſuum & exhibuit Juſtic. Dom. Reg. hic Quandam Billam ſuam verſus* C. D. *Gen. unum Attornat. Cur. Dom. Regis de Banco præſen. hic in Cur. in propria Perſona ſua, cujus quidem Bill. Tenor ſequitur in hæc verba, viz. Juſtic. Dom. Reg. de Banco ſcilicet* A. B. *per, &c. Attorn. ſuum Queritur de* C. D. *un' Attorn. Cur. Dom. Regis de Banco, &c. de eo quod, &c.* (as in other Declarations) *Et Dampnum habet ad valenc.* 20 l. *Et inde petit Remedium, &c.*

Form *of a Writ of* Attachment of Privilege.

GEorgius, *&c. Vic.* S. *Saltm. Præcipimus tibi quod Attachias* A. B. & C. D. *Si Invent. fuerint in Balliva tua & eos ſalvo Cuſtod. ita quod habeas Corpora eor. coram nob. apud* Weſtm. *die, &c. prox. poſt, &c. ad Reſpondend.* E. F. *Gen. un. Clericorum*

Rowlandi Holt, &c. *Capital. Cleric. noſtr. ad Placita in Cur. noſtr. cor. nob. Irrotuland. aſſign. juxta Libertat. & Privileg. pro hujuſmodi Capital. Cleric. & ejus Clericis à Tempore cujus contrarii Memoria hominum non exiſtit uſitat. & approbat. in eadem de Placito, &c. Et h'eas ibi tunc hoc Breve.* Teſte, &c.

Privileged Places. A Perſon was arreſted in the *Temple*, and upon a Motion to ſet it aſide, it was inſiſted for him, that the *Temple* is *privileged* from Arreſts by the King's Grant; for which the Authority of *Stow's Chronicle* and *Dugdale* were alledged: But by *Holt* Chief Juſtice, if the King hath made any ſuch Grant to that Society, 'tis void in Law, they having no Court of Juſtice within themſelves: 'Tis true the Temple is *extra-parochial*, and not within any Pariſh, nor in the City, ſo as to come within the Cuſtoms of the City, but 'tis within the County of the City; and *White Fryars* is within the Juriſdiction of the City: Yet the Court inclined not to countenance Arreſts in the *Temple*, eſpecially in Term-Time; though they would not ſet aſide this Arreſt, ſo the Defendant was held to ſpecial Bail. 9 *W.* 3. B. *R.* 3 *Salk.* 285. By an Act made 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 26. for preventing the many ill Practices uſed in the *privileged Places* to defraud Perſons of their Debts; the pretended *Privilege* of *White Fryars*, the *Savoy*, *Salisbury-Court*, *Ram-Alley*, *Mitre-Court*, *Fuller's Rents*, *Baldwin's Gardens*, *Montague Cloſe*, the *Minories*, *Mint*, *Clink*, or *Deadman's Place*, are taken away, and made ſubject to all Arreſts, &c. And the Sheriffs of *London* or their Officers, are enabled to take the *Poſſe Comitatus*, and ſuch other Power as ſhall be requiſite, and enter ſuch *privileged* Places to make any Arreſt on legal Proceſs, and in caſe of Refuſal, to break open Doors; and if ſuch Sheriff, Bailiff, &c. ſhall neglect with ſuch Force to uſe their beſt Endeavours for executing any Proceſs, he ſhall forfeit to the Plaintiff 100 *l.* to be recovered in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*; and if any Perſon doth reſiſt the Officers in executing any Proceſs, or any who ſhall be aiding and aſſiſting to them, he ſhall forfeit 50 *l.* ſuffer Impriſonment, and be ſet in the Pillory, as the Court of Aſſiſes, Gaol-delivery, &c. ſhall think fit: Perſons reſcuing any one arreſted in the aforeſaid pretended *privileged Places*, are to forfeit to the Plaintiff in the Action 500 *l.* On Nonpayment whereof, within one Month after recovered in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, and Judgment ſigned, they ſhall be tranſported to the Plantations for ſeven Years; and returning within that Term, be adjudged guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy; alſo Harbourers and Concealers of ſuch Reſcuers knowingly, are liable to Tranſportation, unleſs they pay the Plaintiff his Debt for which the Action was brought, with full Coſts, &c. The Stat. 9 *Geo. cap.* 28. enacts, That if any Perſon within the Place commonly called *Suffolk-Place*, or the *Mint*, in the Pariſh of St. *George* in the County of *Surry*, or the pretended Limits thereof, ſhall wilfully obſtruct or oppoſe any Perſon's in the Serving or Executing any Writ, or legal Proceſs, Rule or Order of Court, or Warrant of any Juſtice of Peace, &c. or aſſault or abuſe any Perſon, ſurviving or executing the ſame, whereby he ſhall receive Damage or bodily Hurt, the Perſon offending ſhall be deem'd Guilty of Felony, and be tranſported to the Plantations, by ſuch Ways, and for ſuch Time, and under ſuch Pains, as Felons in other Caſes: And upon Complaint to three Juſtices of Peace, &c. by any Perſon who ſhall have a Debt owing from any one who reſides in the *Mint*, having a legal Proceſs taken out for Recovery thereof, if the Debt be above 50 *l.* on Oath thereof, the Juſtices are empowered to iſſue their Warrant to the Sheriff of *Surry*, to raiſe the *Poſſe*, and to enter the ſaid pretended *privileged Place*, and arreſt the Party, &c. And the Sheriff neglecting or refuſing, incurs a Forfeiture of 200 *l.* Perſons reſiſting the Sheriff, &c. or making a Reſcous of a Priſoner; or harbouring or concealing any Priſoner ſo taken, or Perſon that reſcued him; or who ſhall exerciſe any unlawful Juriſdiction, or make or execute any pretended Ordinance for ſupporting any pretended *Privilege*, &c. within the ſaid Place, for hindering the due Execution of legal Proceſs; every ſuch Offender ſhall be guilty of Felony, and be tranſported: And Perſons in Vizards or Diſguiſes, oppoſing the Execution of any Proceſs in the *Mint*, or abetting any Riot or Tumult there, ſhall be adjudged guilty of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy, &c. Perſons apprehending any Offender, and proſecuting him to Conviction; or an Offender out of Priſon, diſcovering and convicting two of his Accomplices, are intitled to a Reward of 40 *l.* The Rewards and Charge of raiſing the *Poſſe* for enforcing this Act, are to be paid by the Sheriff, and allowed in his Accounts, or repaid by the Treaſury, &c. And by this Statute the *Minters* reſiding in the *Mint* at ſuch a Time, delivering up their Effects upon Oath, for the Benefit of their Creditors, on Petition, and Notice to Creditors, &c. were to be diſcharged by the Juſtices in their Quarter-Seſſions; and any *Minter* forſwearing himſelf, to be guilty of Felony, &c.

Privy Council, (*Concilium Regis*, *Privatum Concilium*) Is a moſt honourable Aſſembly of the King and *Privy Counſellors*, in the King's Court or Palace, for Matters of State. 4 *Inſt.* 53. The King ſits himſelf in Council, and appoints *Privy Counſellors* without Patent or Grant, by putting them on the Liſt, and on their Removal ſtriking them out, which he may do as he pleaſes: They take an Oath to the King, juſtly to adviſe him, to keep Secrecy, &c. Their Number at the firſt Inſtitution was Twelve; but at this Time is without Limitation, at the King's Will: Next to the *Lord Preſident of the Council*, the *Lord Privy Seal* ſits in Council, the *Secretaries of State*, and many other Lords and Gentlemen: And in all Debates of the Council, the Loweſt delivers his Opinion firſt, and the King declares his Judgment laſt; and thereby the Matter of Debate is determined. 4 *Inſt.* 55. Sir *Edward Coke* has theſe notable Concluſions, with reſpect to the Proceedings of the *Privy Council*, *viz.* That it is conſiſtent with Safety, for a *Privy Counſellor* to give the King Council when demanded; and that the Trueſt and beſt Council is ever given to a Prince, when the Queſtion is ſo evenly ſtated and propounded, as the Counſellor cannot diſcern which Way the King himſelf inclines; that Reſolution ſhould never precede Deliberation, nor Execution go before Reſolution; and when upon Debate and Deliberation, any Matter is well reſolv'd by the Council, a Change of it upon ſome private Information is neither ſafe nor honourable. 4 *Inſt.* The *Court of Privy Council* is of great Antiquity: The Way of Government in *England* it is ſaid was originally by the King and his *Privy Council*; tho'

though at preſent the King and his *Privy Council*, only intermeddle in Matters of Complaint on ſudden Emergencies; their conſtant Buſineſs being to conſult for the Publick Good, Honour and Welfare of the Realm, in Affairs of State. 4 *Inſt.* 53. The Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, have oftentimes tranſmitted Matters of high Concern to the King and his *Privy Council*: And Acts of the *Privy Council*, whether Orders or Proclamations, were heretofore of very great Authority in *England*; and in the Reign of King *Hen.* 8. that King procured an Act of Parliament to be made, that with the Advice of his *Privy Council*, he might ſet forth Proclamations, which ſhould have the Force of Acts of Parliament; but that Statute was repealed in the Reign of King *Edw.* 6. Though Acts of the *Privy Council* ſtill continued of great Authority until the Reigns of King *Charles* Firſt and Second. And by theſe were Controverſies ſometimes determined touching Lands and Rights, between Party and Party; as well as the Suſpenſion of penal Laws, *&c.* But this ſeemed to be contrary to the 25 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 4. and by Stat. 16 *Car.* 1. *cap.* 10. it is declared, that neither the King, nor the *Privy Council*, have Authority by Petition, Bill, *&c.* to determine or diſpoſe of Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments or Goods and Chattels of any Subject. The King, with the Advice of his Council, publiſhes Proclamations binding to the Subject; but they are to be conſonant to, and in Execution of the Laws of the Land: It is in the Power of the *Privy Council*, to inquire into Crimes againſt the Government, and they may commit Perſons for Treaſon, and other Offences againſt the State, in order for their Trial in ſome of the other Courts; and any one or two of the *Privy Council* may lawfully do it: But they take Cogniſance of no private Matters that may be determined by the ordinary Laws in other Courts; yet the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and the *Plantations* are in many reſpects ſubject to the Control and under the Direction of the *Privy Council* of *Great Britain*; and Law-Controverſies among the Subjects of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, &c. are determined by the *Privy Council*. 3 *Inſt.* 182. 4 *Inſt.* 53. *Wood's Inſt.* 458. By Stat. 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 23. Perſons examined by the *Privy Council*, on Treaſons, Murder, *&c.* done within or without the Realm, may be tried before Commiſſioners of *Oyer and Terminer* appointed by the King in any County of *England*: This Statute as far as it relates to Treaſon committed within the Kingdom, is repealed by 1 *&* 2 *P. & M. cap.* 10. If a Perſon be killed beyond Sea, out of the Realm, the Fact may be examined by the *Privy Council*, and the Offender tried according to the aforeſaid Statute. Conſpiracies by the King's Servants, againſt the Life of a *Privy Counſellor*, &c. is Felony. 5 *H.* 7. *cap.* 14. And any Perſons attempting to kill, or unlawfully aſſault any *Privy Counſellor*, when in the Execution of his Office of *Privy Counſellor*, are guilty of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy, by the Stat. 9 *Ann. cap.* 16. And anciently if one did ſtrike another Perſon in the Houſe of a *Privy Counſellor*, or in his Preſence, the Party offending was to be fined. 4 *Inſt.* 53. No Perſon born out of the King's Dominions, except of *Engliſh* Parents, ſhall be of the *Privy Council*. 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 2. There is to be but one *Privy Council* in *Great Britain*. And the *Privy Council* is not diſſolved by the Death of the King; but to continue for ſix Months, *&c.* 6 *Ann. cap.* 6, 7.

Privy Seal, (*Privatum Sigillum*) Is a Seal that the King uſeth to ſuch Grants or Things, as paſs the Great Seal. 2 *Inſt.* 554. Firſt they paſs the Privy Signet, then the *Privy Seal*, and laſtly the *Great Seal* of *England*; and the Clerks of the *Privy* Signet-Office write out ſuch Grants, Patents, *&c.* as paſs the *Sign Manual*, which being tranſcribed and ſealed with the Signet, is a Warrant to the *Privy Seal*, as the *Privy Seal* is a Warrant to the *Great Seal*. *Wood's Inſt.* 457. How the King's Grants, Writings, and Leaſes, ſhall paſs the three Seals, *viz.* the *Privy* Signet, the *Privy Seal*, and the *Great Seal*; and the Duties of the Clerks of the *Privy* Signet, and *Privy Seal*, and what Fees ſhall be paid to them, and many Articles concerning the Paſſing of the King's Grants, *&c.* are mentioned in the Statute 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 11. No Protection can be granted under the *Privy Seal*, but under the Great Seal: But a Warrant of the King under the *Privy Seal* to iſſue Money out of his Coffers, is ſufficient; tho' not under the *Privy* Signet. 2 *Inſt.* 555. 2 *Rep.* 17. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 183. And the *Privy Seal* is ſometimes uſed in Things of leſs Conſequence, that never paſs the Great Seal; as to diſcharge a Recogniſance, Debt, *&c.* No Writs ſhall paſs under the *Privy Seal*, which touch the Common Law. 2 *Inſt.* 555. And Matters of the *Privy Seal* are not iſſuable, or returnable in any Court, *&c.* 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 211, See *Keeper of the Privy Seal.*

Priwen, Was the Name of the Seal of King *Arthur*, on which the *Virgin Mary* was engraved. *Geoff. of Monm. lib.* 7. *cap.* 2.

Pro, Is a Preposition, ſignifying for, or in reſpect of a Thing; as *Pro Conſilio*, *&c.* And in Law *Pro* in the Grant of an Annuity *pro Conſilio*, ſhewing the *Cauſe* of the Grant, amounts to a Condition: But in a Feoffment, or Leaſe for Life, *&c.* it is the Conſideration, and doth not amount to a Condition; and the Reaſon of the Difference is, becauſe the State of the Land by the Feoffment is executed, and the Grant of the Annuity is executory. *Plowd.* 412. *Wood's Inſt.* 231.

Probare, In the Laws of *Canutus*, was uſed for to claim a Thing as a Man's own. *Leg. Canut. c.* 44.

Probate of Teſtaments, (*Probatio Teſtamentorum*) Is the Exhibiting and Proving Laſt Wills and Teſtaments before the Eccleſiaſtical Judge, delegated by the Biſhop, who is Ordinary of the Place where the Party dies: And if all the Deceaſed's Goods, Chattels and Debts owing to him, were in the ſame Dioceſe, then the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, *&c.* hath the *Probate of the Teſtament*; but if the Goods and Chattels were diſperſed in divers Dioceſes, ſo that there were any Thing out of the Dioceſe where the Party lived, to make what is called *Bona Notabilia*, then the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, or *York*, is the Ordinary to make *Probate* by his Prerogative. *Blount.* The *Probate* of a Will is uſually made in the Spiritual Court, and this is done by granting Letters Teſtamentary to an Executor under the Seal of the Court, by which the Executor is enabled to bring any Action, *&c.* And if ſuch Letters Teſtamentary are granted to the Party, who exhibits the Will merely upon his Oath, by ſwearing that he believeth it to be the Laſt Will of the Deceaſed; this is called Proving it in *common Form*, and ſuch a *Probate* may be controverted at any Time: If the Executor, beſides

his own Oath, produces Witneſſes to prove it to be the Laſt Will of the Deceaſed, and this in the Preſence of the Parties who claim any Intereſt, or in their Abſence if ſummoned and they do not appear; this is termed a *Probate per Teſtes*, which cannot be queſtioned after thirty Years. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1301. Upon an Iſſue whether the Deceaſed made an Executor or no, the *Probate* of the Will was adjudged to be good Proof. 2 *Lill Abr.* 375. And where a *Probate* of a Will is produced in Evidence at a Trial, the Defendant cannot ſay that the Will was forged, or that the Teſtator was *Non compos Mentis*, becauſe it is directly againſt the Seal of the Ordinary in a Matter where he had a proper Juriſdiction; but the Defendant may give in Evidence that the Seal it ſelf was forged, or that the Teſtator had *Bona Notabilia*, or he may be relieved on Appeal. 1 *Lev.* 235. *Raym.* 405. Notwithſtanding Appeal from a Will, a Perſon is complete Executor by the *Probate*; though the *Probate* may be traverſed, if an Executor Plaintiff do not conclude with a *Profert hic in Curia*, or the Defendant may demand *Oyer* of the Will. 3 *Bulſt.* 72. An Executor being made by the Act of the Party deceaſed himſelf, therefore the Law intitles him to the *Probate* of the Will; and the *Probate* cannot be revoked or altered, which would in Effect make a new Will, though it may be ſuſpended by an Appeal: But if Adminiſtration be granted to one, this is by the Act of the Court, and if he afterwards become Bankrupt, *&c.* the Adminiſtration may be repealed. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 226. *Show.* 293. 1 *Salk.* 36. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1302. By the Statute 21 *H.* 8. *cap.* 5. it is ordained, that on *Probate* of Wills, *&c.* 6 *d.* and no more ſhall be taken by the Regiſter, where the Goods of the Deceaſed do not exceed five Pounds Value; and when the Goods of the Deceaſed are above the Value of 5 *l.* and under 40 *l.* the Fee to the Judge ſhall be 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and to the Regiſter 1 *s.* and if the Goods exceed 40 *l.* in Value, the Judge's Fee is 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and to the Regiſter 2 *s.* 6 *d.* but this he may refuſe, and take a Penny for every ten Lines of the Will, *&c.* And if the Officer takes more than his due Fees, he ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* to be divided between the King and the Party grieved. But it hath been held on this Statute, that a Tranſcript of the Will muſt be brought to the Regiſter ready ingroſſed, and with Wax to be ſealed, ſo that the Regiſter, *&c.* may have nothing to do but to annex the *Probate* to it; and then no Fee ſhall be taken for ſuch Tranſcript. 4 *Inſt.* 336. *Co. Entr.* 166. The Power of granting *Probates* and Adminiſtrations of the Goods of Perſons dying, for Wages or Work done in the King's Docks and Yards, ſhall be in the Ordinary of the Dioceſe where the Perſon dieth, or in him to whom Power is given by ſuch Ordinary, excluſive of the Prerogative Court, *&c.* Stat. 4 *&* 5 *Ann. cap.* 16. See *Executor*, &c.

Probator, Is an Accuſer, or *Approver*; or one who undertakes to *prove* a Crime charged upon another. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *cap.* 52.

Procedendo, Is a Writ which lieth where an Action is removed out of an inferior Court, to a ſuperior, as the *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, or *Common Pleas*, by *Habeas Corpus*, *Certiorari*, or Writ of *Privilege*; to ſend down the Cauſe to *proceed* upon it, it not appearing to the higher Court that the Suggeſtion is ſufficiently proved. *F. N. B.* 153. 5 *Rep.* 63. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap* 23. And if the Party who ſues out a *Habeas Corpus*, or *Certiorari*, doth not put in good Bail in Time, (where good Bail is required) then there goes this Writ to the inferior Court to proceed *non obſtante* the *Habeas Corpus*, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 376. If a *Certiorari*, or *Habeas Corpus*, to remove a Cauſe, be returned before a Judge, the Judge will give a Rule thereupon to put in good Bail by ſuch a Day; which if the Defendant, upon ſerving his Attorney with a Copy of the Rule, doth not do, then the Judge will ſign a Warrant for a *Procedendo*, to remove the Cauſe back again where the Action was firſt laid: Alſo if Bail be put in at the Time, and it do not prove good, the Judge will grant a Rule for better Bail to be put in by ſuch a Day, or elſe to juſtify the Bail already put in; which if the Defendant doth not do, the Judge will then likewiſe grant a Warrant for a *Procedendo*. 2 *Lill.* 377. Where Bail put in on Removal of a Cauſe into *B. R.* is diſallowed by the Court, if the Defendant upon a Rule for that Purpoſe, and Notice given, refuſe to put in better Bail, ſuch as the Court ſhall approve of, a *Procedendo* may be granted; for Diſallowing of the Bail makes the Defendant to be in the ſame Condition as if he had put in no Bail, and until the Bail is put in and filed, the Court is not poſſeſſed of the Cauſe ſo as to proceed in it. *Mich.* 24 *Car. B. R.* After a Record returned, and the Defendant hath *filed Bail* in *B. R.* on a Cauſe's being removed, a *Procedendo* ought not to be granted; becauſe by giving and filing Bail in this Court, the Bail below is diſcharged. *Sid.* 313. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1304. And it hath been held, that by the *Common Law* if a *Certiorari* be once filed, the Proceedings below can never be revived by any *Procedendo*. *Hill.* 6 *Geo.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 294. When a Cauſe by the *Cuſtom of London* is actionable, and will not bear an Action at the Common Law, if upon a *Habeas Corpus* or *Certiorari*, brought to remove ſuch Cauſe into the Court of *B. R.* it doth ſo appear to the Court; the Court will grant a *Procedendo* to authoriſe the Court of *London* to proceed in the Matter, otherwiſe the Party that brought the Action would be without Remedy. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 376. This Writ of *Procedendo* is called a *Procedendo in Loquela*.

Procedendo on Aid Prayer. If a Man *Pray in Aid* of the King, in a real Action, and the *Aid* be granted; it ſhall be awarded that he ſue unto the King in the *Chancery*, and the Juſtices in the *Common Pleas* ſhall ſtay until the Writ of *Procedendo in Loquela* come unto them: And if it appear to the Judges by Pleading or ſhewing of the Party, that the King hath Intereſt in the Land, or ſhall loſe Rent or Service, *&c.* there the Court ought to ſtay until they have from the King a *Procedendo in Loquela*: And then they may proceed in the Plea, until they come to give Judgment; when the Juſtices ought not to proceed to Judgment, without a Writ for that Purpoſe. *New Nat. Brev.* 342. So in a perſonal Action, if the Defendant *Pray in Aid* of the King, the Judges are not to proceed until they receive a *Procedendo in Loquela*. And though they may then proceed and try the Iſſues joined, they ſhall not give Judgment until a Writ comes to them to proceed to Judgment. *Ibid.*

Procedendo ad Judicium, Lies where the Judges of any Court delay the Party, Plaintiff or Defendant, and will not give Judgment in the Cauſe, when they ought to do it. *Wood's Inſt.* 570. If Verdict paſs for the Plaintiff in *Aſſiſe of Novel Diſſeiſin* before the Juſtices of Aſſiſe, and before

before they give Judgment, by a new Commiſſion, new Juſtices are made; the Plaintiff in the Aſſiſe may ſue forth a *Certiorari* directed to the other Juſtices to remove the Record before the new Juſtices; and another Writ to the new Juſtices to receive and inſpect the Record, and then proceed to Judgment, &c. *New Nat. Brev.* 342, 343. Where the Authority of Commiſſioners of *Oyer and Terminer*, &c. is ſuſpended by *Superſedeas*; their Power may be reſtored by a Writ of *Procedendo*. *Regiſt.* 124. 12 *Aſſ.* 21. *H. P. C.* 162.

Proceſs, (*Proceſſus, à Procedendo ab initio uſque ad finem*) Is ſo called, becauſe it *proceeds* or goes out, upon former Matter, either original or judicial; and hath two Significations: Firſt, it is largely taken for all the Proceedings in any Action, real or perſonal, civil or criminal, from the Beginning to the End; Secondly, we call that the *Proceſs* by which a Man is called into any Temporal Court, becauſe it is the Beginning or principal Part thereof, by which the reſt is directed; or if taken ſtrictly, it is the Proceeding, after the Original, before Judgment. *Briton* 138. *Lamb. lib.* 4. *Crompt.* 133. 8 *Rep.* 157. *Proceſſes* are *General*, or *Special*; and ſpecial *Proceſs* is that which is eſpecially appointed for any Offence, &c. by Statute: And there is a very great Diverſity of *Proceſſes*. *F. N. B. Proceſs* to call Perſons into Court, &c. are to be in the Name of the King; and if it iſſues from the Court of *King's Bench*, it ought to be under the *Teſte* of the Chief Juſtice, or of the ſenior Judge of the Court, if there be no Chief Juſtice; and if it iſſueth from any other Court, it is to be under the *Teſte* of the firſt in Commiſſion, &c. *Dalt. ch.* 132. *Finch* 436. *Cro. Car.* 393. All legal Proceedings take Commencement by original Writ, Indictment, or Information; or in *B. R.* by Bill of *Middleſex*, or *Latitat*, which is the original *Proceſs* of this Court; and is in the Nature of an Original to cauſe Appearance. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 377. There is no Need of *Proceſs* upon an Indictment, &c. where the Defendant is preſent in Court; only where he is abſent. 2 *Hawk.* 281. If *Proceſs* is awarded out of a Court, which hath not Juriſdiction of the principal Cauſe, it is *coram non Judice* and void: And the Sheriff executing it will be a Treſpaſſer. 2 *Leon.* 89. Proceedings in the ſuperior and inferior Courts muſt be regularly and formally entered, according to the legal Courſe; or they may be reverſed for Error in *B. R. Paſch.* 24 *Car.* 2. *Lill.* 379.

Proceſſion. In *Cathedral* and *Conventual Churches*, the Members had their ſtated *Proceſſions*, wherein they walked in their moſt ornamental Habits, with Muſick before them, ſinging of Hymns, and other ſuitable Solemnity: And in every Pariſh, there was a cuſtomary annual *Proceſſion* of the Pariſh Prieſt, the Patron of the Church, with the chief Flag or holy Banner; and the other Pariſhioners, to take a Circuit round the Limits of the Pariſh or Manor, and pray for a Bleſſing on the Fruits of the Earth; to which we owe our preſent Cuſtom of *Perambulation*, which in moſt Places is ſtill called *Proceſſioning*, and *going in Proceſſion*, though we have loſt the Order and Devotion, as well as Pomp and Superſtition of it.

Praeſſum continuando, Is a Writ for the *Continuance* of a *Proceſs*, after the Death of the Chief Juſtice, or other Juſtices in the Commiſſion of *Oyer and Terminer*. Reg. Orig. 128.

Prochein Amy, (*Proximus Amicus*) Is uſed in Law for him that is the *next Friend*, or next of Kin to a Child in his Nonage, and in that Reſpect is allowed to deal for the Infant in the Management of his Affairs; as to be his Guardian if he hold Lands in Socage, and in the Redreſs of any Wrong done to him. Stat. *Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 48. *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 15. 2 *Inſt.* 261. And *Prochein Amy* is commonly taken for *Guardian in Socage*; but otherwiſe, it is he that appears in Court for an Infant who ſues any Action, and aids the Infant in Purſuit of his Action: For to ſue, an Infant may not make an Attorney, but the Court will admit the next Friend of the Infant Plaintiff; and a Guardian for an Infant Defendant: If no Guardian is appointed by the Father, &c. of an Infant, the Courſe of the Court of *B. R.* hath been to allow one of the Officers of the Court to be *Prochein Amy* to the Infant to ſue. *Terms de Ley* 493. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 52. It hath been held, that a Guardian, and *Prochein Amy*, are diſtinct, though either of them may be admitted for the Plaintiff being an Infant; *Prochein Amy* was never before the Statute *Weſtm.* 1. and was appointed in Caſe of Neceſſity, where an Infant was to ſue his Guardian, or the Guardian would not ſue for him; for which Reaſon he may be admitted to ſue by *Prochein Amy*, when he is to demand or gain any Thing. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 997. The Plaintiff Infant may ſue *per Guardianum*, or *per* Proximum Amicum *ad proſequendum*; and if the Admiſſion is to ſue *per Guardianum*, when it ſhould be *per Proximum Amicum*, it will be well enough, there being many Precedents both Ways: But if he is ſued, it muſt be *per Guardianum*. Cro. Car. 86, 115. Hut. 92. If an Infant be diſturbed by the Chief Lord, ſo that he cannot bring *Aſſiſe*, his *Prochein Amy* ſhall be admitted. 48 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 1. So where the Infant is *Eloined*, &c. 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 15. See *Infant.*

Proclamation, (*Proclamatio*) Is a Notice publickly given of any Thing, whereof the King thinks fit to adverti ſe his Subjects. 7 *R.* 2. *cap.* 6. And in this Senſe, none make any *Proclamation* without the King's Authority; except Mayors, or ſuch like Governors of Towns, &c. by Cuſtom or Privilege. *Crompt. Juriſd.* 41. By the Stat. 31 *H.* 8. *cap.* 8. The King's *Proclamation* was to be of the ſame Effect as an Act of Parliament; not to prejudice Life, Liberty, &c. and Contemners of it to be adjudged Traytors. The King may make a *Proclamation* to his Subjects, *Quoad terrorem Populi*, and put them in Fear of his Diſpleaſure; but not upon any other certain Pain, as Forfeiture of their Lands or Goods, or to undergo the Penalty of a Fine and Impriſonment, &c. *Daliſ.* 20. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 381, 382. Yet the King by his *Proclamation* may inhibit his Subjects, that they go not out of the Realm, without Licenſe; and if the Subject act contrary thereto, for this Contempt he ſhall be fined to the King. 12 & 13 *Eliz. Dyer* 296. There are *Proclamations* of divers Kinds; and a *Proclamation* is to be pleaded under the Great Seal, without which it doth not bind, &c. *Cro. Car.* 130. Vide *King*, and *Privy Council.*

Proclamation of Courts, Is uſed particularly in the Beginning or Calling of a Court, and at the Diſcharge or Adjourning thereof; for the Attendance of Perſons, and Diſpatch of Buſineſs incident thereto: And before a *Parliament* is diſſolved, &c. Publick *Proclamation* is to be made, that if any Perſon have any Petition, he ſhall come

come in and be heard; and if no Anſwer be given, it is intended that the Publick are ſatisfied. *Lex Conſtitut.* 156. At the latter End of the *Aſſiſes*, there is uſually *Proclamation* made, that no more Records of *Niſi prius*, ſhall be put in to be tried at that Aſſiſes; after which they will not be received, and all Perſons who have not then put in their Records of *Niſi prius* may depart, and are bound to give no longer Attendance at that Aſſiſes. *Paſch.* 1652. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 381. *Proclamation* is made in *Courts-Baron*, for Perſons to come in and claim vacant Copyholds, of which the Tenants died ſeiſed ſince the laſt Courts; and the Lord may ſeiſe a Copyhold, if the Heir comes not in to be admitted upon *Proclamation*, &c. 1 *Lev.* 63.

Proclamation of Exigents. On awarding an *Exigent*, in order to *Outlawry*, a Writ of *Proclamation* iſſues to the Sheriff of the County where the Party dwells, to make three *Proclamations* for the Defendant to yield himſelf, or be outlawed. *Stat.* 6 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 4. 31 *Eliz. cap.* 3. 4 & 5 *W. & M.*

Proclamation of a Fine. When any Fine of Land is paſſed, *Proclamation* is ſolemnly made in the Court of Common Pleas where levied, after the Ingroſſing it; and Tranſcripts are alſo ſent to the Juſtices of *Aſſiſe*, and Juſtices of the Peace of the County in which the Lands lie, to be openly *proclaimed* there. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 7.

Proclamation of Nuſances. By Statute, *Proclamation* is to be made againſt *Nuſances*, and for the Removal of them, &c. 12 *R.* 2.

Proclamation of Rebellion, Is a Writ, whereby a Man, not appearing upon a *Subpœna*, or an *Attachment* in the *Chancery*, is reputed and declared a *Rebel*, if he render not himſelf by a Day aſſigned. See *Commiſſion of Rebellion.*

Proclamation of Recuſants. There is a *Proclamation of Recuſants*, by which they ſhall be convicted, on Non-appearance at the Aſſiſes. 29 *Eliz.* 3 *Jac.* 1.

Proclamation of Statutes, Is for their better Obſervance, and that the People may avoid the Penalties thereof.

Pro confeſſo, Is where a Bill is exhibited in the *Chancery*, to which the Defendant appears, and is afterwards in Contempt for not anſwering; when the Matter contained in the Bill ſhall be taken as if it were *confeſſed* by the Defendant. *Terms de Ley* 494. If a Defendant is in Cuſtody for Contempt in not anſwering the Complainant's Bill, upon a *Habeas Corpus*, which is granted by Order of Court, to bring him to the Bar, the Court aſſigns him a Day to anſwer; and the Day being expired, and no Anſwer put in, a ſecond *Habeas Corpus* is iſſued, and the Party being brought into Court a further Day is aſſigned; by which Day, if he anſwer not, the Bill upon the Plaintiff's Motion ſhall be taken *Pro confeſſo*, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewed by a Day; and for Want of ſuch Cauſe ſhewed on Motion, the Subſtance of the Bill ſhall be decreed to the Plaintiff. *Hill.* 1662. Alſo after a fourth inſufficient Anſwer made to the Bill of the Complainant, the Matter of the Bill not ſufficiently anſwered unto by the Defendant ſhall be taken *Pro confeſſo*, and decreed accordingly.

Proctor, (*Procurator*) Is he who undertakes to manage another Man's Cauſe, in any Court of the *Civil* or *Eccleſiaſtical* Law, for his Fee: *Qui aliena negotia gerenda ſuſcipit.*

Proctors of the Clergy, (*Procuratores Cleri*) Are thoſe who are choſen and appointed to appear for Cathedral or other Collegiate Churches; as alſo for the common Clergy of every Dioceſe, to ſit in the *Convocation* Houſe in the Time of Parliament. On every new Parliament, the King directeth his Writ to the Archbiſhop of each Province, for the Summoning of all Biſhops, Deans, Archdeacons, &c. to the Convocation, and generally of all the Clergy of his Province, aſſigning them the Time and Place in the Writ; then the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, upon his Writ received, according to Cuſtom directs his Letters to the Biſhop of *London*, as his provincial Dean, firſt citing himſelf peremptorily, and then willing him to cite in like Manner all the Biſhops, Deans, Archdeacons, &c. and generally all the Clergy of his Province to the Place, and againſt the Day prefixed in the Writ; but directeth withal, that one *Proctor* be ſent for every Cathedral or Collegiate Church, and two *Proctors* for the Body of the inferior Clergy of each Dioceſe; and by Virtue of theſe Letters authentically ſealed, the ſaid Biſhop of *London* directs his like Letters ſeverally to the Biſhop of every Dioceſe of the Province, citing them in like Sort, and willing them not only to appear, but alſo to admoniſh the ſaid Deans and Archdeacons perſonally to appear; and the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and the common Clergy of the Dioceſe to ſend their *Proctors* to the Place at the Day appointed; and alſo willeth them to certify to the Archbiſhop the Names of all and every Perſon ſo warned by them, in a Schedule annexed to their Letter certificatory: Then the Biſhops proceed accordingly, and the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and the Body of the Clergy make choice of their *Proctors*; which being done and certified to the Biſhop, he returneth all at the Day. *Cowel.*

Procurations, (*Procurationes*) Are certain Sums of Money which Pariſh Prieſts pay yearly to the Biſhop or Archdeacon, *ratione Viſitationis*: They were anciently paid in neceſſary Victuals for the Viſitor and his Attendants; but afterwards turned into Money: And Complaints were often made of the exceſſive Charges of the *Procurations*, which were prohibited by ſeveral Councils and Bulls; and that of *Clement* the Fourth is very particular, wherein Mention is made that the *Archdeacon of Richmond*, viſiting the Dioceſe, travelled with one Hundred and three Horſes, Twenty one Dogs, and three Hawks, to the great Oppreſſion of religious Houſes, &c. Theſe are alſo called *Proxies*; and it is ſaid there are three Sorts of *Procurations*, or *Proxies*; *Ratione viſitationis*, *Conſuetudinis*, & *Pacti*; and that the Firſt is of Eccleſiaſtical Cogniſance, but the two laſt are triable at Law. *Hardr.* 180. A Libel was brought in the Spiritual Court for *Procurations* by the Archdeacon of *York*, ſetting forth that for ten or twenty Years, &c. there had been due and paid to him ſo much yearly by a Parſon and his Predeceſſors; who ſuggeſted for a Prohibition, that the Duty had been payable, but denied the Preſcription, and that the Eccleſiaſtical Court cannot try Preſcriptions; but it was adjudged, that *Procurations* are payable of common Right, as Tithes are, and no Action will lie for the ſame at Common Law; if he had denied the *Quantum*, then a Prohibition might go. *Raym.* 360. See Stat. 34 *H.* 8. *c.* 19.

Procurator, Is one who hath a Charge committed to him by any Perſon; in which general Signification it hath been applied to a Vicar or Lieutenant, who acts inſtead of another; and we read of *Procurator Regni*, and *Procurator Reipublicæ*, which is a publick Magiſtrate: Alſo *Proxies* of Lords in Parliament are in our Law-Books called *Procuratores*; the Biſhops are ſometimes termed *Procuratores Eccleſiarum*; and the Advocates of religious Houſes, who were to ſolicite the Intereſts and plead the Cauſes of the Societies, were denominated *Procuratores Monaſterii*; and from this Word comes the common Word *Proctor*. It is likewiſe uſed for him that gathers the Fruits of a Benefice for another Man; and *Procuracy* for the Writing or Inſtrument whereby he is authoriſed. 3 *R.* 2. *c.* 3.

Procurſus, Signifies the Genealogy of a Man. *Matt. Pariſ. Ann.* 1130.

Proves Homines, Is a Title often given in our old Books to the *Barons* of the Realm, or other military Tenants, that were ſummoned to the King's Council, and were no more than *Diſcreti & fideles Homines*, who according to their Prudence and Knowledge were to give their Counſel and Advice.

Proditorie, A Word neceſſary in Indictments of Treaſon. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 224.

Profaneneſs (*Qy. pro ul à fano*) Is a Diſreſpect paid to the Name of God, and to Things and Perſons conſecrated to him. *Wood's Inſt.* 396. And *Profaneneſs* is puniſhable by divers Statutes; as for reviling the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, *profanely* uſing the Name of God in Plays, &c. *Profaning* the Lord's Day, Curſing and Swearing, &c. 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 1. 1 *Eliz. c.* 1. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 21. 1 *Car.* 1. *c.* 1. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 9. 6 & 7 *W.* 3. *c.* 11.

Profer, (*Profrum*, vel *Proferum*, from the Fr. *Proferer*, i. e. *Producere*) Is the Time appointed for the Accounts of *Sheriffs*, and other Officers, in the *Exchequer*, which is twice in the Year. *Stat.* 51 *H.* 3. As to the *Profers of Sheriffs*, tho' the certain *Debet* of the Sheriff could not be known before the Finiſhing of his Account; yet it ſeems there was anciently an Eſtimate made of what his conſtant Charge of the *annual* Revenue amounted to, according to a *Medium*, which was paid into the *Exchequer* at the Return of the Writ of Summons of the *Pipe*; and the Sums ſo paid were and are to this Day called *Profre Vicecomitis*: But although theſe *Profers* are paid, if upon the Concluſion of the Sheriff's Accounts, and after the Allowances and Diſcharges had by him, it appears that there is a Surpluſage, or that he is charged with more than he could receive, he hath his *Profers* paid or allowed to him again. *Hale's Sher. Account* 52. There is a Writ, *De Attornato Vicecomitis pro* Profro *faciendo*. Reg. Orig. 139. And we read of *Profers* in the Statute 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 21. in which Place *Profer* ſignifies the *Offer* and Endeavour to proceed in an Action. See *Briton*, *cap.* 28. and *Fleta*, *lib.* 1. *c.* 38.

Profer the Half-Mark, That is to *Offer* or tender the *Half-Mark*. Vide *Half-Mark*.

Profert in Curia, Is where the Plaintiff in an Action declares upon a Deed, or the Defendant pleads a Deed, he muſt do it with a *Profert in Curia*, to the End that the other Party may at his own Charges have a Copy of it, and until then he is not obliged to anſwer it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 382. And if a Man pleads by Virtue of an Indenture which is loſt, on Affidavit made thereof, the Court will compel the Plaintiff to ſhew the Counterpart, that the Defendant may plead thereto; or will grant an Imparlance. *Cro. Jac.* 429. When he who is Party or privy in Eſtate or Intereſt, or who juſtifies in the Right of him who is Party or Privy, pleads a Deed; notwithſtanding the Party privy claims but Part of the original Eſtate, yet he muſt ſhew the original Deed. 10 *Rep.* 92, 93. But where a Man is a Stranger to a Deed, and claims nothing in it, &c. there he may plead the Patent or Deed, without a *Profert in Curia*. Ibid. A Man may claim under a Deed of Uſes, without ſhewing it; becauſe the Deed doth not belong to him, though he claims by it, but the Covenanters, and he hath no Means to obtain it; and for that it is an Eſtate executed by the Statute of Uſes, ſo as the Party is in by Law, like unto Tenant in Dower, or by Statute, &c. which may have a Rent-Charge extended, and need not ſhew the Deed. *Cro. Car.* 442. And in Things executed, or Eſtates determined, there need not be any *Profert in Curia*. 3 Lev. 204. Alſo an Aſſignee of Commiſſioners of Bankrupts, need not ſhew the Bond to the Bankrupt, becauſe he comes in by Act of Law, &c. *Cro. Car.* 209. By Statute, no Advantage or Exceptions ſhall be taken for Want of a *Profert in Curia*; but the Court ſhall give Judgment according to the very Right of the Cauſe, without regarding any ſuch Omiſſion and Defect, except the ſame be ſpecially and particularly ſet down, and ſhewn for Cauſe of Demurrer. 4 & 5 *Ann. cap.* 16. Where a Deed is pleaded and ſhewn in Court, the Deed in Judgment of Law remains in Court all the Term wherein it is ſhewn; and if it be not denied, then at the End of the Term it is delivered to the Party whoſe it is: And if it be denied, it ſhall ſtill remain in Court, for if it be found *Non eſt factum*, it ſhall be damned. 5 *Rep.* 74, 75, 47. See *Monſtrans de fait*, and *Oyer*, &c.

Profeſſion (*Profeſſio*) Is uſed particularly for the Entring into any *religious Order*, &c. by which a Monk offered himſelf to God, by a Vow of three Things, *viz.* Obedience, Chaſtity, and Poverty, which he promiſed conſtantly to obſerve; and this was called *Sanctæ Religionis Profeſſio*, and the Monk a *Religious profeſſed*. New Book Entr. And in our Law, this Entring into Religion, whereby a Man is ſhut up from all the common Offices of Life, is termed a *Civil Death*.

Profits. A Deviſe of the *Profits* of Lands is a Deviſe of the Land it ſelf. *Dyer* 210. A Husband deviſed the *Profits* of his Lands to his Wife, until his Son came of Age, this was held to be a Deviſe of the Lands until that Time: Though if the Land were deviſed to the Son, and that his Mother ſhould take the *Profits* of it until he come of Age, &c. this would give the Mother only an Authority, and not an Intereſt. 2 *Leon.* 221. By Deviſe of *Profits*, the Lands uſually paſs; unleſs there are other Words to ſhew the Intention of the Teſtator. *Moor* 753, 758. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 1051.

Programma, In the old *Saxon* ſignifies a Letter ſealed with the King's Seal. *Spec. Sax. lib.* 3. *Art.* 34.

Prohibition, (*Prohibitio*) Is a Writ iſſuing out of the Chancery, King's Bench, or Common Pleas, to forbid the Spiritual Court, Admiralty Court, &c. to proceed in a Cauſe there depending, upon ſuggeſting that the Cogniſance thereof belongs

belongs not to the ſaid Courts, but to the Common Law Courts. *F. N. B.* 39, 40, *&c.* Or it may *prohibit* a Judge of any Temporal Court, from proceeding in any Cauſe out of their Juriſdictions: And the King's Courts, that may award *Prohibitions*, being informed by the Plaintiff or Defendant, or by any Stranger, that any Court Temporal or Eccleſiaſtical do hold Plea where they have no Juriſdiction, may lawfully *prohibit* that Court, as well after Judgment as before. 2 *Inſt.* 229, 601, 602. 4 *Rep.* 127. *Finch* 450. This Writ is directed not only to the Judge, but the Parties; and if the Judge of the inferior Court, or the Party, proceeds notwithſtanding the *Prohibition*, an Attachment may be had againſt them, or Action of the Caſe: But on a *Prohibition* in the Spiritual Court, the Party may appear, and take a Declaration upon the Suggeſtion, and go to Trial; and if thereupon it be found againſt the Plaintiff in the *Prohibition*, a Writ of *Conſultation* ſhall be awarded, with Coſts. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 384. *Wood's Inſt.* 570. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. A *Prohibition* is generally a proper Remedy where an inferior Court exceeds its Juriſdiction; and *Prohibitions* are granted either *pro defectu Juriſdictionis*, or *pro defectu Triationis*: In a *Prohibition*, upon Motion for a *Conſultation*, it was inſiſted, that it ought not to be granted without pleading or demurring to the *Prohibition*; but it was held, that anciently in *B. R.* there were no Declarations or Demurrers upon *Prohibitions*, and therefore Conſultations were granted upon Motions. 1 *Ventr.* 180. 3 *Salk.* 287. In Caſes of *Prohibitions*, where they were granted upon a Motion, the ancient Courſe was, that the Party *prohibited* ſued out a *Scire facias*, *Quare Conſultatio non debet concedi poſt Prohibitionem*, in which Writ the Suggeſtion was recited, and alſo the *Prohibition* granted thereon *ad Damnum* of the Party: Afterwards, this Practice was altered, and the Courſe came to be thus, (*viz.*) upon granting a *Prohibition* to the Plaintiff, the Court bound him in a Recogniſance to proſecute an *Attachment of Contempt* againſt the Defendant for ſuing in the Spiritual Court, *&c.* after a *Prohibition* granted, and then to declare upon the *Prohibition*; ſo that he who was the Defendant in that Court, now becomes Plaintiff in the Court above. *Plowd.* 472. 3 *Salk.* 289. A *Prohibition* lies in all Cauſes wherein a *Habeas Corpus* doth lie at Common Law; but it is moſt commonly granted to the Spiritual Courts, where a Cauſe belongs to the Temporal Juriſdiction: And the Court ought not to deny a Perſon a *Prohibition* that prays it, if there be Cauſe therefore; the Granting *Prohibitions* being not a diſcretionary Act of the Court, but *ex merito Juſtitiæ*; tho' a *Prohibition* will not be granted on Motion the laſt Day of the Term, but ſometimes in ſuch a Caſe, a Rule has been made to ſtay Proceedings until next Term. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 385, 388. *Raym.* 4, 92. *Prohibition* may be granted to the Court of the Lord Marſhal, by the Courts of Common Law, if it exceedeth its Juriſdiction; and it hath been ſtrongly inſiſted, on, that the Court of the Conſtable and Marſhal may alſo be *prohibited*, but there having been no Court holden before the Conſtable and Marſhal for many Years paſt, little is mentioned in our Books on that Head, 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 14. The Court of *B. R.* may by the Common Law grant a *Prohibition* to the Court of Admiralty, to ſtay their Proceedings, if they hold Plea of any Matter which the Juriſdiction of their Court doth not extend to: And the Defendant in the Court of Admiralty may have a *Prohibition*, after he hath pleaded, although he cannot have it to an inferior Court; for an inferior Court doth not draw the Matter in Queſtion *ad aliud Examen*, but doth proceed therein according to the Common Law; but the Court of Admiralty doth draw the Matter *ad aliud Examen*, that is to try it by the Civil Law; and therefore, and that the Common Law may not be injured, this Court will uſe their Authority at any Time to ſtay Proceedings in the Admiralty, though the Defendant by his incautelous Pleading hath allowed their Juriſdiction. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 387. Upon a Suggeſtion that the Admiralty holds Plea upon a Promiſe, *&c.* made *infra Corpus Comitatus*, which is not triable there, but at Common Law, a *Prohibition* lies; but the Surmiſe and Suggeſtion muſt be abſolute and certain, that a Promiſe was actually made *infra Corp. Comitat.* for upon an uncertain Suggeſtion, no *Prohibition* can be granted, and no Iſſue can be taken upon it though it ſhould be falſe. 2 *Lill.* 384. If the Court of Admiralty proceeds in any Matter, which is not Maritime, although the Thing were done upon the Sea, the Court of *B. R.* will grant a *Prohibition*; the Admiralty having Juriſdiction only in Maritime Cauſes, *viz.* ſuch as concern Sea Affairs, and not of all Matters done at Sea, as Contracts, Properties, *&c. Ibid.* 387. *Prohibition* doth not lie to the Admiralty to ſtop Proceedings on a Bond made beyond Sea, ſued there; nor for a Suit for Mariners Wages, *&c.* and a *Prohibition* lies not to that Court in Caſes of Felony, which are to be tried there. 3 *Leon.* 514. 3 *Lev.* 60. 2 *Lill.* 389. *Prohibitions* may be granted to the Prerogative Court, to hinder them from granting Letters of Adminiſtration contray to Law; or to prevent any other Proceedings, which are not agreeable to the Common Law. *Hill.* 22 *Car. B. R.* But if the Eccleſiaſtical or Spiritual Courts proceed wholly on their own Canons, they ſhall not be *prohibited* by the Common Law; for they ſhall be preſumed to be the beſt Judges of their own Laws: Though if they proceed upon Temporal Matters, or act in Derogation of the Common Law, by queſtioning a Matter not triable by them, *&c. Prohibition* ſhall be granted. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 439. 1 *Bulſt.* 159. Where the Eccleſiaſtical Court hath the ſole Cogniſance of a Cauſe, their Proceedings are not examinable at Common Law, tho' erroneous; and no *Prohibition* will lie, but an Appeal to the Delegates. *March* 92. But of Things whereof our Law, and the Eccleſiaſtical Laws, take Cogniſance, the Judges are only to rely upon our Law; and not on the Eccleſiaſtical Law. *Ibid.* 84. If a Matter is properly determinable in the Spiritual Court, and they make an erroneous Decree, *B. R.* will not grant a *Prohibition*; though if they decree a Matter which they have no Juriſdiction of, this Court will grant a *Prohibition* to annul the Sentence. 2 *Lill.* 386. A *Prohibition* may be granted to the Spiritual Court, after Sentence given in a Cauſe in that Court; but the Court applied to will not do it until they have heard Counſel on both Sides, although before Sentence they grant it upon a bare Suggeſtion of the Party, if the Matter ſuggeſted will bear it; for a Sentence in an Eccleſiaſtical Court is in the Nature of a Judgment given at the Common Law, and preſumed to be given upon mature Deliberation; where-

fore their Sentence is not to be made void but by good Advice. *Ibid.* 388. A Libel was exhibited in the Prerogative Court for a Legacy, and a *Prohibition* pray'd, for that the Party lived out of the Dioceſe, &c. upon the Star. 23 *H.* 8. But becauſe the Will was proved in that Court, and the Suit was there, and Sentence given for the Legacy, and upon an Appeal to the Delegates that Sentence was affirmed, and Execution granted thereon; it was held too late for a *Prohibition. Cro. Car.* 69. And by *Holt* Chief Juſtice, where an Action is commenced in an inferior Court, which hath no Juriſdiction of the Cauſe; a *Prohibition* will not lie after Sentence. 3 *Salk.* 288. No *Prohibition* ſhall be allowed after a Conſultation duly granted, by the Stat. 50 *Edw.* 3. *cap.* 4. which ordains, that but one *Prohibition* ſhall lie in one Cauſe: A Conſultation being once granted, there ſhall be no new *Prohibition* upon the ſame Libel; unleſs it is apparent that the Conſultation was unduly obtained, when it is otherwiſe. 1 *Leon.* 130. It is a Rule, that a *Prohibition* ſhall not be granted where the Proceedings in the Eccleſiaſtical Court are not againſt the Law of the Land, nor the Liberty of the Subject. *Cro. Jac.* 431. If a Suit is for a Penſion, it being merely Spiritual, no *Prohibition* ſhall be granted. *Cro. Jac.* 666. But where Property, or the Freehold of an Office, &c. comes in Queſtion, a *Prohibition* ſhall go to the Spiritual Court. 4 *Leon.* 261. *Raym.* 88. And ſo where a Cuſtom is alledged in the Eccleſiaſtical Court: Though a bare Preſcription is not ſufficient for a *Prohibition*, except it concerns a Layman; for it was never granted, where a Parſon claimed a Penſion by Preſcription. 2 *Lev.* 103. 2 *Salk.* 350. If in ſuing for Tithes, &c. the Boundaries of Pariſhes come in Queſtion, *Prohibition* lies; becauſe the Bounds of Pariſhes are triable at Common Law. 1 *Cro.* 228. Though a *Prohibition* was denied, where the Bounds of two Vills in the ſame Pariſh were conteſted. 1 *Lev.* 78. And it hath been adjudged, that where a Thing triable at Law is collateral to the Complaint in a Libel, and of which the Spiritual Court have original Juriſdiction, they ſhall not be *prohibited*; as where the Libel is for the Tithes of ſuch a Cloſe, here they have an original Juriſdiction of the Cauſe, *viz.* for Tithes; then the Defendant pleads that it is not his Cloſe, but the Cloſe of another Perſon; this is triable at Law, but being collateral to the original Cauſe, it ſhall be tried in the Spiritual Court. *Sid.* 89. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 12. A Libel for Tithes, the Defendant pleaded an Award, and pray'd a *Prohibition* for that an Award is Matter triable at Law; but a *Prohibition* was denied: And it is the ſame if a Suit is for a Legacy, and the Defendant ſuggeſts Payment for a *Prohibition*, or if an Acquittance is pleaded; no *Prohibition* ſhall go, becauſe where the Spiritual Court hath a Juriſdiction of the original Matter, if any ſubſequent Matter ſhould ariſe, and which is triable at Law, that ſhall not deprive the Spiritual Court of their Juriſdiction; though if that Court ſhall adjudge otherwiſe upon an Acquittance, or an Award, than according to the Common Law, in ſuch Caſe a *Prohibition* may be had. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 12. *Moor* 413. Eccleſiaſtical Courts, when the principal Cauſe is of Eccleſiaſtical Cogniſance, may try Matters triable at Law, which come in incidentally: And it has been ruled, that where a Thing incident to a Suit in the Spiritual Court is of a Temporal Nature, they muſt try it in the ſame Manner in that Court, as it would have been tried at Law, or a *Prohibition* will be granted; but if the Matter incident is of a Spiritual Nature, they are to try it according to their own Law; for Inſtance; If they require two Witneſſes to the Proof of a Revocation of a Will, a *Prohibition* will not lie, becauſe ſuch Proof is required at Law; but if they require two Witneſſes to prove a Releaſe, or refuſe to admit the Proof of one Witneſs to the Payment of a Legacy, &c. a *Prohibition* may be granted. 2 *Lev.* 64. *Show.* 158, 172. 3 *Salk.* 288. And if the Spiritual Court refuſe a proper Plea to a Libel, &c. the Refuſal is a temporal Injury, for which *Prohibition* lieth. *Hob.* 307. *Cro. Eliz.* 655. Where Articles *ex Officio* are exhibited againſt any one in the Spiritual Court for criminal Matters, and the Party is required to anſwer upon Oath, he may plead *non tenetur reſpondere*, and if they will proceed, a *Prohibition* ſhall be awarded; but not if the Articles are for civil Matters, and they refuſe ſuch Plea. *Sid.* 374. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 8. Adjudged, that a Refuſal of the Copy of the Libel; or where the Libel againſt the Defendant in the Spiritual Court is too general, theſe are good Cauſes for a *Prohibition. Hardr.* 364. It is always granted for denying a Copy of the Libel, becauſe the Party ought to know whether the Matter is within the Juriſdiction or not, and how to anſwer. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 337. 2 *Salk.* 553. It is never too late to move *B. R.* for a *Prohibition*, in a Caſe where the Spiritual Court had no original Juriſdiction. *Mod. Ca.* 252. 1 *Mod.* 273. If a Man promiſe another 10 *l.* if he will marry his Daughter; if he marry the Daughter, and the other will not pay the Money, he ſhall not libel for the ſame in the Spiritual Court; if he doth, *Prohibition* will lie: But if he promiſe one with his Daughter in Marriage 10 *l.* &c. if he doth marry the Daughter, and he do not pay the Money, he may ſue for it in the Spiritual Court, becauſe it concerns Matrimony. 22 *Edw.* 3. *lib. Aſſ.* And if a Perſon gives Goods in Marriage with his Daughter, and afterwards they are divorced; the Wife may ſue in the Spiritual Court for the Goods, and no *Prohibition* lieth thereof. 13 *H.* 3. *Prohibitions* concerning Marriages, and to diſſolve a Marriage, &c. 2 *Lutw.* 1059, 1075. A Parſon grants to one by Deed, that he ſhall be diſcharged of Tithes of his Lands, and afterwards he ſueth in the Spiritual Court for the Tithes, &c. it is ſaid that he ſhall not have a *Prohibition*, for he may ſuggeſt this Matter in the Spiritual Court, to diſcharge him of the Tithes: But if it were upon a Compoſition made before Time of Memory, and now the Parſon ſues for the Tithes of thoſe Lands, there he ſhall have a *Prohibition* againſt the Parſon, &c. *Mich.* 8 *Ed.* 4. 14. In a Suggeſtion for a *Prohibition* to the Eccleſiaſtical Court in a Cauſe of Tithes, and other Spiritual Profits, the Suggeſtion muſt be made good to the Court by two ſufficient Witneſſes, within ſix Months after ſuch *Prohibition* granted; provided the Suggeſtion doth not contain a Negative. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 13. 2 *Inſt.* 662. By the Statute *articuli Cleri*, for Tithes, (if the Right ariſeth not from the Rights of Patronage, or they amount not to a fourth Part, &c.) Oblations, Mortuaries, Commutation of corporal Penance for Money, Defamation, &c. no *Prohibition* ſhall be granted. 9 *Ed.* 2. 2 *Inſt.* 619. 4 *Rep.* 20. And ſee 2 *Lutw.* 1043, 1057, 1062.

1062, 1066, &c. Before the Reign of King *Charles* 1. many *Prohibitions* were granted for defamatory Words, in calling Women Whores, &c. but ſince, ſuch *Prohibitions* have been denied, the Spiritual Court having a Juriſdiction in Caſes of Whoredom, they ſhall not be *prohibited*. 1 *Mod.* 21 *Jones* 246. *Cro. Car.* 229. No *Prohibition* will lie at the Common Law upon a Suit in the Spiritual Court for the Word Whore, becauſe it is of Eccleſiaſtical Cogniſance. 2 *Lev.* 63. But by the Cuſtom of *London*, it is actionable to call a Woman Whore; and therefore where the Libel is for that Word there, a *Prohibition* will be granted. 2 *Lutw.* 1039. *Stile* 69, 229, 245. A *Prohibition* was moved for to ſtay a Suit for theſe Words, *You were ſuch a one's Whore, before he married you*; and on a Suggeſtion that the Plaintiff gave the Defendant provoking Language, calling him Rogue, &c. but the *Prohibition* was denied, the Provocation being no Bar to the Suit in the Spiritual Court, though it might be a Mitigation of Damages in an Action at Common Law. 3 *Lev.* 137. A Perſon called a Woman Bitch, Whore, and an old Bawd, and on a Libel in the Spiritual Court, a *Prohibition* was granted; becauſe ſome of the Words are puniſhable at Common Law, and ſome in the Spiritual Court; and if a *Prohibition* ſhould not be granted, the Plaintiff might be doubly vexed. 3 *Mod.* 74. On a Libel for calling a Woman Bawd, it was held, this being an Offence of a mixed Nature, and puniſhable either at Common Law, or in the Spiritual Court; if the Suit is commenced in that Court, a *Prohibition* ſhall not go, becauſe the Proſecutor hath determined her Election in which Court to ſue; but if it had been for keeping a Bawdy-Houſe, which is an Offence that may be proſecuted in a Leet, a *Prohibition* ſhall go. *W. Jones* 246. *Palm.* 379, 521. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 2. Libel for theſe Words, *You are a Rogue, Raſcal, and Son of a Whore*; and the Suggeſtion for a *Prohibition* was, that they were Words of Heat and Paſſion; but a *Prohibition* was not allowed; for the Words import that his Mother is a Whore, and he a Baſtard, and ſo both are ſcandaliſed, and this is an Eccleſiaſtical Scandal. 3 *Lev.* 119. One called another Whoremaſter, on a Libel, &c. it was urged that this was a Word of Paſſion, and not defamatory; but adjudged it is the ſame as calling a Woman Whore, which is an Eccleſiaſtical Slander. 2 *Salk.* 692. *Prohibition* will not lie upon a Suit in the Spiritual Court by Husband and Wife, for calling the Husband *Cuckold*; for the Words charge the Wife with Incontinence, and for that Reaſon ſhe ſhall have this Suit in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, to puniſh the Defamation that ſubjects her to Penance in the Spiritual Court: But if the Husband had ſued ſolely, then a *Prohibition* might be granted; becauſe he doth not incur ſuch Danger by ſpeaking of the Words. 2 *Lev.* 66. 2 *Lill.* 391. And yet it hath been ruled, where Husband and Wife libelled in the Spiritual Court for calling the Husband Cuckold, that a *Prohibition* ſhall go; and that they cannot both ſue in that Court for that Word. *Hill.* 13 *W.* 3. 3 *Salk.* 288. And to call a Man Cuckold, hath been reſolved not to be an Eccleſiaſtical Scandal, but that Wittal is; for that implies his Knowledge and Conſent to the Adultery of his Wife. 2 *Salk.* 692. Theſe Words were ſpoken of a Parſon, he is a lying Fellow, and has lain with all the Women at *H.* &c. a *Prohibition* was refuſed; for theſe Words are ſcandalous being ſpoke of a Parſon, though not actionable at Law. 3 *Lev.* 18. But to ſay of a Parſon, He hath no Senſe, he is a Dunce, Blockhead, &c. *Prohibition* hath been granted; becauſe a Parſon is not puniſhable in the Spiritual Court for being a Blockhead. 2 *Salk.* 693. So for calling a Parſon Fool, &c. in a Thing which doth not concern his Profeſſion. 2 *Lev.* 41. And where a Suit is in the Spiritual Court for Defamation, the Matter ought to be intirely of Eccleſiaſtical Cogniſance; otherwiſe a *Prohibition* will lie. 4 *Rep.* 20. *Moor* 873. If one call another Drunkard, as this may be puniſhed as well in the Temporal as Spiritual Courts, a *Prohibition* ſhall be granted. *Cro. Car.* 285. 2 *Roll.* 296. 3 *Salk.* 288. If a Man ſue another Perſon in the County-Court for Debt, &c. amounting to the Sum of 40 *s.* or above, the Party ſhall have a *Prohibition* to the Sheriff, that he do not hold Plea thereof, &c. 2 *Lev.* 230. *New Nat. Brev.* 103. And the common *Form* of a *Prohibition* runs thus: *Rex* A. B. &c. *ſalutem. Prohibemus vobis, ne ten. Placitum in Cur.* &c. *de*, &c. *unde* C. D. *querunt. quod* E. *trahit eos in Placitum coram vobis*, &c. And to the Party himſelf; *Prohibemus tibi, ne ſequ. Placitum in Curia*, &c. *de*, &c. *unde* C. *queritur quod tu trahis eum in Cur.* &c.

Prohibitio de vaſto directa Parti, A Writ judicial directed to the Tenant, *prohibiting* him from making Waſte upon the Land in Controverſy, during the Suit. *Reg. Judic.* 21. And it hath been adjudged, that a *Prohibition* ſhall be granted to any one who commits Waſte, either in the Houſe or Buildings of the Incumbent of a Spiritual Living; or that cuts down any Trees on the Glebe, or doth any other Waſte. *Moor* 917. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 5.

Pro indiviſo, Is taken in Law for a Poſſeſſion or Occupation of Lands or Tenements belonging to two or more Perſons, whereof none knows his ſeveral Portion; as Coparceners, before Partition. *Bract. lib.* 5.

Proles (*Lat.*) In Engliſh *Progeny*, are ſuch Iſſue as proceed from a lawful Marriage; though if the Word be uſed at large, it may denote others.

Prolocutor of the Convocation, (*Prolocutor Domus Convocationis*) Is an Officer choſen by Perſons Eccleſiaſtical, publickly aſſembled in Convocation by Virtue of the King's Writ, at every Parliament: And there are two *Prolocutors*, one of the Higher Houſe of Convocation, and the other of the Lower Houſe; the latter of which is choſen by the Lower Houſe, and preſented to the Biſhops of the Higher Houſe as their *Prolocutor*, that is the Perſon by whom the Lower Houſe of Convocation intend to deliver their Reſolutions to the Upper Houſe, and have their own Houſe eſpecially ordered and governed: His Office is to cauſe the Clerk to call the Names of ſuch as are of that Houſe, when he ſees Cauſe; to read all Things propounded, gather Suffrages, &c.

Promiſe, (*Promiſſio*) Is when upon a valuable Conſideration, Perſons bind themſelves by Words to do or perform ſuch a Thing as is agreed on; upon which an Action may be grounded: And a *Promiſe* againſt a *Promiſe* is a ſufficient Ground for an Action. *Cro. Eliz.* 543, 703, 848. If a *Promiſe* be to pay a Sum of Money, by ſeveral monthly Payments, the *Promiſe* being intire, a Breach of Payment of the firſt Month, is a Breach

Breach of the whole *Promiſe*. 2 *Roll Rep.* 47, See *Mutual Promiſe*, and *Action on the Caſe*.

Promoters, (*Promotores*) Are thoſe who in popular and penal Actions proſecute Offenders, in their Name and the King's, as *Informers* do, having Part of the Fines or Penalties for their Reward: They belonged chiefly to the *Exchequer* and *King's Bench*; and Sir *Edward Coke* calls them *Turbidum hominum genus*. 3 Inſt. 191.

Promulge a Law, (*Primulgare Legem*) Is to declare, publiſh, and proclaim a Law to the People; and ſo *Promulged*, *Promulgatus*, ſignifies publiſhed, proclaimed. 6 *H.* 1. *cap.* 4.

Proof, (*Probatio*) Is the Trial or making out of any Thing, by a Jury, Witneſſes, &c. And *Bracton* ſays, their is *Probatio duplex*, viz. *Viva voce*, by Witneſſes; and *Probatio mortua*, by Deeds, Writings, &c. *Proof*, according to *Lilly*, is either in giving of Evidence to a Jury upon a Trial, or elſe upon Interrogatories, or by Copies of Records, or Exemplifications of them. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 393. Though where a Man ſpeaks generally of *Proof*, it ſhall be intended of *Proof* by a Jury, which in the ſtrict Signification is legal *Proof*. 3 *Bulſt.* 56. The Condition of a Bond was to pay Money as an Apprentice ſhould miſpend, upon *Proof* made by the Confeſſion of the Apprentice or otherwiſe; and it was held, that although generally *Proof* ſhall be intended to be made at a Trial by the Jury, in this Caſe it being referred to the Confeſſion of the Party, it is ſufficient if he confeſs it under his Hand. 2 *Cro.* 381. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 15. It hath been inſiſted upon, that the Law knows no other *Proof* but before a Jury in a judicial Way, and that which is on Record; but if the *Proof* is modified by the Agreement of the Parties, that it ſhall be in ſuch a Manner, or before ſuch a Perſon, that Modification which allows another Manner of *Proof* ſhall be obſerved, and prevail againſt the legal Conſtruction of the Word *Proof*. *Sid.* 313. 2 *Lutw.* 436. Where in Agreements, &c. required to be proved, no particular Form is directed how the *Proof* ſhall be made, the Plaintiff may bring his Action, and aver that the Thing was done; and the Defendant may take Iſſue that it was not done, and then the Plaintiff muſt prove the Doing it. *Brownl.* 57, 33. *Cro. Eliz.* 205. *Cro. Jac.* 232. A Plaintiff ſaid that a Wager was won by Deceit, the Defendant replied, give me a Shilling, and if you can prove that it was won by me by Deceit, I will give you five Pounds; and in an Action on the Caſe brought againſt the Defendant upon his Promiſe to pay the five Pounds, the Plaintiff alledged *in facto* that he had got the Wager by Deceit, and it was adjudged, that he need not make any other *Proof* of it, but in this Action. 3 *Bulſt.* 56. *Cro. Eliz.* 205. In Articles, &c. we bind our ſelves in the Penalty of 100 *l.* &c. to be paid upon due *Proof* of a Breach; *Proof* at the Trial will maintain the Action. *Lutw.* 441. And *Proof* may be in the ſame Action, in ſeveral other Caſes. *Cro. Jac.* 188, 488. *Proof* by Witneſſes, &c. See *Evidence*.

Pro partibus Liberandis, Is an ancient Writ for the Partition of Lands between Co-heirs. *Reg. Orig.* 316.

Property, (*Proprietas*) Is the higheſt Right a Man hath or can have to any Thing; and was firſt introduced, that every Man might know what was his own. *Stud. Compan.* 159. Before the *Flood*, there was no ſuch Thing as particular *Property*, but an univerſal Right inſtead of it; every Man might then take to his Uſe what he pleaſed, and what he had ſo poſſeſſed himſelf of, another could not, without manifeſt Injury, take away from him: But upon the Increaſe of People, Trade and Induſtry, *Property* was gained by Purchaſe, and other lawful Means; for the ſecuring whereof, proper Laws were ordained. *Lex Mercat.* 2. *Property* in Lands and Tenements at this Day, is acquired either by *Entry*, *Diſcent* by Law, or *Conveyance*; and in Goods and Chattels, it may be gained a great many Ways, tho' it is uſually by *Deed of Gift*, or *Bargain and Sale*. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 400. And there are three Manner of *Properties*, viz. *Property* abſolute; *Property* qualified; and *Property* poſſeſſory: And an abſolute *Proprietor* hath an abſolute Power to diſpoſe of his Eſtate as he pleaſes, ſubject to the Laws of the Land. *Ibid.* Every Owner of Goods, &c. hath a general *Property* in them: Though a Legatee of Goods hath no *Property* in the Goods given him by Will until actually delivered him by the Executor, ſo that he hath the Poſſeſſion. *Mich.* 23 *Car. B. R.* And though by a bare Agreement, a Bargain and Sale of Goods may be ſo far perfected, without Delivery or Payment of Money, that the Parties may have an Action of the Caſe for Non-performance, yet no *Property* veſts until there is a Delivery; and therefore it is ſaid if a ſecond Buyer gets a Delivery, he has the better Title. 3 *Salk.* 61, 62. *Property* is of Things in *Poſſeſſion*, or *Action*: In Poſſeſſion, either *generally*, when no other can have them from the Owner, or with him, without his Act or Default; or *ſpecially*, when ſome other hath an Intereſt with him, or where there is a *Property* alſo in another as well as in the Owner; as by Bailment, Delivery of Things to a Carrier, or to an Innkeeper, where Goods are pawned or pledged, diſtrained, or leaſed out for a Term, &c. And *Property* in Action is when one hath an Intereſt to ſue at Law for the Things themſelves, or for Damages for them; as for Debts, Wrongs, &c. and all theſe Things, in Poſſeſſion, or Action, one may have in his own Right, or in the Right of another, as Executor. *Wood's Inſt.* 314. A Perſon hath ſuch a ſpecial *Property* in Goods delivered to him to keep, that he may maintain Actions againſt Strangers, that take them out of his Poſſeſſion: It is the ſame of Things delivered to a Carrier; and when Goods are pawned, &c. *Hill.* 22 *Car.* 2. *Lill. Abr.* 400, 401. If a Man hires a Horſe for a particular Time to ride ſuch a Journey, he hath a ſpecial *Property* in the Horſe during that Time againſt all Men, even againſt the right Owner; againſt whom he may have an Action if he diſturbs him in the Poſſeſſion. *Cro. Eliz.* 236. But it hath been adjudged, that if a Man deliver Goods to another to keep for a certain Time, and then to redeliver them to the Owner; if he to whom they were delivered doth ſell them in open Market, before the Day appointed for the Redelivery, the Owner may ſeiſe them wherever he finds them, becauſe the general *Property* was always in him, and not altered by the Sale. *Mich.* 7 *Jac. Godb.* 160. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 18. And if one delivers a Horſe, or other Cattle, or Goods, to another to keep, and he kills the Horſe, or ſpoils the Goods, Action of Treſpaſs lies againſt him; for by the Killing or Spoiling, the *Property* is deſtroyed. 5 *Rep.* 13. Wild Beaſts, Deer, Hares, Conies, &c. though they belong to a Man upon Account of his Game and Pleaſure,

none can have an abſolute Real *Property* in; but if they are incloſed and made Tame, there may be a qualified and poſſeſſory *Property* in them. One may have abſolute *Property* in Things of a baſe Nature, as Maſtiff-Dogs, Hounds, Spaniels, &c. but not in Things *Feræ Naturæ*, unleſs when dead. *Dalt.* 371. *Finch.* 176. 11 *Rep.* 50. *Raym.* 16. *Property* in Goods and Chattels, &c. may be forfeited or loſt, by Treaſon, Felony, Flight, Outlawry, by their becoming Deodand, Waif, Eſtray, &c. *Bac. Elem.* 77, 78.

Property in Highways, &c. He that hath the Land that lies on both Sides of a Highway, hath the *Property* of the Soil of the *Highway* in him, notwithſtanding the King hath the Privilege for his People to paſs through it at their Pleaſures; for the Law preſumes that the Way was at firſt taken out of the Lands of the Party that owns the Lands lying upon both Sides of the Way: And divers Lords of Manors do claim the Soil as Part of their Waſte. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 400. If the *Sea*, or a *River*, by violent Incurſion carries away the Soil of Ground in ſo great a Quantity, that he that had the Property in the Soil, can know where his Land is, he ſhall have his Land; but if his Soil or Land be inſenſibly, or by little and little, waſted by the Sea or River, he muſt loſe his *Property*, becauſe he cannot prove which is his Land. *Paſch.* 1650. A Tenant hath by Law only a ſpecial *Property* in the *Trees* on the Lands demiſed, ſo long as they remain Part of the Freehold; for as ſoon as they are ſevered, his *Property* is gone. 11 *Rep.* 82.

Property alter'd. To alter or transfer Men's *Properties* is lawful; but to violate *Property* is never lawful, *Property* being a ſacred Thing which ought not to be violated. And every Man (if he hath not forfeited it) hath a *Property* and Right allowed him by the Law, to defend his Life, Liberty, and Eſtate; and if either be violated, it gives an Action to redreſs the Injury, and puniſh the Wrong-doer. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 400.

Prophecies, (*Prophetiæ*) Are in our Statutes taken for Foretellings of Things to come, in hidden myſterious Speeches; whereby great Commotions have been often cauſed in this Kingdom, and Attempts made by thoſe to whom ſuch Speeches promis'd good Succeſs, tho' the Words were myſtically framed, and pointed only to the Cogniſance, Arms, or ſome other Quality of the Parties: But theſe for Diſtinction-ſake, are called *Falſe or Phantaſtical Prophecies.* 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 15. Falſe *Prophecies*, (where Perſons pretend extraordinary Commiſſions from God) to raiſe Jealouſies in the People, or terrify them with impending Judgments, &c. are puniſhable at Common Law, as Impoſtures: And by Statute 5 *Eliz. c.* 15. None ſhall publiſh or ſet forth any falſe *Prophecy*, with an Intent to raiſe Sedition, in Pain of 100 *l.* for the firſt Offence, and a Year's Impriſonment; and for the ſecond Offence to forfeit all his Goods and Chattels, and ſuffer Impriſonment during Life: The Proſecution to be within Six Months. 3 *Inſt.* 128, 129. To *prophecy* when the King ſhall die, hath been antiently held to be Treaſon. *Roll. Rep.* 88.

Proportion, *Proportio.* See *De Deoneranda pro Rata* Portionis.

Propotum, Is uſed in antient Charters for Purport, Intention, or Meaning. *Chart.* 31 *H.* 3.

Propounders, Are mentioned with *Monopoliſts* and *Projectors*; and ſignify the ſame as *Monopoliſts.* 3 Inſt.

Proprietary, (*Proprietarius*) Is he that hath a *Property* in any Thing: But was heretofore commonly applied to him that had the Profits of an Eccleſiaſtical Benefice to himſelf, and his Heirs or Succeſſors; as in Times paſt *Abbots* and *Priors* had, to them and their Succeſſors. And *Proprietarii Monachi* were thoſe Monks who had any Goods or Subſtance of their Own. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *pag.* 307.

Proprietate probanda, Is a Writ to the Sheriff to inquire of the *Property* of Goods diſtrained, when the Defendant claimeth *Property* upon a *Replevin* ſued; for the Sheriff cannot proceed 'till that Matter is decided, and *Property* ought to be tried by Writ: And if it is found for the Plaintiff, then the Sheriff is to make Replevin; but if for the Defendant, he can proceed no further. *F. N. B.* 77. *Finch.* 316, 450. 1 *Inſt.* 145.

Pro rata, Is as much as *pro Proportione*; as Jointenants, &c. are to pay *Pro rata*, i. e. in Proportion to their Eſtates. 16 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6.

Prorogue, (*Prorogare*) Signifies to prolong, or put off to another Day. 6 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 8. *Prorogation* of the *Parliament*, and *Adjournment* were antiently uſed as *Synonima's*; but of late there hath been a Diſtinction, a *Prorogation* making a Seſſion, and an Adjournment only a Continuance. Vide *Parliament.*

Protection, (*Protectio*) Is generally taken for that Benefit and Safety which every Subject hath by the King's Laws; every Man who is a loyal Subject is in the King's *Protection*; and in this Senſe to be out of the King's *Protection*, is to be excluded the Benefit of the Laws. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 22. In a ſpecial Signification, a *Protection* of the King is an Act of Grace, by Writ ſued out of the Chancery, which lies where a Man will paſs over Sea in the King's Service; and by this Writ (when allow'd in Court) he ſhall be quit of all Manner of Suits between him and any other Perſon, except Aſſiſes of *Novel Diſſeiſin*, Aſſiſe of *Darein Preſentment*, Attaints, &c. until his Return into *England.* 2 Lill. Abr. 398. *Protection* is an Immunity granted by the King to a certain Perſon, to be free from Suits at Law for a certain Time, and for ſome reaſonable Cauſe; and 'tis a Branch of the King's Prerogative ſo to do: There are two Sorts of theſe *Protections*, one is *cum Clauſula volumus*; and of that *Protection* there are three Particulars; one is called *Quia profecturus*, and is for him who is going beyond Sea in the King's Service; another is *Quia moraturus*, which is for him who is already abroad in the King's Service, as an Ambaſſador, &c. And another is for the King's Debtor, that he be not ſued 'till the King's Debt is ſatisfied: And the other Sort of *Protection* is *cum Clauſula nolumus*, &c. which is granted to a Spiritual Corporation, that their Goods or Chattels be not taken by the Officers of the King, for the King's Service; it may likewiſe be granted to a Spiritual Perſon ſingle, or to a Temporal Perſon. *Reg. Orig.* 23. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 20. On a Perſon's going over Sea, in the Service of the King, Writ of *Protection* ſhall iſſue, to be quit of Suits 'till he returns; and then a Reſummons may be had againſt him: But one may proceed againſt the Defendant having ſuch *Protection*, until he comes and ſhews his *Protection* in Court, and hath it allow'd; when his Plea or Suit ſhall go *ſine die*; though if after it appears that the Party who hath the *Protection*, goes not about the Buſineſs for which the *Protection* was granted, the Plaintiff may have a Repeal thereof,

of, &c. *Terms de Ley* 496. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 398. A *Protection* is to be made for one Year, and may be renewed from Year to Year; but if it be made for two or three Years, the Juſtices will not allow the ſame: And if the King grant a *Protection* to his Debtor, that he be not ſued till his Debt is paid; on theſe *Protections* none ſhall be delay'd, the Party is to anſwer and go to Judgment, and Execution ſhall be ſtay'd. 1 *Inſt.* 130. 25 *Ed.* 3. The King granted a *Protection* to one of his Debtors; and upon a Demurrer it was alledged, that by the Statute 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 19. *Protections* of this Kind are expreſly, that none ſhall be delay'd upon them; but the Party ſhall anſwer and go to Judgment, and Execution ſhall ſtay: And the Court ordered, that when it came to Execution they would adviſe, ſo a *Reſpondeas Ouſter* was awarded. *Cro. Jac.* 477. In all *Protections* there ought to be Cauſe ſhewn for granting them: If obtain'd pending the Suit, they are naught; and a Perſon giving Bail to an Action on Arreſt, 'tis ſaid may not plead his *Protection*; one may not be diſcharged out of Priſon to which he is committed in Execution, by *Protection* to ſerve the King, &c. Nor will a *Protection* be allowed where a Perſon is taken on a *Capias Utlagatum*, after Judgment; for though the *Capias Utlagatum* is at the King's Suit in the firſt Place, it is in the ſecond Degree for the Subject. *Latch.* 197. 1 *Leon.* 185. *Dyer* 162. *Hob.* 115. But in an *Aſſumpſit*, a *Protection* under the Great Seal was brought into Court, for that the Defendant was in the Wars in *Flanders*, &c. and it was allow'd, though after an *Exigent.* 3 *Lev.* 332. The Plaintiff in Action cannot caſt a *Protection*; for the *Protection* is always for the Defendant, and ſhall be for him, if it be not in ſpecial Caſes where the Plaintiff becomes Defendant. *New Nat. Br.* 62. And no *Protection* ſhall be allowed againſt the King. 1 *Inſt.* 131. There are many Kinds of *Protections*; but they are rarely uſed, being often ouſted by Act of Parliament. *Wood's Inſt.* 571.

Protections of Parliament. Peers, and Members of Parliament, &c. by their Privilege, may *protect* their *Menial Servants*, and thoſe actually imploy'd by them in Service; but by a late *Order*, this extends not to others, on written *Protections*. See *Privilege*.

Protection of the Courts at Weſtminſter. The *Protection of the Court* of *B. R.* is allowed for any Perſon who attends his own Buſineſs in this Court, or by Virtue of any *Subpœna*; but this is more properly *Privilege*.

Proteſt, (*Proteſtari*) Hath two divers Applications; one by Way of Caution, to call Witneſs, as it were, openly to affirm, that a Man doth not yield his Conſent to any Act which may be prejudicial to him, or but conditionally; or that he doth not agree to the Proceeding of a Judge, in a Court wherein his Juriſdiction is doubtful, &c. The other is by Way of Complaint, to *proteſt* a Man's *Bill of Exchange*, refuſed Acceptance or Payment; which is neceſſary to recover Damages, &c. See *Bill of Exchange*.

Proteſtando, Is a Word made uſe of to avoid double Pleading in Actions; it prevents the Party that makes it from being concluded by the Plea he is about to make, that Iſſue cannot be joined upon it; and it is alſo a Form of Pleading, where one will not directly affirm or deny any Thing alledged by another or himſelf: In the firſt Caſe, it is where a Man pleadeth a Thing which he dares not affirm, or that he cannot plead for Fear of Making his Plea double; as in Title to Land by two Deſcents, the Defendant muſt plead one of them, and put the Word *Proteſtando* inſtead of *dicit*, as to the other, that ſuch a one died ſeiſed, &c. And in the laſt Caſe, when one is to anſwer to two Matters, and by the Law he ought to plead but to one; then in the Beginning of his Plea he may ſay *Proteſtando*, that ſuch Matter is not true, and add to his Plea, *Pro Placito dicit*; and ſo he may take Iſſue upon the other Part of the Matter. *Plowd.* 276. *Finch* 359. *Practiſ. Attorn. 1ſt Edit. pag.* 83. A *Proteſtando* muſt not be repugnant, &c. And effectual Matters in Bar ought not to be taken in a Plea by Proteſtation: A *Proteſtando* is ſometimes thus; *Proteſtando non Cognoſcendo* ſuch and ſuch Things, *Pro Placito in hac parte dicit*, &c.

Proteſtant Diſſenters, Exempt from Penalties, &c. See *Diſſenters*.

Prothonotary, (*Protonotarius, vel Primus Notarius*) Is a Chief Officer or Clerk of the *Common Pleas* and *King's Bench*; and for the firſt named Court there are three *Prothonotaries*, and the other hath but one: He of the *King's Bench* records all Actions Civil; as the *Clerk of the Crown*-Office doth all Criminal Cauſes in that Court: Thoſe of the *Common Pleas*, ſince the Order 14 *Jac.* 1. upon an Agreement entered into between the *Prothonotaries* and *Filizers* of that Court, do enter and inrol all Manner of Declarations, Pleadings, Aſſiſes, Judgments, and Actions: They make out all judicial Writs; except Writs of *Habeas Corpus* and *Diſtringas Jurator.* (for which there is a particular Office erected, called the *Habeas Corpora Office*). Alſo Writs of Execution, and of Seiſin, of Privilege for removing Cauſes from inferior Courts, Writs of *Procedendo*, of *Scire facias* in all Caſes, and Writs to inquire of Damages; and all Proceſs upon Prohibitions, and on Writs of *Audita Querela*, Falſe Judgment, &c. and they enter Recognizances acknowledged in that Court; and all Common Recoveries; and make Exemplifications of Records, &c. 5 *H.* 4. *cap.* 14.

Proto-foreſtarius, Was he whom our antient Kings made chief of *Windſor Foreſt*, to hear all Cauſes; a Kind of Lord Chief Juſtice in Eyre. *Camd. Britan.* 213.

Prover, *Anno* 28 *Edw.* 1. and 5 *Hen.* 4. See *Probator*.

Provendiæ, Proviſions of Meat and Drink. *Knighton, anno* 1354.

Province, (*Provincia*) Signifies an out Country, govern'd by a Deputy or Lieutenant. *Litt. Dict.* It was uſed among the *Romans* for a Country, without the Limits of *Italy*, gain'd to their Subjection by the Sword; whereupon that Part of *France* next the *Alps* was ſo called by them, and ſtill retains the Name. But with us, a *Province* is moſt uſually taken for the Circuit of an Archbiſhop's Juriſdiction; as the *Province of Canterbury*, and that of *York*: Yet it is mentioned in ſome of our Statutes, for ſeveral Parts of the Realm; and ſometimes for a County. 32 H. 8. *c.* 23.

Provincial, (*Provincialis*) Of or belonging to a *Province*; alſo a chief Governor of a Religious Order, as of Friars, &c. *Stat.* 4 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 17.

Proviſion, (*Proviſio*) By the Laws of *England*, as well as the *Canon Law*, is the *Providing* a Biſhop, or any other Eccleſiaſtical Perſon, with a Living, by the *Pope*, before the Incumbent is dead: It is alſo called *Gratia expectativa*, or *Mandatum*

datum de providendo; the great Abuſe whereof heretofore in this Kingdom, occaſioned divers Statutes to prevent it. 55 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 22. 37 & 38 *Ed.* 3. 2, 3 & 7 *R.* 2.

Proviſiones. The *Decrees* which were made in a *Parliament* at *Oxford*, *Anno* 1258. are termed *Proviſiones*. Contin. Matt. Pariſ.

Proviſo, Is a Condition inſerted into any Deed, on the Performance whereof the Validity of the Deed depends; and ſometimes it is only a Covenant, *Secundum ſubjectam Materiam*. 2 *Rep.* 70. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 399. The Word *Proviſo* is generally taken for a Condition; but it differs from it in ſeveral Reſpects, for a Condition is uſually created by the Grantor or Leſſor, but a *Proviſo* by the Grantee or Leſſee; there is likewiſe a Difference in Placing the *Proviſo*, as if immediately after the *Habendum*, the next Covenant is that the Leſſee ſhall repair, *provided* always that the Leſſor ſhall find Timber, this is no Condition; nor is it a Condition, if it comes among other Covenants after the *Habendum*, and is created by the Words of the Leſſee, as if the Leſſor covenants to ſcour the Ditches, *Proviſo* that the Leſſee carry away the Soil, &c. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 21. It hath been held, that the Law hath not appointed any proper Place in a Deed to inſert a *Proviſo*; but that when it doth not depend on any other Sentence, but ſtands originally by it ſelf, and when it is created by the Words of the Grantor, &c. and is reſtrictive or compulſory, to inforce the Grantee to do ſome Act, in ſuch Caſe the Word *Proviſo* makes a Condition, though 'tis intermix'd with other Covenants, and doth not immediately follow the *Habendum*. 2 *Rep.* 70. A *Proviſo* always implies a Condition, if there be no Words ſubſequent which may change it into a Covenant: Alſo it is a Rule in *Proviſoes*, that where the *Proviſo* is that the Leſſee, &c. ſhall do, or not do ſuch a Thing, and no Penalty is added to it; this is a Condition, otherwiſe it is void; but if a Penalty be annexed, it is otherwiſe. *Cro. Eliz.* 248. 1 *Lev.* 155. And where a *Proviſo* is a Condition, it ought to do the Office of a Condition, *i. e.* make the Eſtate conditional, and ſhall have Reference to the Eſtate, and be annexed to it; but ſhall not make it void without Entry, as a Limitation will: A Leaſe was made for Years, rendring Rent at ſuch a Day, *Proviſo* if the Rent be arrear for one Month after, the Leaſe to be void; the Queſtion was, whether this was a *Condition* or *Limitation*; for if it was a Condition, then the Leaſe is not determined without Entry; adjudg'd, that it was a Limitation, though the Words were conditional, becauſe it appeared by the Leaſe it ſelf that it was the expreſs Agreement of the Parties that the Leaſe ſhould be void upon Non-payment of the Rent; and it ſhall be void without Entry. *Moor* 291. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 22, 26. If a *Proviſo* be the mutual Words of both Parties to the Deed, it amounts to a *Covenant*: And a *Proviſo* by Way of Agreement to pay, is a Covenant, and an Action well lies upon it. 2 *Rep.* 72. The Plaintiff convey'd an Office to the Defendant, *Proviſo* that out of the firſt Profits he pay the Plaintiff 500 *l.* And it was reſolv'd, that an Action of Covenant lay on this *Proviſo*; for 'tis not by Way of Condition or Defeaſance, but in Nature of a Covenant to pay the Money. 1 *Lev.* 155. But a Defendant in Conſideration of 400 *l.* granted his Lands to the Plaintiff for ninety-nine Years, *Proviſo* if he pay ſo much yearly during the Life of *S. T.* &c. or 400 *l.* within two Years after his Death, then the Grant to be void, and there was a Bond for Performance of Covenants; in Action of Debt brought upon this Bond, it was adjudg'd, that there being no expreſs Covenant to pay the Money, there could be no Breach aſſigned on this *Proviſo*. 2 *Mod.* 36. In Articles of Agreement to make a Leaſe, *Proviſo* that the Leſſee ſhall pay ſo much Rent, &c. although there be no ſpecial Words of Reſervation of Rent, the *Proviſo* is a good *Reſervation*. *Cro. Eliz.* 486. And *Proviſo* with Words of Grant added to it, may make a Grant, and not a Condition. *Moor* 174. Yet in the Caſe of a Leaſe for Life, *Proviſo* if the Leſſee died before the End of Sixty Years, that his Executors ſhould enjoy it for ſo many Years as would make up the ſaid Sixty Years; it was held, that by this *Proviſo* the Leſſee had no Eſtate for Years, nor his Executors any Remainder of a Term, becauſe nothing was limited thereby to the Leſſee for Life as a Remainder, to him and his Executors. 1 *And.* 19. A *Proviſo* to make Leaſes, in a Covenant to raiſe Uſes, upon the general Conſideration of Natural Love and Affection to Children, &c. it is ſaid is void; though ſuch a *Proviſo* might be good, where the Eſtate is executed by Fine, Recovery, &c. becauſe of the Tranſmutation of the Eſtate, and for that in this Caſe Uſes ariſe without Conſideration. 1 *Rep.* 176. *Moor* 144. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 402. In a Deed, a *Proviſo*, that if the Son diſturb the other Uſes, &c. that then a Term granted to him, and the Uſes to the Heirs of his Body, ſhall be void; this *Proviſo* is ſufficient to ceaſe the other Uſes, on Diſturbance. 8 *Rep.* 90, 91. But a *Proviſo* to make an Eſtate, limited to one and the Heirs Males of his Body, to ceaſe as if he was naturally dead, on his Attempting any Act by which the Limitation of the Land, or any Eſtate in Tail, ſhould be undone, barred, &c. hath been adjudg'd not good; becauſe the Eſtate-tail is not determined by the Death of Tenant in Tail, but by his Dying without Iſſue Male. *Dyer* 351. 1 *Rep.* 83. A Teſtator deviſed his Lands to one and the Heirs Males of his Body, *Proviſo* that if he attempt to alien, then his Eſtate to ceaſe, and remain to another; the *Proviſo* is void. 1 *Ventr.* 521. A *Proviſo* that would take away the whole Effect of a Grant, as not to receive the Profits of Lands granted, &c. is void; and ſo is a *Proviſo* that is repugnant to the expreſs Words of the Grant: In a Will, a Teſtator made another his Executor, provided he did not adminiſter his Eſtate; adjudged this *Proviſo* is void for Repugnancy. *Cro. Eliz.* 107. *Dyer* 3. And if a *Proviſo* is good at firſt, and afterwards it happens, that there is no other Remedy but that which was reſtrain'd; the Remedy ſhall be had, notwithſtanding the Reſtraint. *Wood's Inſt.* 231. Where a *Proviſo* is Parcel of, or abridgeth a Covenant, it doth not make a Condition, but an *Exception*; when 'tis annex'd to an Exception in a Deed, 'tis an *Explanation*; and where added at the End of any Covenant, there it extends only to defeat that Covenant. 4 *Leon.* 72, 73. *Moor* 105, 471. See *Deed.*

Proviſo, concerning Matters *judicial*, is where the Plaintiff in an Action deſiſts in Proſecuting his Suit, and doth not bring it to Trial in convenient Time; the Defendant in ſuch Caſe may take out the *Venire facias* to the Sheriff, which hath in it theſe Words, *Proviſo quod*, &c. To the End, that if the Plaintiff take out any Writ to

that Purpoſe, the Sheriff ſhall ſummon but one Jury upon them both; and this is called going to *Trial by Proviſo*. *Old Nat. Br.* 159. By the ſtanding Rules of the Court of *B. R.* if a Plaintiff will not enter his Iſſue, the Defendant may by Rule compel him to enter it; and if 'tis entered, and he will not carry down the Cauſe to Trial, the Defendant may carry it down by *Proviſo*. 3 *Salk.* 362. Proceſs may be taken out by the Defendant in Criminal Caſes by *Proviſo* in Appeals, in the ſame Manner as in other Actions, on the Default of the Appellant; but not in Indictments, nor in Actions where the King is ſole Party; and it hath been queſtion'd, whether there can be any ſuch Proceſs in Informations *Qui tam*. 2 Hawk. 407, 408.

Proviſor, Is taken generally for him that hath the Care of *providing* Things neceſſary; but more eſpecially in our Laws it ſignifies one that formerly ſued to the Court of *Rome* for a *Proviſion*. Stat. 25 Ed. 3.

Proviſor Monaſterii, The Treaſurer or Steward of a Religious Houſe. *Cowel.*

Proviſor Victualium, The King's *Purveyor*, who provided for the Accommodations of his Court.

Provocation, To make Killing a Perſon Manſlaughter, *&c.* See *Murder.*

Provoſt-Marſhal, In this Kingdom is an Officer of the King's Navy, who hath Charge of the Priſoners taken at *Sea:* And is ſometimes uſed for like Purpoſe at Land. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 9.

Proxies, Are Perſons appointed inſtead of others, to repreſent them. Every *Peer* of the Realm called to *Parliament*, hath the Privilege of conſtituting a *Proxy* to vote for him in his Abſence, upon a lawful Occaſion; but ſuch *Proxies* are to be entered in Perſon, and ſometimes *Proxies* have been denied by the King; particularly *Anno* 6, 27 & 39 *Ed.* 3. *Marriage Contracts* have been often made by *Proxy*, *&c.*

Proxies, Alſo are annual Payments made by Parochial Clergy to the Biſhop, *&c.* on Viſitations. See *Procurations.*

Pryk, Is a Kind of Service or Tenure; and according to *Blount*, ſignifies an old faſhioned Spur, with one Point only, which the Tenant holding Land by this Tenure, was to find for the King. ——— *Per ſervitium inveniendi unum Equum, unum Saccum, & unum* Pryk *in Guerra Walliæ.* 1 *R.* 2. And in the Time of K. *Hen.* 8. Light Horſemen in War were called *Prickers*; becauſe they uſed ſuch Spurs or *Pryks*, to make their Horſes go with Speed.

Publication, Is uſed of *Depoſitions* of Witneſſes in a Cauſe in *Chancery*, in order to the Hearing, and Rules may be given to paſs *Publication*; which is a Power to ſhew the Depoſitions openly, and to give out Copies of them, *&c.* There is alſo a *Publication* of a *Will*, which is a Solemnity requiſite to the Making thereof, by declaring it to be the Laſt Will of the Teſtator, in the Preſence of ſuch a Number of Witneſſes; and a Will which hath been made many Years, may be *New publiſhed* with Additions, and that makes it equivalent to a new Will. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 27. *Publication* of *Libels.* Vide *Libels.*

Publick Faith, (*Fides Publica*) In the Reign of King *Charles* 1. was a Pretence or Cheat, to raiſe Money of the ſeduced People, upon what was term'd the *Publick Faith* of the Nation, to make War againſt the King about the Year 1642. *Stat.* 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 18.

Pucellage, (*Pucellagium*) Is uſed for Virginity, Maidenhead. *Bracton, lib.* 3. In an antient Manuſcript it is written *Puellagium.* Mich. 19 Ed. 3.

Puis Darrein Continuance, Is a Plea of new Matter, pending an Action, *poſt ultimam Continuationem.* See *Plea.*

Puiſne, (Fr.) Younger, *Puny*; born, or coming after.

Pulla, (Sax. *Pul*) A Pool, or Lake of ſtanding Water. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 722.

Pulſator, The Plaintiff or Actor; and *Pulſare* ſignifies to accuſe any One. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *c.* 26.

Pultura, Is an Examination or Demand; and 'tis ſo called from the Monks, who before they are admitted into a Monaſtery, *Pulſabant ad fores*, for ſeveral Days, and then enter. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 1035.

Pundfulda, A Pound for Cattle, or Pinfold. *Placita inter Abbat.* Glaſton. & Henr. de Hamel, *Anno* 1236.

Puniſhment, (*Pœna*) Is the Penalty of Tranſgreſſing the Laws: And as Debts are diſcharged to private Perſons by Payment; ſo Obligations to the Publick, for diſturbing Society, are diſcharged when the Offender undergoes the *Puniſhment* inflicted for his Offence. Kings, and ſuch as have equal Power with them, have a Right to require *Puniſhment* for Injuries committed againſt themſelves or their Subjects, upon the Violation of national Laws; though the Right of inflicting *Puniſhments* to provide for the Safety of Society, was originally (before Commonwealths were erected and Courts of Juſtice ordained) in the Hand of every Man being equal to, and independent of others; but ſince, it has reſided in the Hands of the higheſt Powers, as Subjection to others hath taken away that primitive Right: However, this Power and natural Right of *Puniſhing* an Equal, ſtill remains in thoſe Places where the People are not ſubject to ſome Form of Government. *Grot. de Jure Belli, lib.* 2. *cap.* 21. The *Puniſhments* of Offences are many and various, adapted to the ſeveral Degrees of Crimes, and the Countries wherein committed; and in *England* are Beheading, Hanging, Impriſonment, Fine, Amercement, *&c.*

Pur auter Vie, Is where Lands, *&c.* are held for another's Life. See *Occupant.*

Purchaſe, (*Acquiſitum, Perquiſitum, Purchacium*) Signifies the Buying or Acquiſition of Lands, or Tenements with Money, or by Deed or Agreement; and not obtaining by Deſcent, or hereditary Right: And *Conjunctum Perquiſitum* is where Two or more Perſons *join* in the *Purchaſe*. *Litt.* 12. *Reg. Orig.* 143. One cometh in by *Purchaſe* when he comes to Lands by legal Conveyance, and he hath a lawful Eſtate; and not where he hath it by Wrong, as Diſſeiſin, *&c.* And a *Purchaſe* is always intended by Title, either for ſome Conſideration, or by Gift; (For a Gift is in Law a *Purchaſe*) whereas Deſcent from an Anceſtor cometh of Courſe by Act of Law: Alſo all Contracts are comprehended under this Word *Purchaſe*. 1 *Inſt.* 18. *Doct. & Stud. chap.* 24. If an Eſtate comes to a Man from his Anceſtors without Writing, that is a Deſcent: But where a Perſon takes any Thing from an Anceſtor, or others, by Deed, Will or Gift, and not as Heir at Law; that is a *Purchaſe*. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 403. An Heir takes an Eſtate by Will, in another Manner than the Common Law would have given it; there he takes by *Purchaſe*, and not by Deſcent; but then he muſt be the right Heir. 2 *Lev.* 79.

None

None can generally take as Heir by *Purchaſe*, which is not a right Heir; nor by Deſcent, where the Eſtate was never executed in the Anceſtor. *Ibid.* In a new created Eſtate to right Heirs, they muſt of Conſequence take by *Purchaſe*. 4 *Mod.* 380. At Common Law a Man could not make his own right Heir take by *Purchaſe*, without Departing with the whole Fee-ſimple; but now by Way of Uſe he may: And where a Remainder of an Eſtate-tail was veſted in a Perſon as a *Purchaſer*, it was held that the Eſtate ſhould go on in a Courſe of Deſcent. 1 *Mod.* 226. 3 *Salk.* 292, 293. If the Father deviſes Lands to his eldeſt Son, upon Condition; in ſuch Caſe, the Son ſhall be in by *Purchaſe*, not by Deſcent. *Cro. Car.* 161. And there is this Difference between *Purchaſe* and Deſcent of Lands; if a Perſon takes by *Purchaſe*, a Fine, *&c.* may be no Bar. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 30. Every common *Purchaſer* of Land ought at his Peril to take Notice of the Eſtates and Charges, which are upon the Land he *purchaſes*; for the Law preſumes that no Man will *purchaſe* Lands without Advice of Counſel. 2 *Leon.* 89. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 403. But there are ſeveral Statutes which guard againſt fraudulent Incumbrances; as the 27 *Eliz. c.* 4. enacts, that Conveyances of Lands made to defraud a *Purchaſer*, ſhall be void: The 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3. makes Judgments of Lands good againſt *Purchaſers bona fide*, only from the Time of Signing by the Judges, *&c.* And no Judgment ſhall affect *Purchaſers* of Lands, *&c.* 'till docketted. 4 & 5 *W. & M. c.* 20. Chancery will relieve the *Purchaſer* of a Term, againſt a dormant Title, when Money hath been laid out upon Improvements. 2 *Lev.* 152. A Man contracted for the *Purchaſe* of Lands, but before the Conveyance was made, he died, having deviſed the Land, *&c.* and it was held the Deviſe was good; becauſe the Vendor, after the Contract, ſtood Truſtee for the Vendee. 3 *Salk.* 85. And if a Man covenant on a *Purchaſe* to pay another ſuch a Sum of Money, he making him an Eſtate in ſuch Land; if the other tender him a Feoffment, and offer to make Livery and Seiſin, *&c.* he may bring an Action for the Money, as if he had actually made a Title. 1 *Ventr.* 148. Natural Perſons, incorporate Perſons, ſole or aggregate, deaf, dumb and blind Perſons, Minors, and all reaſonable Creatures may *purchaſe*, except in ſome Caſes; but ſome have Capacity to *purchaſe*, and not to hold, as Aliens, Felons, *&c.* and others have Ability to hold, or not to hold upon a *Purchaſe*, at the Election of themſelves or others, as Infants, and Feme Coverts. 1 *Inſt.* 2, 3. 11 *Rep.* 77. 7 *Rep.* 17. See *Deſcent*, *Heir*, *&c.*

Purchaſe and Value of Land. Lands are *purchaſed* at divers *Rates* in this Kingdom, according to their Situation, *&c.* An Eſtate of Fee-ſimple in Lands, is uſually valued in the Country at twenty Years *purchaſe*. Lands near *London* yield about twenty-five Years *purchaſe*; and in *Wales*, not above eighteen or nineteen. The Fee of Tithes of perpetual Advowſons is worth about twenty-two Year's *Purchaſe*: And Fee-farm Rents iſſuing out of Lands, and the Fee of Ground-Rents, are rated at twenty-four or twenty-five Year's *Purchaſe*. The Fee of Houſes in *London* ſells for ſeventeen or eighteen Years *Purchaſe*, if in good Repair, and the Ground-Rents are not high; otherwiſe for leſs: Houſes not in *London*, but well ſituated, without any Lands to them, are ſold for fifteen or ſixteen Years *Purchaſe*: For a Leaſe of a Houſe for thirty Years, about eight Years *Purchaſe* is given in *London*; and for one and twenty Years about ſix Years Value. A Freehold Leaſe for three Lives abſolute, or a Copyhold Eſtate for the like Term, where the Quit-Rents and Heriots reſerved are not higher than uſual, is rated at fourteen Years *Purchaſe*; for the firſt Life eight, for the Second four, and two for the third Life; or ſeven, five, and two. A Chattel Leaſe for three Lives, thirteen Year's *Purchaſe*. The Exchanging one Life for another is generally one Year's *Purchaſe*; but if a ſickly Life be exchanged for a Healthy one, two or three Year's *Purchaſe*. A Widowhood in a Copyhold, after the Death of the Husband a third Life, is valued at one Year's *Purchaſe*. The Fee in Reverſion after Lives, is worth nine, ſeven, and five Year's *Purchaſe*, after one, two, or three Lives; and more where there is Timber, or the Eſtate is improveable. *Land Purch. Compan.* 1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.*

Purgation, (*Purgatio*) Is the Clearing a Man's Self of a Crime, whereof he is publickly ſuſpected, and accuſed before a Judge: Of which there was formerly great Uſe in *England*. And *Purgation* is either *Canonica*, or *vulgaris*; *Canonical Purgation* is that which is preſcribed by the Canon Law, the Form whereof uſed in the *Spiritual Court* is that the Perſon ſuſpected take his Oath, that he is clear of the Fact objected againſt him, and bringing his honeſt Neighbours with him to make Oath, that they believe he ſwears truly: The *vulgar Purgation*, according to the antient Manner, was by Fire or Water *Ordeal*, or by *Combat*, practiſed by Infidels as well as Chriſtians till aboliſhed by Canon. *Staundf. P. C. lib.* 2. *cap.* 48. *Stat. Weſtm.* 1. *c.* 2. *Purgation* is one of the Puniſhments of the Eccleſiaſtical Courts; but the Stat. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 12. having taken away the Oath *ex Officio*, of Perſons accuſing or *Purging* themſelves, *&c.* ſome maintain that all the Proceedings of *Purgation* upon common Fame do fall too; though others ſay, there is ſtill a legal *Purgation* left, but not Canonical. *Wood's Inſt.* 506, 507. Vide *Clergy*, *&c.*

Purificatio Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, Mentioned in the Statute 32 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 21. See *Candlemas*.

Purlue, or **Purlieu**, (From the Fr. *Pur*, i. e. purus, & *Lieu*, locus) Is all that Ground near any Foreſt, which being added to the antient Foreſt by King *Hen.* 2. *Rich.* 1. and King *John*, was afterwards diſafforeſted and ſevered by the Stat. *Charta de Foreſta*, and the Perambulations and Grants thereupon, by King *Hen.* 3. ſo that it became *Purlue*, *viz.* pure and free from the Laws and Ordinances of the Foreſt. *Manwood's For. Laws*, *par.* 2. *cap.* 20. Our Anceſtors called this Ground *Purlieu*, *purum Locum*, becauſe it was exempted from that Servitude which was formerly laid upon it: And whereas *Manwood* and *Crompton* call it *Pourallee*, we may derive it from *Pur*, *purus*, & *Alee*, *Ambulatio*, becauſe he that walketh or courſeth within that Circuit is not liable to the Laws or Penalties incurred by them which hunt within the Foreſt Precincts; but *Pourallee* is ſaid to be properly the Perambulation whereby the *Purlieu* is *de-afforeſted*. *Stat.* 33 *Ed.* 1. 4 *Inſt.* 303. The Owners of Grounds within the *Purlieu* by Diſafforeſtation, may fell Timber; convert Paſtures into arable, *&c.* incloſe them with any Kind of Incloſure; erect Edifices, and diſpoſe of the ſame as if they had never been afforeſted; and

and a *Purlieu-Man* may as lawfully hunt to all Intents within the *Purlieu*, as any Man may in his own Grounds that were never afforested: He may keep his Dogs within the *Purlieu* unexpeditated; and the Wild Beasts do belong to the *Purlieu*-Man *ratione soli*, so long as they remain in his Grounds, and he may kill them. 4 *Inst.* 303. If the *Purlieu*-Man chase the Beasts with Greyhounds, and they fly towards the Forest for Safety, he may pursue them to the Bounds of the Forest, and if he then do his Endeavour to call back and take off his Dogs from the Pursuit, although the Dogs follow the Chace in the Forest, and kill the King's Deer there; this is no Offence, so as he enter not into the Forest, nor meddle with the Deer so killed: And if the Dogs fasten upon the Deer, before he recover the Forest, and the Deer drag the Dogs into the Forest, in such Case the *Purlieu*-Man may follow his Dogs and take the Deer. 4 *Inst.* 303, 304. But in the Case of Sir *Richard Weston*, Attorney General, it was said, that there was no *Purlieu* in Law to hunt; that it cannot be by Prescription, and there is nothing in Statutes as to Hunting; and therefore *Purlieu* Men may only keep out the Deer, but cannot kill them, though they be in their Grounds. 1 *Jones Rep.* 278. See *Moor* 706, 987. And notwithstanding *Purlieus* are absolutely disafforested, it hath been permitted, that the Ranger of the Forest shall, as often as the Wild Beasts of the Forest range into the *Purlieu*, with his Hounds re-chase them back into the Forest. 4 *Inst.*

Purlieu-men, Are those that have Ground within the *Purlieu*, and being able to dispend forty Shillings a Year *Freehold*; who, upon these two Points, are licensed to hunt in their own *Purlieus*, observing what is required. *Manw. For. Laws* 151, 157, 180, 186.

Purparty. (Fr. *Pour part*, i. e. *pro parte*) Is that Part or Share of an Estate, first held in Common by Parceners, which is by Partition allotted to any of them: To make *Purparty* is to divide and sever the Lands that fall to Parceners, which 'till Partition they held jointly, and *pro Indiviso*. Old Nat. Br. 11.

Purpresture, (*Pourpresture*, from the Fr. *Pourpriſt*, an Inclosure) Is generally when any Thing is done to the Nusance of the King's Demesnes, or the Highways, &c. by Inclosure, or Buildings; endeavouring to make that Private which ought to be Publick. *Glanvil*, *lib.* 9. *c.* 11. 1 *Inst.* 38, 272. When a Man takes to himself, or incroaches any Thing which he ought not, whether it be in Lands, Franchise, or Jurisdiction, it is a *Purpresture*; and some Writers mention three Sorts of *Purprestures*, one against the King, the Second against the Lord of the Fee, and the Third against a Neighbour. *Kitch.* 10. 2 *Inst.* 38. *Purpresture* in a *Forest* is every Incroachment made therein, by Building, Incloſing, or Using any Liberty, without lawful Warrant to do the same: And if any Inclosures are made in Forests, they may be laid open, &c. *Manwood*, *c.* 10. *Cro. Jac.* 156. *Purprestures* and Incroachments may be inquired of in the Sheriff's Tourn. *Dalt. Sher.* 393.

Purpriſum, (Fr. *Pourpris*) A Close or Inclosure; also the whole Compass or Extent of a Manor-Place. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *fol.* 106.

Purpurati, The Sons of Emperors and Kings. *Malmsb. lib.* 3.

Purſe. A certain Quantity of Money, containing 500 Dollars, or 125 *l.* in *Turky*. Merch. Dict.

Purſuivant, (From the Fr. *Pourſuivre*, i. e. *Agere*, *perſequi*) Signifies the King's Messenger attending upon him in his Wars, or at the Council-Table, in his Court, or at his Chamber, the Exchequer, &c. to be sent upon any Business or Message. Those that are used in Martial Affairs, are called *Purſuivants at Arms*; whereof there are Four of Special Name among the *Heralds*: And *Stow*, speaking of the Death of the tyrannical King *Rich.* 3. hath these remarkable Words; *His Body was naked to the Skin, not so much as a Rag about him, and he was trussed behind a* Pursuivant *at Arms, like a Hog, or a Calf, &c.* The Rest of these *Purſuivants* are used upon Messages in Time of Peace, and especially in Matters concerning Jurisdiction. 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 13.

Purveyance, (Fr. *Pourveyance*, from *Pourvoir*, *providere*) Is the Providing of Corn, Fuel, Victuals, and other Necessaries for the King's House: And *Purveyor* is an Officer of the King or Queen, that provides such Corn, Victuals, &c. Formerly the King's Court was supplied with Necessaries from the Demesnes of the Crown, which were manured for that Purpose; but this Method being found to be troublesome, was by Degrees disus'd, and afterwards the King appointed Officers to buy in Provisions for his Houshold, who were *Purveyors*, and claimed divers Privileges by the Prerogative of the Crown. They are mentioned in *Magna Charta*, *cap.* 22. and other subsequent Statutes: But Misbehaving themselves, several Offences of *Purveyors* were made Felonies; as if they took Things above the Value of 12 *d.* against the Will of the Owner, without Warrant, or such Appraisement as was directed, or without Paying for them, &c. And the Name of *Purveyor* became so odious, that it was changed into *Buyer*. 2 *Inst.* 543. 28 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 2. 5 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. 36 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2, 3, &c. Though these Laws having not sufficiently provided against the Oppressions of Persons imployed for making Provisions for the King's Houshold, Carriages, and other *Purveyance*; and the People of many Counties having been obliged to submit to sundry Rates and Taxes, and Compositions to redeem themselves from such Vexations and Oppressions, as it is recited by the 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24. it was enacted by that Statute, that from thenceforth no Sum or Sums of Money, or other Thing, shall be taken, raised, rated, imposed, or levied, for or in Regard of any Provision, Carriages, or *Purveyance* for his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors: and by the said Statute it is ordained, that no Person, by any Warrant or Commission from the King, &c. shall, by Colour of Buying or making Provision or *Purveyance* for his Majesty, or any King or Queen of *England*, or for their Houshold, take any Timber, Cattle, Corn, Grain, Malt, Hay, Straw, Victuals, Carriages, or other Things, of any of the Subjects of his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, without the full and free Consent of the Owner or Owners thereof, had and obtained without Menace or Force; nor shall require any to find Horses, Oxen, Carts, or Carriages, for the Carrying the Goods of his Majesty, &c. without such Consent: And no *Pre-emption* shall be allow'd or claimed in Behalf of his Majesty, in Markets, &c. but they shall be free to all the Subjects to sell, notwith-

ſtanding any Pretence of *Purveyance*; and if any ſhall make Proviſion or *Purveyance*, or impreſs Carriages, contrary to this Statute, the Juſtices of Peace are to commit the Offenders to Gaol 'till the next Seſſions, when they ſhall be indicted, and proceeded againſt for the ſame, &c. *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24. *par.* 13 & 14. This abſolute and univerſal Reſtraint of all Kinds of *Purveyance*, having been found inconvenient, it was enacted by 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 20. That the Officers of the Navy, &c. may preſs Carriages for the Uſe of his Majeſty's Navy and Ordnance, according to the Regulations preſcribed by that Statute, as at ſo much *per* Mile; and the like was provided by 1 *Jac.* 2. *c.* 10. in Reſpect to the King's Royal Progreſſes, &c.

Purview, (Fr. *Pourveu*, a Patent or Grant) Is frequently uſed by Sir *Edw. Coke* for the Body, or that Part of an *Act of Parliament* which begins with *Be it enacted*, &c. The Statute 3 H. 7. ſtands upon a *Preamble* and *Purview*. 2 Inſt. 403. 12 Rep. 20.

Putage, (*Putagium*) *Fornicatio ex parte Fœminæ*; *quaſi* puttam *agere*, *à Gall.* Putte, *i. e. Meretrix.* Amongſt our Anceſtors this Crime was eſteem'd very heinous; for if any Heir Female under Guardianſhip, were guilty of it, ſhe forfeited her Part to the other Coheirs; or if ſhe were a ſole Heireſs, the Lord of the Fee had her Lands by Eſcheat. *Spelm. Glawil, lib.* 7. *cap.* 12.

Putativus, *Putative*, Reputed, or commonly eſteemed; oppos'd to what is notorious and unqueſtionable. —— *Pater Pueri* Putativus, *i. e.* the reputed Father of the Child.

Putura, (*q. Potura*) Is a Cuſtom claimed by *Keepers* in *Foreſts*, and ſometimes by *Bailiffs of Hundreds*, to take Man's Meat, Horſe Meat, and Dog's Meat, of the Tenants and Inhabitants within the Perambulation of the Foreſt, Hundred, &c. and in the Liberty of *Knaresburgh* it was long ſince turn'd into the Payment of 4 *d.* in Money by each Tenant. *M.S. de Temp. Ed.* 3. 4 *Inſt.* 307. The Land ſubject to this Cuſtom is called *Terra Putura*. Plac. apud Ceſtr. 31 Ed. 3.

Pyker or **Pycar**, A ſmall Ship or Herring-boat. 31 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2.

Q.

Quadra, Signifies any Kind of Square, a Quarter, &c.

Quadrageſima, The fortieth Part; alſo the Time of *Lent*, from our Saviour's *Forty Day's Faſt*. Litt. Dict.

Quadrageſima Sunday, Is the firſt Sunday in *Lent*; and ſo called, becauſe it is about the *fortieth Day* before *Eaſter*. Blount.

Quadrageſimalia. In former Days it was the Cuſtom for People to viſit their Mother-Church on *Midlent Sunday*, and to make their Offerings at the High Altar; as the like Devotion was again obſerved in *Whitſon-Week*: But as the Proceſſions and Oblations at *Whitſontide* were ſometimes commuted into a rated Payment of Pentecoſtals; ſo the *Lent* or *Eaſter* Offerings were changed into a Cuſtomary Rate called *Quadrageſimalia*, and *Denarii Quadrageſimales*, alſo *Lætare Jeruſalem*.

Quadrans, A fourth Part of a Penny: And before the Reign of King *Edw.* 1. the ſmalleſt Coin was a *Sterling* or Penny, mark'd with a Croſs, by the Guidance whereof a Penny might be cut into Halves for a Half-penny, or into Quarters or four Parts for Farthings; 'till to avoid the Fraud of unequal Cutting, that King coin'd Half-pence and Farthings, in round diſtinct Pieces. *Matt. Weſtm. Ann.* 1279.

Quadrantata Terræ, The fourth Part of an Acre. See *Fardingdeal.*

Quadraria, A Place where Men dig Stones; ſometimes writ *Quararia*, which we call a *Quarry*, &c. Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 133, 177.

Quadrivium, The Center of four Ways, where four Roads meet and croſs each other. By Statute, Poſts with Inſcriptions are to be ſet up at ſuch Croſs-ways, as a Direction to Travellers, &c. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 16.

Quadrugata terræ, A Team-Land; or ſo much Ground as may be till'd with four Horſes.

Quæ eſt eadem, In Pleading is uſed to ſupply the Want of a Traverſe. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 405. In a *Clauſum fregit* ſuch a Day, the Defendant pleads the Plaintiff's Licence to enter on the ſame Day, and that *virtute inde* he entered; he need not ſay *Quæ eſt eadem Tranſgreſſio*: So in Treſpaſs for Taking of Goods; if the Defendant juſtifies the ſame Day and Place: And in Treſpaſs and Battery, if the Defendant juſtifies that the ſame Day and Place the Plaintiff aſſaulted him, and that what Damages happened to him was of his own Wrong; this is good without *Quæ eſt eadem Tranſgreſſio*, &c. though he doth not directly anſwer the Aſſault laid by the Plaintiff; but where he juſtifies at another Day, or at other Place, then he ought to ſay, *Quæ eſt eadem.* 21 *Hen.* 7. *pl.* 52. A Fact laid to be *Nov.* 1. and a Juſtification *Nov.* 2. *Quæ eſt eadem* is well enough without a Traverſe, the Day not being material; but it had been naught, if the Day had been material. 1 *Lev.* 241. If a Treſpaſs is alledged 10 *Nov.* and Juſtification the 11 *Nov.* and there be an Averment of *Quæ eſt eadem*, it is good without making a Traverſe. *Lutw.* 1457. Where a Defendant juſtifies *dicto Tempore* in the Plaintiff's Declaration, he hath no Occaſion to ſay *Quæ eſt eadem tranſgreſſio*; becauſe he agrees with the Plaintiff in the Time and Place mentioned in his Declaration, and gives an Anſwer to it. *Mich.* 5 *W.* & *M. B. R.*

Quæ plura, Was a Writ that lay where an Inquiſition had been taken by an *Eſcheator* of Lands, &c. that a Man died ſeiſed of, and all the Land was ſuppos'd not to be found by the Office or Inquiſition; this Writ was therefore to inquire of what other Lands or Tenements the Party died ſeiſed: But it is now made uſeleſs, ſince the Taking away the Court of *Wards* and *Offices poſt mortem.* 12 Car. 2. c. 24. Reg. Orig 293.

Quære, or *Querie*, Is where any Point of Law, or Matter in Debate is doubted; as not having ſufficient Authority to maintain it. See 2 *Lill. Abr.* 406.

Quærens non invenit Plegium, A Return made by the Sheriff, upon a Writ directed to him with this Clauſe, *viz. Si* A. *fecerit* B. *ſecurum de Clamore ſuo Proſequendo*, &c. F. N. B. 38.

Quæ ſervitia, A Writ concerning Services, &c. See *Per quæ ſervitia.*

Quæſta, An Indulgence or Remiſſion of Penance by the *Pope*; and the Retailers of them were called *Quæſtionarii*, and deſired Charity for themſelves or others. *Matt. Weſtm. Anno* 1240.

Quæſtus, Is that which a Man hath by Purchaſe; as *Hæreditas* is what he hath by Deſcent.

—— *Aut*

—— *Aut habet* Hæreditatem *tantum*, *vel* Quæſtum *tantum*, *&c.* Glanv. lib. 7. cap. 1.

Quakers, (From *Tremulus*) Are ſuch who pretend to tremble or *quake*, in the Exerciſe of their whimſical Religion. *Quakers* to the Number of Five or more, aſſembling in Religious Worſhip not authorized by Law, were to forfeit for the firſt Offence 5 *l.* for the Second 10 *l.* *&c.* by Stat. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. but they are exempted from the Penalties of that Act by the 1 *W.* & *M. c.* 18. The 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 27. enacts, that *Quakers* making and ſubſcribing the Declaration of Fidelity mentioned in 1 *W.* & *M.* and owning King *William* to be right and lawful King, ſhall not be liable to the Penalties of this Act againſt others refuſing to take the Oaths; and not ſubſcribing the Declaration of Fidelity, *&c.* They are diſabled to vote at Election of Members of Parliament: *Quakers*, where an Oath is required, are permitted to make a ſolemn *Affirmation* or Declaration, declaring in the Preſence of Almighty God the Witneſs of the Truth, *&c.* But they are not capable of being Witneſſes in a Criminal Cauſe, nor of ſerving on Juries, or having Offices in the Government. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 34. The *Quakers* Affirmation is ordained to be in Force for ever, and the Form of it appointed by 1 *Geo. c.* 6. and the 8 *Geo. c.* 6. authorizes the Affirmation of the *Quakers* with the Words, *I do promiſe and ſincerely declare in the Preſence of you, &c.* without ſaying in the *Preſence of God*; falſe and corrupt Affirming incurs the Pains and Penalties of wilful Perjury. *Quakers* refuſing to pay Tithes, or Church-Rates, Juſtices of Peace are to determine, and order Coſts, *&c.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. 1 *Geo.*

Quale jus, A Writ judicial which was brought where a Man of Religion had Judgment to recover Land, before Execution was made of the Judgment; it went forth to the Eſcheator between Judgment and Execution, to make Inquiry whether the religious Perſon had Right to recover, or the Judgment were obtained by Colluſion between the Parties, to the Intent that the Lord might not be defrauded. *Reg. Judic.* 8, 16, 46. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 32.

Quam diu ſe bene geſſerit, Is a *Clauſe* often inſerted in *Letters Patent* of the Grant of Offices, as in thoſe to the *Barons* of the *Exchequer*, *&c.* which muſt be intended in Matters concerning their Office; and is nothing but what the Law would have implied, if the Office had been granted for Life. 4 *Inſt.* 117.

Quantum meruit, *i. e.* How much he has deſerved, is a Man's Action of the Caſe, ſo called, grounded upon the Promiſe of another, to pay him for doing any Thing ſo much as he ſhould deſerve or *merit*. If a Man retains any Perſon to do work or other Thing for him; as a Taylor to make a Garment, a Carrier to carry Goods, *&c.* without any certain Agreement; in ſuch Caſe, the Law implies that he ſhall pay for the ſame, as much as they are worth, and ſhall be reaſonably demanded; for which *Quantum meruit* may be brought: And if one ſue another upon a Promiſe to ſatisfy him for Work done, *&c.* he muſt ſhew and aver in his Declaration how much he deſerved for his Work. *Compl. Attorn.* A Plaintiff declared, that the Defendant in Conſideration that the Plaintiff had found him ſufficient Meat, Drink, Waſhing and Lodging, for ſeveral Months laſt paſt, promiſed to pay him as much as he ſhould deſerve, and averred that he deſerved ſo much; upon *Non Aſſumpſit* pleaded, the Plaintiff had a Verdict; but it was moved in Arreſt of Judgment, that the Declaration was ſhort and incertain, as to the Time and Number of Months: Though the Declaration was held good, and the Plaintiff had Judgment. *Mich.* 12 *W.* 3. *B. R.* 2 *Salk.* 557. Where the Word *Quantum* was omitted in the Declaration, *Tantum* hath been adjudg'd ſufficient, *viz.* The Defendant promis'd to pay ſo much as he deſerved; and *Meruiſſet* ſignifies as much as *ipſe Meruiſſet*: Alſo on ſeveral Counts, *Quantum habere meruit* was conſtrued to be *Quantum habere meruerit*, to make the Parties mean ſomewhat, as 'twas plain they did, though this was contrary to the Grammatical Conſtruction; and the Court held that they muſt take the Words of the Declaration to be the very Words of the Promiſe, *&c. Paſch.* and *Hill.* 4 *Ann. B. R.* In a *Quantum Meruit*, bringing Money into Court was denied. *Hill.* 8 *Will.* 3. *B. R.* But it was allowed, *ex motione Magiſtri* Raymond. *Paſch.* 5 *Ann.* 2 *Salk.* 597.

Quantum valebat, Is where Goods and Wares ſold are delivered by a Tradeſman at no certain Price, or to be paid for them as much as they are worth in general; then *Quantum valebat* lies, and the Plaintiff is to aver them to be worth ſo much: So where the Law obliges one to furniſh another with Goods or Proviſions, as an Innkeeper his Gueſts, *&c.* And for Goods ſold, it is the Practice among Clerks to lay three *Counts*, viz. *Indebitat. Aſſumpſit*, *Quantum valebant*, and *Simul Computaſſet*, that the Plaintiff may be ſure to hit on one of the Promiſes, *&c. Practiſ. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *pag.* 72, 73.

Quare cum, Are general Words uſed in original Writs, *&c.* See *Original.*

Quare ejecit infra Terminum, Is a Writ that lies for a Leſſee, where he is caſt out of his Farm before his Term is expired, againſt a Feoffee of the Lands, or the Leſſor that *ejects* him; and the Effect of it is to recover his Term again, and his Damages. *Reg. Orig.* 227. *F. N. B.* 197. *New Nat. Br.* 439. It is ſaid this Writ was deviſed for the following Cauſe: If a Man make a Leaſe of Land for Years, and after he ouſts his Leſſee, and then makes a Feoffment of the Land unto a Stranger in Fee; now the Leſſee cannot have a Writ of *Ejectione firmæ* againſt the Feoffee, becauſe he did not put him out, and in that Caſe the Leſſee hath no other Remedy but to enter again into the Land; and if the Feoffee do then put him out, the Leſſee may bring *Ejectione firmæ Vi & Armis*; but before Entry made by the Leſſee, he had no Remedy againſt the Feoffee: And therefore, by the Equity of the Statute of *Weſtm. c.* 24. which enacts, that where it ſhall happen in one Caſe a Writ is found, and in the like Caſe falling under the ſame Law, and wanting the ſame Remedy, *&c.* it is not ſo, the Clerks of the Chancery are to agree upon a proper Writ, *&c.* By Reaſon of that Statute, was this Writ deviſed. *New Nat. Br.* 439. And if a Perſon leaſe Lands for Years, and the Leſſor doth ſuffer a Recovery to be had againſt him upon a feigned Title, who entereth; the Leſſee ſhall have his Writ of *Quare ejecit infra Terminum*, *&c.* And the Words of the Writ are, *Occaſione cujus Venditionis*; and yet the ſame is not properly a Sale, but thoſe Words are only of Form: *Ibid.* It is in the Election of the Leſſee, or, if he grants over his Term, the ſecond Leſſee, to ſue a Writ of *Ejectione firmæ*, or a *Quare ejecit*

infra termin. againſt the Leſſor, or his Heir, or againſt the Lord by Eſcheat, *&c.* if they put the Termor out of his Term. 19 *H.* 6.

Quare Impedit, Is a Writ lying for him who hath purchaſed an *Advowſon*, againſt a Perſon that diſturbs him in his Right of Advowſon by Preſenting a Clerk thereto, when the Church is void. *F. N. B.* 32. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 5. It differs from Aſſiſe of *Darrein Preſentment* (or *Ultimæ Præſentationis*) becauſe that lies where a Man or his Anceſtor, under whom he claims, have formerly preſented to the Church; and this is for him that is the Purchaſer himſelf: But in both theſe, the Plaintiff recovers the Preſentation and Damages; though in the Writ of *Darrein Preſentment*, *&c.* he recovers only the Preſentation, not the Title to the Advowſon, as he doth in a *Quare Impedit*; for which Reaſon that Aſſiſe is ſeldom brought, and for that the Proceedings in it are very tedious: And where a Man may have Aſſiſe of *Darrein Preſentment*, he may have *Quare Impedit.* 2 *Inſt.* 356. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 31. The Writ *Quare Impedit* is to be brought in Six Months after the Avoidance; and by it a Patron may be relieved, not only in his Preſentation to a *Church*, but to a *Chapel*, *Prebend*, *Vicarage*, *&c.* And this Writ lies of a *Donative*, and the ſpecial Matter is to be ſet forth in the Declaration: It alſo lieth for a *Deanery* by the King, although it be elective; and for an *Archdeaconry*, but not for a meer *Office* of the Church. 1 *Inſt.* 344. 1 *Leon.* 205. If the *Quare Impedit* be for a Donative, the Writ ſhall be *Quare Impedit* to preſent to the Donative; if 'tis of a Parſonage, then 'tis *Quare Impedit Præſentare ad Eccleſiam*; if to a Vicarage, 'tis *ad Vicariam*; if to a Prebend, then 'tis *ad Præbendam*, *&c.* 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 35. If a Biſhop be diſturbed to collate, where he ought to make Collation, he may have a Writ *Quare Impedit*, and the Writ ſhall be *quod permittat ipſum Præſentare*, *&c.* and he ſhall count upon the Collation: And if the King be diſturb'd in his Collation by Letters Patent, he ſhall have *Quare Impedit*, *&c.* *New Nat. Br.* 73. A Grantee of a next Avoidance may bring this Writ againſt the Patron who granted the Avoidance. 39 *H.* 6. It may be brought by Executors, for a Diſturbance *in vita Teſtatoris*; and Executors being diſturb'd in their Preſentation, may bring *Quare Impedit* as well as their Teſtator might. *Owen* 99. *Lutw.* 1. Huſband and Wife jointly, or the Husband alone without his Wife may have the Writ *Quare Impedit*; and if a Man who hath an Advowſon in Right of his Wife, be diſturb'd in his Preſentation, and dies, the Wife ſhall bring it on that Diſturbance. 14 *H.* 4. 5 *Rep.* 97. *Quare Impedit* is made a Writ poſſeſſory for an Heir at full Age, Reverſioner, or Spiritual Perſon, on an Uſurpation in Time of an Anceſtor, *&c.* 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 5. It ſuppoſes both a Poſſeſſion and a Right; and the Plaintiff muſt alledge a Preſentation in himſelf, or in thoſe under whom he claims; unleſs it be in Caſe of Lapſe, *&c.* In the Declaration of the Plaintiff, it is not ſufficient for him to alledge, that he, or ſuch a Perſon from whom he claims, were ſeiſed of the Advowſon of the Church, but he muſt alledge a Preſentation made by one of them; for if he doth not, the Defendant may demur to the Declaration: And the Reaſon of this is, that the Defendant, by joining the laſt Preſentation to his own Title, is to make appear, that he hath a Right to preſent now as well as then. *Cro. Eliz.* 518. 5 *Rep.* 97. *Vaugh.* 57. The Writ muſt be brought in that County where the Church is; the Patron and Incumbent are to be named in it, the one as he may be diſpoſſeſſed of his Patronage, and the other of his Preſentation; and it is uſual likewiſe to make the Biſhop a Defendant, to prevent a Lapſe, where the Church is void, *pendente lite*: *Quare Impedit* will not lie againſt the Ordinary and Incumbent, without naming the Patron; becauſe at Common Law the Incumbent could not plead any Thing which concerned the Right of Patronage, and therefore 'tis unreaſonable that he alone ſhould be named in the Writ who could not defend the Patronage; but the Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 7. enables him to plead againſt the King, and to defend his Incumbency, although he claims nothing in the Patronage; and by that Statute, he ſhall plead againſt any common Perſon; tho' with this Difference, that when the Inheritance of the Patron is to be deveſted by a Judgment in a *Quare Impedit*, there he muſt be named in the Writ; but where the next Preſentation only is to be recovered, he need not be named: Yet where the King preſents without a Title, and his Clerk is inducted, the *Quare Impedit* is to be againſt the Ordinary and Incumbent, for it will not lie againſt the King; but if he is Plaintiff, the Writ may be brought againſt the Patron alone, without naming the Incumbent. 7 *Rep.* 25. 2 *Cro.* 650. *Palm.* 306. The only Plea which the Biſhop hath by the Common Law on a *Quare Impedit* is that he claimeth nothing but as Ordinary; he could not counterplead the Patron's Title, or any Thing to the Right of Patronage, nor could the Incumbent counterplead ſuch Title, 'till the ſaid Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. by which both the Biſhop and the Incumbent may counterplead the Title of the Patron; the one, when he collates by Lapſe, or makes Title himſelf to the Patronage; and the other being *Perſona imperſonata*, may plead his Patron's Title, and counterplead the Title of the Plaintiff: And it has been adjudg'd, that the Incumbent cannot plead to the Title of the Parſonage, without ſhewing that he is *Perſona imperſonata* of the Preſentation of the Patron. *W. Jones* 4. *March* 159. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 38. In a *Quare Impedit*, though it was found that the Church was full of another who was a Stranger to the Writ, and it did not appear whether he came in by a better Title than that which was found for the Plaintiff; it was held, that the Plaintiff might have a general Writ to the Biſhop, which he is bound by Law to execute, or ſhall be amerced, *&c.* and he cannot return that the Church is full of another; for no Iſſue can be joined between the Biſhop and the Plaintiff, becauſe he has no Day in Court. 6 *Rep.* 51. 3 *Leon.* 136. But where a Plaintiff recovered an Advowſon in Ejectment, and thereupon had a Writ to the Biſhop, there being another Incumbent in the Church, who was not a Party to the Action; adjudg'd, that this Writ would not lie without a *Scire facias* to the Incumbent. *Sid.* 93. If it appears in a *Quare Impedit*, either in Pleading, or by Confeſſion of the Parties, that neither of them have a Title, but that 'tis in the King; the Court may award a Writ to the Biſhop for the King, to remove the Incumbent and admit *idoneam Perſonam ad Præſentationem Regis*; but this muſt be when his Title is very plain. *Hob.* 126, 163. 1 *Leon.* 323. In *Quare Impedit*, the Plaintiff and Defendant are both Actors, ſo that the Defendant may have a Writ to the Biſhop, as well

as the Plaintiff; but not without a Title appearing to the Court; wherefore if the Defendant never appears, the Plaintiff muſt make out a Title for Form ſake, and ſo muſt the Defendant if the Plaintiff be nonſuited. *Hob.* 163. If the Plaintiff, after Appearance, in a *Quare Impedit* be nonſuited, it is peremptory; becauſe the Defendant upon a Title made, whereby he becomes Actor, ſhall have a Writ to the Biſhop: And it is the ſame in Caſe of a Diſcontinuance. 7 *Rep.* 27. 'Tis the Nature of a *Quare Impedit* to be final, either upon a Diſcontinuance or Nonſuit; and a Man cannot have two Suits for the ſame Thing in this Caſe againſt one Perſon, though he may have ſeveral *Quare Impedits* againſt ſeveral Perſons. 7 *Rep.* 27. *Hob.* 137. The Parſon, Patron, and Ordinary are ſued; the Ordinary diſclaims, and the Parſon loſeth by Default; the Plaintiff ſhall have Judgment to recover his Preſentation, and a Writ iſſue to the Biſhop, *&c.* with a *Ceſſat executio*, until the Plea is determined between the Plaintiff and Patron. *Vaugh.* 6. Several were Plaintiffs in a *Quare Impedit*, the Defendant pleaded the Releaſe of one of them pending the Writ; and it was reſolv'd, that this Releaſe ſhall only bar him who made it, and that the Writ ſhall ſtand good for the Reſt. 5 *Rep.* 97. In a *Quare Impedit* againſt the Archbiſhop, the Biſhop, and three Defendants; the Archbiſhop pleaded that he claimed nothing but as Metropolitan; and the Biſhop pleaded that he claimed nothing but as Ordinary; and the three Defendants made a Title; but there was a Verdict againſt them: It was a Queſtion, whether the Writ of Execution ſhould be awarded to the Archbiſhop, or the Biſhop; and it was held, that where neither of them are Parties in Intereſt, it may be directed to either; but if the Biſhop is a Party in Intereſt, it muſt be directed to the Archbiſhop. 6 *Rep.* 48. 3 *Bulſt.* 174. And if the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* be Plaintiff in a *Quare Impedit*, the Writ muſt be directed to the Archbiſhop of *York*, *&c.* *Show.* 329. If the Defendant pleads *Ne diſturba*, which is in Effect the General Iſſue in a *Quare Impedit*, this will be only a Defence of the Wrong with which he ſtands charged, and is ſo far from controverting the Plaintiff's Title, that it as it were confeſſes it; and the Plaintiff may preſently pray a Writ to the Biſhop, or maintain the Diſturbance in order to recover Damages. *Hob.* 163. There muſt be a Diſturbance to maintain this Action: In a *Quare Impedit*, the Patron declared upon a Diſturbance of him to preſent 1 *November*; the Incumbent pleaded, that 1 *May* next after, the Preſentation devolv'd upon the Queen by Lapſe, and ſhe preſented him to the Church, *&c.* And upon Demurrer the Plea was held ill; becauſe the Defendant had not confeſſed and avoided, nor traverſed the Diſturbance, ſet forth in the Declaration: And though by the Demurrer the Queen's Title was confeſs'd, it appearing that it was already executed, and the Defendant having loſt his Incumbency by ill Pleading, the Writ ſhall not be awarded to the Biſhop for the Queen to preſent again, but for the Patron. 1 *Leon.* 194. In all *Quare Impedits*, the Defendant may traverſe the Preſentation alledged by the Plaintiff, if the Matter of Fact will bear it; but the Defendant muſt not deny the Preſentation alledged, where there was a Preſentation. *Vaugh.* 16, 17. And where a Preſentment is alledged in the Grantor and Grantee, the Preſentment in the Grantor is only traverſable; for that is the Principal. *Cro. Eliz.* 518. The Courts at *Weſtminſter* are very cautious not to abate the Writ of *Quare Impedit*, for *Falſe Latin*, or Want of Form; yet if the Biſhop againſt whom the Writ is brought, or any of the Defendants are miſnam'd, 'tis good Cauſe of Abatement: If the Patron be not named in the Writ, it may be pleaded in Abatement; though the Death of the Patron pending the Writ doth not abate it, if the *Quare Impedit* is brought againſt the Biſhop, Patron and Incumbent: And if the Incumbent dies, pending the Writ, and a Diſturber ſhould preſent again, and die, *Quare Impedit* would lie upon the firſt Diſturbance by *Fournies Accounts*; but the firſt Writ is abated by the Plaintiff's Death; alſo if the Plaintiff bring a new Writ within fifteen Days after the Abatement, that ſhall be a Continuance of the firſt Writ, and prevent the Defendant's Taking any Advantage: But if the Writ abate for any Fault in the Declaration; the Defendant ſhall have a Writ to the Biſhop to admit his Clerk; and ſo he ſhall if Judgment is given upon a Demurrer, *&c.* *Cro. Eliz.* 324. *Cro. Car.* 651. 7 *Rep.* 57. *Dyer* 240. In a Plea of *Quare Impedit*, Days are given from 15 to 15, or from three Weeks to three Weeks, according to the Diſtance of Place: And if the Diſturber come not in on the great Diſtreſs, a Writ is to be ſent to the Biſhop, that he claim not to the Prejudice of the Plaintiff for that Time; and upon Recovery, Judgment is to be given to the Party to recover the Preſentation and Advowſon. *Stat.* 52 *H.* 3. *c.* 12. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 377. And Damages are given in a *Quare Impedit*, by the Stat. of *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 5. though Damages ſhall not be had againſt the Biſhop, where he claims nothing but as Ordinary, and is no Diſturber. 3 *Lev.* 59. Before this Statute no Damages were allowed on a *Quare Impedit*; and the King hath none at this Day, for although he declares *ad damnum*, *&c.* he is not within that Statute; becauſe by his Prerogative he cannot loſe his Preſentation. 6 *Rep.* 52. If a Plaintiff hath a Verdict, and the Church is found to be vacant, the Patron may have the Fruits of his Preſentation, and ſo not be intitled to Damages; in which Caſe, a *Remittitur de Damnis* is entered. 3 *Lev.* 59. There are two *Judgments* in a *Quare Impedit*, *viz.* That the Plaintiff ſhall have a Writ to the Biſhop; and this is the final Judgment, that goes to the Right between the Parties, and is the Judgment at Common Law: And Judgment for Damages, ſince the Stat. of *Weſtm.* 2. after the Points of the Writ are inquired into; which Judgment is not to be given but at the Inſtance of the Party. 1 *Mod.* 254, 255. The Points to be inquired of, where the Jury find for the Plaintiff, *&c.* are, of whom, and upon whoſe Preſentment the Church is full; how long ſince it was void; the yearly Value of the Church, *&c.* which being found, Damages are to be given accordingly. 6 *Rep.* 51. A *Quare Impedit* was brought againſt Two, one of them caſt an Eſſoin, and *idem dies datus eſt* to the other, *&c.* Then an Attachment iſſued againſt them for not appearing at the Day, and Proceſs continued to the *Grand Cape*; which being return'd, and the Parties not appearing, it was ruled that final Judgment ſhould be entered according to the Stat. 52 *H.* 3. But on Motion to diſcharge this Rule, becauſe the Defendants were not ſummoned either upon the Attachment or grand Diſtreſs, the Summoners being only the feigned Names of

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John Doe and *Richard Roe*, the Judgment was ſet aſide; for the Deſign of the Statute was to have Proceſs duly executed, and that muſt be with Notice, &c. And where the Right is for ever concluded, this being ſo fatal, the Proceſs muſt never be ſuffered to be a Thing of Courſe. 1 *Mod.* 248. When one recovers in a *Quare Impedit* againſt an Incumbent, the Incumbent is ſo removed by the Judgment, that the Recoveror may preſent without any Thing farther; but the Incumbent continues Incumbent *de facto*, till ſuch Preſentation is made: And if the Plaintiff in this Suit be inſtituted upon a Writ to the Biſhop, the Defendant cannot appeal; if he doth, a Prohibition lies; becauſe in this Caſe, the Biſhop acts as the King's Miniſter, and not as a Judge. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 365. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 62. If one brings a *Quare Impedit* againſt the Patron and Incumbent of a Church within ſix Months, and recovers after the ſix Months, he ſhall remove the Incumbent, if named in the Writ. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 375. And the King cannot remove an Incumbent, preſented, inſtituted and inducted, although upon a Uſurpation, but by *Quare Impedit* in a judicial Way. 2 *Cro.* 385. See *Preſentation*, &c.

Quare Incumbravit, A Writ that lieth againſt the Biſhop, who within ſix Months after the Vacation of a Benefice, confers it upon his Clerk, whilſt two others are contending at Law for the Right of Preſentation. *Reg. Orig.* 32. Or it is a Writ brought after a Recovery in a *Quare Impedit*, or Aſſiſe of *Darrein Preſentment*, againſt the Biſhop that thus admits a Clerk, notwithſtanding the Writ *Ne admittas* ſerv'd on him: For if the Biſhop doth incumber the Church before a *Ne Admittas* is iſſued, then the Party ſhall have a *Quare Impedit*; as the Ordinary can have no Notice till the *Ne Admittas*. *F. N. B.* 32, 33. *Wood's Inſt.* 571. And if a Man hath a Writ of *Right of Advowſon* depending between him and another, and the Church is void pendant the Writ, the Plaintiff ſhall not have a *Quare Incumb.* or *Ne Admittas*, although the Biſhop incumber the Church; becauſe the Plaintiff ſhall not recover the Preſentment upon this Writ, but the Advowſon: And where he hath Title to preſent, he may do it; and have *Quare Impedit*, if he be diſturb'd. *New Nat. Br.* 108, 109. If the Biſhop delay the true Patron in his Preſentation, and the Patron ſues a *Quare Impedit*, he may thereupon have a *Ne Admittas*; and if the Biſhop after the Receipt of ſuch Writ, admit the Clerk of any other Perſon without a Verdict in a *Jure Patronatus*, the true Patron ſhall have *Quare Incumbravit* againſt the Biſhop, and thereby recover the Preſentment with Damages: Alſo a Writ is to be directed to the Biſhop to diſincumber the Church. *F. N. B.* 37. This Writ may be brought after the ſix Months; and if the Plaintiff be Nonſuit in a *Quare Incumbravit*, he may have another Writ, and vary from his firſt Declaration, &c. *Ibid.* 48.

Quare non Admiſit, Is a Writ which lies againſt a *Biſhop*, where a Man hath recovered his Advowſon, or Preſentation in a Writ of Right of Advowſon, *Quare Impedit*, or other Action, and the Biſhop doth refuſe to admit his Clerk, upon Pretence of Lapſe, &c. 'tis requiſite in the Writ to mention the Recovery; and it is to be brought in the County where the Refuſal was. *F. N. B.* 47. 7 *Rep. Dyer* 40. In a *Quare non Admiſit* the Plaintiff ſhall recover Damages: And if a Plaintiff have Judgment in a *Quare Impedit*, and a Writ is awarded to the Biſhop; if upon this Writ the Biſhop makes a falſe Return, the Plaintiff may have *Quare non Admiſit* againſt him, and have his Damages. *Dyer* 260. King *Edw.* 1. preſented his Clerk to a Benefice in *Yorkſhire*, and the Archbiſhop of that Province refuſed to admit him; upon which the King brought a *Quare non Admiſit*, and the Archbiſhop pleaded that the *Pope* had a long Time before *provided* for that Church, as one having ſupreme Authority in that Caſe, and therefore he could not admit the King's Clerk: It was adjudged, that for this Contempt to execute the King's Writ, the Archbiſhoprick ſhould be ſeiſed, &c. 5 *Rep.* 12. If the Biſhop refuſe the King's Preſentee, and doth afterwards admit him, yet the King ſhall have *Quare non Admiſit* for the Refuſal; and ſo it is preſumed may a common Perſon. *New Nat. Br.* 106.

Quare non permittit, Is mentioned as an ancient Writ that lieth for one who hath Right to preſent to a Church for a Turn againſt the *Proprietary*. Fleta, lib. 5. cap. 6.

Quarentine or **Quarentain**, (*Quarentena*) Is a Benefit allowed by Law to the *Widow* of a Man dying ſeiſed of Lands, whereby ſhe may challenge to continue in his capital Meſſuage, or chief Manſion-houſe, (not being a Caſtle) by the Space of *forty Days* after his Deceaſe, in order to the Aſſignment of her Dower, &c. And if the Heir, or any other eject her, ſhe may bring the Writ *de Quarentena habenda*; but the Widow ſhall not have Meat, Drink, &c. tho' if there be no Proviſion in the Houſe, according to *Fitzherbert* ſhe may kill Things for her Proviſion. *Magn. Carta, cap.* 7. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 40. *F. N. B.* 161.

Quarentine, Is alſo the Term of *forty Days*, wherein any Perſons coming from Foreign Parts infected with the *Plague*, are not permitted to land or come on Shore, until ſo many Days are expired. *Stat.* 9 *Ann. cap.* 2. 7 *Geo. cap.* 3. See *Plague.*

Quarentine, Likewiſe ſignifies a Quantity of Ground, containing *forty Perches*. Leg. Hen. 1. cap. 16.

Quare obſtruxit, Is a Writ for a Perſon obſtructed and hinder'd in paſſing thro' the Land of another, having a Liberty and Right to paſs thro' the ſame. *Fleta, lib.* 4. *cap.* 26.

Quarter, A Meaſure of Corn, containing eight Buſhels ſtriked. *Stat.* 15 *R.* 2. *cap.* 4.——Quarterium *Frumenti conſtat ex octo Buſſellis.* Fleta.

Quarterium Anni, A Quarter or the fourth Part of a Year. *Matt. Weſtm. Ann.* 1259.

Quarterizatio, Is Part of the Puniſhment and Execution of a *Traitor*, by dividing his Body into four Quarters.——*Fecit decollari, & Membratim dividi, &* quarteriſari, *& Caput & ejus* Quarterias *ad Regni certas Civitates tranſmitti, &c. Artic.* Ricardi Scrope *Archiep.* Ebor. *apud* Angl. Sacr. par. 2. pag. 366.

Quarter-Seſſions, Is a General Court held by the *Juſtices of Peace* in every County, once every *Quarter* of a Year; originally erected only for Matters touching the Breach of the Peace, but now its Power is greatly increaſed and extends much farther by many Statutes: The Holding theſe *Seſſions Quarterly* was firſt ordained by the 25 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 1. *cap.* 8. And the particular Times are appointed by 36 *Ed* 3. *c.* 12. See *Juſtices of Peace.*

Quaſh, (*Quaſſare*, Fr. *Quaſſer* or *Caſſer*, i. e. *Caſſum facere*) Is to overthrow or annul any Thing. *Bract. lib.* 5. 11 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 2. As if the Bailiff of a Liberty return any Jurors out of his Franchiſe, the Array ſhall be *quaſhed*. *Co. Lit.* 156. And the Court of *B. R.* hath Power to *quaſh* Orders of Seſſions, Preſentments, Indictments, *&c.* Tho' this *Quaſhing* is by the Favour of the Court, and the Court may leave the Party to take Advantage of the Inſufficiency by Pleading; as they generally do where an Indictment is for an Offence very prejudicial to the Commonwealth, as for Perjury, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 410. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 258. The Court will not *quaſh* an Information; but there muſt be a Demurrer to it, if it be inſufficient. 2 *Lill.* 411. Vide *Stat.* 7 *W.* 3. *c.* 3. See *Indictment.*

Quaterpmes of Wines, (Fr. *Quatrieſme*) A Tax of the *Fourth Penny* for all Wines retailed.

Quechbord, A Kind of Game, ſuppoſed to be what we now call *Shovelbord*, prohibited by the Stat. 17 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 3.

Queen, (Lat. *Regina*, Sax. *Civen*, i. e. *Uxor*, a Wife, *ſed propter Excellentiam*, the *Wife* of the *King*) In our Law is either ſhe that holds the Crown of this Realm by Right of Blood, or who is married to the King; the Firſt of which is called *Queen Regnant*, and the laſt *Queen Conſort*: She that holdeth by Blood is, in Conſtruction of Law, the ſame with the King, and hath the like regal Power in all Reſpects; but the *Queen* Conſort is inferior to the King and his Subject. *Staundf. Prærog.* 10. 3 *Inſt.* 7. 1 *Mar. Parl.* 2. *cap.* 1. To compaſs the Death of the *Queen* is Treaſon: Violating the *Queen*'s Perſon, *&c.* is alſo Treaſon; and if ſhe conſents to the Adulterer, it ſhall be Treaſon in her. 25 *Ed.* 3 3 *Inſt.* 9. The *Queen*, as the King's Wife, partakes of ſeveral *Prerogatives* above other Women, *viz.* By the Common Law, the Wife of the King, is a publick Perſon, exempt from the King; and is capable of Lands or Tenements of the Gift of the King, which no other *Feme Covert* is; ſhe is of Ability, without the King, to purchaſe, grant, and make Leaſes; and may ſue, and be ſued alone, in her own Name only, by *Præcipe*, not by Petition: She may have in herſelf the Poſſeſſion of perſonal Things during her Life, *&c.* But both Real and Perſonal Eſtate goes to the King after her Death; if ſhe doth not in her Life-time diſpoſe of them, or deviſe them away by Will. 1 *Inſt.* 3, 31, 133. *Finch* 86. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 912. Acts of Parliament relating to her, need not be pleaded; for the Court muſt take Notice of them, becauſe ſhe is a publick Perſon. 8 *Rep.* 28. If a Tenant of the *Queen* aliens a Part of his Tenancy to one, and another Part to another; the *Queen* may diſtrain in any one Part for the Whole, as the King may do. *Wood's Inſt.* 22. And in a *Quare Impedit* brought by the *Queen*, ſome ſay that Plenarty is no Plea; no more than in the Caſe of the King. *Ibid.* But ſee 2 *Inſt.* 361. The *Queen* ſhall pay no Toll, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 133.

Queen Dowager. No Man may marry the *Queen Dowager*, without Licenſe from the King, on Pain to forfeit his Lands and Goods: But if ſhe marry any of the Nobility, or under that Degree, ſhe loſeth not her Dignity; but by the Name of *Queen* may maintain an Action. 2 *Inſt.* 18, 50. The Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. making it Treaſon to violate the *Queen*, extends not to a *Queen Dowager*, but the King's Wife and Companion: And a *Queen* Conſort and *Queen Dowager* ſhall be tried, in caſe of Treaſon, by the Peers. 2 *Inſt.* 50.

Queen-gold, (*Aurum Reginæ*) Is a Royal Duty or Revenue belonging to every *Queen* of *England*, during her Marriage to the King, payable by Perſons in this Kingdom and *Ireland*, upon divers Grants of the King, by Way of Fine or Oblation, *&c.* being one full tenth Part above the entire Fine, on Pardons, Contracts or Agreements, which becomes a real Debt to the *Queen*, by the Name of *Aurum Reginæ*, upon the Party's bare Agreement with the King for his Fine and Recording the ſame. *Lib. Nig. Scac. pag.* 43. 12 *Co. Rep.* 21, 22.

Que Eſtate, Signifies which Eſtate; and is a Plea, where a Man intitling another to Land, *&c.* ſaith that the ſame Eſtate ſuch other had, he has from him: As for Example, In a *Quare Impedit*, the Plaintiff alledges that two Perſons were ſeiſed of Lands, whereunto the Advowſon in Queſtion was appendant in Fee, and did preſent to the Church, and afterwards the Church was void: *Que Eſtate*, that is, which Eſtate of the two Perſons he hath now, by Virtue whereof he preſented, *&c.* *Broke* 175. *Co. Lit.* 121. A Man cannot plead a *Que Eſtate* in an Eſtate-tail, nor can it be pleaded in Eſtates for Life, or for Years; a *Que Eſtate* of a Term may not be pleaded, by Reaſon a Term cannot be gained by Diſſeiſin, as a Fee may; but one may plead a *Que Eſtate* in a Term in another Perſon, under whom he doth not claim, and be good; for he is not privy to the Eſtate of the Stranger, to know his Title. 1 *Rep.* 46. 3 *Lev.* 19. 1 *Lev.* 190. *Lutw.* 81. A Thing that lies in Grant, cannot be claimed by a *Que Eſtate*, directly by it ſelf; yet it may be claimed as Appurtenant to a Manor, by a *Que Eſtate* in the Manor. 1 *Mod.* 232. A Man may not preſcribe by a *Que Eſtate* of a Rent, Advowſon or Toll; but he may of a Manor, to which theſe are appendant. 2 *Mod.* 144. 3 *Mod.* 52. A Perſon cannot ſhew a *Que Eſtate*, without ſhewing the Deed how he came by it. *Cro. Jac.* 673.

Que eſt meſme, (Signifying *Verbatim*, the ſame Thing) Is a Word of Art, in Actions of Treſpaſs, *&c.* for a direct Juſtification of the very Act complained of by the Plaintiff as a Wrong: And if where Tenants at Will bringing an Action againſt their Lord, the Plaintiffs ſay, that he threatned them in ſuch Sort that he forced them to give up their Lands; to which the Lord pleads, that he ſaid unto them, if they would not depart he would ſue them at Law; this being the *ſame Threatning* that he uſed, or to ſpeak artificially *Que eſt le meſme*, the Defence is good. *Kitch.* 236.

Querela, An Action or Declaration preferred in any Court of Juſtice; whence comes *Querens* or Complainant, and the Word *Quarrel* againſt any Perſon. And *Quietos eſſe à Querelis* was to be exempted from the cuſtomary Fees paid to the King or Lord of a Court, for Liberty to prefer ſuch an Action; but more uſually to be free from Fines and Amercements impoſed for common Treſpaſſes and Defaults. *Chart. K. Hen.* 2. to *Bernard de S. Wallery. Kennet's Gloſſ.* See *Plaint.*

Querela coram Rege & Concilio, &c. A Writ whereby one is called to juſtify a Complaint of Treſpaſs made to the King himſelf, before the King and his Council. *Reg. Orig.* 124.

Querela

Querela frescæ Fortiæ, Is a Writ of *Freſh Force*. Vide *Freſh Force*.

Queſt, An Inqueſt or Inquiſition, upon the Oaths of an impanelled Jury. *Cowel.*

Queſtus eſt nobis, Is the Form of a Writ of *Nuſance* ordained by Statute, lying againſt him to whom the Houſe or other Thing that occaſion'd the Nuſance is ſold or alienated. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 24. See *Quod permittat.*

Quia improvide, Seems to be a *Superſedeas* granted in the Behalf of a Clerk of the *Chancery*, who is ſued contrary to the Privilege of that Court in *C. B.* and proſecuted to the *Exigent*; and in many other Caſes, where a Writ is unwarily and erroneouſly ſued out, or miſawarded. *Dyer* 33.

Quid juris clamat, Is a Writ judicial, iſſuing out of the Record of a *Fine*, before it is ingroſs'd; and it lies for the Grantee of a Reverſion or Remainder, when the particular Tenant will not attorn. *Reg. Judic.* 36, 37. After the Fine is ingroſſed, the Cogniſee ſhall not have a *Quid juris clamat* againſt the Tenant for Life: But the Courſe is, when he in the Reverſion upon the Writ of Covenant ſued againſt him, maketh Recogniſance of the Reverſion by Fine, *&c.* then upon that the Cogniſee may have this Writ againſt the Tenant for Life; and if he be ſick or not able to travel, a *Dedimus Poteſtatem* ſhall be granted to take his Cogniſance, and to certify the ſame into *C. B.* When after Plea pleaded, the Tenant may make Attorney; and if he be adjudged to attorn, a *Diſtringas ad attornandum* ſhall be awarded againſt him, *&c. New Nat. Br.* 328.

Quid pro quo, Signifieth what for what; and is uſed in the Law, for the giving of one Thing of Value for another Thing, being the mutual Conſideration and Performance of both Parties to a Contract. *Kitch.* 184.

Quietantia, A Quittance, or Acquittance. See *Acquietantia.*

Quietare, To quit, diſcharge, or ſave harmleſs; a Word often found in old *Deeds* and Conveyances.

Quiete clamare, Is to quit Claim, or renounce all Pretenſions of Right and Title.——*De una virgata terræ in* M. Ricardus & Aldreda *remiſerunt* & Quiete clamaverunt *de ſe & hæredibus, &c. prædict.* A. *& hæred. ſuis &c. pro hac autem Remiſſione* Quieta clamatione *idem* A. *dedit, &c.* Bract. lib. 5.

Quietus, (Freed or Acquitted) Is a Word made Uſe of by the Clerk of the *Pipe* and Auditors in the *Exchequer*, in their Acquittances or Diſcharges given to *Accomptants*; uſually concluding with *abinde receſſit quietus*, which is called a *Quietus eſt*: A *Quietus eſt* granted to the Sheriff, ſhall diſcharge him of all Accounts due to the King. *Stat.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 5. And theſe *Quietus's* are mentioned in the Acts of General Pardon. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11. and 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 21.

Quietus Redditus, Rent acquitting the Tenant from all other Services, *&c.* See *Quit-Rent.*

Quinquageſima Sunday, Is what we call *Shrove-Sunday*; about the *fiftieth Day* before *Eaſter.* Britt.

Quinque-portus, The *Cinque Ports*; which are *Haſtings*, *Romney*, *Dover*, *Sandwich*, &c. See *Cinque Ports.*

Quinſieme or **Quinzime**, A *French* Word ſignifying a *Fifteenth*; with us it is a *Tax*, ſo called, being raiſed after the Rate of the *Fifteenth Part* of Men's Lands or Goods. 10 *R.* 2. *cap.* 1. 7 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 5. Though it is ſaid to be a Miſtake, that this was a Tax of the Fifteenth Part of all Lands; for it was of the Goods only, and was firſt granted by the Parliament. 18 *Ed.* 1. And the Way of collecting it, was by two *Aſſeſſors* appointed in every County by the King; and they deputed others in every Hundred, who made a true Valuation of every Man's Goods, and then cauſed the Fifteenth Part to be levied. *Blount.* See *Fifteenths.*

Quinſime, Is ſometimes uſed for the *Fifteenth* Day after any Feaſt; as the *Quinzime* of St. *John Baptiſt.* 13 Ed. 1.

Quintal, One hundred Pound Weight of Fiſh, *&c.*

Quintane, (*Quintena*) Was a *Roman* military Sport or Exerciſe, by Men on Horſeback, formerly practic'd in this Kingdom to try the Agility of the Country Youth: It was a Tilting at a Mark made in the Shape of a Man to the Navel, in his Left-hand having a Shield, and in his Right-hand a wooden Sword, the Whole made to turn round, ſo that if it was ſtruck with the Lance in any other Part but full in the Breaſt, it turn'd with the Force of the Stroke, and ſtruck the Horſeman with the Sword which it held in its Right-hand: This Sport is recorded by *Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1253.

Quint-exact, (*Quinto exactus*) Is the laſt Call of the Defendant who is ſued to *Outlawry*; and if he do not then appear, he is by the Judgment of the Coroners return'd outlawed. 31 *Eliz. cap.* 3.

Quitam, Is where an Information is exhibited againſt any Perſon on a *Penal Statute*, at the Suit of the King and the Party who is Informer, where the Penalty for Breach of the Statute is to be divided between them; and the Party Informer proſecutes for the King and himſelf. *Finch* 340. When the whole Sum is given by Statute to any Perſon who will ſue for the ſame, the Proſecutor may bring Action *Qui tam*, or ſue in his own Name, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 59. See *Information.*

Quit-claim, A Releaſe, *&c.* See *Quiete clamare.*

Quit-Rent, (*Quietus Redditus, quaſi* Quiet Rent) Is a certain ſmall Rent, payable by the Tenants of Manors, in Token of Subjection, and by which the Tenant goes *quiet* and free: In ancient Records, it is called *White Rent*; becauſe paid in Silver Money, to diſtinguiſh it from Rent-Corn, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 19.

Quoad hoc, Is often uſed in Law Pleadings and Arguments, to ſignify *As to this Thing named, the Law is ſo*, &c.

Quod Clerici non Eligantur in Officio, Is a Writ that lies for a *Clerk*, who by Reaſon of Lands he is poſſeſs'd of, is made Bailiff, Reeve, or ſuch like Officer. *Reg. Orig.* 187.

Quod cum, In Indictments, *&c.* as *A. B.* was indicted *Quod cum C. D.* he had done ſuch a Thing: And this being by way of Recital, and not poſitively, is not good. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 227. 3 *Salk.* 188. In Forgery, a *Quod cum* has been held well enough, where it was but an Inducement to the Fact; and when the Inducement came to charge the Offence, it did it in a particular Manner; but 'tis otherwiſe in Action of Treſpaſs, *&c.* for there 'tis only Recital. *Trin.* 2 *Annæ.*

Quod ei deforceat, A Writ for Tenant in Tail, Tenant in Dower, by the Curteſy, or for Term of Life, having loſt their Lands by Default, againſt him that recovers, or his Heir. *Reg. Orig.* 171. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 4. And *Quod ei Deforceat* may be brought againſt a Stranger to the Recovery; as if a Man recover by Default, and maketh a Feoffment, this Writ may be had againſt the Feoffee: If a Woman loſe by Default, and taketh Husband, ſhe and her Huſband ſhall have the *Quod ei Deforceat*; but where Tenant in Tail loſeth by Default, and dieth, his Heirs ſhall not have a Writ of *Quod ei Deforceat*, but a *Formedon:* And if Husband and Wife loſe by Default the Land of the Wife, which ſhe holdeth for Term of Life, and the Husband dieth, ſhe may not have this Writ, for *Cui in vita* is her Remedy; and when one bringeth *Quod ei Deforceat*, he counts that he was ſeiſed of the Land in his Demeſne, as of Freehold, or in Tail, &c. without ſhewing of whoſe Gift he was ſeiſed; alſo he ought to alledge *Eſplees* in himſelf, and then the Defendant is to deny the Right of the Plaintiff, &c. and ſhew how that at another Time he recovered the Land againſt the Plaintiff, by *Formedon*, or other Action; and ſhall ſay in the End of his Plea, *Quod ipſe paratus eſt ad manutenendum jus & Titulum ſuum prædict. per Donum, &c. unde petit Judic. &c. New Nat. Br.* 347, 349. If Tenant in Tail, or ſuch other Tenant who hath a particular Eſtate, loſe by Default, where he is not ſummoned, &c. he may have either a *Writ of Diſceit*, or *Quod ei Deforceat.* Ibid.

Quod permittat, Is a Writ which lieth againſt any Perſon who erects a Building, though upon his own Ground, ſo near to the Houſe of another, that it hangs over, or becomes a *Nuſance* to it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 413. Formerly where a Man built a Wall, a Houſe, or any Thing which was a Nuſance to the Freehold of his Neighbour, and afterwards died; in ſuch Caſe, he who received any Damage thereby, ſued a *Quod permittat* againſt the Heir of him that did the Nuſance; and the Form of it was *Quod permittat proſternere murum, &c.* 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 44. The Writ was given by the Statute *Weſtm.* 2. And at Common Law an Aſſiſe of Nuſance did not lie againſt the Alienee of a wrong Doer, for the Purchaſer was to take the Land in the ſame Condition that it was conveyed to him; but by the ſaid Statute of *Weſtm.* Damages are given againſt the Perſon who ſold the Land, if the Nuſance be not abated on Requeſt, &c. tho' this doth not extend to the Alienee of the Alienee. 3 *Nelſ.* 45. *Lutw.* 1588. This Writ is ſeldom brought, being turn'd into Action on the Caſe. Vide *Nuſance. Quod permittat* lies alſo for the Heir of him that is diſſeiſed of his Common of Paſture, againſt the Heir of the Diſſeiſor, being dead. *Terms de Ley* 507. And according to *Broke*, this Writ may be brought by him whoſe Anceſtor died ſeiſed of Common of Paſture, or other like Thing, annexed to his Inheritance, againſt the Deforceor: If a Man is diſturbed by any Perſon in his Common of Paſture, ſo that he cannot uſe it, he ſhall have a *Quod permittat*; ſo of a Turbary, Piſcary, Fair, Market, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 272, 273, 275, 276. And a Parſon may have a *Quod permittat* againſt a Diſſeiſor, &c. in the Time of his Predeceſſor. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 24. See *Quare Impedit.*

Quo jure, Is a Writ to compel a Man to ſhew by what Title he claims Common in the Land of another Perſon, brought by ſuch other. *F. N. B.* 128. It is a Writ of Right in its Nature, and lieth againſt ſeveral Tenants; but they muſt make ſeveral Defences and Titles, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 284.

Quo minus, Lies for the King's Farmer or Debtor in the Court of *Exchequer*, becauſe by the Detaining of his Debt, he is the *leſs able* to pay the King. *Terms de Ley.* It iſſues out of the *Exchequer*, to take the Body of the Defendant, as the *Capias* in the *Common Pleas*; and the *Latitat* in the *King's Bench*; and runs into *Wales*, where no Writ does out of thoſe Courts, except it be the *Capias Utlagatum:* And though formerly it was allowed only to ſuch Perſons, as were Tenants or Debtors to the King; at this Day the Practice is become general for the Plaintiff to ſurmiſe that for the Wrong which the Defendant doth him, he is leſs able to ſatisfy his Debt to his Majeſty; which Surmiſe gives Juriſdiction to the Court of Exchequer, to hear and determine the Cauſe. *Pract. Excheq.* 225. If a privileged Perſon of the Exchequer Court ſue out a *Quo minus* in any Action in which the King is Party, the Sheriff in Execution thereof may, after Requeſt to open Doors, break them open, &c. *Pract. Solic.* 194.

Quorum, (*Lat.*) Often occurs in our Statutes, and *Commiſſions* both of the Peace and others, but particularly in Commiſſions to Juſtices of Peace; and a *Juſtice* of the *Quorum* is ſo called, from the Words in the Commiſſion, *Quorum* A. B. *unum eſſe volumus:* As where a Commiſſion is directed to five Perſons, whereof *A. B.* and *C. D.* to be Two: In this Caſe *A. B.* and *C. D.* are ſaid to be of the *Quorum*, and the Reſt cannot proceed without them. They are uſually Perſons of greater Quality or Eſtates than the common Commiſſioners. 3 *Hen.* 7. *c.* 3. 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 43.

Quorum nomina. In the Reign of King *Hen.* 6. the King's Collectors, and other Accomptants, were much perplexed in paſſing their Accounts, by new extorted Fees, and forced to procure a then late invented Writ of *Quorum nomina*, for the Allowance and Suing out their *Quietus*, without the Allowance of the King. *Chron. Angl.*

Quota, A Tax to be levied in an equal Manner. *Chart. Ric.* 2.

Quo Warranto, Is a Writ which lies againſt any Perſon or Corporation, that uſurps any Franchiſe or Liberty againſt the King, without good Title; and is brought againſt the Uſurpers to ſhew by what Right and Title they hold or claim ſuch Franchiſe or Liberty: It alſo lies for Miſuſer, or for Nonuſer of Privileges granted; and by *Bracton*, it may be brought againſt one that intrudes himſelf as Heir into Land, &c. *Old Nat. Br.* 149. *Finch* 322. 2 *Inſt.* 279. The Statute of *Quo Warranto* is the 18 *Ed.* 1. which is commented upon. 2 *Inſt.* 494, 495, &c. And the Attorney General may exhibit a *Quo Warranto* in the Crown-Office againſt any particular Perſon, Body Politick or Corporate, who ſhall claim or uſe any Franchiſes, Privileges or Liberties, not having a legal Grant or Preſcription for the ſame; and compel them by Proceſs to appear in the Crown-Office, and ſhew Cauſe or ſet forth by way of Pleading, what Title they have to the Privileges claimed, and Iſſue ſhall be joined

and tried thereon by *Niſi Prius*, or the Plea be determined by the Judges on Demurrer, as in other Caſes: But though on Demurrer, &c. the Queſtion be determined for the Defendant, yet he has no Coſts allowed him; if againſt him, he muſt be fined for the Uſurpation, and pay large Coſts to the Proſecutor. *Inſtit. Legal.* 147, 148, 157. But *vide* Stat. 9 *Ann.* It hath been adjudged, that the Stat. 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 18. by which Informations in the Crown-Office are not to be filed without expreſs Order in open Court, &c. being a remedial Law extends to *Informations* in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, which always ſuppoſe a Uſurpation of ſome Franchiſe; and it is the general Practice not to make ſuch an Order for an Information, without firſt making a Rule upon the Perſon complained of to ſhew Cauſe to the Contrary; and this Rule is grounded on an Affidavit of the Offence, &c. and if the Perſon on whom the Rule is made and perſonally ſerv'd, do not at the Day given ſatisfy the Court by Affidavit, that there is no reaſonable Cauſe for the Proſecution, the Court generally grants the Information; and upon ſpecial Circumſtances, will grant it againſt thoſe who cannot be perſonally ſerv'd with ſuch Rule; as if they purpoſely abſent themſelves, &c. But if the Party on whom ſuch a Rule is made, ſhew to the Court a reaſonable Cauſe againſt ſuch Proſecution; as againſt a *Quo Warranto* Information, that his Right in the Franchiſe in Queſtion hath been already determined on a *Mandamus*; or been acquieſced in many Years; or that it depends on the Right of others which hath not been tried; or that the Franchiſe no way concerns the Publick, but is wholly of a private Nature, &c. the Court will not generally grant the Information. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 262, 263. A *Quo Warranto* was brought for Vexation, on Forty-eight Points; and the Court on Motion, ordered that the Proſecutor ſhall wave that *Quo Warranto*, and bring a new one, and therein inſiſt only upon three Points; but that he might proceed to Trial upon his new *Quo Warranto*, in ſuch Time as he might have done upon the old. *Hill.* 22 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 414. A *Quo Warranto* requires to know of the Defendant by what Authority he claims the Liberties, and charges him with the wrongful Uſurpation of them: In a *Quo Warranto* to ſhew by what Authority a Perſon claimed to have a *Court-Leet*, and alledging farther *quod uſurpavit Libertatem ſine aliqua conceſſione*, &c. The Defendant pleaded *Non uſurpavit*, and it was objected that this was no good Plea, for that the Anſwer to a *Quo Warranto* is either to claim or diſclaim; but the better Opinion was, that by this Plea the Defendant had anſwered the Uſurpation, though it did not ſhew by what Title he had claimed. *Godb.* 91. In *Quo Warranto* for uſing a *Fair* and *Market*, and taking *Toll*, Iſſue was taken, whether they had Toll by Preſcription or not; and it was found that they had; and it was moved in Arreſt of Judgment, that here was a Diſcontinuance, becauſe there was no Iſſue as to the other Liberties claimed: But it was held, they were too ſoon to make this Objection, and that there can be no Diſcontinuance againſt the King before Judgment; for by Virtue of his Prerogative, the Attorney General may proceed to take Iſſue upon the Reſt, or may enter a *Nolle Proſequi*; but if he will not proceed, the Court may make a Rule on him *ad replicandum*, and then there may be a ſpecial Entry made of it. *Hardres* 504. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 43. A Motion was made for an Information in Nature of a *Quo Warranto* againſt a Mayor and Aldermen, to ſhew by what Authority they admitted Perſons to be Freemen of the Corporation, who did not inhabit in the Borough: The Motion was ſaid to be in Behalf of the Freemen, who by this Means were encroached upon; and an Information was granted, there being no other Way to try it, nor to redreſs the Parties concerned. 1 *Salk.* 374. *Quo Warranto Information* may be brought againſt a Perſon voting in the Election of a Mayor, or other Chief Magiſtrate of a Corporation, that hath no Right to do it; upon Affidavit made that the Defendant voted in ſuch an Election, and that the Deponent the Proſecutor believes he had no Right to do it, &c. And by Stat. 9 *Ann.* If any Perſon ſhall uſurp, intrude into, or unlawfully hold or execute the Office of Mayor, Bailiff, or other Office in any Town Corporate or Place in *England*, the proper Officer of the Court of *King's Bench*, &c. may exhibit *Informations* in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, at the Relation of any Perſon deſiring to proſecute, who ſhall be mentioned in ſuch Informations to be the Relator againſt ſuch Uſurper, and proceed as uſual; and if the Right of divers Perſons may properly be determined in one Information, one Information ſhall ſerve, and the Defendants ſhall appear and plead as of the ſame Term, &c. the Information is filed, unleſs the Court give further Time; and the Proſecutor ſhall proceed with all convenient Speed: And if the Defendants be found guilty of an Uſurpation, &c. the ſaid Courts may as well give Judgment of *Ouſter*, as fine the Defendants; and alſo give Judgment that the Relator ſhall recover his Coſts: And if Judgment be given againſt the Relator, the Defendants ſhall have Coſts to be levied by *Capias ad Satisfaciend. Fieri facias*, &c. In a *Quo Warranto*, the Judgment is final, becauſe that is a Writ of Right; but Judgment on Information, in Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, is not concluſive: The Proceedings in one are Summons, and Judgment that the Liberties be ſeiſed, if the Defendant doth not appear; but in the other the Proceſs is a *Venire facias* and *Diſtringas. Sid.* 86. *Kelw.* 139, &c. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 43. Upon *Quo Warranto*, when the Liberties are ſeiſed *quouſque*, &c. and they do not replevy them, the Courſe is that Judgment final be given, *Niſi* they plead within ſuch a Time. *Comberbach* 18, 19. Wherever Judgment is given for the King on a *Quo Warranto*, for Liberties uſurped, the Judgment is *Quod extinguatur*, and that the Uſurpers *Libertates*, &c. *nullatenus intromittant*; and in ſuch Caſe the Writ muſt be brought againſt particular Perſons: But where the *Quo Warranto* is for a Liberty claimed by a Corporation, there it is to be brought againſt the Body Politick; and the Liberties may be ſeiſed, but the Corporation ſtill ſubſiſts. 4 *Mod.* 52, 58. A Judgment of Seiſure cannot be proper where a Thing is diſſolved: And by the Judgment in the *Quo Warranto* againſt the City of *London*, which was *quod Libertates & Franchiſiæ capiantur & ſeiſantur in manus Regis*, the Corporation was not diſſolved; for it implied that they were not extinguiſhed. *Ibid.* It has been obſerved, that frequent and violent Proſecutions on *Quo Warranto's* in Behalf of the Crown, have been fatal to both King and People.

R. Rabbi,

R.

RAbbi, In the *Greek* ſignifies Maſter or Maſter. *Litt. Dict.*

Rachetum, (From the Fr. *Racheter*, i. e. *Redimere*) The Compenſation or Redemption of a Thief.——*Nullus capiat* Rachetum *de Latrocinio.* 1 Stat. Rob. K. Scot. c. 9.

Rachimburgi, Saith *Blount* are Judges. *Leg. Canut. c.* 103.

Rack, An Engine to extort *Confeſſion* from Delinquents: And *John Holland* Earl of *Huntingdon*, being by King *Hen.* 6. created *Duke of Exeter*, and made Conſtable of the *Tower* of *London*, he and *William de la Poole Duke of Suffolk* and others, intending to have introduced the *Civil Laws* in this Kingdom, for a Beginning brought into the *Tower* the *Rack* or *Brake*, allowed in many Caſes by the Civil Law. 3 *Inſt.* 35.

Rack-Rent, Is the full yearly Value of the Land let by Leaſe, payable by Tenant for Life or Years, *&c. Wood's Inſt.* 185.

Rack-Vintage, A ſecond Vintage, or Voyage made by our Merchants for *Rack'd Wines*, i. e. Wines drawn from the Lees. *Stat.* 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 14.

Radechenistres, Are *Liberi Homines.* Domeſday. 1 Inſt. 5.

Radman or Readman, (From Sax. *Read*, Counſel) A Counſellor. *Domeſd.*

Rageman, Is a Statute of Juſtices aſſign'd by King *Ed.* 1. and his Counſel, to hear and determine all Complaints of Injuries done throughout the Realm, within the five Years next before *Michaelmas*, in the fourth Year of his Reign.

Ragman's Roll, *Rectius* Ragimund's Roll, ſo called from one *Ragimund* a Legat in *Scotland*, who calling before him all the beneficed Clergymen in that Kingdom, cauſed them upon Oath to give in the true Value of their Benefices; according to which they were afterwards taxed by the Court of *Rome*: And this Roll, among other Records, being taken from the *Scots* by our King *Ed.* 1. was redelivered to them in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Ed.* 3. Sir *Richard Baker* in his Chronicle ſaith, That *Ed.* 3. ſurrendered by his Charter all his Right of Sovereignty to the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and reſtored divers Inſtruments of their former Homages and Fealties, with the famous Evidence called *Ragman's Roll.* Bak. Chron. 127.

Ramilia, Little Branches, or Loppings of Trees, cut off or blown down. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 809.

Ran, (*Sax.*) Is open or publick Theft; an open Spoiling a Man, ſo manifeſt that it cannot be denied.——Ran *dicitur aperta Rapina, quæ negari non poteſt. Lamb.* 125. *Leg. Canut. cap.* 58. Conſonant whereto it is to this Day vulgarly ſaid by one, who taketh the Goods of another injuriouſly and violently, that he hath taken or ſnatch'd all he could, *Rap* and *Ran.*

Range, (From the Fr. *Ranger*, i. e. to order, array, or diſpoſe of) Is uſed in the Foreſt Laws as a Verb, as *to range*; and as a Subſtantive, as *to make Range.* Chart. Foreſt, c. 6.

Ranger, A ſworn Officer of the Foreſt, to inquire of Treſpaſſes, and drive the Beaſts of the Foreſt out of the deafforeſted Grounds into the Foreſt, *&c.* He is made by Patent, and hath a Fee paid yearly out of the *Exchequer*, and certain Fee Deer. *Chart. Foreſt, cap.* 7. *Manwood's For. Laws, p.* 50. See *Foreſt.*

Ranſome, (Fr. *Rancon*, i. e. *Redemptio*) Is properly the Sum paid for redeeming a Captive or Priſoner of War; and ſometimes taken in our Law for a Sum of Money paid for the Pardoning ſome great Offence, and ſetting the Offender at Liberty who was under Impriſonment. *Stat.* 1 *H.* 4. *cap.* 7. 11 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 11. *Fine* and *Ranſom* go together, and ſome Writers tell us that they are the ſame; but others ſay, that the Offender ought to be firſt impriſoned, and then delivered or *ranſomed* in Conſideration of a Fine. 1 *Inſt.* 127. *Dalt.* 203. And *Ranſom* differs from *Amerciament*, being a Redemption of a Corporal Puniſhment due to any Crime. *Lamb. Elren.* 556.

Rape, (*Rapus vel Rapa*) Is a Part of a County, ſignifying as much as a Hundred, and oftentimes contains in it more Hundreds than one: As all *Suſſex* is divided into ſix *Rapes* only, *viz.* The *Rape* of *Chicheſter*, *Arundel*, *Bramber*, *Lewis*, *Pevenſey* and *Haſtings*; every of which, beſides Hundreds, hath a Caſtle, River, and Foreſt belonging to it. *Camd. Britann* 225, 229. Theſe *Rapes* are incident to the County of *Suſſex*; as *Lathes* are to *Kent*; and *Wapentakes* to *Yorkſhire*, &c.

Rape of the Foreſt, (*Raptus Foreſtæ*) Treſpaſs committed in the Foreſt by Violence; and is reckoned among thoſe Crimes, whoſe Cogniſance belonged only to the King.——*Inter delicta numeratur, quorum cognitio ad unicum Regem ſpectat.* Leg. Hen. 1. c. 10.

Rape of Women, Is an unlawful and carnal Knowledge of a Woman, by Force and againſt her Will: A *Raviſhment* of the Body, and violent deflouring her; which is Felony by the Common and Statute Law. *Co. Lit.* 190. And the Word *Rapuit* is ſo appropriated by Law to this Offence, that it cannot be expreſſed by any other; even the Words *Carnaliter cognovit, &c.* without it, will not be ſufficient. 1 *Inſt.* 124. 2 *Inſt.* 180. There muſt be *Penetration* and *Emiſſion*, to make this Crime; and it is ſaid Emiſſion may be Evidence *prima facie* of Penetration, tho' not full Evidence: If there be no Penetration and Emiſſion, an Attempt to raviſh a Woman, though it be never ſo outragious, will be an Aſſault only. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 108. It was a Queſtion before 18 *Eliz. c.* 7. whether a *Rape* could be committed on the Body of a Child of the Age of ſix or ſeven Years; and a Perſon being indicted for the *Rape* of a Girl of ſeven Years old, although he was found guilty, the Court doubted whether a Child of that Age could be raviſhed; if ſhe had been nine Years old ſhe might, for at that Age ſhe may be endowed. *Dyer* 304. By the Stat. 18 *Eliz.* whoſoever ſhall carnally know and abuſe any Woman Child under the Age of ten Years, he ſhall ſuffer as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy: And upon an Indictment for this Offence, it is no way material whether ſuch Child conſented, or were forced; but it muſt be proved that the Offender entered her Body, *&c.* 3 *Cro.* 332. *Dalt.* 393. In *Rapes*, it is no Excuſe or Mitigation of the Crime, that the Woman at laſt yielded to the Violence, and conſented either after the Fact or before, if ſuch her Conſent was forced by Fear of Death or of Dureſs; or that ſhe was a common Strumpet, for ſhe is ſtill under the Protection of the Law, and may be forced: But it was anciently held, to be no *Rape* to force a Man's own Concubine;

cubine; and it is ſaid by ſome to be Evidence of a Woman's Conſent, that ſhe was a common Whore. 1 *Hawk.* 108. 1 *Inſt.* 123. Alſo formerly it was adjudged not to be a *Rape* to force a Woman, who conceived at the Time; becauſe if ſhe had not conſented, ſhe could not have conceived: Though this Opinion hath been ſince queſtion'd, by Reaſon the previous Violence is no way extenuated by ſuch a ſubſequent Conſent; and if it were neceſſary to ſhew that the Woman did not conceive to make the Crime, the Offender could not be tried till ſuch Time as it might appear whether ſhe did or not. 2 *Inſt.* 190. The ſooner Complaint is made of a *Rape* the better: In *Scotland* it ought to be complained of the ſame Day or Night it is committed; and our Law mentions forty Days: It is a ſtrong Preſumption againſt a Woman, that ſhe made no Complaint in a reaſonable Time after the Fact. 1 *Inſt.* 123. 7 *Inſt.* 59. *H. P. C.* 117. On a Bill of Conſpiracy, *&c.* where a Defendant did not indict the Plaintiff for a *Rape*, in a ſhort Time after the Injury ſuppoſed to be done, but concealed it for Half a Year, and then would have preferred an Indictment againſt him; this was reſolved to be malicious, and that there not being *Recens proſecutio* argued a Conſent. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 45. A Woman raviſh'd may proſecute, and be a Witneſs in her own Cauſe. 3 *Rep.* 37. Yet a Woman's poſitive Oath of a *Rape*, without concurring Circumſtances, is ſeldom credited: If a Man can prove himſelf to be in another Place, or in other Company, at the Time ſhe charges him with the Fact, this will overthrow her Oath; ſo if ſhe is wrong in the Deſcription of the Place, or ſwears the Fact to be committed in a Place whereto it was impoſſible the Man could have Acceſs at that Time; as if the Room was lock'd up, and the Key in the Cuſtody of another Perſon, *&c.* Aiders and Abettors in committing a *Rape*, may be indicted as principal Felons, whether Men or Women; and the *Lord Audley* was indicted and executed as a Principal, for aſſiſting his Servant to raviſh his own Wife, who was admitted a Witneſs againſt him. *Dalt.* 107. *State Trials, Vol.* 1. *p.* 265. Of old Time, *Rape* was Felony, and puniſhed with Death; eſpecially if the Party raviſhed were a Virgin, unleſs ſuch Virgin would accept of the Offender for her Husband, in which Caſe ſhe might ſave his Life by marrying him; for if ſhe demanded him for her Husband before Judgment paſs'd, he eſcaped Puniſhment; but by the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. her Election is taken away: Afterwards it was look'd upon as a great Miſdemeanor only, and not Felony, but dreadfully puniſh'd, *viz.* by the Loſs of Eyes, and Privy Members; and by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 1. 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 13. it was reduced to Treſpaſs, ſubjecting the Offender to two Years Impriſonment, and a Fine at the King's Will: But the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 34. made it Felony again; and it is excluded from the Benefit of the Clergy, by 18 *Eliz. Rape* was excepted out of the general Pardon. 2 *W. & M. c.* 10, *&c.* See *Appeal of Rape.*

Raptu hæredis, Is an antient Writ lying for the Taking away an Heir, holding in Socage; of which there are two Sorts, one when the Heir is married, the other when not. *Reg. Orig.* 163.

Raſe, (*Raſarium*) Seems to have been a Meaſure of Corn now diſus'd: Toll ſhall be taken by the *Raſe*, and not by the Heap or Cantel. *Ordin. for Bakers, &c. cap.* 4. *Pat.* 12 *Ed.* 3.

Rate-Tithe, Is where any Sheep or other Cattle are kept in a Pariſh for leſs Time than a Year, the Owner muſt pay Tithe for them *pro Rata*, according to the Cuſtom of the Place. *F. N. B.* 51.

Ration, A foreign Meaſure, containing about four Buſhels; but more commonly a Day's Allowance of Forage for Man or Horſe in an Army. *Lex Mercat.*

Ratification, (*Ratificatio*) A Ratifying or Confirming: It is particularly uſed for the Confirmation of a Clerk in a Prebend, *&c.* formerly conferred upon him by the Biſhop, where the Right of Patronage is doubted or ſuppoſed to be in the King. *Reg. Orig.* 304.

Ratio, A Cauſe or Judgment given therein; and *ponere ad rationem* is to cite one to appear in Judgment. *Walſingh.* 88.

Rationabile Eſtoverium, Was Alimony heretofore ſo called. *Rot.* 7 *Hen.* 3.

Rationabili parte, A Writ of Right for Lands, *&c.* See *Recto de Rationabili parte.*

Rationabili parte Bonorum, Is a Writ that lies for the Wife, after the Death of her Huſband, againſt the Executors of the Husband denying her the third Part of his Goods after Debts and Funeral Charges paid. *F. N. B.* 222. And it appears by *Glanvile*, that by the Common Law of *England*, the Goods of the Deceaſed, his Debts firſt paid, ſhall be divided into three Parts; one Part for the Wife, another Part for his Children, and the Third to the Executors: And this Writ may be brought by the Children, as well as the Wife. *Reg. Orig.* 142. But it ſeems to be uſed only where the Cuſtom of the Country ſerves for it; and the Writs in the Regiſter rehearſe the Cuſtoms of the Counties, *&c. New Nat. Br.* 270, 271. As to Children bringing this Writ, their Marriage is no Advancement, if the Father's Goods be not given in his Life-time; but where a Child is advanced by the Father, this Writ will not lie. *Ibid.*

Rationabilibus divisis, A Writ lying where two Lords, in divers Towns, have *Seignieries* or Lordſhips joining together, for him that finds his Waſte by little and little to have been incroached upon, againſt the other that hath made the Incroachment, to rectify the Bounds and *Diviſions*; in which Reſpect *Fitzherbert* ſays it is in its Nature a *Writ of Right*: And the *Old Nat. Br.* calls it a Kind of *Juſticies*, that may be removed by a *Pone* out of the County-Court into the *Common Pleas.* F. N. B. 128. Reg. Orig. 157. New Book Entries.

Rationale, A Prieſt's Garment, worn by the Pope and Biſhops, as a Token of the higheſt Virtue, *Quæ gratia &* Ratione *perficitur.* See Pectorale.

Raviſhment, (Fr. *Raviſſement*, i. e. *Direptio, raptio*) Signifies an unlawful Taking away either of a Woman, or an Heir in Ward; and ſometimes it is uſed in the ſame Senſe with *Rape.*

Raviſhment de gard, Was a Writ that lay for the Guardian by Knights-Service, or in Socage, againſt a Perſon who took from him the Body of his Ward. *F. N. B.* 140. By the Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24. this Writ is taken away, as to Lands held by Knights-Service, *&c.* but not where there is Guardian in Socage, or appointed by Will: And the Mayor and Aldermen and Chamberlains of *London*

London who have the Cuſtody of Orphans, if they commit any Orphan to another, he ſhall have a Writ of *Raviſhment* of Ward againſt him who taketh the Ward out of his Poſſeſſion. *New Nat. Br.* 317.

Ray, Is a Word appropriated to Cloth, never colour'd or dy'd. 11 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 6.

Razure, Of a Deed, ſo as to alter it in a material Part, without the Privity of the Party bound by it, &c. will make the ſame void: And if it be *razed* in the Date, after the Delivery, it is ſaid it goes through the Whole. 5 *Rep.* 23, 119. Where a Deed by *Razure*, Addition or Alteration, becomes no Deed, the Defendant may plead *Non eſt factum* to it. *Ibid.*

Reafforeſted, Is where a Foreſt which had been *diſafforeſted* is again made Foreſt; as the Foreſt of *Dean* is by the Stat. 20 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3.

Realty, Is an Abſtract of *Real*, as diſtinguiſhed from *Perſonalty*.

Reaſon, It has been obſerv'd, is the very Life of the Law; and that what is contrary to it, is unlawful: When the *Reaſon* of the Law once ceaſes, the Law it ſelf generally ceaſes; becauſe *Reaſon* is the Foundation of all our Laws. *Co. Lit.* 97, 183. If Maxims of Law admit of any Difference, thoſe are to be preferred which carry with them the more perfect and excellent *Reaſon*. Ibid.

Reaſonable Aid, Was a Duty claimed by the Lord of the Fee of his Tenants holding by Knights-Service, to marry his Daughter, &c. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 24. See the Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24.

Reattachment, (*Reattachiamentum*) Is a ſecond *Attachment* of him who was formerly attached and diſmiſſed the Court without Day, by the not coming of the Juſtices, or ſome ſuch Caſualty. *Broke. Reg. Orig.* 35. A Cauſe diſcontinued, or put without Day, cannot be revived without *Reattachment* or Reſummons; which if they are ſpecial, may revive the whole Proceedings; but if general, the original Record only. 2 *Hawk.* 300. And on a *Reattachment*, the Defendant is to plead *de novo*, &c. See *Day*.

Rebate, Is an Abating what the Intereſt of Money comes to, in Conſideration of *prompt* Payment. *Merch. Dict.*

Rebellion, (*Rebellio*) Among the *Romans*, was where thoſe who had been formerly overcome in Battle, and yielded to their Subjection, made a ſecond Reſiſtance: But with us it is generally uſed for the Taking up of Arms traiterouſly againſt the King, whether by natural Subjects, or others when once ſubdued; and the Word *Rebel* is ſometimes applied to him that wilfully breaks a Law; likewiſe to a Villain diſobeying his Lord. *Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 6. 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 6. There is a Difference in our Law between *Enemies* and *Rebels*; for Enemies are thoſe that are out of the King's Allegiance; and therefore Subjects of the King, either in open War, or *Rebellion*, are not the King's Enemies, but Traitors. And *David Prince of Wales*, who levied War againſt K. *Ed.* 1. becauſe he was within the Allegiance of the King, had Sentence pronounced againſt him as a Traitor and Rebel. *Fleta*, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 16. Private Perſons may arm themſelves to ſuppreſs Rebels, Enemies, &c. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 136.

Rebellious Aſſembly, Is a Gathering together of twelve Perſons, or more, intending or going about to practiſe or put in Uſe unlawfully, of their own Authority, any Thing to change the Laws or Statutes of the Realm; or to deſtroy the Encloſures of any Ground, or Banks of any Fiſh-Pond, Pool or Conduit, to the Intent the ſame ſhall lie waſte and void; or to deſtroy the Deer in any Park, or any Warren of Conies, Dove-houſes, or Fiſh in any Ponds; or any Houſe, Barns, Mills, or Bays; or to burn Stacks of Corn; or abate Rents, or Prices of Victuals, &c. *Stat.* 1 *Mar. cap.* 12. 1 *Ed.* 6. See *Aſſembly unlawful.*

Rebinare, Was to give a ſecond Stirring or Ploughing to Arable Land that lay fallow, to prepare it for ſowing Wheat, &c. or to plough the Ground a third Time for that Purpoſe.——*——Tempus* Rebinandi *erit poſt Feſtum Nativitatis Sancti* Johannis *Baptiſtæ cum terra pullulaverit poſt carucam.* Fleta, lib. 2. c. 73.

Rebutter, (From the Fr. *Bouter*, i. e. *Repellere*, to put back or bar) Is the Anſwer of the Defendant in a Cauſe to the Plaintiff's *Surrejoinder*: And the Plaintiff's Anſwer to the Defendant's *Rebutter* is called a *Surrebutter*; but 'tis very rarely that the Parties go ſo far in Pleading. *Pract. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *pag.* 86. *Rebutter* is alſo where a Man by Deed or Fine grants to Warranty any Land or Hereditament to another; and the Perſon making the Warranty or his Heir, ſues him to whom the Warranty is made, or his Heir or Aſſignee, for the ſame Thing; if he who is ſo ſued, plead the Deed or Fine with Warranty, and pray Judgment if the Plaintiff ſhall be received to demand the Thing which he ought to warrant to the Party, againſt the Warranty in the Deed, &c. this is called a *Rebutter*. *Terms de Ley* 511. And if I grant to a Tenant to hold without Impeachment of Waſte, and afterwards implead him for Waſte done, he may debar me of this Action by ſhewing my Grant; which is *Rebutter*. Co. Entr. 284. 1 *Inſt.* 365.

Recaption, (*Recaptio*) Signifies the *Taking a ſecond Diſtreſs* of one formerly diſtrained, during the Plea grounded on the former Diſtreſs; and it is a Writ to recover Damages for him whoſe Goods being diſtrained for Rent, or Service, &c. are diſtrained again for the ſame Cauſe, hanging the Plea in the County-Court, or before the Juſtices. *F. N. B.* 71, 72. *Stat.* 47 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 7. And a *Recaption* lieth where the Lord diſtrains other Cattle of the Tenant than he firſt diſtrained, as well as if he had diſtrained the ſame Cattle again, if it be for one and the ſame Cauſe; but 19 *E.* 3. Iſſue was taken whether the Cattle were other Cattle of the Plaintiff, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 161. If the Lord diſtrain the Cattle of a Stranger for the ſame Rent, and not his Cattle who was firſt diſtrained; neither the Stranger, nor the Party firſt diſtrained, ſhall have the Writ of *Recaption*: And if the Lord diſtrain for Rent or Service, and afterwards the Lord's Bailiff takes a Diſtreſs on the ſame Tenant for the ſame Rent or Service, pending the Plea; the Tenant ſhall not have a *Recaption* againſt the Lord, or againſt the Bailiff, although the Bailiff maketh Cogniſance in Right of the Lord, &c. for it may be the Lord had no Notice of that Diſtreſs, or the Bailiff had not Notice of the Diſtreſs took by the Lord; though in ſuch Caſe, Action of Treſpaſs lies; and if the Lord agree to the Diſtreſs taken by his Servant or Bailiff, the Tenant may have this Writ againſt the Lord. *Ibid.* 159. A Man is diſtrained within a Liberty, and ſues a *Replevin* there by Plaint or Writ, and pendant that Plaint in the Liberty he is diſtrained

again

again for the ſame Cauſe, by the Perſon who diſtrained before; he ſhall not upon that Diſtreſs bring a Writ of *Recaption*, becauſe the Plaint is not pendent in the County-Court before the Sheriff, nor in *C. B.* before the Juſtices: But if the Plaint be removed by *Pone* or *Recordare* out of the Liberty before the Juſtices, then the Party diſtrained may have a *Recaption*, &c. And if a Perſon be convicted before the Sheriff in a Writ of *Recaption*, he ſhall not only render Damages to the Party, but be amerced for the Contempt; and by the Juſtices be fined. 39 *Ed.* 3. For Damage feaſant Beaſts may be diſtrained as often as they ſhall be found upon the Land; becauſe every Time is for a new Treſpaſs and a new Wrong, and no *Recaption* lies.

Receiver, (*Receptor*) Is by us as with the *Civilians* commonly uſed in the evil Part, for ſuch as *receive* ſtolen Goods, &c. And the *Receiving* a Felon, and concealing him and his Offence, makes a Perſon acceſſary to the Felony. 2 *Inſt.* 183. But a *Receiver* of a Felon, &c. muſt have Notice of the Felony either expreſs or implied, which is to be expreſly charged in the Indictment; and the Felony muſt be compleat at the Time of the Receipt, and not become ſo afterwards by Matter ſubſequent: If a Perſon knowing of one to have been guilty of Felony, barely receive him and permit him to eſcape, without giving him any Advice, Aſſiſtance or Encouragement, it is a high Miſdemeanor, but no capital Offence; and a Wife, in Regard to the Duty and Love which ſhe owes her Husband, may *receive* him when he hath committed Felony; but no other Relation will exempt the *Receiver* of a Felon from Puniſhment. *S. P. C.* 41. *H. P. C.* 218, 219. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 122, 319, 320. By Statute, if any Perſon ſhall *receive* or buy knowingly any ſtolen Goods, or conceal Felons knowing of the Felony, he ſhall be acceſſary to the Felony, and ſuffer Death as a Felon. *Stat.* 5 *Ann. c.* 31. Such *Receivers*, &c. may be tranſported by 4 *Geo. cap.* 11.

Receiver, Annex'd to other Words, as *Receiver of Rents*, ſignifies an Officer belonging to the King, or other great Perſonage. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 18. See *Accompt.*

Receiver of the Fines, Is an Officer who receives the Money of all ſuch as compound with the King upon *Original Writs* ſued out of the Chancery. *Weſt. Symb. par.* 2. *ſect.* 106. *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 1.

Receiver General of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, An Officer of the *Dutchy-Court*, that gathers in and collects all the Revenues, Fines, Forfeitures and Aſſeſſments, within the ſaid *Dutchy*, or what elſe is there to be received ariſing from the Profits of the Dutchy Lands, &c. 39 *Eliz. c.* 7.

Receiver General of the Muſter-Rolls, Is mentioned in the Stat. 35 *Eliz. c.* 4.

Receivers General of the Revenue. The *Receivers* of the Revenues, are within three Months to pay in their Receipts, on Pain of Forfeiture of Place, and 4 *s. per* Pound, &c. 34 & 35 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 2. Alſo *Receivers* are to be bound with Sureties for true accounting, and to render Accounts yearly, &c. under Penalties. 7 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 1. *Receivers* of the Revenue Actions may be brought againſt, and not be ſtaid by Privilege of Parliament. 2 *Ann. cap.* 18. If a *Receiver* General of Taxes be robbed, Oath is to be made by three in Company, to recover, &c. 6 *Geo.*

Receiver General of the Court of Wards and Liveries, Was an Officer belonging to that Court; but that Court being taken away by the Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24. this Officer is of Courſe out of Doors.

Recital, (*Recitatio*) Is the Rehearſal or making Mention in a Deed or Writing of ſomething which has been done before. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 416. A *Recital* is not concluſive, becauſe it is no direct Affirmation; and by feign'd *Recitals* in a true Deed, Men might make what Titles they pleas'd, ſince falſe *Recitals* are not puniſhable. 1 *Inſt.* 352. 2 *Lev.* 108. *Wood's Inſt.* 225. If a Perſon by Deed of Aſſignment recite that he is poſſeſſed of an Intereſt in certain Lands, and aſſign it over by the Deed, and become bound by Bond to perform all the Agreements in the Deed: If he is not poſſeſſed of ſuch Intereſt, the Condition is broken; and though a Recital of it ſelf is nothing, yet being joined and conſidered with the reſt of the Deed, it is material. 1 *Leon.* 112. The *Recital* of one Leaſe in another, is not a ſufficient Proof that there was ſuch a Leaſe as is recited. *Vaugh.* 74. But the *Recital* of a Leaſe in a Deed of Releaſe, is good Evidence of a Leaſe againſt the Releſſor and thoſe who claim under him. *Mod. Ca.* 44. A new reverſionary Leaſe ſhall commence from the Delivery, where an old Leaſe is recited, and there is none, &c. *Dyer* 93. 6 *Rep.* 36.

Recluſe, (*Recluſus*) Is he who being enter'd into a religious Order, is ſhut up, and ſtirs not out of the Houſe or Cloyſter. *Litt.* 92.

Recognition, (*Recognitio*) Signifies an Acknowledgment; and it is the Title of the firſt Chapter of the Stat. 1 *Jac.* 1. whereby the Parliament *acknowledged* the Crown of *England*, on the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, rightfully to have deſcended to King *James.*

Recognitione adnullenda per Vim & Duritiem facta, Is a Writ to the Juſtices of *C. B.* for the Sending a Record touching a *Recognizance*, which the *Recognizor* ſuggeſts was acknowledged by *Force and Dureſs*; that if it ſo appear, the *Recognizance* may be diſannulled. *Reg. Orig.* 183.

Recognitors, (*Recognitores*) Are the Jury impanelled upon an *Aſſiſe*; ſo called, becauſe they *acknowledge* a Diſſeiſin by their Verdict. *Bract. lib.* 5.

Recognizance. (Fr. *Recognoiſſance*, i. e. *Recognitio, Obligatio*) Is a Bond or Obligation of Record, acknowledged to the King, &c. And of *Recognizances* ſome are for Debt, ſome for Bail; and others to appear at the Seſſions or Aſſiſes to proſecute Felons, and to be of the good Behaviour, &c. For Debt, or Bail, they are taken or acknowledged before the *Judges*, a *Maſter in Chancery*, &c. And to appear at the Aſſiſes, or Seſſions, they may be taken by *Juſtices of Peace*; which *Recognizances* are to be returned by the Juſtices to the Seſſions, or an Information lies againſt them. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 417. All *Recognizances* muſt be made in *Latin*, and the Conditions of them, where they have ſuch, are to be in *Engliſh*; and when a *Recognizance* of the Peace is made, the Condition is to be read to the Parties bound, calling them by their Names thus: *You* A.B. *do acknowledge to owe unto our Sovereign Lord King* George, &c. And then it is to be ingroſſed on Parchment, and the Juſtice is to ſubſcribe it. *Dalt.* 479, 480. In theſe *Recognizances*, the Principal is bound in double the Sum of the Sureties; and the uſual Number of Sureties are Two,

and the uſual Penalty 40 *l.* at leaſt; though if the Party be a very dangerous Perſon, a Juſtice may inſiſt upon a *Recognizance* of 1000 *l.* Penalty. *Style* 322. *Recognizances* in general are of ſeveral Sorts; one is founded on the Stat. 23 *H.* 8. *cap.* 6. By which Statute, the *Chief Juſtices* of the *King's Bench*, and *Common Pleas* in Term-Time, or in their Abſence out of the Term, the Mayor of the Staple at *Weſtminſter*, and the Recorder of *London* jointly, have Power to take *Recognizances* for the Payment of Debts in this Form, *Noverint Univerſi*, &c. They are to be ſealed with the Seal of the Cognizor, and of the King appointed for that Purpoſe, and the Seal of one of the Chief Juſtices, &c. And the Recognizees, their Executors and Adminiſtrators ſhall have the like Proceſs and Execution againſt the Recognizors, as upon Obligations of Statute-ſtaple. 2 *Inſt.* 678. The Execution upon a *Recognizance* or Statute, purſuant to the Stat. 23 *Hen.* 8. is called an *Extent*; and the Body of the Cognizor, (if he be a Layman) and all his Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, into whoſe Hands ſoever they come, are liable to the Extent: Goods (not of other Perſons in his Poſſeſſion) and Chattels, as Leaſes for Years, Cattle, &c. that are in his own Hands, and not ſold *bona fide* and for valuable Conſideration, are alſo ſubject to the Extent. 3 *Rep.* 13. But the Land is not the Debtor, but the Body; and the Land is liable only in Reſpect that it was in the Hands of the Cogniſor at the Time of the Acknowledgment of the *Recognizance*, or after; and the Perſon is charged, but the Lands chargeable only. *Plowd.* 72. Lands held in Tail ſhall be chargeable only during Life, and not affect the Iſſue in Tail, unleſs a Recovery be paſſed: Copyhold Lands are ſubject to the Extent, only during the Life of the Cogniſor: The Lands a Man hath in Right of his Wife, ſhall be chargeable but during the Lives of the Husband and Wife together; and Lands which the Cogniſor hath in Jointenancy with another, are liable to Execution during the Life of the Cogniſor, and no longer; for after his Death, if no Execution was ſued in his Life, the ſurviving Jointenant ſhall have all; but if the Cogniſor ſurvive, all is liable. 2 *Inſt.* 673. If two or more join in the *Recognizance*, &c. the Lands of all ought equally to be charged: And where a Cogniſor, after he hath enter'd into a *Recognizance* or Statute, doth convey away his Lands to divers Perſons, and the Cogniſee ſues Execution upon the Lands of ſome of them, and not all: In this Caſe, he or they whoſe Lands are taken in Execution, may by *Audita Querela* or *Scire facias* have Contribution from the reſt, and have all the Lands equally and proportionably extended. 3 *Rep.* 14. *Plowd.* 72. This Kind of *Recognizance* may be uſed for Payment of Debts; or to ſtrengthen other Aſſurances. *Wood* 288. If a *Recognizance* is to pay 100 *l.* at five ſeveral Days, *viz.* 20 *l.* on each Day, immediately after the firſt Failure of Payment, the Cogniſee may have Execution by *Elegit* upon the *Recognizance* for the 20 *l.* and ſhall not ſtay till the laſt Day of Payment is paſt; for this is in the Nature of ſeveral Judgments. 1 *Inſt.* 292. 2 *Inſt.* 395, 471. When no Time is limited in a Statute or *Recognizance* for the Payment of the Money, it is due preſently; as in caſe of a Bond. *Law Secur.* 61. A *Recognizance* for Money lent, though it is not a perfect Record until entered upon the Roll; yet when entered, it is a *Recognizance* from the firſt Acknowledgment, and binds Perſons and Lands from that Time. *Hob.* 196. But by Stat. 29 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3. no *Recognizance* ſhall bind Lands in the Hands of Purchaſers for valuable Conſideration, but from the Time of Inrollment, which is to be ſet down in the Margin of the Roll: And *Recognizances*, &c. in the Counties of *York* and *Middleſex*, ſhall not bind Lands unleſs regiſtred. 2, 5, 6 & 7 *Ann.* Alſo the Clerk of the *Recognizances* is to keep three ſeveral Rolls for the Entring of *Recognizances* taken by the Chief Juſtices, &c. and the Perſons before whom the *Recognizances* are taken, and the Parties acknowledging are to ſign their Names to the Roll, as well as to the *Recognizance*. 8 *Geo. cap.* 25. By *Recognizances* of Debt, and Bail, the Body and Lands are bound; though ſome Opinions are, that the Lands of Bail are bound from the Time of the *Recognizance* entered into; and ſome, that they are not bound but from the Recovery of the Judgment againſt the Principal. 2 *Leon.* 84. *Cro. Jac.* 272, 449. In the Court of *B. R.* all *Recognizances* are entered as taken in Court; but in *C. B.* they enter them ſpecially where taken, and their *Recognizances* bind from the Caption, but thoſe in *B. R.* from the Time of their Entry: In *C. B.* a *Scire facias* may be brought on their *Recognizances* either in *London* or *Middleſex*; on thoſe in *B. R.* in the County of *Middleſex* only. 2 *Salk.* 659. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 46. A *Recognizance* of Bail in *C. B.* is entered ſpecially: the Bail are bound to pay a certain Sum of Money, if the Party condemn'd doth not pay the Condemnation, or render his Body to Priſon: And in *B. R. Recognizances* are enter'd generally; that if the Party be condemn'd in the Suit or Action, he ſhall render his Body to Priſon, or pay the Condemnation Money, or the Bail ſhall do it for him. *Paſch.* 23 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 417. It was formerly a Queſtion whether a *Capias ad ſatisfaciend.* would lie upon a *Recognizance* taken in *Chancery*; but adjudged, that immediately after the *Recognizance* is acknowledged, it is a Judgment on Record; and then by the Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 17. a *Capias ad ſatisfaciend.* will lie, it being a Debt on Record. 2 *Bulſt.* 62. If a *Recognizance* be made before a Maſter in Chancery for a Debt; or to perform an Order or Decree of the Court; if the Condition be not perform'd, an Extent ſhall iſſue; or a *Scire facias* is the proper Proceſs, for the Recogniſor to ſhew what he can ſay why Execution ſhould not be had againſt him; upon which and a *Scire fec.* or two *Nihils* return'd, and a Judgment thereupon, the proper Execution is an *Elegit*, &c. *Cro. Jac.* 3. Where a Man is bound by *Recognizance* in the Chancery, and the Cogniſor hath certain Indentures of Defeaſance; if the Recogniſee will ſue Execution on the *Recognizance*, the Recogniſor may come into the Chancery, and ſhew the Indentures of Defeaſance, and that he is ready to perform them, and thereon he ſhall have a *Scire facias* againſt the Recogniſee, returnable at a certain Day; and in the ſame Writ, he ſhall have a *Superſedeas* to the Sheriff not to make Execution in the mean Time. *New Nat. Br.* 589. If a Perſon is bound in a *Recognizance* in Chancery, or other Court of Record, and afterwards the Recogniſee dieth; his Executors may ſue forth an *Elegit*, to have Execution of the Lands of the Recogniſor: And if the Sheriff return that the Recogniſor is dead, then a ſpecial *Scire facias*

facias ſhall go againſt the Heir of the *Recogniſor*, and thoſe who are Tenants of the Lands which he had at the Day of the *Recognizance* enter'd into. *Ibid.* 590. One of the beſt Securities we have for a Debt is the *Recognizance* in Chancery, acknowledged before a Maſter of that Court; which is to be ſign'd by ſuch Maſter, and afterwards inrolled: And the King may by his Commiſſion give Authority to one to receive a *Recognizance* of another Man, and to return the ſame into Chancery; and on ſuch a *Recognizance*, if the *Recogniſor* do not pay the Debt at the Day, the *Recogniſee* ſhall have an *Elegit* on the Conuſance ſo taken, as if it were taken in the Chancery. *Pract. Solic.* 131. *New Nat. Br.* 589. In caſe Lands are mortgaged, without giving Notice of a *Recognizance* formerly had, if the *Recognizance* be not paid off and vacated in Six Months, the Mortgagor ſhall forfeit his Equity of Redemption, &c. 4 & 5 *W. & M. c.* 16. *Recognizances* may be diſcharged by Defeazance on Condition, upon Performance of ſuch Condition; by Releaſe; Payment of the Money; Delivery up of the *Recognizance*, &c.

Form of a *Recognizance* in *Chancery*, for Debt.

A. B. *de*, &c. *in Com'*, &c. *coram Domino Rege in Cancellar. ſua perſonalit. conſtitut. Recogn. ſe debere* C. D. *de*, &c. *Centum libr. bonæ & legalis Monetæ* Magn. Britan. *ſolvend. eidem* C. D. *aut ſuo certo Attorn. Executor. Adminiſtrator. vel Aſſign. ſuis in Feſto Sancti* Johannis Baptiſtæ, &c. *poſt dat. hujus Recognitionis; Et niſi ita fecerit, vult & concedit pro ſe hæred. Executor. & Adminiſtrator. ſuis quod dicta ſumma Cent. libr. levetur & recuperetur de Maneriis Meſſuagiis Terr. Tenement. Bonis Catall. & Hæreditamentis ipſius* A. B. *hæred. Executor. vel Adminiſtrator. ſuorum ubicunque fuerint invent. per præſentes ad ſolum opus & uſum præfat.* C. D. *Executor. vel Adminiſtrator. ſuorum. Teſte dict. Dom. Reg. apud* Weſtm. *die*, &c. *Anno Regni Dom. noſtri* Georgii *ſecund. Dei Gra.* Magn. Britan. Franc. & Hibern. *Regis Fidei Defenſor'*, &c. *Primo, Ann. Dom.* 1727.

A Recognizance *for* Breach of the Peace.

South'ton ſſ. MEmorandum, *quod Die & Anno*, &c. A. B. *de*, &c. *in Com. prædict.* & C. D. *de*, &c. & E. F. *de*, &c. *venerunt coram me* J. S. *Arm. unum Juſticiar. Dom Regis ad Pacem in Com. præd. conſervand. Aſſign. & Recognoverunt ſe debere dict. Dom. Reg. videl. præd.* A. B. *in Quadragint. libris* & C. D. & E. F. *ſeparatim in vigint. libr. bonæ & legal. Monet.* Magn. Britan. *de Bonis & Catallis terris & tenementis ſuis ſeparatim Fieri & Levari ad opus dict. Dom. Reg. hæred. & ſucceſſor. ſuor', ſi defecerit in Conditione inſraſcript'.*

The Condition *of this Recognizance is ſuch, That if the above-bound* A. B. *ſhall perſonally appear at the next General Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace to be held at*, &c. *for the County of* S. *aforeſaid, to make Anſwer unto all ſuch Matters as ſhall be then and there objected againſt him by* G. H. *for and concerning the Breach of the Peace, and to do and receive what ſhall be enjoin'd by the Court; and if in the mean Time the ſaid* A. B. *keep the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well towards his Majeſty as his Subjects, and particularly towards the ſaid* G. H. &c. *That then*, &c. *Or elſe*, &c.

Capt. & Cogn. die & anno ſupradict.
Coram me J. S.

Recognizor, Is the Party that enters into the *Recognizance*; as the Perſon to whom it is made, or one is bound thereby, is the *Recognizee*.

Reconciliari, A Church is ſaid *Reconciliari* when it is conſecrated again after it hath been polluted, or in the Poſſeſſion of Pagans or Hereticks. *Matt. Weſtm. Anno* 1015.

Record, (*Recordum*, from the Lat. *Recordari*, to remember) Signifies an authentick Teſtimony in Writing, contained in Rolls of Parchment, and preſerv'd in a Court of *Record*. *Britton, c.* 27. It is a Writing in Parchment, wherein are inrolled Pleas of Land, or Common Pleas, and criminal Proceedings in Courts of *Record*; and *Records* are reſtrained to ſuch Courts only, and do not extend to the Rolls of inferior Courts, the Regiſtries of Proceedings whereof are not properly called *Records*. 1 *Inſt.* 260. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 418. And there are ſaid to be three Sorts of *Records*, *viz.* A *Record judicial*, as an Attainder, &c. a *Record miniſterial* upon Oath, being an Office or Inquiſition found; and a *Record* made by *Conveyance* and Conſent, as a Fine, or a Deed inrolled. 4 *Rep.* 54. But it has been held, that a Deed inrolled, or a Decree in Chancery inrolled, are not *Records*, but a Deed and a Decree *recorded*; and there is a Difference between a *Record* and a Thing *recorded*. 2 Lill. 421. *Records* being the Rolls or Memorials of the Judges, import in themſelves ſuch incontroulable Verity, that they admit of no Proof or Averment to the contrary, inſomuch that they are to be tried only by themſelves; for otherwiſe there would be no End of Controverſies: But during the Term wherein any judicial Act is done, the Roll is alterable in that Term, as the Judges ſhall direct; when the Term is paſt, then the *Record* admitteth of no Alteration, or Proof that it is falſe in any Inſtance. 1 *Inſt.* 260. 4 *Rep.* 52. A Matter of *Record* is to be proved by the *Record* it ſelf, and not by Evidence, becauſe no Iſſue can be joined upon it to be try'd by a Jury like to Matters of Fact; and the Credit of a *Record* is greater than the Teſtimony of Witneſſes. 21 *Car. B. R.* Tho' where Matter of *Record* is mix'd with Matter of Fact, it ſhall be tried by a Jury. *Hob.* 124. A Man cannot regularly aver againſt a *Record*; yet a Jury ſhall not be eſtopped by a *Record* to find the Truth of the Fact: And it was adjudg'd by the Court, that upon Evidence, 'tis at the Diſcretion of the Court to permit any Matter to be ſhewn to prove a *Record*. 1 *Ventr.* 362. *Allen* 18. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 48, 49. The Judges cannot judge of a *Record* given in Evidence, if the *Record* be not exemplified under Seal: But a Jury may find a *Record* although it be not ſo, if they have a Copy prov'd to them, or other Matter given in Evidence ſufficient to induce them to believe that there was ſuch a *Record*. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 421. Judges may reform Defects in any *Record*, or Variance between *Records*, &c. And a *Record* exemplified or inrolled, may be amended for Variation from the Exemplification. *Stat.* 8 *H.* 6. A *Record* of an Iſſue made up ready for Trial of a Cauſe, on Motion and Leave of Court, may be amended ſo as not to deface the *Record*; and notwithſtanding it be entered for Trial, on paying Coſts to the Defen-

Defendant: But the Court will not give Leave to amend it, if it may not be done without defacing or much altering the *Record*. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 420. The Court of *B. R.* will amend a *Record* removed thither out of *C. B.* and alſo *Records* removed out of inferior Courts, as to Faults and Miſpriſions of Clerks, &c. which are adjudg'd amendable by the Statutes of *Jeofails*; though formerly *B. R.* would not amend *Records* out of inferior Courts, but the Law in this Caſe is now altered by the Stat. 4 & 5 *Ann.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 421, 422. If the Tranſcript of a *Record* be falſe, the Court of *B. R.* will upon Motion, order a *Certiorari* to an inferior Court, to certify how the Record is below; and if it be upon a Writ of Error out of the *Common Pleas*, they will grant a Rule to bring the *Record* out of *C. B.* into this Court, and then order the Tranſcript to be amended in Court, according to the Roll in *C. B.* And a *Record* cannot be amended without a Rule of the Court, grounded upon Motion. *Ibid.* Where a *Record* is ſo drawn, that the Words may receive a double Conſtruction, one to make the *Record* good, and another to make it erroneous; the Court will interpret the Words that Way which will make the *Record* good, as being moſt for the Advancement of Juſtice: So where a Letter of a Word in a *Record* be doubtful, that it may be taken for one Letter or another, the Court will conſtrue it to be that Letter that is for upholding the *Record*. *Hill.* 21 *Car. B. R.* A *Record* that is raſed, if legible, remains a good *Record* notwithſtanding the Raſure; but he that raſed it is not to go unpuniſh'd for his Offence. *Mich.* 1649. And in Caſe of a Raſure in a Judgment, done by Practice to hinder Execution, the *Record* hath been ordered to be amended, and a ſpecial Entry thereof to be made; but though the *Record* by this Means be made perfect, the Offender may be indicted for Felony; for not only ſuch an Alteration whereby a Judgment is actually reverſed, but alſo ſuch whereby it is reverſable, whether it be or be not afterwards amended by the Court, is within the Act 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 12. making it Felony to take away, or avoid any *Record*, &c. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 81. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 113. The Court will not ſupply a Blank left in a *Record*, to make it perfect, when before it was defective; as this would be to make a *Record*, which is not the Office of the Court to do, but to judge of them. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 420. When a ſubſequent *Record* hath any Relation to one that is precedent, in ſuch Caſe it muſt appear in Pleading, &c. to be the ſame without any Variation. 3 *Lutw.* 905. And the *Record* of the Court of an Act made *in præſenti*, ought to be always in the preſent Tenſe. 2 *Saund.* 393. *Records* are to be pleaded intire, and not Part of them, with an *inter alia* referring to the *Record*; and ſo ſhould a Special Verdict find a *Record*, unleſs a Judgment be pleaded, or you declare upon a Judgment in a ſuperior Court, when the Plaintiff may ſay *recuperavit* generally; but not in an inferior Court, for there all the Proceedings muſt be ſet forth particularly. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* When a *Record* is pleaded, it is to conclude *prout patet per Recordum*, or the other Side may anſwer *Nul tiel Record*; but this being only Matter of Form, may be ſometimes help'd by a general Demurrer; and Writs are Matter of *Record*, but they need not be ſo pleaded. 1 *Salk.* 1. 1 *Lev.* 211. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 49. If a *Record* is to be read in Court, the Counſel at the Bar muſt open the Effect of it, after read by the Clerk of the Court, by Cuſtom and Practice; though the Court may ſuffer it to be read afterwards if they pleaſe, and after Reading, &c. it is then by Rule of Court ordered to be ſet down for a *Concilium*. *Hill.* 23 *Car. B. R.* 2 Lill. Abr. 421. *Records* certified out of inferior Courts, on Writs of Error, and the Judgments on ſuch *Records* are to be entered in *B. R.* for until then the *Records* are not perfected: And if a *Record* once comes into *B. R.* by Writ of Error, it never goes out again; but a Tranſcript of it may go to the Houſe of Lords, upon a Writ of Error there. 2 *Lill.* 422. Attornies are to enter the whole *Record* upon the Roll, after a Cauſe is tried, before the next Term after the Trial, on Pain of 20 *s.* That the *Record* may be ſpoken to the next Term, if there be Cauſe, and the Client not be delay'd. *Hill.* 1649. Juſtices of Aſſiſe, Gaol-Delivery, &c. are to ſend all their *Records* and Proceſſes determined to the *Exchequer* at *Michaelmas* in every Year; and the Treaſurer and Chamberlains on Sight of the Commiſſions of ſuch Juſtices, are to receive the ſame *Records*, &c. under their Seals, and keep them in the Treaſury. *Stat.* 9 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 5. A *Record of a Cauſe* made up for Trial begins. ——— *Placita coram Dom. Reg. apud Weſtm. de Termino*, &c. *Anno Regn. Dom. Georgii nunc Magn. Britan.* &c. And then, South'ton. ſſ. *Memorandum quod alias ſcilt. Term.* &c. *ult. preterit. coram Dom. Reg. apud Weſtm. ven. A. B. per*, &c. *Attorn. ſuum*, &c. See *Trial*.

Recordare facias Loquelam, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff to remove a Cauſe depending in an inferior Court, to the *King's Bench* or *Common Pleas*; and it is called a *Recordare*, becauſe it commands the Sheriff to make a *Record* of the Proceedings in the County-Court, and then to ſend up the Cauſe. *F. N. B.* 71. 2 *Inſt.* 339. It is in the Nature of a *Certiorari*; on which, the Plaintiff may remove the Plaint, in the County-Court, without Cauſe; but the Defendant cannot remove it without Cauſe ſhewn in the Writ, as upon a Plea of Freehold, &c. If the Plaint is in another Court, neither the Plaintiff or Defendant can remove it without Cauſe. *Wood's Inſt.* 572. If a Plea is diſcontinued in the County, the Plaintiff or Defendant may remove the Plaint into the *Common Pleas* or *King's Bench* by *Recordare*, and it ſhall be good, and the Plaintiff may declare upon the ſame, and the Court hold Plea thereof. *New Nat. Br.* 158. The Form of this Writ in the Regiſter is, *Et Recordum illud habeas*, &c. But in a *Recordare* to remove a Record out of the Court of antient Demeſne, the Writ ſhall ſay *Loquelam & Proceſſum*, &c. And there is a Writ to call a Record, &c. to an higher Court at *Weſtminſter*, called *Recordo & Proceſſu mittendis*. Tab. Reg. Orig.

Recorder (*Recordator*) Is a Perſon whom the Mayor or other Magiſtrate of any City or Town Corporate, having Juriſdiction, and a Court of *Record* within their Precincts by the King's Grant, do aſſociate unto them for their better Direction in Matters of Juſtice, and proceedings according to Law: And therefore he is, for the moſt Part, a Counſellor or other Perſon well verſed and experienced in the Law.

Recovery, (*Recuperatio*, from the Fr. *Recouvrer*, i. e. *Recuperare*) In a legal Acceptation, ſignifies an Obtaining any Thing by Judgment or Trial at Law: And there is a *true Recovery*, and a *feigned* one. A *true Recovery* is an actual or real *Re-*

covery of a Thing, injuriouſly taken away or detained, or the Value thereof, by Judgment in the ordinary Courſe; as if a Man ſue for Land or any other Thing movable or immovable, and have a Verdict and Judgment for him. *Recuperatio, id eſt, ad rem per Injuriam extortam ſive detentam, per Sententiam Judicis Reſtitutio.* Co. Litt. 154. A *feigned Recovery*, which is the *Recovery* intended here, is *fictio Juris*, or a formal Act by Conſent, uſed for the better Aſſurance of Lands and Tenements, *&c.* It is a feigned Suit and Judgment upon a real Action brought in the *Common Pleas* Court, by one againſt another that is ſeiſed of the Freehold, to deſtroy Eſtates-tail, Remainders and Reverſions, and to bar the former Owners thereof. 1 *Inſt.* 154. *Accomp. Conv.* 1 *Vol.* 108. And it is called a *Common Recovery*, becauſe it is a *common* Path to that End for which it was ordained, *viz.* to cut off Eſtates-tail, *&c.* Alſo it is by Cuſtom become a Common Conveyance of Lands; and is much favoured by the Law, many of the Inheritances of the Kingdom depending upon theſe Aſſurances. 5 *Rep.* 40, 41. Theſe *Recoveries* ſuppoſe a Recompence in Value, to all Perſons that loſt the Eſtate; and ſhall not be taken ſo ſtrictly as real *Recoveries* are. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 423. The Force and Effect of a *Recovery*, is to deſtroy all Eſtates, and Incumbrances derived out of them, that one may ſell, give or deviſe the Eſtate in Fee, or in what Manner he pleaſes; and the Recompence adjudged over ſhall go in Succeſſion of the Eſtate, as the Land loſt ſhould have done, and then it would not be reaſonable for the Heir, *&c.* to have the Land and Recompence in Value alſo; therefore he loſeth the Land, and muſt truſt to the Recompence. 1 *Rep.* 62. 3 *Rep.* 61. 6 *Rep.* 42. This ſuppoſed Recompence is the Reaſon why a *Common Recovery* is a Bar to all that are in Remainder or Reverſion, as well as the Iſſues in Tail; whereas a Fine bars only the Heirs in Tail, and not thoſe in Remainder or Reverſion, unleſs upon Non-claim in due Time. *Wood's Inſt.* 252. A Common *Recovery* is the beſt Aſſurance (except an Act of Parliament) that a Man can have; and it may be had of ſuch Things, for the moſt Part, as paſs by a Fine: An Uſe may be raiſed upon a *Recovery*, as well as on a Fine, *&c.* and the ſame Rules are generally to be obſerved and followed for the guiding and directing the Uſes of a *Recovery*, as are obſerved for the Guidance and Direction of a Fine. *Weſt. Symb. ſect.* 2, 3. 1 *Rep.* 15. There muſt be three Perſons at leaſt to make a Common *Recovery*; *i. e.* a *Recoveror*, a *Recoveree*, and a *Vouchee*; the *Recoveror* is the Plaintiff or Demandant, that brings the Writ of *Entry ſur Diſſeiſin, &c.* The *Recoveree* is the Defendant or Tenant of the Land, againſt whom the Writ is brought, and he muſt be perfect Tenant of the Freehold; and the *Vouchee* is he whom the Defendant or Tenant voucheth or calls to Warranty of the Land in Demand, either to defend the Right, or yield him other Lands in Value according to a ſuppoſed Agreement. 1 *Inſt.* 101. Now to ſuffer a *Recovery*, the Tenant of the Freehold agrees with the Demandant (uſually ſome Friend) that he ſhall bring his Action real againſt him, as tho' he the Demandant had good Right to the Land, and the Tenant no Right of Entry to the ſame, but on a Diſſeiſin which a Stranger had unjuſtly made; though the Demandant never had Poſſeſſion thereof, nor the Stranger: The Tenant appearing to the Writ vouches to Warranty *A. B.* the *Cryer* of the Court, or the *Bag-bearer* of Writs to the *Cuſtos Brevium*, who is called the *common Vouchee*, and is ſuppoſed to warrant the Title; this Vouchee appears, as though he would defend the Title, and the Demandant exhibits a Declaration againſt him, who thereupon prays a Day to make his Defence; but on the Day given by the Court he makes Default, and the Plaintiff or Demandant hath Judgment to *recover* the Land againſt the Defendant or Tenant in Tail, and he to *recover* in Value againſt the common Vouchee; whereupon iſſues a *Writ of Seiſin* for the Poſſeſſion of the Lands, *&c.* Yet this *Recovery* in Value is only imaginary, becauſe the common Vouchee hath no Lands to render in Value; though it is taken for a Bar of the Tail for ever, and is ſaid to be good in Conſcience as well as Law, notwithſtanding the Stat. *Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 2. wherein it is provided, that the Will of the Donor ſhall be obſerved. *Dr. & Stud. cap.* 26. 10 *Rep.* 37, 38. 1 *Inſt.* 224. To every *Recovery* there muſt be a good *Tenant to the Præcipe*, or it will be void. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 425. This Tenant to the *Præcipe* is made by Leaſe and Releaſe, Fine, *&c.* And if the Tenant to the *Præcipe* gains a Freehold before Judgment, it is ſufficient: Alſo where a *Præcipe* was made by a Fine, and a Common *Recovery* ſuffered, and afterwards in a Writ of Error that Fine was reverſed; though this was aſſigned for Error to reverſe the *Recovery*, it was adjudged that the *Recovery* was good, for there was a Tenant to the *Præcipe* at that Time. 2 *Salk.* 568. There is no Occaſion of ſetting forth a Leaſe and Releaſe to make a Tenant to the *Præcipe*, becauſe where a Man claims under a Common *Recovery* it ſhall be intended that there was a good *Tenant to the Præcipe* 'till the contrary is ſhewn; and rather than the *Recovery* ſhall fail, they ſhall be intended to be Tenants to the *Præcipe* by Diſſeiſin, eſpecially if it is alledged in the Pleadings that they are Tenants *liberi Tenementi.* 3 Rep. 59. 2 Mod. 70. *Adtunc tenens* is a ſufficient Averment in the Pleading a Common *Recovery*; but it is not ſo when in the ſame Sentence a Matter is ſet forth which is contradictory and inconſiſtent with it. 1 *Mod.* 418. A Defendant pleaded a Title under a Common *Recovery*, in which he ſet forth the Leaſe and Releaſe to make the Tenant to the *Præcipe*, the Writ of Entry, and the Proceedings upon it, the Judgment, Writ of Seiſin, *&c.* And it was a Queſtion, whether it might have been pleaded in a ſhorter Manner, (*viz.*) That *A.* was Demandant in the Writ of Entry, and *B.* and *C.* Tenants; that the ſaid Tenants vouched to Warranty *L. D.* and he vouched the Common Vouchee; and thereon *Taliter proceſſum fuit*, that Judgment was given for the Demandant to *recover* againſt the Tenants, and that they ſhould *recover* againſt *L. D. ad valentiam*, and that he ſhould *recover* againſt the Common Vouchee. 2 *Lutw.* 1539. In ſuch ſhort Pleading it is neceſſary to ſhew that the *Recovery* was executed, either by Entry, or by Return of the Writ of Seiſin; for 'till then the Eſtate is not altered. 1 *Jones* 10. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 57. A Deed and the *Recovery* make but one Conveyance: When precedent Indentures are made, and afterwards a *Recovery* is ſuffered, no Averment can be taken by Parol that the *Recovery* was to other Uſes than thoſe in the Indenture; though nothing veſts 'till the *Recovery* is had: Upon an Indenture ſubſequent, an Averment may be taken, that other Uſes than in the Indenture were declared and limited before and

at the Time of the *Recovery*. 9 *Rep.* 10. 1 *Mod.* 250. If the Uſes of a *Recovery* are declared by a Deed bearing Date afterwards, there a Stranger ſhall be admitted to plead other Uſes before the Deed; but an Heir at Law ſhall not. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 428. Formerly it was doubted, whether Declarations of Fines and *Recoveries* after had and levied were good in Law, the Stat. 29 *Car.* 2. of *Frauds and Perjuries*, requiring Writing to paſs Eſtates at the very Time of the Conveyance: But now all Declarations of Uſes, of Fines or *Recoveries*, by any Deed made by the Party who is by Law inabled to declare ſuch Uſe, after the Suffering ſuch *Recovery*, &c. ſhall be good and effectual in Law. 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16. A Common *Recovery* is either with *ſingle*, *double*, or *treble Voucher*; in the *Recovery* with ſingle Voucher, the Writ of Entry is to be brought againſt Tenant in Tail in Poſſeſſion, and he is to vouch the common Vouchee: In a *Recovery* with double or treble Voucher, the Eſtate muſt be diſcontinued by Fine, Feoffment, Leaſe and Releaſe, &c. and a Tenant made of the Freehold of the Land; and then the Writ is to be brought againſt that Tenant, the Conuſee, Feoffee, &c. and he is to vouch the Tenant in Tail, and he the common Vouchee, &c. And this *Recovery* with double Voucher is the moſt common and ſafeſt Way of Proceeding. 1 *Inſt.* 102, 372. *Wood's Inſt.* 251. The *Recovery* with ſingle Voucher bars the Tenant in Tail, and his Heirs only, of ſuch Eſtate-tail which is in his Poſſeſſion, with the Remainder depending upon it, and the Reverſion expectant, which others have; and of all Leaſes and Incumbrances derived out of ſuch Remainder or Reverſion: A *Recovery* with double Voucher bars the firſt Voucher and his Heirs of every ſuch Eſtate as at any Time was in him, or any of his Anceſtors, whoſe Heir he is of ſuch Eſtate; and all others of Right to Remainders and Reverſions, dependant and expectant upon the ſame, and all Leaſes and Incumbrances derived out of them; and it will alſo be a Bar of the Eſtate whereof the Tenant was then ſeiſed in Reverſion or Remainder, &c. The *Recovery* with treble Voucher is to make a perpetual Bar of the Eſtate of the Tenant, and of every ſuch Eſtate of Inheritance as at any Time had been in the firſt or ſecond Vouchee, or their Anceſtors, whoſe Heirs they are of ſuch Eſtate; and as well of every Reverſion thereon dependant, as of all Leaſes, Eſtates, Charges, and Incumbrances derived out of any ſuch Reverſion or Remainder. 3 *Rep.* 5. 10 *Rep.* 37. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 204. *Noy* 81, 82. A Tenant in Tail cannot be reſtrained from ſuffering a Common *Recovery*. 10 *Rep.* 38, 41. If there be Tenant for Life, Remainder in Tail, Remainder or Reverſion in Fee; and Tenant for Life is impleaded by Agreement, and vouch Tenant in Tail, and he vouch over the common Vouchee; this ſhall bar the Remainder and Reverſion in Fee; though he in Remainder or Reverſion did never aſſent to the *Recovery*: And if Tenant for Life ſurrender to him in Remainder in Tail, he may bind the Remainder and Reverſion expectant upon his Eſtate. 1 *Rep.* 15. 3 *Rep.* 60. 1 *Inſt.* 362. But if Tenant for Life alone ſuffer a *Recovery*, without the Aſſent of him in Remainder, the *Recovery* will be void: And if a *Recovery* be had againſt Tenant for Life, and a Remainder-man in Tail, (not being vouch'd by Tenant for Life) and they vouch the common Vouchee; the *Recovery* thus ſuffered doth not bar the Intail, nor the Remainder over, neither are the Iſſue in Tail barr'd by it. *Cro. Eliz.* 670. If Tenant for Life ſuffers a Common *Recovery* by Conſent and Covin, between ſuch Tenant and the *Recoveror*; this is a Forfeiture of his Eſtate, and he in the Reverſion may enter preſently: And all *Recoveries* had by Agreement of the Parties by Covin, againſt Tenants in Tail after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct, Tenants by the Curteſy, or for Term of Life or Lives, &c. ſhall be void againſt them in Remainder or Reverſion, and their Heirs, &c. *Wood's Inſt.* 251. *Stat.* 14 *Eliz. c.* 8. This Statute extendeth not to any *Recovery*, except it be by Agreement and Covin; and it was never the Intent of the Act to extend to ſuch a *Recovery* in which a Tenant in Tail was vouched. 1 *Rep.* 15. Tenant for Life, Remainder in Tail, Remainder in Fee; the Tenant for Life ſuffered a Common *Recovery*, in which the Iſſue in Tail was vouched, &c. And it was objected, that the Remainder-Man in Fee was not barred by this *Recovery*, becauſe the Statute 14 *Eliz.* enacts, that *Recoveries* ſuffered by Tenant for Life, ſhall be void againſt thoſe in Reverſion or Remainder, and the *Proviſo* in that Statute extends to bind only thoſe in Remainder who aſſent to the Record; but as the Tenant in Tail was vouched in this *Recovery*, it was adjudged, that he in Remainder in Fee was barred, as he would have been if the Tenant in Tail had been the firſt Tenant to the *Præcipe*, inſtead of the Tenant for Life; which Judgment was affirm'd in Error in the *Exchequer* Chamber. *Moor* 690. A Father deviſed his Lands to his Son *B.* for Life, and after his Deceaſe, to the Iſſue of his Body, &c. And for Want of ſuch Iſſue, Remainder over; *B.* ſuffered a Common *Recovery*, and as to the Eſtate that *B.* had, two Judges held, he had only an Eſtate for Life, becauſe ſuch an Eſtate was expreſly deviſed to him; but *Hale* Ch. Juſt. held, that he had an Eſtate-tail by Implication, and by Conſequence the *Recovery* was well ſuffered; for the Words *Iſſue of his Body*, and thoſe which follow, *viz. For Want of ſuch Iſſue*, make an Eſtate-tail by Implication; though Judgment was given according to the Opinion of the Judges, which was afterwards reverſed in the Exchequer Chamber, by the Opinion of the Chief Juſtice. 2 *Lev.* 58. 1 *Ventr.* 214, 225. 3 *Salk.* 296. A *Recovery* had againſt Tenant in Tail of the King's Gift, the Reverſion or Remainder being in the King, ſhall not be a Bar; nor ſhall the Remainder or Reverſion, which at the Time of the *Recovery* is in the King, be barred by a *Recovery*. 34 & 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 20. But by the Stat. 34 *H.* 8. the Eſtate-tail is not preſerved, where a Reverſion or Remainder is in the King, except it was created by the Crown, and not where it was made by a common Perſon; for before that Statute a common *Recovery* barred an Eſtate-tail made by the King. *Dyer* 32. 2 *Rep.* 15. A Feme Covert, with her Husband, is bound by a *Recovery*; but as in a Fine ſhe ought to be examined. 3 *Cro.* 307. It is not abſolutely neceſſary for the Judges to examine a Feme Covert, *per Rolle* Ch. Juſt. when ſhe joins with her Husband to ſuffer a *Recovery* of her own Lands; it ſhall be ſuppos'd ſhe doth it freely and voluntarily: But it is prudential to do it, becauſe it may happen that the Feme may be brought to it by Fraud or Force. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 424. The Caſe upon a Special Verdict in Ejectment was; There was Tenant for Life, Remainder to Husband and Wife, and

their Heirs, and the Husband and Wife ſuffered a *Recovery*; it was objected, that the Heirs of the Wife were not barred by this *Recovery*, by Reaſon ſhe was not Tenant to the *Præcipe*, neither did it appear that ſhe was examin'd; but it was reſolv'd, that ſhe is concluded to ſpeak againſt this *Recovery*, as ſhe join'd with her Husband in it, and the *Record* is perfect, and ſhe being Party and Privy to the *Recovery*, her Heirs ſhall be bound thereby. *Style* 319. Husband and Wife, Jointenants for Life, Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of the Husband, Remainder to *A. B.* in Tail, the Husband alone ſuffered a *Recovery*; and it was held a Bar only as to a Moiety of the Lands, for by the *Recovery* the Jointure was ſevered, and the other Moiety was the Freehold of the Wife, ſo that the *Recovery* could not bar the Eſtate-tail or Remainder, as to that Moiety. 3 *Rep.* 3, 4, 5. *Moor* 210. 4 *Leon.* 93, 222. But when the Husband and Wife have not a joint Eſtate of Inheritance, and they join in a Fine to make a Tenant to the *Præcipe*, and the *Recovery* is ſuffered by the Husband alone; that ſhall be a good Bar to the Remainder. 3 *Rep.* 6. A Husband and Wife, Tenants in ſpecial Tail, Remainder to *B.* in Tail, Remainder to *C.* in Fee; the Husband alone levied a Fine to *D.* and died, leaving Iſſue, the Wife entered, ſhe is in of her Eſtate-tail; and though the Iſſue in Tail were barred by the Fine, yet by her Entry *B.* and *C.* are *remitted* to their ſeveral Remainders; and if ſhe ſuffers a *Recovery*, which ſhe lawfully may, becauſe ſhe hath the whole Eſtate-tail, thoſe Remainders are barred. *Hob.* 259. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 55. An Infant, it hath been held, cannot ſuffer a Common *Recovery* by Guardian; though if he obtains a Privy Seal for that Purpoſe, he himſelf may. 10 *Rep.* 43. *Hob.* 196. But a Guardian was allowed by Order of the Court to an Infant, that a *Recovery* might be ſuffered againſt him as Vouchee; and he was brought into Court, and vouch'd, and his Guardian appeared and vouched the common Vouchee. *Cro. Eliz.* 172, 471. *Hob.* 197. And adjudg'd, that a Common *Recovery* ſuffered by an Infant by Guardian, ſhall bind him; and when the Vouchee in a Common *Recovery* is within Age, the Infancy muſt be try'd by Inſpection, *&c. Cro. Car.* 307. 1 *Sid.* 322. 1 *Inſt.* 380. Mortgagees cannot ſuffer a *Recovery* to bind the Mortgagors; nor can Tenant for Years levy a *Recovery*, for Want of a Freehold. *Wood's Inſt.* 251. Where an Eſtate-tail is barred by a *Recovery*, all Things depending upon it are barred, as well as the Eſtate it ſelf; but nothing which is collateral: And therefore a *Recovery* will not bar the Right of a Mortgagee, unleſs he is vouched, *&c.* 3 *Salk.* 297. And if Tenant for Life, with Power to make a Jointure on Wife, ſuffers a Common *Recovery*, his Power is extinguiſhed: Though 'tis otherwiſe where a Power is collateral; as for Inſtance, where an Executor has Power to ſell. *Ibid.* Tenant in Tail mortgages for Years, and afterwards marries, and ſuffers a *Recovery* for his Wife's Jointure; this *Recovery* ſhall enure to make good the Mortgage, tho' deſign'd only for the Marriage Settlement: And ſo it is in the Caſe of a Judgment; for a *Recovery* ſhall make good all his precedent Acts. *Chanc. Rep.* 120. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 425. If there be a Limitation of Uſes upon Condition, and the *Ceſtuy que Uſe* ſuffers a *Recovery*, that will not deſtroy the Condition, the Eſtate being charged with it; and the *Recoveror* can only have the Eſtate, as he that ſuffered the *Recovery* had it. 1 *Mod.* 109. A Tenant in Tail grants a Rent-Charge, and ſuffers a *Recovery*, the *Recovery* ſhall not avoid the Rent-Charge; though it doth a Reverſion: Becauſe the Eſtate of him that ſuffers the *Recovery* is charg'd with the Rent. 1 *Mod.* 109. 1 *Cro.* 598. If he in Remainder grants a Rent-Charge, a *Recovery* ſuffered by Tenant in Tail ſhall bar it; for the *Recoveror* comes in, in the Continuance of that Eſtate which is not ſubject to the Rent, but is above all thoſe Charges. 1 *Mod.* 109. Tenant in Tail, Remainder in Tail, he in Remainder granted a Rent-Charge, and the Tenant in Tail ſuffered a Common *Recovery*, and died without Iſſue; it was adjudg'd, that it ſhall bind not only the Remainders, and all Charges made by them, but alſo the Reverſioners and all Grants by them. 1 *Rep.* 62. *Recoverors, &c.* may diſtrain for Rents and Services, and have Actions of Debt for Rent, and Waſte, *&c.* as thoſe againſt whom the *Recovery* was had; and Termors are to enjoy their Terms, *&c. Stat.* 7 *H.* 8. *c.* 4. A Leaſe for Years made by him who after ſuffers a *Recovery*, is good, and ſhall not be defeated by the *Recovery*; but otherwiſe where the *Recovery* is by a good Title. 2 *Leon.* 65. It was a Doubt by 9 *Eliz.* that if there was a Tenant in Tail, Remainder for Years, and Tenant in Tail ſuffers a *Recovery*, whether the Leaſe for Years be barred, or no? Becauſe it was ſaid that no Recompence can go to this, being a Chattel: But it was ruled, that this Leaſe ſhould be barred, and that ſo the conſtant Experience had been. 2 *Lev.* 30. 1 *Mod.* 110. A *Recovery* bars only where there is a Privity in Law; as the Iſſue of Tenant in Tail, and he in Remainder, Reverſion, *&c. Carter* 53. Strangers are not barr'd by a *Recovery* and Nonclaim, as they are in a Fine. 3 *Rep.* 5. Nor ſhall a *Recovery* bar the Heir, who claims as a Purchaſer, and not by Diſcent; or where there is an executory Eſtate, which depends upon Contingencies; but it will bar a contingent Remainder. *Lutw.* 1224. 3 *Salk.* 297. The Teſtator had Iſſue three Sons, *A. B.* and *C.* and deviſed his Lands to *B.* his ſecond Son, paying ſo much to *C.* and if *B.* died without Iſſue, living *A.* then to *A.* upon the like Condition; *B.* ſuffered a *Recovery*, and it was held that this *Recovery* ſhould not bar *A.* becauſe he had only a Poſſibility to have the Eſtate if he ſurvived *B.* dying without Iſſue, which cannot be touched by a *Recovery*. 2 *Cro.* 590. A Party who ſuffered a *Recovery*, died the firſt Day of *Michaelmas-Term*, between Five and Six in the Morning, upon which Day the *Recovery* was ſuffered; and adjudged good. 1 *Rep.* 93, *&c.* 2 *Lill.* 425. And moſt Errors in a *Recovery* are amendable by the Court the firſt Term after the *Recovery* had: But for groſs Error in the Proceedings in Matter of Subſtance, a *Recovery* may be avoided by Writ of Error; as when an Infant or Feme Covert, without her Husband, ſuffers a *Recovery*, *&c.* and it may be alſo avoided by Pleading, that it was by Covin againſt Tenant for Life to diſinherit him in Reverſion; or that he againſt whom the Writ is brought is no Tenant of the Freehold by Right or Wrong; or he that hath the Eſtate is neither Party nor Privy to the *Recovery*; or becauſe another hath ſome Eſtate in the Thing whereof the *Recovery* is had, *&c.* Alſo by Motion to the Court, and praying a *Vacat* of the Judgment, a *Recovery* may be *falſi-*

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fied and avoided. 8 *Rep.* 162. 1 *Inſt.* 104. *Recoveries* may be avoided, as any other Conveyance, if ſuffered by Fraud to deceive Purchaſers, &c. And to ſuffer a *Recovery* in another Perſon's Name, not Privy or Conſenting to the ſame, is Felony without Benefit of Clergy. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 26. Common *Recoveries* are ſuffered in the *Common Pleas* by the Tenants and Vouchers perſonally in Court, or by Attornies; and ſometimes by Attorney in the Country on a *Dedimus Poteſtatem*, or Commiſſion out of *Chancery:* They may be ſuffered at the *Aſſiſes* and *Great Seſſions* in *Wales*; and in the Counties Palatine of *Lancaſter*, *Cheſter*, and *Durham.* 34 & 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 16. 27 *Eliz. c.* 9. And *Recoveries* may be had in a *Court-Baron*, by Cuſtom. *Kitch.* 176. In *C. B.* the *Præcipe*, naming the Demandant and the Tenant, the Quantity and Quality of the Land, &c. is delivered to one of the *Serjeants* at the Bar, who will count upon it; and then the *Prothonotary* marks it, after which it is carried to the *Curſitor* of the County, and he makes out the *Writ of Entry*, &c. and the *Recovery* is paſs'd through the ſeveral Offices. *Clerk's Remembr.* 212, 213.

A *Præcipe* for ſuing forth a *Recovery.*

South'ton ſſ. PRæcipe A. B. *Gen. quod Fuſte*, &c. *reddat* C. D. *Gen. un. Meſſuag. duo Gardin. Centum Acr. Terr. quingent. acr. Paſtur.* &c. *cum pertin. in*, &c. *quæ clam'*, &c.

Ten. in propr. Perſon. voc. ad Warr. E. F. *Ar. qui præſens voc.* G. H. *Gen. qui præſens voc.* Johan. Cook.

The *Writ of Entry* is return'd thus:

Pleg. de Proſ. { Johannes Doe. Richardus Roe.
Sum. { Johannes Denn. Richardus Fenn.

T. B. Ar. Vic.

Form of a *Writ of Seiſin* on a *Recovery.*

GEorgius, &c. *Vic.* South'ton *ſalutem. Scias quod* C. D. *in Cur. noſtr. coram Fuſtic. noſtris apud* Weſtm. *Recuperavit ſeiſinam ſuam verſ.* A. B. &c. *de un. Meſſuag.* &c. *in*, &c. *per Breve noſtrum de Ingreſſu ſuper Diſſeiſinam in le poſt, Et ideo tibi Præcipim. quod præfat.* C. *plenar. Seiſinam de Meſſuag. præd. cum pertin. ſine dilatione habere fac. Et qualit. hoc Præcept. noſtrum fueris execut. conſtare fac. Fuſtic. noſtris apud* Weſtm. *indilate Et habeas*, &c. Teſte, &c.

A *Deed* to lead the *Uſes of a Recovery.*

THIS Indenture *tripartite, made*, &c. Between A. B. *of*, &c. *of the firſt Part*, C. D. *and* E. F. *of*, &c. *of the ſecond Part, and* G. H. *and* J. K. *of*, &c. *of the third Part*, witneſſeth, *that the ſaid* A. B. *for the Docking, Barring and Cutting off all Eſtates-tail and Remainders in Tail, of and in the Meſſuage, Tenement, Lands and Hereditaments herein after mentioned, and for the Settling and Aſſuring of the ſame, to and for the Uſes, Intents and Purpoſes herein after limited, expreſſed and declared, and in Conſideration of* 5 s. *to him in Hand paid by the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. *the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and for divers other good Cauſes and Conſiderations him the ſaid* A. B. *in this Behalf moving,* hath *granted, bargained and ſold, releaſed and confirmed, and by theſe Preſents doth grant, bargain and ſell,* &c. *unto the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. (*in their actual Poſſeſſions now being, by Virtue of a Bargain and Sale to them thereof made for one whole Year,* &c.) All *that Meſſuage or Tenement, and all thoſe Lands,* &c. *ſituate, lying and being,* &c. *And all Ways,* &c. *And the Reverſions, Remainders, Rents and Services thereof, or incident thereunto.* To have and to hold *the ſaid Meſſuage, Tenement, Lands and Premiſſes above-mentioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof with the Appurtenances unto the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. *and their Heirs for ever,* To the Intent *and Purpoſe that the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. *ſhall and may become perfect Tenants of the Freehold of the ſaid Meſſuage, Lands and Premiſſes, and ſhall and may ſtand and be ſeiſed thereof until a good and perfect Common* Recovery *with double Vouchers over, may be duly had, ſuffered and executed of the ſaid Meſſuage, Tenement, Lands and Premiſſes, according to the uſual Courſe of Common* Recoveries *for the Aſſurance of Lands and Tenements in ſuch Caſes uſed and accuſtomed.* And *thereupon it is covenanted, concluded and agreed, by and between all the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, for themſelves and their and every of their Heirs by theſe Preſents in Manner following,* (*that is to ſay*) *That the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. *ſhall and will before the End of* Michaelmas-Term *next coming, permit and ſuffer the ſaid* G. H. *and* J. K. *to ſue forth and proſecute againſt them the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. *One Writ of Entry* ſur Diſſeiſin en le poſt *returnable before his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of* Common Pleas *at* Weſtminſter, *thereby demanding againſt the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. *the ſaid Meſſuage, Tenement, Lands, Hereditaments and Premiſſes herein before-mentioned, by ſuch Name and Names, Number of Acres, Quantities, Qualities, Terms and Deſcriptions in the ſaid Writ to be contained, and in ſuch Manner and Form as by Counſel learned in the Law ſhall be adviſed,* unto *and upon which ſaid Writ of Entry ſo to be proſecuted and ſued forth, the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. *ſhall appear* gratis *and vouch to Warranty the ſaid* A. B. *which ſaid* A. B. *ſhall appear either in Perſon or by Attorney lawfully authoriſed, and enter into Warranty, and after his Entry into Warranty, ſhall vouch to Warranty the common Vouchee, who ſhall likewiſe appear and imparl, and afterwards make Default, and depart in Contempt of the Court, ſo that Judgment may be thereupon had and given for the ſaid* G. H. *and* J. K. *to recover the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, Lands, Hereditaments and Premiſſes againſt the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. *And for the ſaid* C. D. *and* E. F. *to recover in Value againſt the ſaid* A. B. *and for the ſaid* A. B. *to recover in Value againſt the common Vouchee; to the End one perfect Common* Recovery, *with double Voucher, may be thereupon had and ſuffered, and all and every other Thing and Things be done and perfected, needful and convenient for the having and ſuffering the ſame* Recovery, *according to the Courſe of Common* Recoveries *in ſuch Caſes uſed; and the ſame* Recovery *is alſo to be executed by one Writ of* Habere facias Seiſinam *accordingly.* And *it is hereby further covenanted, concluded and agreed, by and between all the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents for themſelves and every of them, their, and every of their Heirs, that the ſaid* Recovery *ſo as aforeſaid, or in any other Manner to be had and ſuffered of the ſaid Meſſuage, Tenement, Lands, Hereditaments and Premiſſes above-mentioned,* ſhall be *and enure, and*

ſhall

ſhall be deemed, adjudged and taken, and is meant and intended, and by all the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents is hereby declared to be and enure, and the ſaid G. H. *and* J. K. *and their Heirs, from and immediately after the ſuffering the ſame, ſhall ſtand and be ſeiſed of all and ſingular the ſaid Meſſuage, Tenement, Lands, and Hereditaments above-mentioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof with the Appurtenances, to and for the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* A. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, and to and for none other Uſe, Intent, or Purpoſe whatſoever.* In Witneſs, &c.

Form of a *Deed* of Conveyance by *Fine and Recovery.*

THIS Indenture *tripartite, made,* &c. Between A. B. *of,* &c. *and* E. *his Wife,* C. D. *of,* &c. *and* M. *his Wife, of the firſt Part,* E. F. *of,* &c. *and* G. H. *of,* &c. *of the ſecond Part, and* J. K. *of,* &c. *and* L. M. *of,* &c. *of the third Part,* witneſſeth, *that for and in Conſideration of the Sum of,* &c. *to the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. *his Wife, and* C. D. *and* M. *his Wife, in Hand paid by the ſaid* J. K. *and* L. M. *the Receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, and in Conſideration alſo of* 5 s. *of,* &c. *to the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. *his Wife, and* C. D. *and* M. *his Wife in Hand paid by the ſaid* E. F. *and* G. H. *the Receipt whereof they do alſo hereby acknowledge; and the ſaid* A. B. *and* C. D. *for the Barring, Docking, Cutting off and Deſtroying of all Eſtates-tail and Remainders over, now in Being in and upon the Meſſuage, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments herein after mentioned, and for Conveying and Aſſuring the ſame Premiſſes, to the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* J. K. *and* L. M. *and their Heirs; they the ſaid* A. B. *and* C. D. have, *and each of them hath covenanted and granted, and by theſe Preſents do, and each of them doth covenant and grant, to and with the ſaid* E. F. *and* G. H. *their Heirs and Aſſigns, that they the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. *his Wife, and* C. D. *and* M. *his Wife, ſhall and will on this Side, and before the End of,* &c. *Term next coming, before his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of* Common Pleas *at* Weſtminſter, *in due Form of Law, levy and acknowledge unto the ſaid* E. F. *and* G. H. *and their Heirs, or to the Heirs of one of them, one Fine* ſur Conuzance de Droit come ceo, &c. *with Proclamations to be thereupon had according to the Form of the Statute in that Caſe made and provided, of* all *that Meſſuage or Tenement,* &c. *and alſo of the Reverſion and Reverſions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents and Services of the ſaid Premiſſes above-mentioned, and of every Part and Parcel thereof with the Appurtenances, by ſuch Name and Names, Quantity and Number of Acres and Things, and in ſuch Manner and Form as by the ſaid* E. F. *and* G. H. *or their Counſel learned in the Law ſhall be reaſonably deviſed or adviſed and required:* Which *ſaid Fine ſo to be had and levied in Manner aforeſaid, and all and every other Fine and Fines already had, or at any Time hereafter to be had, levied, ſued or proſecuted of the ſaid Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, by it ſelf, or jointly with any other Lands or Tenements, by or between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, or by or between them, or any or either of them, and any other Perſon or Perſons before the ſaid,* &c. *Term, as for and concerning all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes above-mentioned, with the Appurtenances,* ſhall be *and enure, and ſhall be adjudg'd, eſteem'd and taken to be and enure, to and for the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* E. F. *and* G. H. *their Heirs and Aſſigns, to the Intent and Purpoſe that they may become perfect Tenants of the Freehold of the ſaid Premiſſes:* Yet nevertheleſs *to this further End, Intent, and Purpoſe, that they the ſaid* E. F. *and* G. H. *ſhall and will on this Side, and before the End of the ſaid next,* &c. *Term, permit and ſuffer the ſaid* J. K. *and* L. M. *to ſue and proſecute one or more Writ or Writs of Entry* Sur Diſſeiſin en le poſt, *returnable before his Majeſty's Juſtices of the ſaid Court of* Common Pleas *againſt them the ſaid* E. F. *and* G. H. *of all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes above mentioned, and of every Part and Parcel thereof with the Appurtenances, by ſuch Name and Names, Quantity and Number of Meſſuages, Acres and Things, and in ſuch Sort, Manner and Form, as by the ſaid* J. K. *and* L. M. *ſhall be thought fit and convenient;* unto *and upon which ſaid Writ of Entry ſo to be brought, the ſaid* E. F. *and* G. H. *ſhall appear, and vouch to Warranty the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. *his Wife, and* C. D. *and* M. *his Wife, who ſhall likewiſe appear, either in their ſeveral Perſons, or by their Attornies lawfully authorized, and enter into the ſaid Warranty, and after their Entry into the ſaid Warranty, ſhall vouch over the common Vouchee, who ſhall alſo enter into the ſaid Warranty and imparl, and afterwards make Default, To the End one perfect Common* Recovery *ſhall and may of all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes above-mentioned be had, proſecuted and executed in all Things, according to the uſual Form of Common* Recoveries *for Aſſurance of Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in ſuch Caſes uſed and accuſtom'd; and the ſame* Recovery *ſhall in due Form of Law be executed by one Writ of* Habere facias Seiſinam *accordingly.* And *it is covenanted, granted, concluded and agreed upon, by and between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, and the true Meaning hereof is, and it is hereby ſo declared, that the ſaid* Recovery *ſo, or in any other Manner to be had and ſuffered, and all and every other* Recovery *and* Recoveries *to be had, ſuffered and executed of the ſaid Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, by or between the ſaid Parties to theſe Preſents, or by or between them or any or either of them, and any other Perſon and Perſons, on this Side and before the End of,* &c. *Term next coming, and the full Force and Execution of them, and every of them, and all other Conveyances and Aſſurances of the ſaid Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, had, or to be had, or made between the ſaid Parties, or any of them,* ſhall be *and enure, and ſhall be adjudged, eſteemed and taken to be and enure, to and for the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* J. K. *and* L. M. *their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever.* And *each of them the ſaid* A. B. *and* C. D. *for himſelf ſeverally and apart, and not jointly, and for his ſeveral and reſpective Heirs and Aſſigns, doth ſeverally and apart, and not jointly, covenant and grant to and with the ſaid* J. K. *and* L. M. *their Heirs and Aſſigns, that they the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. *his Wife, and* C. D. *and* M. *his Wife are, or ſome or one of them now is lawfully and rightfully ſeiſed of a good, ſure, perfect, and indefeaſible Eſtate of Inheritance in Fee-ſimple, or Fee-tail, of and in the ſaid Premiſſes above-mentioned, with the Appurtenances, in their, or ſome, or one of their own Rights or Right, without any Condition, Mortgage, Limitation of Uſe or Uſes, or other Matter or Thing to alter, charge, change, and determine the ſame.* And alſo, *that they the ſaid* J. K. *and* L. M. *their Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall and may from Time to Time, and at all Times hereafter for ever, peaceably and quietly enter into, have, hold, occupy, poſſeſs, and enjoy, all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes above-mentioned, and every Part and Parcel thereof with the Appurtenances, without the Let, Trouble, Hinderance, Moleſtation, Interruption, and Denial of them the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. *his Wife, and* C. D. *and* M. *his Wife, their Heirs and Aſſigns, or any of them, and of all and every other Perſon and Perſons whatſoever claiming, or to claim by, from, or under*

under them, or any or either of them, or by, from, or under, &c. *deceaſed.* And further, *That they the ſaid* A. B. *and* E. *his Wife, and* C. D. *and* M. *his Wife, and their Heirs, and all and every other Perſon and Perſons, and his and their Heirs, any Thing having or claiming in the ſaid Premiſſes above-mentioned, or any Part thereof, by, from, or under them, or any or either of them, or under the ſaid,* &c. *ſhall and will at any Time or Times hereafter upon the reaſonable Requeſt and at the Coſts and Charges of the ſaid* I. K. *and* L. M. *their Heirs and Aſſigns, make, do and execute, or cauſe or procure to be made, done and executed, all and every ſuch further and other lawful and reaſonable Grants, Acts, and Aſſurances, in the Law whatſoever, for the further, better, and more perfect granting, conveying, and aſſuring of all and ſingular the ſaid Premiſſes abovementioned, with the Appurtenances, unto the ſaid* I. K. *and* L. M. *their Heirs and Aſſigns, To the only proper Uſe and Behoof of the ſaid* I. K. *and* L. M. *their Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, according to the true Intent and Meaning of theſe Preſents, as by the ſaid* I. K. *and* L. M. *their Heirs or Aſſigns, or their or either of their Counſel learned in the Law ſhall be reaſonably deviſed or adviſed and required.* In Witneſs, *&c.*

Recoupe, (from the Fr. *Recouper*) To cut again, and in our Law we uſe it for to Defalk or Diſcount; as if a Perſon hath a Rent of ten Pounds iſſuing out of certain Lands, and he diſſeiſes the Tenant of the Land, in an *Aſſiſe* brought by the Diſſeiſee, the Diſſeiſor ſhall *recoupe* the Rent in the Damages.

Recreant, (*Fr.*) Cowardly, Faint-hearted; and was formerly a Word very reproachful. *Fleta. lib.* 3.

Recare, Signifies to cite a Criminal to Juſtice. ——*Quo Judicio deducendi ſunt illi qui* Rectati *ſunt de Latrocinio, Murdro, &c.* Hoved. 655.

Rectatio, Claim of Right, or an Appeal to the Law for Recovery thereof.

Rectitude, Right or Juſtice; and ſometimes it ſignifies legal Dues, a Tribute, Duty or Payment. *Leg. Edw. Confeſs. cap.* 30. *Si quis Dei* Rectitudines *per vim deforceat, emendet, &c. viz.* If any one doth violently detain the Rights of God (*i. e.* Tithes and Oblations) let him be fined or amerced, to make full Satisfaction. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 6.

Recto, Is uſed for a Writ of *Right*, which is of ſo high a Nature, that whereas other Writs in Real Actions are only to recover the Poſſeſſion of the Lands, *&c.* in Queſtion; this aims to recover the Seiſin, and the Property, and thereby both the Rights of *Poſſeſſion* and *Property* are tried together. 1. *Inſt.* 158. It hath two *Species*; Writ of *Right Patent*, and Writ of *Right Cloſe*: The firſt is ſo called, becauſe it is ſent *open*, and is the higheſt Writ of all others, lying for him that hath a Fee-ſimple in the Lands or Tenements ſued for, againſt Tenant of the Freehold at leaſt, and in no other Caſe. *F. N. B.* 1, 2, *&c.* But this Writ of *Right Patent* ſeems to be extended farther than originally intended; for a Writ of Right of *Dower*, which lies for Tenant in Dower, is *Patent*, as appears by *Fitzherb. Nat. Br.* 7. And the like may be ſaid in ſome other Caſes. *Table Reg. Orig.* Alſo there is a Special Writ of *Right Patent* in *London*, otherwiſe term'd a *Writ of Right according to the Cuſtom*, which lieth of Lands or Tenements within the City, *&c.* And the Writ of *Right Patent* is likewiſe called *Breve magnum de Recto. Reg. Orig.* 9 *Fleta, lib.* 5. *cap.* 32. A Writ of *Right Cloſe* is brought where one holds Lands and Tenements by Charter in *ancient Demeſne*, in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, or in Dower, and is diſſeiſed; and is directed to the Bailiff of the King's Manors, or to the Lord of ancient Demeſne, if the Manor is in the Hands of a Subject, commanding him to do Right in his Court: This Writ is alſo called *Breve parvum de Recto. F. N. B.* 11 *Reg. Orig.* 9. *Britton, cap.* 120. And he who holds Land in ancient Demeſne by Copy of Court-Roll, if he be ouſted, ſhall not have the Writ of *Right Cloſe*, but is to ſue by *Bill* in the Lord's Court, *&c.* If a Perſon ſeiſed in Fee-ſimple dies ſeiſed of ſuch Eſtate, and a Stranger doth abate and enter into the Land, and deforce the Heir; the Heir may ſue a Writ of *Right Patent* againſt the Tenant of the Freehold of the ſame Land, or an *Aſſiſe of Mortdanceſtor.* 11 *Aſſ.* 17. And in a Writ of *Right Patent*, the Demandant is to count of his own Seiſin, or of the Seiſin of his Anceſtor; if one bring the Writ as Heir unto his Anceſtor, he muſt lay the Seiſin and *Eſplees* as in Pernancy of the Profits of the Lands in his Anceſtors; and where it is brought by a Biſhop or Body Politick, Seiſin of the Eſplees is to be laid in themſelves, or in their Predeceſſors. *New Nat. Br.* 10. Where a *Writ of Right Cloſe* is directed unto the Lord of whom the Lands are holden, and he will not hold his Court to proceed upon it; a Writ ſhall iſſue requiring him to hold his Court, *&c.* And if the Lord hold his Court, but will not do the Demandant Right, or delay it, the Plea may be removed by a Writ called a *Tolt* into the County-Court of the Sheriff; and from thence by *Recordare* into the *Common Pleas. Ibid.* 6, 7. A Writ of Right may be tried in the Lord's Court, between Kinſmen who claim by one Title from their Anceſtor. And *Glanvile* ſeems to make every Writ whereby a Man ſues for any Thing due unto him, a Writ of Right. *Glan. cap.* 10, 11, 12.

Form of a *Writ of Right.*

GEorgius, *&c.* A. B. *Dom. &c. ſalutem. Præcipimus tibi, quod ſine dilatione plenum* Rectum *teneas,* C. D. *de &c. de uno Meſſuag. & Vigint. acr. terr. cum pertin. in &c. quæ clamat tenere de Te per liberum ſervitium unius denar. per Ann. pro omni ſervitio, quod* E. F. *de &c. ei deforceat, &c. ne amplius inde clamorem audiamus pro defectu Recti.* Teſte, *&c.*

Writ of Right may be had after an *Aſſiſe*, Writ of *Entry ſur Diſſeiſin, &c.* or other Real Action, where the Demandant is barred by Action tried; and ſo if he loſe by Default in a Writ of Right, before the Miſe is join'd, *&c.* But if a Perſon once loſeth his Cauſe upon a Writ of Right by Trial and Judgment, *&c.* he is without Remedy, and ſhall be finally concluded. *New Nat. Br.* 12.

Recto de Advocatione Eccleſiæ, Is a Writ lying where a Man hath *Right of Advowſon*, and the Parſon of the Church dying, a Stranger preſents his Clerk to the Church, the Party that hath Right not having brought his Action of *Quare Impedit* nor *Darrein Preſentment*, but ſuffered the Stranger to uſurp upon him: And it lieth only where an Advowſon is claimed in Fee

to him and his Heirs. *F. N B.* 30. 4 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 18.

Recto de Dote, A Writ of *Right of Dower*, which lies for a Woman that hath received Part of her Dower, and demands the Reſidue in the ſame Town, againſt the Heir of the Husband, or his Guardian. *F. N. B.* 7, 8, 147. 1 *Inſt.* 32, 38.

Recto de Dote unde nihil habet, Is where the Wife hath receiv'd no Part of her Dower; as in Caſe a Man having Lands or Tenements, hath made no Aſſurance of any Part thereof to his Wife, ſo that ſhe is driven to ſue for her Thirds againſt the Heir or his Guardian. *F. N. B.* 6. 20. *H.* 3. *c.* 1.

Recto quando Dominus remiſit, Is a Writ that lieth where Lands or Tenements in the Seigniory of any Lord, are in Demand by a *Writ of Right*. If the Lord holdeth no Court at the Prayer of the Demandant or Tenant, but ſends to the King's Court his Writ to put the Cauſe thither for that Time (ſaving to him at other Times the Right of his Seigniory) then this Writ ſhall iſſue out for the other Party; and hath its Name from the Words therein contained. *F. N. B.* 16.

Recto de Rationabili parte, A Writ lying between Privies in Blood, as Brothers in *Gavelkind*, Siſters, and other Coparceners, for Land in Fee-ſimple. If there be two Siſters, and the Anceſtor dieth ſeiſed of Land in Fee, and one of the Siſters enters into the whole, and deforces the other Siſter, ſhe who is deforced ſhall have the Writ of Right *de Rationabili parte*; And if where there are two Siſters, after the Death of the Anceſtor they enter and occupy in common as Coparceners, and then one of them deforce the other Siſter to occupy that which is appendant or appurtenant to the Meſſuage, *&c.* which they have in Coparcenary; ſhe that is deforced ſhall have this Writ. Alſo if the Anceſtor were diſſeiſed of Lands, and dieth, and one Siſter entereth into the whole Land, and deforceth her Siſter, ſhe ſhall have the Writ againſt her other Siſter: For it lieth as well upon a Dying ſeiſed of the Anceſtor, if one Siſter enter upon all, as where the Anceſtor doth not die ſeiſed; and it is a Writ of *Right Patent*, *&c.* *F. N. B.* 9. *New Nat. Br.* 19, 20. In this Writ the Demand ſhall be of a certain Portion of Land, to hold in Severalty; and Voucher and View do not lie in it, becauſe of the Privity of Blood; but in a *Rationabili parte* the View was granted, 15 *H.* 5. For that the Anceſtor did not die ſeiſed, *&c.* The Proceſs in the Writ, after removed into *C. B.* is *Summons*, *Grand Cape*, & *Petit Cape*, *&c.* *Ibid.*

Recto ſur Diſclaimer, Is a Writ that lies where the Lord, in the Court of *Common Pleas*, avows upon his Tenant, and the Tenant *diſclaims* to hold of him; upon which *Diſclaimer* the Lord ſhall have this Writ, and if he avers and proves that the Land is holden of him, he ſhall recover the Land for ever: This Writ is grounded on the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 2. *Old. Nat. Br.* 150.

Rector, (*Lat.*) Signifies a Governor; and *Rector Eccleſiæ parochialis*, Is he that hath the Charge or Cure of a Pariſh Church. It has been held, that *Rector Eccleſiæ parochialis* is one who hath a Parſonage where there is a Vicarage endowed. And when Dioceſes were divided into Pariſhes in this Kingdom, the Clergy who had the Charge in thoſe Places were called *Rectors*; and afterwards, when their *Rectories* were appropriated to Monaſteries, *&c.* the Monks kept the great Tithes; but the Biſhops were to take Care that the *Rector*'s Place ſhould be ſupplied by another, to whom he was to allow the ſmall Tithes for his Maintenance, and this was the *Vicar.* *Count. Parſ. Comp.* 75. —— Rector *tantum jus in Eccleſia parochiali habet, quantum Prælatus in Eccleſia Collegiata.*

Rectory, (*Rectoria*) Is taken *pro integra Eccleſia parochiali, cum omnibus ſuis juribus, prædiis, decimis, aliiſque proventuum Speciebus. Spelm.* Alſo the Word *Rectoria* hath been often applied to the *Rector*'s Manſion, or Parſonage Houſe. *Paroch.* Antiq. 549. See *Parſonage.*

Rectum, Right; and anciently it was uſed for a Trial or Accuſation. *Bract. lib.* 3. *Stare ad* Rectum, *i. e.* to ſtand Trial at Law, or *Præſto eſſe ad Juſtitiam.*

Rectum. *Eſſe ad Rectum in Curia Domini* is the ſame with *Stare ad* Rectum. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 43.

Rectum, *Stare ad Rectum*, To ſtand or abide the Juſtice of the Court. *Hoved.* 655.

Rectum *Rogare*, Is to petition the Judge to do Right. *Leg. Inæ. cap.* 9.

Rectus in Curia, *i. e.* Right in Court, is he that ſtands at the Bar, and no Man objects any Offence againſt him. *Smith de Repub. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 3. And when a Perſon *outlawed* hath reverſed the Outlawry, ſo that he can participate of the Benefit of the Law, he is ſaid to be *Rectus in Curia.*

Recuſants, Are ſuch as adhere to the *Pope* as ſupream Head of the Church, and who refuſe or deny Supremacy to the King. At the Reformation, thoſe were deem'd *Recuſants* who diſputed the Authority of the Crown in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical, and denied the King's Supremacy; but the Acts of Parliament made againſt *Recuſants*, particularly the 35 *Eliz.* deſcribe a *Recuſant* to be one that does not repair to ſome Church or Chapel, or uſual Place of Common Prayer, to hear Divine Service. Afterwards, the Receiving the Sacrament of the Church was made a farther Teſt of Conformity; and by the 25 & 30 *Car.* 2. a Declaration againſt Tranſubſtantiation was required, to diſtinguiſh Papiſts and Popiſh *Recuſants* from Proteſtants: At this Day all Perſons are judged Popiſh *Recuſants* convict, who refuſe the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, or Abjuration; and are liable to ſuffer and forfeit accordingly, *viz.* they incur a *Præmunire*, whereupon they forfeit all their Goods and Chattles, with their Lands, *&c.* *Read. Stat.* 4. *Vol. pag.* 315. *Recuſants* Convict, above the Age of ſixteen Years, are to go to their Places of Abode or Settlement, and not travel above five Miles from thence, without Licenſe from the King, three of the Privy Council, or four Juſtices of the Peace, with the Aſſent of the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, or the Lieutenant, or a Deputy Lieutenant of the County, on Pain of forfeiting their Goods, *&c.* And not having Lands worth twenty Marks *per Ann.* or Goods to the Value of 40 *l.* if they do not make the Submiſſion of Conformity mentioned in 35 *Eliz. c.* 2. being required by a Juſtice of Peace, they may be compelled to abjure the Realm; which Abjuration muſt be certified to the next Aſſiſes; and 'tis Felony if they do not depart within the Time limited by the Juſtices, or departing and returning again without the King's Licenſe: But if any Perſon offend-

offending againſt that Act, ſhall before Conviction, come to ſome Pariſh Church on a *Sunday*, and make a publick Declaration of his Conformity, he ſhall be diſcharged from all Penalties, &c. though if ſuch Offender afterwards relapſe and become a *Recuſant* again, he ſhall loſe the Benefit he might otherwiſe have had upon his Submiſſion: And *Recuſants* required by Proceſs to make their Appearance, ſhall not incur any Forfeiture for travelling on ſuch Occaſions, 35 *Eliz.* As to the Licenſing a *Recuſant* to travel, the Biſhop, Lieutenant, or Deputy Lieutenant, who gives his Aſſent to it, muſt be a diſtinct Perſon from the Juſtices of Peace that gave the Licenſe; and therefore if one and the ſame Perſon be a Juſtice of Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant, he cannot act in both Capacities; but if he ſign and ſeal the Licenſe as a Juſtice of Peace, the Aſſent of ſome other Deputy Lieutenant, &c. muſt be had. And it is a good Exception to a Licenſe by four Juſtices, that no particular Cauſe of the *Recuſants* travelling is expreſſed in it, *Cro. Jac.* 352. *Cawley* 210. A Perſon was indicted for *Recuſancy*, but conformed before Conviction: And ſo again the ſecond Time, and was indicted a third Time for a Relapſe; and on Motion, that it might be certified into the *Exchequer*, becauſe by the Stat. 35 *Eliz.* he is to loſe all the Benefit which he was to have by his former Conformity, the Relapſe was certified accordingly, 1 *Bulſt.* 133. Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions are to cauſe Proclamation to be made, that Popiſh *Recuſants* ſhall render themſelves to the Sheriff or Bailiff of the Liberty where they are, before the Aſſiſes or Seſſions, &c. And if they do not, the Default being recorded, ſhall be taken as a ſufficient Conviction. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4. And Conſtables and Churchwardens of every Pariſh, or one of them, or if there be none ſuch, the Conſtable of the Hundred there, are to preſent once a Year at the Quarter-Seſſions ſuch *Recuſants* as ſhall abſent from the Church for a Month together; the Forfeiture of which is 20 *l. per* Month, &c. *Stat. Ibid.* If a *Recuſant* ſhall conform, and not receive the Sacrament once a Year at leaſt; he ſhall forfeit for the firſt Year 20*l.* for the ſecond 40 *l.* and every Default after 60 *l.* And if after he hath once received it, he make Default therein by the Space of one Year, he ſhall forfeit 60 *l.* to be recovered at the Quarter-Seſſions by Indictment, and divided between the King and the Proſecutor: But the Husband is not chargeable with the Offence of the Wife, nor the Wife for the Husband after his Death. *Ibid.* It hath been adjudged, that a Writ of Error will not lie on a Conviction of a *Recuſant*, for not rendring himſelf to the Sheriff, &c. becauſe the Conviction is no Judgment, but the Statute gives Proceſs upon it for the Forfeiture: So that if there be any Faults in it, the ſame is to be quaſhed in the *Exchequer*, the Party firſt conforming. *Raym.* 433. An Information *tam quam* was brought againſt a Defendant, ſetting forth that before and on ſuch a Day he was a *Recuſant* Convict, and that afterwards he conform'd, &c. and for three Years after had not received the Sacrament, and ſo demanded 60 *l.* for every Year. Upon Not guilty pleaded, the Plaintiff had a Verdict; and thereupon it was moved that the Information was incertain, becauſe neither the Time was alledged, nor how, or in what Court, nor before whom the Conviction was; and the Informer demands the Penalty for three Years, when by Statute no Informer can demand a Penalty upon a Penal Law, but by an Information exhibited within a Year after the Offence: But it was reſolved, that the firſt Exception had been good on a Demurrer; but the Defendant having pleaded Not guilty, all the Circumſtances of his Conviction were admitted, and that nothing remain'd to be try'd but the Fact: And as for the ſecond Exception, it was good againſt the Informer for his Part, but ſhould not prejudice the King, 2 *Cro.* 365. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 59. The Stat. 23 *Eliz. c.* 1. gives ſeveral Remedies againſt *Recuſants*; one for the King alone, and there the Proſecution muſt be by Indictment in *B. R.* The other for a common Perſon, and that is to be by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information. And the 28 *Eliz. c.* 6. was made for the Benefit of the Crown upon Indictments, and doth not extend to Informations; therefore ſuch Informations may be brought in any Court of Record. *Hob.* 204. Where the Defendant is indicted on the Statute of *Recuſancy*, Conformity is a good Plea; but not where an Action of Debt is brought. 1 *Mod.* 213. A *Recuſant* certified into the Court of *King's Bench*, according to the 23 *Eliz.* ſhall give Security for his good Behaviour, &c. 2 *Bulſt.* 155. See *Papiſts.*

Red, (Sax. *Raed*) Is an old Word ſignifying Advice: And *Redbana* is one who adviſed the Death of another.

Red Book of the Exchequer, (*Liber rubeus Scaccarii*) Is an ancient Record, wherein are regiſtred the Names of thoſe that held Lands *per Baroniam* in K. *Henry* the 2d's Time. *Ryley* 667. It is a Manuſcript Volume of ſeveral Miſcellany Treatiſes, in the Keeping of the *King's Remembrancer* in his Office in the *Exchequer*; and hath ſome Things (as the Number of the Hides of Land in many of our Counties, &c.) relating to the Times before the Conqueſt. There is likewiſe an Exact Collection of the Eſcuages under King *Hen.* 1. *Rich.* 1. and King *John*; and the Ceremonies uſed at the Coronation of Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Hen.* 3d. &c.

Reddendum, Is uſed ſubſtantively for the Clauſe in a Leaſe, whereby the Rent is reſerved to the Leſſor; and anciently Corn, Fleſh, Fiſh, and other Victuals, were for the moſt part reſerved on Leaſes. 2 *Rep.* 72. *Wood's Inſt.* 226. In Debt for Rent, the Plaintiff declared upon a Leaſe made 25 *Aug.* 11. *Will.* 3. of a Meſſuage, &c. for ſeven Years, to commence from the 24th Day of *January*, *Reddendum* quarterly at *Michaelmas*, St. *Thomas*'s Day, *Lady-Day*, and *Midſummer*, three Pounds ten Shillings, the firſt Payment to be made at *Michaelmas* then next; and aſſign'd for Breach that fourteen Pounds of the ſaid Rent was in Arrear for one Year ending 24 *December*, *Anno* 13. *Will.* And upon Demurrer to this Declaration, it was objected that on this Leaſe there was no Year could be ended on the 24th of *December*, but on St. *Thomas*'s Day, according to the *Reddendum*; which was held to be true, becauſe where ſpecial Days are limited in the *Reddendum*, the Rent muſt be computed from thoſe Days, and not according to the *Habendum*; and that the Rent is never computed from the *Habendum*, but when the *Reddendum* is general, *i. e.* paying quarterly ſo much; ſo the Plaintiff had Leave to diſcontinue, &c 1 *Salk.* 141. See *Deed*, & *Reſervation.*

Reddidit se, Is where a Man procures Bail for himself to an Action in any Court at Law, if the Party bailed at any Time before the Return of the second *Scire Facias* against the Bail, *renders himself* in Discharge of his Bail, they are thereby discharged. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 430. A *Capias ad satisfaciend'* was return'd *Non est Inventus* against the Principal, and one *Scire Fac.* and a *Nichil*; and upon the second *Scire Fac.* he *renders* himself, and was received: But if there had been a *Scire Fac.* and Judgment thereupon, he had come too late. *Cro. Jac.* 109. If a Defendant renders himself to the Marshal of *B. R.* upon any Action in that Court, in Discharge of his Bail, the Defendant's Attorney is forthwith to give Notice of such Render to the Plaintiff's Attorney, and shall make Oath thereof, *&c.* And a *Reddidit se* will not discharge the Bail, unless the Attorney who is concern'd for the Defendant, or his Bail, enters it in the Marshal's Book; and having given Notice thereof to the Attorney for the Plaintiff, brings the Bail-piece to the Secondary, who upon producing of a Note from the Marshal or his Clerk, that the Defendant is in Custody, will discharge it; and until this is done, the Plaintiff may nothwithstanding proceed to Judgment and Execution against the Bail; for 'till the Bail-piece is discharged, there is a Record still remaining in Court against them. 15 *Car.* 2. 2 *Lill.* 431. A *Reddidit se* of the Principal, in Discharge of the Bail, is no Plea in a Writ of Error; for the Recognizance is not to render the Body, but to pay the Debt adjudged. 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 8. *Vide* Bail.

Redditarius, A Renter; and *Redditarium* hath been used for a Rental of a Manor, or other Estate. *Cartular. Abbat. Glaston. M.S.* 92.

Reddition, (*Redditio*) A Surrendring or Restoring; being also a judicial Confession and Acknowledgment that the Land or Thing in Demand belongs to the Demandant, and not to the Person so surrendring. *Stat.* 34 & 35. *H.* 8. *c.* 24.

Redecima, The Tenth of the Tenth. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 199.

Re-delivery, Is a Yielding and Delivery back of a Thing: If a Person has committed a Robbery, and stolen the Goods of another, he cannot afterwards purge the Offence by any *Re-delivery*, *&c.* 1 *Inst.* 69. *H. p. c.* 72.

Redemise, Is a Regranting of Lands demised or leased. See *Demise & Redemise.*

Redemption, (*Redemptio*) A Ransom, or Commutation; and by the old *Saxon* Laws, a Man convicted of a Crime paid such a Fine, according to the Estimation of his Head, *pro Redemptione sua.*

Redevable, (from the *Sax. Redevoir, debere*) signifies bound or obliged to another, for some Benefit received. *Blount.*

Rediffeisin, (*Redisseisina*) Is a *Disseisin* made by him, who once before was found and adjudged to have *disseised* the same Man of his Lands or Tenements; for which there lies a special Writ called a *Writ of Redisseisin. Old Nat. Br.* 106. *F. N. B.* 188. The *Writ of Redisseisin* lieth where a Person doth recover by *Assise of Novel Disseisin* any Lands, Rent, or Common, *&c.* and is put in Possession thereof by Verdict and Judgment, and afterwards he is disseised of the same by him by whom he was disseised before. Statute of *Merton*, *c.* 3. *New Nat. Br.* 417. Also this Writ lies against him who committed the *Redisseisin*, and another who was not Disseisor, if he be Tenant of the Land; and if a Man do recover by *Redisseisin*, and after he is disseised again by the Person who made the first *Redisseisin*, he shall have a New Writ of *Redisseisin*; and so one *Redisseisin* after another, every Time he is redisseised. *Ibid.* 418. 420. And the *Redisseisin* being found on the Sheriff's Inquisition, the Party who did it is to be committed to Prison, and the Lands reseised; and he who recovereth in *Redisseisin*, shall have double Damages, *&c. Stat. Westm.* 2. *c.* 26. And the Punishment for *Redisseisin* see in the Statute 52 *H.* 3. *c.* 8. See *Post-Disseisin.*

Reduvvos, Are those that buy stolen Cloth, and turn it into some other Colour or Fashion, that it may not be known again. *Britton, cap.* 29. 3 *Inst.* 134.

Re-entry, (from the Fr. *Rentrer*, i. e. *rursus intrare*) Is the Resuming or Retaking a Possession lately had; as if a Man makes a Lease of Lands, *&c.* to another, he thereby quits the Possession; and if he covenants with the Lessee, that for Non-payment of the Rent at the Day, it shall be lawful for him to *re-enter*; this is as much as if he conditioned to take again the Land into his own Hands, and to recover the Possession by his own Act, without the Assistance of the Law: But Words in a Deed give no *Re-entry*, if a Clause of *Re-entry* be not added. *Wood's Inst.* 140. One may reserve a Rent on Condition in a Feoffment, Lease, *&c.* That if the Rent is behind he shall *re-enter*, and hold the Lands till he is satisfied, or paid the Rent in Arrear; and in this Case, if the Rent is behind, he may *re-enter*; though when the Feoffee, *&c.* pays or tenders on the Land all the Arrears, he may enter again. *Lit.* 327. 1 *Inst.* 203. And the Feoffor, *&c.* hath only an Interest, not the Freehold, to take the Profits in the Nature of a Distress: Here the Profits shall not go in part of Satisfaction of the Rent; but 'tis otherwise if the Feoffor was to hold the Land 'till he was paid by the Profits thereof. *Ibid.* All Persons that would *re-enter* upon their Tenants for Non-payment of Rent, are to make a Demand of their Rent; and to prevent the *Re-entry*, Tenants are to tender their Rent, *&c.* 1 *Inst.* 201. If there is a Lease for Years, rendring Rent with Condition, That if the Lessee assigns his Term, the Lessor may *re-enter*; and the Lessee assigneth, and the Lessor receiveth the Rent of the Assignee, not knowing or hearing of the Assignment, he may *re-enter* notwithstanding the Acceptance of the Rent. 3 *Rep.* 65. 1 *Cro.* 553. A Feoffment may be made upon Condition, That if the Feoffor pay to the Feoffee, *&c.* a certain Sum of Money at a Day to come, then the Feoffor to *re-enter*, *&c. Lit.* 322.

Re-exchange, Is the like Sum of Money paid by the Drawer of a *Bill* of *Exchange* which is return'd, for the *Exchange* of the Sum mentioned in the Bill *back* again to the Place whence it was drawn. *Lex Mercat.* 98.

Re-extent, Is a *second Extent* upon Lands or Tenements, on Complaint that the former Extent was partially made, *&c. Broke* 313.

Refare, (From the Sax. *Reaf*, or *Ræfan*) To bereave, take away, or rob. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 83.

Refectio, A Dinner or Supper; sometimes taken for a Duty incumbent to provide Suppers, *&c.* The Word is derived from *Reficio*, to refresh.

Refectory, (*Refectorium*) Is that Place in *Monasteries* where the Monks used to eat: So the Halls in *Colleges* and *Inns of Courts*, wherein the Scholars and Students eat and refresh themselves, may properly be called *Refectories*. Cowel.

Reference, In the Acceptation of Law is, where a Matter is referred by the Court of *Chancery* to a *Master*; and by the *Courts at Law* to a *Prothonotary* or *Secondary*, to examine and report to the Court. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 432. In Chancery, by Order of Court, Irregularities, Exceptions, Matters of Account, &c. are referred to the Examination of a Master of that Court. In the Court of *B. R.* Matters concerning the due Proceedings, or undue Proceedings in a Cause, by either of the Parties, are proper Matters of Reference unto the Secondary, and for him in some ordinary Cases to compose the Differences betwixt them; and in others to make his Report how the Matters do stand, that the Court may settle the Differences according to their Rules and Orders. *Pasch.* 1650. If a Matter in Difference between the Plaintiff and Defendant be referred to the Secondary, and one of the Parties will not attend at the Time appointed, after Notice thereof given, to hear the Business referred; the other Party may proceed in the *Reference* alone, and get the Secondary to make his Report without hearing of the Party not attending. 2 *Lill.* 432. See *Report*.

Referendary, (*Referendarius*) Is the same Officers abroad as *Masters of Request* were to the King among us; they were those who exhibited the Petitions of the People to the King, and acquainted the Judges with his Commands. And there was such an Officer in the Time of the English *Saxons* here, viz. *Ego Augemundus* Referendarius *approbavi*, &c. And we read of a *Referendarius Angliæ*. Spelm.

Refugium, A Sanctuary or Privilege of the Church.——*Cum omni sua Libertate* & Refugio *Ecclesiæ Sancti Petri*, &c. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *pag.* 122.

Refullus, For *Refluxus*; and perhaps *Refullum Aquæ* is the High-water Mark, or so high as the Water comes at full Sea. *Mon. Angl.*

Refusal. An Executor may refuse an *Executorship*; but the *Refusal* ought to be *before the Ordinary*. If an Executor be summoned to accept or refuse the Executorship, and he doth not appear upon the Summons and prove the Will, the Court may grant Administration, &c. which shall be good in Law till such Executor hath proved the Will; but no Man can be compelled to take upon him the Executorship, unless he hath intermeddled with the Estate, 1 *Leon.* 154. *Cro. Eliz.* 858. Where there are several Executors, and they all *refuse*, none of them shall administer afterwards; but if there is a *Refusal* by one, and the other proves the Will, the *Refusing* Executor may administer when he will, during the Life of his Co-executor. 5 *Rep.* 28. 2 *Nelf. Abr.* 63. There is a Difference where there is but one Executor, and where there are more Executors than one, as to *Refusal* of an Executorship; for if there is but one, and in such Case he administer, he cannot *refuse* afterwards; and if once he *refuse* he cannot administer afterwards: As for Instance; The Testator being possessed of Lands, &c. for a Term of Years, devised the same to the Lord Chief Justice *Catline*, and made him Executor, and died: Afterwards the Executor wrote a Letter to the Judge of the Prerogative Court, intimating that he could not attend the Executorship, and desiring him to grant Administration to the next of Kin to the Deceas'd, which was done accordingly; and after this, the Executor entred on the Lands, and granted the Term to another; but it was adjudged void, because the Letter which he wrote was a sufficient *Refusal*, and he may not once *refuse*, and afterwards take upon the Executorship. *Moor* 272. An Executor after a *Caveat* entred against the Will, took the usual Oath of an Executor, and afterwards refused to prove the Will; and it was held, that having taken the Oath of Executor, the Court could not admit him to *refuse* afterwards, but ought to grant *Probate* to him notwithstanding the *Caveat*, on another's Contesting for the Administration, &c. 1 *Ventr.* 335. There is a *Refusal of a Clerk* presented to a *Church*, for Illiterature, &c. And if a Bishop once *refuses* a Clerk for Insufficiency, he cannot accept of him afterwards, if a new Clerk is presented. 5 *Rep.* 58. 1 *Cro.* 27. In *Actions of Trover and Conversion*, a Demand of the Goods and *Refusal* to deliver them must be proved, &c. 10 *Rep.* 56. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 20.

Refutantia, An Acquittance; or a Renouncing of all future Claim.——*Visis Libris, Instrumentis, Registris*, Refutationibus, *aliisque Evidentiis*, &c. Thorn. *Anno* 1389.

Regal, (*Regalis*) Royal, or Kingly; like a King. *Lit. Dict.*

Regale Episcoporum, The temporal Rights and legal Privileges of a Bishop. *Mandatum est* Roberto *de* B. *quod faciat habere Episcopo* Norwicensi *totum* Regale *quod ad Episcopatum suum pertinet*. Brady's Append. to the History of England. pag. 108.

Regal Fishes, Are *Whales* and *Sturgeons*; to which some add *Porpusses*. The King by his *Prerogative* ought to have every Whale cast on Shore in all Places within this Realm, (except granted to Subjects by Special Words) as a *Royal Fish*: And 'tis said the King himself shall have the Head and Body to make Oil and other Things; and the Queen the Tail to make Whale-Bones for her Royal Vestments. *Pat* 1. *Edw.* 1. *Stat.* 17. *Edw.* 2. *cap.* 1. 1 *Eliz. cap.* 5.

Regalia, (*Lat.*) Royalties, the Royal Rights of a King, which the *Civilians* say are six, 1. Power of Judicature. 2. Power of Life and Death. 3. All Kind of Arming. 4. Masterless Goods, as Waifs, Estrays, &c. 5. Assessments, and 6. The Value of Money, &c. Also the Crown, the Scepter, four several Swords, the Globe, and other such like Things, used at the Coronation of our Kings, are called *Regalia*. Stat. 13. *Eliz. cap.* 16. And *Regalia* is sometimes taken for the Dignity and Prerogative of the King. Likewise *Regalia* is applied to those Rights which the Church enjoys by the Grants and Concessions of Kings: And sometimes to the Patrimony of the Church; and those Lands and Hereditaments that have been given by our Kings thereto. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 231.

Regardant, (*Fr. i. e.* Seeing, Marking, or Vigilant) As a *Villain Regardant*, was one who had the Charge to do all base Services within the Manor, and to see the same freed of Annoyances; and therefore called *Regardant* to the Manor. *Co. Lit.* 120.

Regard, (*Regardum*, Fr. *Regard*, i. e. *Aspectus*) Signifies generally any Care, or looking on; and

in a ſpecial Signification is uſed only in Matters of the Foreſt, and there two Ways, one for the Office of the *Regarder*, the other for the Compaſs of Ground belonging to the *Regarder's* Charge, which is the whole Foreſt, *viz.* All that Ground which is Parcel of the Foreſt; for there may be Woods within the Limits of the Foreſt, that are no Part thereof, and thoſe are without the *Regard*. Cromp. Juriſd. 175, 199. Manw. par. 2. cap. 7.

Regarder, (*Regardator*, Fr. *Regardeur*, *Spectator*) Is the Officer of the King's Foreſt, who is ſworn to make the *Regard* of it, as has been uſed in ancient Time; and to view and inquire of all Offences of the *Foreſt*, as well of *Vert* as of *Veniſon*; and of Concealments of any Offences or Defaults of the Foreſters, and all other Officers of the King's Foreſt, relating to the Execution of their Offices, &c. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 153. *Manwood.* This Officer was ordained in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Hen.* 2d. And the *Regarders* of the *Foreſt* muſt make their *Regard*, before any General Seſſions of the Foreſt, or Juſtice-Seat can be holden; when the *Regarder* is to go through the Foreſt, and every Bailiwick, to ſee and inquire of the Treſpaſſes therein; *ad videndum, ad inquirendum, ad imbreviandum, ad Certificandum*, &c. Manw. part 1. pag. 194. A *Regarder* may be made either by the King's Letters Patent; or by any of the Juſtices of the Foreſt, at the General *Eyre*, or ſuch Time as the *Regard* is to be made, &c. *Manw.*

Rege inconſulto, Is a Writ iſſued from the King to the Judges not to proceed in a Cauſe which may prejudice the King until he is adviſed. King *James* 1ſt, granted the Office of *Superſedeas* in *C. B.* to one *Mitchel*, and thereupon *Brownlow*, chief Prothonotary, brought an *Aſſiſe* againſt him; and the Defendant *Mitchel* obtained the King's Writ to the Judges, reciting the Grant of this Office, commanding them not to proceed *Rege inconſulto:* And it was argued againſt the Writ, that the Court might proceed, becauſe the Writ doth not mention that the King had a Title to the Thing in Demand, nor any Prejudice which might happen to the King if they ſhould proceed: The Cauſe was compromiſed. *Moor* 844.

Regio Aſſenſu, A Writ whereby the King gives his Royal Aſſent to the Election of a Biſhop. *Reg. Orig.* 294.

Regiſter, (*Regiſtrarius*) Is an Officer that writes and keeps a *Regiſtry*; and *Regiſter* is alſo the Name of a Book, wherein are entred and ſet down moſt of the Forms of *Writs* Original and Judicial uſed at Common Law, called the *Regiſter of Writs:* Sir *Edward Coke* affirms, That this *Regiſter* is one of the moſt ancient Books of the Common Law. *Co. Lit.* 159.

Regiſter of the Parith Church, (*Regiſtrum Eccleſiæ Parochialis*) Is that wherein *Baptiſms*, *Marriages*, and *Burials* are *regiſtred* in each Pariſh every Year; which was inſtituted by the Lord *Cromwel*, *Anno* 13 *Hen.* 8. while he was Vicar General to that King.

Regiſtry, (*Regiſtrum* from the old Fr. *Giſter*, i. e. in *Lecto reponere*) Is properly the ſame with *Repoſitory*; and the Office, Books, and Rolls wherein the Proceedings of the *Chancery*, or any *Spiritual Court* are recorded, &c. are called by this Name.

Regiſtry of Deeds. The *Regiſtring* of *Deeds* and Incumbrances is a great Security of Titles to Purchaſers of Lands and Mortgagees; and ſome Laws have been made requiring the ſame. By the 2 *Ann. cap.* 4. A *Regiſtry* is to be kept of all Deeds and Conveyances affecting Lands executed in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, and a publick Office erected for that Purpoſe; and the *Regiſter* is to be choſen by Freeholders having 100 *l. per Annum*, &c. The 6 *Ann. cap.* 35. ordains, that a Memorial and *Regiſtry* of all Deeds, Conveyances, Wills, &c. which affect any Lands or Tenements, ſhall be made in the Eaſt-Riding of the County of *York*, and the *Regiſter* is to be ſworn by the Juſtices in Quarter-Seſſions, and every Leaf of his Book ſigned by two Juſtices. By 7 *Ann. cap.* 20. A Memorial and *Regiſtry* is to be made of all Deeds and Conveyances, and of all Wills whereby Lands are affected, &c. in the County of *Middleſex*, in like Manner as in *Yorkſhire*. And by theſe Statutes, Deeds, Conveyances and Wills ſhall be void againſt ſubſequent Purchaſers or Mortgagees, unleſs *regiſtred* before the Conveyances under which they claim: Alſo no Judgment, Statute, or Recognizance, ſhall bind any Lands in thoſe Counties, but from the Time a Memorial thereof ſhall be entred at the *Regiſter's* Office; but the Acts do not extend to Copyhold Eſtates, Leaſes at a Rack-Rent, or to any Leaſes, not exceeding 21 Years, where the Poſſeſſion goes with the Leaſe; nor to any Chambers in the *Inns of Court*.

Regiſtry of Papiſts Eſtates. Papiſts are to *regiſter* their Eſtates, or on Default ſhall forfeit them. 1 *Geo. cap.* 55. And all Perſons refuſing to take the Oaths, are obliged to *regiſter* their Eſtates as Papiſts, &c. 9 *Geo. cap.* 24. See *Papiſts*.

Regius Profeſſor, Is a Reader of *Lectures* in the *Univerſities*, founded by the King: K. *Hen.* 8. was the Founder of five Lectures in each Univerſity of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, *viz.* of *Divinity*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, *Law* and *Phyſick*, the Readers of which are called in the Univerſity Statutes *Regii Profeſſores*.

Regrator, (*Regratarius*, Fr. *Regrateur*) Signifies him that buys and ſells any Wares or Victuals in the ſame Market or Fair: And by Statute, *Regrators* are particularly deſcribed to be thoſe who buy or get into their Hands in Fairs or Markets, any Grain, Fiſh, Butter, Cheeſe, Sheep, Lambs, Calves, Swine, Pigs, Geeſe, Capons, Hens, Chickens, Pigeons, Conies, or other dead Victuals whatſoever, brought to a Fair or Market to be ſold there, and do ſell the ſame again in the ſame Fair, Market, or Place, or in ſome other within four Miles thereof, *Stat.* 5 & 6. *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 14. 13 *Eliz. cap.* 25. *Regrating* is a Kind of *Huckſtry*, by which Victuals are made dearer; for every Seller will gain ſomething, which muſt of Conſequence enhance the Price. 3 *Inſt.* 195. And in ancient Time, both the *Ingroſſer* and *Regrator* were comprehended under the Word *Foreſtaller*. Ibid. *Regrators* are puniſhable by Loſs and Forfeiture of Goods, and Impriſonment, in Proportion to the firſt, ſecond, or third Offence, &c. Vide *Foreſtaller*.

Regula, The Book of Rules, Orders or Statutes in a *Religious Convent*; and ſometimes it is uſed for the Martyrology, or Obituary. *Regulars* are *Monks* or *Canons*, who profeſs to live under ſome *Rule* of Obedience.

Regulus, Is a Word often mentioned in the Councils of the *Engliſh Saxon* Kings, and uſed for *Comes*; as the *Subregulus* was the *Vicecomes*: *Offa Rex Merciorum*, *Uthredus* Regulus, & *Aldredus* Subregulus, &c.

Rehabere facias ſeiſinam, *Quando Vicecomes liberavit ſeiſinam de majore parte, quam deberet*, is a judicial Writ; of which there is another of the ſame Name and Nature. *Reg. Judic.* 13, 51, 54.

Rehabilitation, (*Rehabilitatio*) A Reſtoring to former *Ability*; and is one of thoſe Exactions claimed by the *Pope* heretofore in *England*, by his *Bull* or *Brief*, for *re-enabling* a ſpiritual Perſon to exerciſe his Function who had been diſabled. *Stat.* 25 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 21.

Rejoinder, (*Rejunctio*) Is where the Defendant in any Action makes Anſwer to the Plaintiff's *Replication*: It is an Exception or Anſwer thereto, and it ought to be a ſufficient Anſwer to the Replication, and follow and enforce the Matter of the Bar pleaded. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 433. The Defendant is not to *rejoin* upon ſuch Words as are not contained in the Declaration, or Replication; and if the Defendant do in his *Rejoinder* depart from his Plea pleaded in Bar, the *Rejoinder* is not good, becauſe this is uncertain, and to ſay and unſay, which the Law doth not allow. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* Where a Replication is pleaded, which is iſſuable, the Clerk of the Papers when he makes up the Paper-Book, doth of Courſe make up the *Rejoinder*, and *joins* the Iſſue in it; and if the *Rejoinder* be iſſuable, he hath the Making up of the *Surrejoinder* to it, and the Iſſue thereupon. 2 *Lill.* 433.

Relation, (*Relatio*) Is where, in Conſideration of Law, two different Times or other Things are accounted as one; and by ſome Act done the Thing ſubſequent is ſaid to take Effect by *Relation* from the Time preceding; as if one deliver a Writing to another, to be delivered to a third Perſon, as the Deed of him who made it, when ſuch third Perſon hath paid a Sum of Money; now when the Money is paid, and the Writing delivered, this ſhall be taken as the Deed of him who made and delivered it, at the Time of its firſt Delivery, to which it has *Relation*. *Terms de Ley* 515. A Judgment had in full Term ſhall have *Retation* to the firſt Day of the Term, which is the *Eſſoin*-Day; but this muſt be underſtood of a Judgment given after Appearance; and if it be upon Default, then the *Quartus dies poſt* is the Day. *Cro. Car.* 73. 1 *Bulſt.* 33. Judgments ſhall have *Relation* to the firſt Day of the Term, as if given on that very Day, unleſs there is a *Memorandum* to the contrary; as where there is a Continuance till another Day in the ſame Term. 3 *Salk.* 212. A Verdict was given in a Cauſe for the Plaintiff, and there was a Motion in Arreſt of Judgment within four Days; the Court took Time to adviſe, and in four Days afterwards the Plaintiff died: It was adjudged, that the Favour of the Court ſhall not prejudice the Party, for the Judgment ought to have been given after the firſt four Days; and though 'tis given after the Death of the Party, it ſhall have *Relation* to the Time when it ought to have been given. 1 *Leon.* 187. Rule was had for Judgment, and two Days after the Plaintiff died; yet the Judgment was enter'd, becauſe it ſhall have *Relation* to the Day when the Rule was given, which was when the Plaintiff was alive. *Poph.* 132. The Defendant in a Suit after the *Teſte* of the *Fieri facias*, and before the Sheriff had executed it, ſold the Goods, and delivered them to the Buyer; and it was reſolved, that the Sheriff might take them in Execution in the Hands of the Buyer; for when ſuch Execution is made, it ſhall have *Relation* to the Teſte of the *Fi. fa* 1 *Leon.* 304. Sale of Goods of a Bankrupt, by Commiſſioners, ſhall have *Relation* to the firſt Act of Bankruptcy; and be good, notwithſtanding the Bankrupt ſells them afterwards. 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 15. *Wood's Inſt.* 311. And if a Man buys Cattle in a Market that are ſtolen, and ſelleth them out of the Market, though the Cattle are afterwards brought into the Market, and the ſecond Bargain confirm'd, and Money paid, &c. this Bargain will not be good; for it ſhall have *Relation* to the Beginning, which was unlawful. *Dyer* 99. Fines being but common Aſſurances, ſhall be guided by the Indenture precedent; and the Execution thereof ſhall have *Relation* to the original Act. 2 *Cro.* 110. A Bargain and Sale to *A. B.* and before it was inrolled, the ſame Bargainor levied a Fine to the Bargainee, and afterwards and within the ſix Months the Deed was inrolled; adjudged that the Bargainee was in by the Fine, and not by the Deed inrolled, becauſe though the Inrollment ſhall have *Relation* to the Delivery of the Deed, that is only to protect the Lands from all Incumbrances to be made by the Bargainor to others after the Deed, and before the Inrollment, but not to deveſt any lawful Eſtate made by him before. 4 *Rep.* 70. After an Indenture of Bargain and Sale is inrolled, it relates to the Delivery; nothing paſſes till Inrollment, but then it relates 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 68. But generally in Caſes at Common Law, there is no *Relation*; as between the Feoffment of Lands and Livery and Seiſin; or between the Grant of a Reverſion and the Attornment, which is only the Aſſent of the particular Tenant, and ſhall not relate to the Grant. *Ibid.* Tho' if one diſtrains for Rent as Bailiff, when in Truth he is not; if he in whoſe Name he took the Diſtreſs will afterwards aſſent to it, he ſhall not be a Treſpaſſer, for the Aſſent ſhall have *Relation* to the Time of the Diſtreſs taken. 2 *Leon.* 196. Letters of Adminiſtration relate to the Death of the Inteſtate, and not to the Time when they were granted. *Stile* 341. It is a Rule in Pleadings, Grants, &c. *Ad proximum antecedens fiat Relatio*; but that Rule hath an Exception, (*viz.*) *niſi impediat ſententia*: And it hath been held that this Rule hath many Reſtrictions, i. e. *Fiat Relatio*, ſo as there is no Abſurdity or Incongruity; and therefore it is always *ſecundum ſubjectam materiam*. *Hardr.* 77. 3 *Salk.* 199. A Perſon granted *Totam illam portionem Decimarum* in *B.* with all other his Tithes in *B.* then or late *in Occupatione* of *J. C.* here the Words *in Occupatione* of *J. C.* have *Relation* to the whole Sentence, and not only to the precedent Words, with all other his Tithes, becauſe the Pronoun *illam* relates as well to the Tenure of the Tithes, as to the Place where they ariſe. 4 *Rep.* 34. In Debt upon Bond condition'd that if *J. M.* died before *Midſummer* Day, without Iſſue Male of her Body then living, that in ſuch Caſe the Bond ſhould be void: The Defendant pleaded that before *Midſummer* Day, ſhe did die without Iſſue Male then living; and the Queſtion was, whether the Adverb *then* ſhould relate to *Midſummer* Day, or to the Death of *J. M.* And it was agreed, that it might relate to either; but becauſe it happened in Fact that ſhe had a Son living at her Death, which

which Son died before *Midſummer* Day, therefore the Words *then living* ſhall relate to that Day, and not her Death; and becauſe it is moſt beneficial to the Obligor that it ſhould be ſo. *Dyer* 17. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 65.

Relator, (*Lat.*) A Rehearſer, or Teller; alſo apply'd to an Informer. *Stat.* 9 *Ann. c.* 20. See *Quo Warranto.*

Releaſe, (*Relaxatio*) Is an Inſtrument, whereby Eſtates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, and other Things, are extinguiſhed or abridged, and ſometimes enlarged. *Weſt's Symb. par.* 1. *lib.* 2. Generally it is a giving up or diſcharging of the Right or Action which any Man hath or claimeth againſt another, or his Lands, *&c.* and is uſually made by the Words, Have *Remiſed*, *Releaſed*, and *Quit-claimed*, or other Words to the like Purpoſe: He that *releaſeth* is the *Releaſor*, and he to whom the *Releaſe* is made is called the *Releaſee*. Lit. 445. 1 Inſt. 264. *Releaſes* are of two Kinds, *viz.* a *Releaſe* as to Lands, (called *Leaſe and Releaſe*) and of Goods and Chattels; and a *Releaſe* of Actions, whether Real, Perſonal or Mix'd. *Lit.* 492. And they are alſo either in *Fact expreſs'd*, or *implied* in *Law*: In *Fact* or expreſs'd, is that which the very Words expreſly declare, and the Act of the Party *releaſing*, by Deed: In *Law* or implied, is that *Releaſe* which the Law makes, and which acquits by way of Conſequent or Intendment of Law, and is ſometimes by Writing, and ſometimes without. 1 *Inſt.* 264. *Perkins* 71. When an Obligee or Creditor, makes the Obligor or Debtor his Executor, who accepts thereof; this is a *Releaſe* in Law by Writing: But if an Obligor is made Adminiſtrator to the Obligee, this is no *Releaſe* in Law; and when he is made Executor, though this is a *Releaſe* in Law of the Action, the Duty remains, and it ſhall be Aſſets in his Hands. 8 *Rep.* 136. If a Feme Obligee or Creditor takes the Obligor or Debtor to Husband, it is a *Releaſe* in Law without Writing; but not if a Feme *Executrix* takes the Debtor to Husband, for that would be a Wrong to the Dead. *Ibid.* If a Charge or Duty grow by Record, the *Releaſe* muſt be upon Record; and if by Deed, the *Releaſe* is to be by Deed. 1 *Inſt.* 298. And it is to be obſerved, That no Right paſſeth by a *Releaſe*, but the Right which the Releaſor had at the Time of the *Releaſe* made; if he has no Right, the *Releaſe* is void. *Litt.* 446, 450. Rights and Titles to Goods and Chattels, Actions Real, Perſonal, *&c.* may be *releaſed*: Alſo Conditions annexed to Eſtates, Powers of Revocation of Uſes, Warranties, Covenants, Rents, Services, Commons, and other Profits to be taken out of Lands, may be diſcharged and extinguiſhed by *Releaſe*. 1 *Rep.* 112. 2 *Rep.* 51. 10 *Rep.* 48. A Condition cannot be *releaſed* upon Condition; but the *Releaſe* will be good, and the Condition void. 1 *Inſt.* 237, 265. A Man may not *releaſe* a Perſonal Thing, as an Obligation, upon a Condition ſubſequent; becauſe a Perſonal Thing once ſuſpended, is extinguiſhed for ever. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 412, 490. If a Perſon *releaſes* upon Condition, the Condition will be void; but a *Releaſe* may be delivered as an Eſcrow, to be a Man's Deed when ſuch a Thing is performed, which makes it in the Nature of a Condition. *Keilw.* 88. A *Releaſe* of an Action or Right cannot be for a Time: It will enure for ever, if made but for an Hour. 1 *Inſt.* 274. *Lit.* 467. A Duty certain may be *releaſed* before the Day of Performance of the Condition; but a Duty uncertain at firſt, upon a Condition precedent to be made certain afterwards, being in the mean Time but a mere Poſſibility, cannot be *releaſed.* 5 *Rep.* 70. 10 *Rep.* 11. *Cro. Eliz.* 580. As a Man may *releaſe* any Debt or Duty due to himſelf; ſo a Perſon may *releaſe* any Thing or Wrong done to his Wife, before or after the Marriage: A *Releaſe* by the Huſband of his Wife's Suit in the Eccleſiaſtical Court for Defamation, is a good *Releaſe* as to the Coſts, but not as to the Defamation; for the Court may give Sentence that the Defendant ſhall make a corporal Satisfaction by Penance and Submiſſion, which the Husband cannot *releaſe. Cro. Car.* 161. If the Wife is Executrix to another, the Husband may *releaſe* any Debt or Duty due to the Teſtator; which the Feme Executrix cannot to the Prejudice of her Husband. 5 *Rep.* 27. A Wife is divorced *cauſa Adulterii*, the Husband may *releaſe* a Duty to the Wife. *Cro. Eliz.* 909. Regularly the *Releaſe* of an Infant is void; yet an Infant Executor may *releaſe* a Debt duly paid to him as Executor. *Ibid.* An Executor before Probate of the Will, may *releaſe* a Debt due to the Teſtator, becauſe he hath an abſolute Intereſt of the Debt in him. 5 *Rep.* 27. 9 *Rep.* 39. If a Man *releaſeth*, and after taketh out Adminiſtration, this is no Bar to him; by Reaſon at the Time of the *Releaſe* made, he had not ſo much as a Right of Action in him. 5 *Rep.* 28. A Merchant of *Ireland* entered into a Bond there to one in *London*, which Bond was afterwards brought to *London*, the Obligee died Inteſtate in *England*, and his Son obtained Adminiſtration in *Ireland*, and *releaſed* the Debt to the Obligor; after this the Widow of the Inteſtate obtained a Prerogative Adminiſtration here, and ſued the Obligor, and recovered notwithſtanding the *Releaſe*, the Adminiſtration granted to the *Releaſor* being wrong; for it ought to be granted where the Bond was, and not where the Debt began. *Dyer* 305. Where there are two joint Executors, and one alone doth *releaſe* a Debt due to the Teſtator, before Judgment, this will bar the other Executor; but not if the *Releaſe* is after Judgment. 1 *Cro.* 648. If divers Perſons join in an Action to recover any Perſonal Thing, of which they are to have the joint Benefit or Intereſt, there the *Releaſe* of one of them ſhall bar all the Reſt; as where there are two Plaintiffs in Debt, *&c.* and one of them doth *releaſe* to the Defendant, this is alſo a Bar to the other Plaintiff: But where they are to diſcharge themſelves of a Perſonal Thing, it is otherwiſe; for if there is a Judgment againſt three, and they bring a Writ of Error, and the Defendant in Error pleads the *Releaſe* of one of them, this is no Bar to the other, becauſe they are all compelled by Law to join in a Writ of Error, which is brought not to recover any Perſonal Thing, but to diſcharge themſelves of a Charge impoſed by the Judgment. 6 *Rep.* 25. A Defendant being in Execution brought a Writ of Error in *B. R.* and before the Judgment was affirmed, he obtained a *Releaſe* of all Actions, Debts, Duties, Executions, *&c.* and afterwards the Judgment was affirmed; and upon a *Scire facias* againſt the Bail, they pleaded this *Releaſe*: It was the Opinion, that both the Debt and Bail were diſcharged. 2 *Bulſtr.* 231. But before Judgment given againſt the Principal, there can be nothing due from the Bail, to be *releaſed* or barred. 5 *Rep.* 71. Where two are bound jointly in a Bond

a Bond or Obligation, and the Obligee *releaſes* to one of them, this ſhall diſcharge the other; and no Relief ſhall be had in Equity thereupon. 1 *Inſt.* 232. 1 *Cro.* 648. A *Releaſe* by a Lord to one Jointenant, ſhall extend to both of the Jointenants: If two commit a Treſpaſs againſt a Man, his *Releaſe* to one of them ſhall diſcharge the other; for againſt joint Treſpaſſers there can be but one Satisfaction. 1 *Inſt.* 232. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 410. *Hob.* 66. And when a Promiſe is of two Parts, a *Releaſe* of one Part will be a *Releaſe* of the other Part. 1 *Inſt.* 232. Trover was brought againſt two, and one pleads a *Releaſe*, and the other Not guilty; the Jury find him Guilty who pleaded Not guilty, and alſo the *Releaſe* for the Party who pleaded it: The Judgment was thereon ſtay'd, becauſe a *Releaſe* to one joint Treſpaſſer is a *Releaſe* to all the Reſt; though they may ſever in Pleading, yet one Jury ſhall aſſeſs Damages for all: And the Plaintiff having joined and made him a Defendant with one to whom he had *releaſed*, the *Releaſe* ſhall extend to diſcharge him who pleaded Not guilty. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 439. In an *Aſſiſe* by two, the *Releaſe* of one of the Parties is no Bar for the Lands, nor for the Damages which enſue the Reality. *Cro. Eliz.* 649. And a *Releaſe* of an Action by one Churchwarden is not good; nor can both of the Churchwardens *releaſe* to the Prejudice of the Church. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 788.. A *Releaſe* of *all manner of Actions*, diſcharges all Real, Perſonal and Mix'd Actions, and Cauſes of Action ſubſiſting at the Time of the *Releaſe*: And a *Releaſe* of all Actions Real or Perſonal *releaſes* Mix'd Actions; but by a *Releaſe* of all Actions Real and Perſonal, a Writ of Error is not *releaſed*; nor is it a Bar to an Execution, if the Party is not put to a *Scire facias*, though a *Releaſe* of *all Suits*, will be a Bar to an Execution, except in the Caſe of the King: A *Releaſe* of all Actions bars only in civil Actions; not in Appeal of Death, *&c.* *Litt.* 406. 1 *Inſt.* 285. 4 *Rep.* 63. 8 *Rep.* 152. *Releaſe* of all Actions generally, is better than to ſay all Actions Real and Perſonal. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 437. In Debt for Arrears of an Annuity, the Defendant pleads a *Releaſe* of all Actions before the Day of Payment; and it was held to be an ill Plea, becauſe a *Releaſe* cannot diſcharge a Duty not then in Being. 1 *Inſt.* 292. *Cro. Eliz.* 897. An Annuity, or Rent payable at a Time to come, cannot be diſcharged by a *Releaſe* of all Actions; but one may *releaſe* the Rent, *&c.* before the Day, by ſpecial Words. *Wood's Inſt.* 278. A *Releaſe* of all Actions, barreth not a Right, if there be other Means to come at it. 8 *Rep.* 159. *Releaſe* of *all Quarrels*, Controverſies, *&c.* amounts to a *Releaſe* of all Actions; but if a Man making ſuch a *Releaſe*, be diſpoſſeſſed of his Goods, he may take his Goods again, though he has *releaſed*; for ſuch a *Releaſe* doth not bar the Right; it is the ſame in *Releaſe* of all Actions. 1 *Inſt.* 292. 4 *Rep.* 63. 11 *Rep.* 82. A *Releaſe* of all Actions will not diſcharge a Covenant before broken; before Breach there is not any Duty or Cauſe of Action: By a *Releaſe* of *all Covenants*, a Covenant not broken may be *releaſed*. 1 *Rep.* 112. 5 *Rep.* 71. Upon a Bond for Performance of Covenants, the Obligee before any Breach *releaſes* all Covenants, and afterwards a Covenant is broken, the Obligation is not forfeited but diſcharged. 3 *Leon.* 105. A *Releaſe* of *all Statutes*, diſcharges all Statutes; *Releaſe* of *Errors*, all Writs of Error, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 76. A Defendant pleaded that after a Bond, *&c.* by him given, the Plaintiff *releaſed* to him all Errors, and all Actions, Suits, and Writs of Error; and upon Demurrer it was inſiſted that the Obligation makes the Duty, and the *Releaſe* of all Actions ſhall be a good Bar; but adjudged that this was a ſpecial *Releaſe*, and extends only to the Errors, and that the Debt on the Bond was not *releaſed*. *Hetl.* 9, 15. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 76. By *Releaſe* of all *Debts*, Debts upon Specialties, Executions, *&c.* are diſcharged; and by *Releaſe* of all Actions and Duties, a *Releaſe* which was in Queſtion was held to be *releaſed*. 1 *Inſt.* 291. *Owen* 71. A *Releaſe* of all *Dues or Duties*, will *releaſe* perſonal Actions, and Executions, not bar a Writ of Account, there being nothing certainly due before the Account made: A *Releaſe* of all Actions will be a good Bar in Account; though a *Releaſe* of all Accounts, ſhall be extended only to Account. 8 *Rep.* 153. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 404. The *Releaſe* of all *Demands* is the beſt *Releaſe* of all, and the moſt effectual to bar Actions, Rights, *&c.* and includes in it moſt of the others: By this *Releaſe*, all Rights, and Titles to Lands, Conditions before broken or after, Contracts, Covenants broken, Rents, Annuities and Arrearages of Rents and Annuities, Debts, Duties, Obligations, Recognizances, Statutes, Judgments, Executions, *&c.* all manner of Actions Real and Perſonal, *&c.* are barred and diſcharged. *Litt.* 508. 1 *Inſt.* 291. 5 *Rep.* 71. 8 *Rep.* 153. *Dyer* 56. But a *Releaſe* of all Demands doth not extend to ſuch Writs, where nothing is demanded. 8 *Rep.* 152. And it hath been reſolved, that a *Releaſe* before any Rent due, of all Demands that the Releaſor had or ſhould have againſt the Releaſee, ſhall not *releaſe* the accruing Rent not being then due. 1 *Inſt.* 291. 1 *Lev.* 29. 2 *Lev.* 210. A *Releaſe* of all Demands may diſcharge all Rent actually due, but not the growing Rent afterwards due, and which is incident to the Reverſion; and if the *Releaſe* be pleaded in Bar to the whole Rent, when 'tis good only for Part, the Plea is ill. 2 *Salk.* 578. In Award, that all Suits ſhould ceaſe, and that the Defendant ſhould pay 10 *l.* and the Plaintiff on Payment thereof ſhould *releaſe* all Demands, *&c.* It was held, that if the Plaintiff would not receive the 10 *l.* becauſe he would not be obliged to *releaſe*, and the Defendant tendered and he refuſed, the Plaintiff was as much obliged to *releaſe* upon the Tender, as if he had actually received the Money. 1 *Salk.* 74, 75. One in Conſideration that the Plaintiff had lent him 10 *l.* and aſſign'd over a Bond to him, and had promiſed to *releaſe* him from all Demands; he promiſed that if the Money was not received upon the Bond, he would at ſuch a Time pay 20 *l.* the Plaintiff avers all done on his Part, and that the 20 *l.* was not paid: And the Defendant pleads the *Releaſe*; but it was not good, the *Releaſe* being Part of the Conſideration, without making of which the Plaintiff could not maintain his Action: Alſo it doth not *releaſe* what is future. *Cro. Jac.* 623. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 439. *Releaſe* of all Demands doth not avoid Obligations ſubſequent to the *Releaſe*; yet where a Man is bound in an Obligation to pay 10 *l.* at *Michaelmas*, a *Releaſe* of all Actions and Demands before *Michaelmas*, will be a good Diſcharge. *Lit.* 512. Notwithſtanding the Plaintiff could not have his Action till after *Michaelmas*, it is *Debitum in præſenti*, and although *ſolvendum in futuro*. *Ibid.* 5 *Rep.* 28. If a Man makes a *Releaſe* of

of all Demands to the perſonal Eſtate of another, this doth not *releaſe* a Bond; for a Bond is not a Demand to the perſonal Eſtate before Judgment, &c. And there is a Difference between a *Releaſe* of all Demands to the Perſon, and to the perſonal Eſtate. *Yelv.* 214. 2 *Salk.* 575. A Statute was acknowledg'd 3 *Octob.* and by a *Releaſe* dated the 2 *Octob.* the Cogniſee *releaſed* to the Cogniſor all Debts and Demands, *uſque Conſectionem* of the *Releaſe*, which was delivered the 4th Day; adjudged that the Statute was diſcharged, becauſe the Day of the Delivery is *dies Confectionis* of the *Releaſe*; and that being after the Statute acknowledged, it muſt *releaſe* it; but if it had been a *Releaſe* of all Demands *uſque Datum* of the *Releaſe*, it had not been *releaſed*. *Dyer* 307. Releaſe *uſque Diem dati* of a Bond, &c. excludes the Day whereon made. 2 *Mod.* 280. If a *Releaſe* be made on a particular Occaſion, that ſhall reſtrain the Generality of the Words. 3 *Lev.* 275. *Raym.* 399. 2 *Mod.* 277. A general *Releaſe* of all Demands, &c. relating to a particular Perſon or Thing, ſhall not bar by the general Words, but only for that Purpoſe. 2 *Lev.* 214, 215. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 77, 78. If a Bond be entered into to *A.* to the Uſe of another; this Bond cannot be *releaſed* by *A.* And if an Obligee in Truſt for another *releaſes* to the Obligor all Demands, upon his own Account; this doth not *releaſe* the Obligation. 1 *Lev.* 235, 272. In Debt on a ſingle Bill made to *W. R.* to the Uſe of him and *L. R.* In this Caſe *L. R.* may not *releaſe* or ſue, becauſe he is not a Party to the Deed. *Ibid.* Where *A.* is bound to *B.* and then *B.* the Obligee reciting the Bond covenants not to ſue the Obligor, or to ſave him harmleſs; this is an abſolute *Releaſe*, and if it is to ſave him harmleſs upon a Contingency, then 'tis a conditional *Releaſe*. 2 *Salk.* 573. But ſuch a Covenant with one Obligor will not *releaſe* another. *Ibid.* An Acknowledgment under Hand and Seal that a Debt is ſatisfied, is a good *Releaſe* of the Debt. 9 *Rep.* 52. And how a *Releaſe* is to be pleaded by the Defendant, that the Plaintiff *Actionem habere non debet*, &c. ſee 2 *Lutw.* 1178. *Releaſe* of *Lands*, Vide *Leaſe and Releaſe*.

Form of a *general* Releaſe.

KNOW all Men *by theſe Preſents, That I* A. B. *of*, &c. Have *remiſed*, releaſed, *and for ever quit-claimed*; *and by theſe Preſents do for me, my Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, remiſe*, releaſe, *and for ever quit-claim unto* C. D. *of*, &c. *his Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, all and all manner of Action and Actions, Cauſe and Cauſes of Action and Actions, Suits, Bills, Bonds, Writings, Obligations, Debts, Dues, Duties, Reckonings, Accounts, Sum and Sums of Money, Judgments, Executions, Extents, Quarrels, Controverſies, Treſpaſſes, Damages and Demands whatſoever, both at Law and in Equity, or otherwiſe howſoever, which againſt him the ſaid* C. D. *I ever had, now have, or which I, my Heirs, Executors and Adminiſtrators, ſhall or may have, claim, challenge or demand, for or by Reaſon or Means of any Act, Matter, Cauſe, or Thing, from the Beginning of the World to the Day of the Date of theſe Preſents.* In Witneſs, &c.

Relegation, (*Relegatio*) Signifies a Baniſhing or Sending away, for a Time only: As *Abjuration* is a Forſwearing the Realm for ever. *Co. Litt.* 133.

Relief, (*Relevium*, *Relevatio*, from the Lat. *Relevare*) Is a certain Sum of Money that every Freehold Tenant being at full Age payeth unto his Lord at the Death of his Anceſtor, on his Entrance upon or taking Poſſeſſion of the Inheritance; by Payment whereof, the Heir *relieves* and as it were raiſeth up again his Lands, after they were fallen down into his Superior's Hands. 1 *Inſt.* 76. *Compl. Cop. Sect.* 25. And to explain this Word; firſt, a *feudatory* or beneficiary Eſtate in Lands was granted only for Life; and after the Death of the Tenant it returned to the chief Lord, for which Reaſon it was called *Feudum caducum*, *viz.* fallen to the Lord by the Death of his Tenant; afterwards theſe feudatory Eſtates being turn'd into an Inheritance by the Aſſent of the chief Lord, when the Poſſeſſor of ſuch an Eſtate died, it was termed *Hæreditas caduca*, i. e. fallen to the Lord, but to whom the Heir having paid a Sum of Money, he did then *relevare Hæreditatem caducam* out of the Lord's Hands, and the Money thus paid was denominated a *Relief*: But this is underſtood after the Conqueſt; for in the Time of the *Saxons*, there were no *Reliefs*, but *Heriots* paid to the Lord at the Death of his Tenant. *Blount.* We may read in the Laws of *Will.* 1. called the *Conqueror*, and of King *Hen.* 1. that *Reliefs* were anciently paid by Earls, Barons, &c. yet the Payment was very uncertain, till the Statute of *Magna Charta*, *c.* 3. by which it was made certain, *viz.* it was declared to be the fourth Part of the annual Revenue which was required by Law to ſupport the Dignity of the Perſon; as the Son of a Knight was to pay for a *Relief* 5 *l.* the fourth Part of 20 *l. per Ann.* a Son of a Baron to pay 100 Marks, the fourth Part of 400 Marks *per Ann.*; the Son of an Earl 100 *l.* the fourth Part of 400 *l.* a Year; and of a Duke 200 *l.* which is the fourth Part of 800 *l. per Ann.* ſuch Eſtates being at that Time reputed ſufficient to ſupport theſe Dignities; and of others, according to the ancient Cuſtom of Fees. 9 *Rep.* 122. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 79, 81. The Heir of every Anceſtor who held by *Knights-Service*, was to pay a *Relief*; and wherever there was a Title of Wardſhip, there was likewiſe a *Relief* to be paid; but the Lands muſt come to the Heir by Diſcent, otherwiſe no *Relief* was due; for many Biſhops and Abbots had Baronies, and yet they paid no *Relief*, becauſe they came in by Succeſſion, not by Diſcent. *Ibid.* A *Relief* may be due by *Tenure*; as for Inſtance; A Man may hold Land of *A. B.* as of ſuch a Manor by Rent, and a cuſtomary *Relief* of one Year's Value, &c. 3 *Bulſt.* 323. And there is *Relief-Service*, and *Relief-Cuſtom*: The *Relief*-Service is that which is paid upon the Death of any Freeholder: And *Relief*-Cuſtom is that which is paid on the Death or Alienation of a Freeholder, according to the Cuſtom of the Place. *Coke's Compl. Cop. Sect.* 25. 1 *Inſt.* 83. But *Reliefs* are more properly divided into a *Relief* at the *Common Law*, and by Cuſtom; a *Relief* being no Service, but an Incident to and the Fruit of it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 440. 3 *Rep.* 60. *Reliefs* are paid by Freeholders only: In many Places, the *Relief* is Half a Year's, or a Year's Rent and Profit of the Land; and in ſome, double the Rent of that Year; and for this the Lord may diſtrain, but cannot have an Action of Debt, though his Executors or Adminiſtrators may bring an Action of Debt for it, and cannot diſtrain. 1 *Inſt.* 83. And Debt lies by an Executor againſt an Executor of an Heir, who

who was to pay a *Relief*. *Cro. Eliz.* 883. Acceptance of the Rent of a new Tenant is no Bar of a *Relief* due from a former Tenant. *Cro. Eliz.* 886. 3 *Rep.* 66. *Moor* 645. And an Avowry for a *Relief* is good, without ſhewing particularly how due; becauſe a *Relief* is incident to every Tenure, *de communi jure*, and if ſeparated, muſt be ſhewn on the other Side. 3 *Lev.* 145. See *Latch.* 37, 129.

Religion, (*Religio, à religando*) Signifieth Piety, Devotion, and the Worſhip of God: And there are many Temporal Laws, made for the Support of *Religion*. The Law hath ſo tender a Regard for the Intereſts of the King and of *Religion*, that an Indictment will lie for doing any Thing which plainly appears immediately to tend to the Prejudice of either of them; and be good, though it do not expreſly complain of it as a common Grievance. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 198. Offences tending to ſubvert all *Religion* and Morality, which are the Foundation of Government, are puniſhable by the temporal Judges by Fine and Impriſonment, and alſo ſuch corporal Puniſhment as the Court in Diſcretion ſhall think fit; and ſeditious Words in Derogation of the eſtabliſh'd *Religion*, are indictable, as tending to a Breach of the Peace. *Ibid.* 7. So alſo profane Scoffing of the Scripture; Impoſtures in Religion, *&c.* By Statute, no Perſon in Authority to execute ſpiritual Juriſdiction, has Power to adjudge any Matters of *Religion* to be Hereſy, but ſuch as have been ſo adjudg'd by canonical Scripture, by one or more of the general Councils, or ſhall be adjudg'd by the Parliament with the Aſſent of the Convocation. 1 *Eliz. cap.* 1. The 13 *Eliz.* eſtabliſhes the Thirty-nine *Articles of Religion*, to be ſubſcribed by the Clergy, *&c.* But Proteſtant Diſſenters are exempted from ſubſcribing the 34, 35 and 36th Articles, by 1 *W. & M. c.* 18. Perſons educated in the Chriſtian *Religion*, who by Writing or Speaking, deny any one of the Perſons in the Holy Trinity, to be God; or aſſerting there are more Gods than one; or who ſhall deny the Chriſtian *Religion* to be true; or the Old and New Teſtament to be writ by divine Authority, are render'd incapable to hold any Office or Imployment; and being convicted of a ſecond Offence, are diſabled to proſecute any Action, to be Executor, Guardian, *&c.* and ſubject to Impriſonment for three Years. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *cap.* 32. If any Perſon ſhall come into a Church, Chapel, or Congregation for *Religion*, and diſturb the ſame, or miſuſe the Teacher, on Conviction at the Quarter-Seſſions he ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* 1 *W. & M.* But no Aſſembly for Religious Worſhip, is to be allow'd till the Place of Meeting is certified to the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, or Juſtices of Peace in Quarter-Seſſions. *Ibid.*

Religious Houſes, Are Houſes ſet apart for the Uſe or Exerciſe of *Religion*, and other pious charitable Uſes; as Monaſteries, Hoſpitals, *&c.*

Religious Men, (*Religioſi*) Such as enter into ſome Monaſtery or Convent, there to live devoutly: And in ancient Deeds of Sale of Lands, the Purchaſers were often reſtrained by Covenant from giving or alienating it *viris Religioſis*, to the End the Land might not fall into *Mortmain*. Cowel.

Religious Orders, For the Qualification of Clergy. See *Ordination*.

Relinquiſhment, Is a forſaking, abandoning, or giving over. It hath been adjudged, that a Perſon may *relinquiſh* an ill Demand in a Declaration, *&c.* and have Judgment for that which is well demanded. *Stile* 175. In Aſſiſe the Count was of a Meſſuage, and four Acres of Land in *B.* and the Jury having a View only of the Land, the Demandant *relinquiſh'd* his Plaint to the Houſe. *Dyer* 66. But on Aſſiſe where the Plaint was for Fifty-three Shillings and Four Pence Rent, no Part of that Rent could be *relinquiſhed*, becauſe a Rent is an intire Thing. *Ibid.* 61. In a Writ of Annuity, where the Jury found the Arrears, but did not aſſeſs Damages or Coſts, which could never be ſupply'd by a Writ of Enquiry; the Plaintiff was admitted to *relinquiſh* and releaſe the Damages, and had Judgment for the Arrears. 11 *Rep.* 56.

Reliques, (*Reliquiæ*) Are ſome Remainders, ſuch as the Bones of the Dead, preſerv'd by thoſe that are living, as ſacred Memorials of them: They are forbidden to be uſed or brought into *England*, by ſeveral Statutes; and Juſtices of Peace are empower'd to ſearch Houſes for popiſh Books and *Reliques*, which when found are to be defaced and burnt, *&c.* 3 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 26.

Remainder, (*Remanentia*) Is an Eſtate limited in Lands or Tenements, to be enjoyed after the Eſtate of another expired; as if one grant Land for Term of Years, or Life, and afterwards the ſame to *remain* to another Perſon and his Heirs. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 23. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 441. It is alſo defined to be the Reſidue of an Eſtate in Land, depending upon a particular Eſtate, and created together with the ſame; and if a Man ſeiſed in Fee, lets Lands or Tenements for Years, the *Remainder* over to another for Life, in Tail, or in Fee; here is firſt a particular Eſtate for Years, created out of a Fee, and afterwards the Reſidue diſpoſed of, which we call a *Remainder*; though the particular Eſtate, and all the *Remainders*, make but one Eſtate in Law. 1 *Inſt.* 49, 143. *Plowd.* 25, 35. And where it depends upon a Leaſe for Life or Years, Livery is to be made on the Leaſe, or the *Remainder* will not paſs. *Ibid.* *Remainders* and *Reverſions* are ſo called, becauſe they are Eſtates in Expectancy only; they are a preſent Intereſt, yet ſtand in a Degree remov'd from the Poſſeſſion till the particular Eſtate is determined: And as by a Reverſion, after the appointed Term, the Eſtate returns to the Donor or his Heirs; ſo by a *Remainder*, it goes to ſome third Perſon or a Stranger. *Wood's Inſt.* 152. *Spelm.* If a Man make a Leaſe for Life, with *Remainder* to his Heirs, or *Remainder* to himſelf and his Heirs, or to himſelf and the Heirs of his Body, the *Remainder* is void, and his Eſtate is not altered: But 'tis otherwiſe if he convey the Land by way of *Uſe*, with ſuch Limitation; as if he make a Feoffment to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, Remainder to the Heirs Males of his Body; this is an Entail executed in him; and ſo it is if he covenant to ſtand ſeiſed in the ſame Manner. 1 *Ventr.* 378. 1 *Mod.* 159. 3 *Salk.* 292. A Leaſe was made for Life, and afterwards the Leſſor reciting that Leaſe, demiſed the *Remainder* to another; *Habendum* the ſaid *Remainder*, after the Determination of the firſt Leaſe, for twenty Years; and it was held, that the Reverſion did paſs by the Name of the *Remainder*: And if a Man grant Lands to another Perſon, and to the Heirs of his Body; and for Want of ſuch Iſſue, that the Lands ſhall revert to the Grantor; by theſe Words the *Remainder* doth

paſs. *Dyer* 46. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 90. And a Leſſor by Deed, reciting that *A. B.* held a Cloſe of him at Will, granted the ſame Cloſe to him for Life, rendring Rent to the Leſſor, and by the ſame Deed granted the Reverſion to another in Fee; adjudged that *A. B.* had an Eſtate for Life by way of Confirmation, and that the other had a good Eſtate in *Remainder*, but not in Reverſion. 1 *And.* 23. Though an Eſtate at Will is not ſuch a particular Eſtate, whereon a *Remainder* may depend. *Wood* 150. In Deeds, by limiting *Remainders*, the Reverſion may paſs: There being a Grandfather, Father, and Son, *&c.* the Grandfather levied a Fine to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, *Remainder* to the Father in Tail, and *Remainder* to the right Heirs of the Grandfather; here the Grandfather had an Eſtate in Fee, expectant upon the Determination of the Eſtate-tail, as a Reverſion, and not in *Remainder*. 2 *Rep.* 91. And a Feoffment was made in Fee by a Man to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, *Remainder* over to the Uſe of *A. B.* for Life, *Remainder* to the right Heirs of the Feoffor; and it was reſolved, that the Fee-ſimple was in the Feoffor in the Nature of a Reverſion, not of a *Remainder* to his Heirs, as it proceeded from himſelf, and was his own Act. 1 *And.* 256. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 90. The following Rules are to be obſerved, in the Creation of *Remainders*: There muſt be a particular Eſtate precedent made at the ſame Time, that the *Remainder* may depend upon it; and the particular Eſtate muſt continue till the *Remainder* ſhall veſt; the *Remainder* is to commence in Poſſeſſion, at the very Time the particular Eſtate ends, for there muſt not be a Mean between; and paſs out of the Leſſor executed or executory at the Time of the Poſſeſſion taken by the particular Tenant; but it cannot depend upon a Matter *ex poſt facto*: Alſo a *Remainder* may depend upon a Condition, that is not repugnant or againſt Law, and then it will paſs either executed or executory; the Perſon to whom the *Remainder* is limited, is to be capable of it at the Time it was created, or by common Poſſibility during the particular Eſtate; and the Thing whereof a *Remainder* ſhall be created, muſt be *in eſſe* before and at the Time of the Appointment and Creation thereof. 1 *Rep.* 66, 129, 130. 2 *Rep.* 51. 3 *Rep.* 20. 1 *Inſt.* 378. *Noy's Max.* 31. But in ſome Caſes, there may be a *Remainder*, without a particular Eſtate *in eſſe* to ſupport it; as in the Caſe of an Uſe in *Remainder*, by the Statute of Uſes. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 443. And if the *Remainders* are limited by a Deviſe, they are good without a particular Eſtate; though not where the Eſtate paſſes by Livery and Seiſin; for when the particular Eſtate is defeated, the Livery is gone, and all the Eſtates which depend upon it. *Dyer* 126. *Plowd.* 403. A *Remainder* muſt be created with the particular Eſtate, and be limited for a certain Eſtate: A Cogniſor levied a Fine to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, and afterwards to the Uſe of his two Daughters, till his Son returned from beyond Sea, or came of Age, or died, which ſhould firſt happen; and then *Remainder* to his Son, *&c.* This was a good *Remainder*, and did not depend upon any Uncertainty, becauſe though his Returning or Coming of Age was incertain, yet his Death is certain. *Cro. Eliz.* 269. A Perſon conveys Lands to the Uſe of himſelf for ninety-nine Years, if he lived ſo long, *Remainder* to his firſt, ſecond, or third Son, *&c.* this *Remainder* is not good, for Want of a Freehold to ſupport the ſame; a Freehold being neceſſary to ſupport every contingent Remainder; and 'tis againſt the Rules of Law that a *Remainder* can be ſupported by a Term for Years, or by any Thing leſs than a Freehold. 2 *Lill.* 446. *Moor* 486, 718. 4 *Mod.* 54. 2 *Salk.* 679. One may make a Leaſe for Years to one, ſo long as he ſhall live of thoſe Years; *Remainder* to another for the Reſt of the Years: But he cannot give a Term for Years to one for Life; and after the Expiration of the ſaid Term, *Remainder* to another. 1 *Rep.* 153. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 415. Though in a Deviſe, or Laſt Will and Teſtament, a Leaſe for Years may be given to one for Life, or ſo long as he ſhall live; and after to another during the Reſidue of the Term. 8 *Rep.* 94. 10 *Rep.* 47. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 610. A Rent may be deviſed to one for Life, with *Remainder* over. 2 *Salk.* 577. All contingent *Remainders* before the Stat. 10 & 11 *W.* 3. were to be ſupported by particular Eſtates for Life, *&c.* and to veſt either before, or at that very Inſtant when the particular Eſtates were determined; and if the Contingencies happened before thoſe particular Eſtates were determined, then the *Remainders* were void. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 84. A Teſtator being ſeiſed of Lands deviſed them to *H.* his Nephew, eldeſt Son of his Brother *R. L.* for Life, *Remainder* to his firſt Son in Tail, *Remainder* to *R.* the ſecond Son of *R. L.* with ſeveral *Remainders* over: *H.* enter'd by Virtue of this Deviſe, and died before his Son was born, leaving his Wife with Child of a Son, and *R.* the ſecond Son of *R.* enter'd as in *Remainder*, and about ſix Months afterwards the Son of *H.* was born; and adjudged, that this being a contingent *Remainder* to that Son, who was not born when his Father, who had the particular Eſtate for Life, died, it was therefore void; and *R.* being the next in *Remainder*, and entering before the Son of *H.* was born, it was veſted in him by Purchaſe; this Judgment was affirmed upon a Writ of Error in *B. R.* But it was reverſed in the Houſe of Lords, for it being a Caſe ariſing upon a Will, it ſhall be conſtrued according to Equity, and agreeable to the Intention of the Teſtator, which could never be to diſinherit the Heir of his Family upon ſuch a Nicety in the Law. 4 *Mod.* 282. And becauſe ſuch Caſes might often happen, it was enacted by the 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *cap.* 16. That where any Eſtate is limited in *Remainder*, to any Perſon who ſhall be born after the Deceaſe of his Father, ſuch Perſon ſhall take in the ſame Manner as if born in the Life-time of his Father; although no Eſtate is limited to Truſtees after the Father's Deceaſe, to preſerve ſuch contingent *Remainders* to ſuch after-born Son, *&c.* A Perſon not *in eſſe* may take a *Remainder* by way of Purchaſe, if he be *in eſſe* before the particular Eſtate ends; and it has been held, that the *Remainder* ſhall be in Abeyance, until the Birth of the Child. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 404. A Feoffment was made to the Uſe of Huſband and Wife for their Lives, *Remainder* to the firſt Son in Tail, *Remainder* to the Husband and Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies, they having then no Son: In this Caſe, the Husband and Wife are Tenants in Tail; but when a Son is born, then the Eſtate is opened again, and they are Tenants for Life, *Remainder* to the Son in Tail, *Remainder* to them in Tail; and the Reaſon is, becauſe all theſe Eſtates were created by one and the ſame Conveyance; wherefore the *Remainder* ſhall veſt in the Husband and Wife

till the Contingency happens, when the Eſtates ſhall be open and disjoin'd, to let in the contingent *Remainder* to the Son, which before were united in the Husband and Wife: But where the *Remainder in eſſe* comes to the particular Eſtate by any Means whatſoever, after the original Conveyance, it is otherwiſe. 1 *Inſt.* 28. 2 *Sand.* 385. Tenant for Life, with *Remainder* to his Wife for Life, *Remainder* to his firſt and ſecond Son, &c. in Tail, *Remainder* to the right Heirs of the Tenant for Life; who afterwards committed Treaſon, and then his Son was born, and the Father was attainted: It was adjudged, that whether the Son was born before or after the Attainder, the contingent *Remainder* to him was not diſcharged by the Veſting of the Eſtate in the Crown, during the Life of the Father; becauſe of the intermediate Eſtate to the Wife for Life, which ſupported that *Remainder*. 2 *Salk.* 576. Ruled by *Hale Chief Juſtice*, that where *W. R.* is Tenant for Life, *Remainder* to *R. R.* for Life, *Remainder* to *C. W.* for Life, *Remainder* to *L. L.* and the Heirs of his Body: If *W. R.* and *R. R.* join in a Fine, the Right of Entry of *C. W.* preſerves the contingent Eſtate over: And if there be Tenant for Life, *Remainder* to his firſt, ſecond and third Son, the like *Remainder* to others, and their Sons, &c. one of which hath Iſſue a Son, and then he and the others join in a Fine to Tenant for Life, who after makes a Feoffment; by this, the *Remainders* are not deſtroy'd, as there is a Son of one of the *Remainder* Men born, who has a Right of Entry left in him, which will ſupport the *Remainders*. 1 Mod. 92. *Contingent Remainders* are where the Eſtate is to take Place upon an uncertain Event; and are preſerved by making a Feoffment, &c. to the Uſe of *A. B.* for Life, *Remainder* to the Uſe of the Feoffees, for the Life of *A. B.* and ſo on for the contingent *Remainders*, when he that hath the firſt Eſtate cannot deſtroy the *Remainder*. 1 *Ventr.* 189, 10 *Rep.* 85. A contingent *Remainder* doth not depend upon a Reverſion, which comes after; but upon the Eſtate, which precedes it: And may be deſtroy'd by levying a Fine, ſuffering a Recovery, or otherwiſe deſtroying the particular Eſtate upon which the contingent Eſtate depends, before the Contingency happens. 2 *Lill.* 446. Alſo where the particular Eſtate is drown'd in the Reverſion, the contingent *Remainder* depending upon it is gone. 2 *Saund.* 382. If Feoffees, who have only an Eſtate during the Life of a Son, &c. where divers *Remainders* are limited over, make a Feoffment in Fee to him, by the Feoffment all the future *Remainders* are deſtroyed, becauſe the Eſtate for Life on which they were ſupported, was forfeited by it. 1 *Rep.* 120. Land was deviſed to the Father for Life, *Remainder* to the next Heir Male of the Father, and to the Heirs Males of his Body; the Father made a Feoffment with Warranty; and it was held, that by the Feoffment of the Tenant for Life, the *Remainder* was deſtroy'd; for the particular Eſtate for Life being determined by the Feoffment, by Conſequence he in *Remainder* ought to enter for the Forfeiture; and here the immediate *Remainder* being limited to the next Heir Male, he could not enter as ſuch, as he cannot be Heir whilſt his Father is living. 1 *Rep.* 66. There are croſs *Remainders* in Wills and Deeds; as where the Teſtator deviſeth an Eſtate to two Perſons, and that each ſhall be the other's Heir, &c. but ſuch croſs *Remainders* are ſeldom or never allowed by Implication: And though they are permitted between two Perſons, they are rarely amongſt three or more; unleſs it plainly appears by the Will that the Teſtator ſo intended. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 281. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 98. If a Man deviſe one Acre of Land to *A.* the eldeſt Son, and the Heirs Males of his Body, another Acre to *B.* the ſecond Son in like Manner, and another Acre to *C.* the third Son in the ſame Manner; and if they all die without Iſſue of their or any of their Bodies, or either of them, *Remainder* over; here are croſs *Remainders* among all the three Sons, by reaſon of the Words or any of their Bodies, &c. *Dyer* 303. 1 *Ventr.* 224. Three Things one ſhall have by a *Remainder*, by Conveyance at the Common Law: A *Remainder* veſted; Poſſeſſion in Law; and Poſſeſſion in Fact. *Plowd.* 25. 2 *Lill.* 445. A Man makes a Conveyance to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, *Remainder* to the eldeſt Child; he hath Iſſue a Daughter, and afterwards a Son; as ſoon as the Daughter is born, the *Remainder* is veſted in her, and ſhall not be deveſted by the Birth of the Son. 2 *Leon.* 219. In a Limitation of a *Remainder*, the Word *Puer* may be conſtrued either a Son, or Daughter; but in a Family Settlement, it ſhall be intended a Son, where the Sons are always preferred: And where a Tenant in Tail ſuffered a Recovery to Uſes, with *Remainder Seniori Filio* of his Body in Tail, &c. and afterwards the ſame Perſon and his Wife levied a Fine to Uſes, *Remainder* to the eldeſt Child of the Husband, *Remainder* over; after which the Husband had Iſſue a Daughter, and a Son after that, and then the Father died; adjudged that the Son ſhall have the Land, and not the Daughter, by reaſon of the firſt Limitation. *Bendl.* 29 *Dyer* 337. *T. S.* being ſeiſed of Land which deſcended to him as Heir on the Part of his Mother, levied a Fine thereof to *A.* and *B.* to the Uſe of them and their Heirs, in order to make them Tenants of the *Præcipe*; upon which a common Recovery was had, and the Uſes declared to the ſaid *T. P.* for Life, *Remainder* to his Wife for Life, *Remainder* to his firſt and ſecond Son, &c. in Tail, with *Remainder* to his own right Heirs; afterwards *T. P.* and his Wife died without Iſſue; and in Ejectment the Queſtion was, whether this Limitation of the *Remainder* to the right Heirs of *T. P.* did create a new Eſtate in him deſcendible to the Heirs general; but it was reſolved, that the *Remainder* ſhall be to the Heirs of *T. P.* on the Part of his Mother, according to the antient Eſtate and Uſe which he had before the Fine and Recovery, as it did ariſe immediately out of the Eſtate which moved from him. 2 *Salk.* 590. A *Remainder* may not be limited after a Fee-ſimple; becauſe the whole Eſtate is in the Grantee, &c. and one Fee ſimple cannot remain upon another. 1 *Plowd.* 29. *Raym.* 29. Tenant in Tail cannot limit a *Remainder* over by Deed; for an Eſtate for his own Life, is as long as he can grant: But where there is an Eſtate-tail, with Condition, that if the Tenant in Tail aliens in Fee, Fee-tail, &c. then the Eſtate to ceaſe, and the Land to remain to another; this is a void *Remainder*; the Alienation veſts the Eſtate in the Alienee, or the Donor. 2 *Rep.* 52. 1 *Lutw.* 832. *Wood's Inſt.* 150. A Proviſo will not make a *Remainder*; but it may determine it. *A.* leaſed to *B.* for Life, *Remainder* to *C.* Provided that if *A.* had a Son who ſhould live to ſuch an Age, then the Eſtate ſhould remain

main to his Son in Tail ; he had ſuch a Son, and it was held that he ſhould not have the Eſtate. *Cro. Eliz.* 360. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 444. He in *Remainder* of an Eſtate veſted, may grant, or deviſe the ſame ; and if one in *Remainder* make a Leaſe to commence at a Day to come, and afterwards grants his Eſtate in *Remainder* to another, it ſhall be charged with this Leaſe in the Hands of the Grantee, although the Lands were never in the Poſſeſſion of the Grantor. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 92. Action of the Caſe lies for him in *Remainder* againſt a Copyholder for Life committing Waſte, *&c.* 3 *Lev.* 130. A Perſon in *Remainder* may have a Writ of Intruſion, if any do intrude after the Death of Tenant for Life : And the Writ *Ex gravi Querela* lies to execute a Deviſe in *Remainder*, after the Death of Tenant in Tail, without Iſſue. *Nat. Br.* 441, 453. An Entry is requiſite to avoid a *Remainder* for Life : And a Claim of a *Remainder* by Force of a Condition, muſt be upon the Land. 2 *Rep.* 53. A Bargain and Sale made off from the Land, is not ſufficient to make a Claim, and then to paſs a *Remainder.* 2 *Rep.* 54. A *Remainder* limited after an Eſtate which is void, is alſo void : And where a Limitation is impoſſible and void, all the *Remainders* after are void. 1 *Saund.* 150. 2 *Lev.* 157. One that takes an Eſtate by way of *Remainder*, muſt not be a Party to the Deed : For a *Remainder* a Man may take, though he is not a Party to the Conveyance ; but not preſent Eſtates. *Cro. Eliz.* 10. 2 *Lill.* 444. If any Perſons, for whoſe Lives any Eſtates are granted, be abſent abroad, and no Proof made of their being living, they ſhall be accounted as dead ; and thoſe in *Remainder* may move the Lord Chancellor to order Perſons to be produced, or enter, *&c. Stat.* 19 *Car.* 2. and 6 *Ann.* See *Executory Deviſe* and *Recovery.*

Remanet in Cuſtodia. Entry of an Action in the *Marſhal's* Book, by *reman. Cuſtod.* where a Man is actually in Cuſtody, is a good Commencement of an Action in *B. R.* 3 *Salk.* 150.

Remedy, {*Remedium*} Is the *Action* or Means given by Law, for the Recovery of a Right ; and when ever the Law giveth any Thing, it gives a *Remedy* for the ſame : There is a Maxim, *Lex ſemper dabit Remedium.* Stud. Compan. 177, 179. *Remedies* are favourably extended, and ſometimes to be had without *Action* or applying to the Courts of Juſtice, *viz.* by *Accord* and Agreement of the Parties, *Arbitrament* ; *Retaking Goods* wrongfully taken away ; taking *Diſtreſſes* for Rent ; *Entry on Lands*, to regain Poſſeſſion, *&c. Wood's Inſt.* 528, 529, 530.

Remembrancers, { *Rememoratores* } Formerly called *Clerks of the Remembrance*, are Officers of the *Exchequer* ; of which there are Three, diſtinguiſhed by the Names of the *King's Remembrancer*, the *Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer*, and the *Remembrancer of Firſt-Fruits :* Upon whoſe Charge it lies, to put the Lord Treaſurer and the Juſtices of that Court in *Remembrance* of ſuch Things as are to be called upon and dealt in for the King's Behoof and Benefit. The *King's Remembrancer* enters in his Office all Recognizances taken before the Barons for any of the King's Debts, for Appearances, *&c.* and he takes all Bonds for ſuch Debts, and makes out Proceſs for the Breach of them ; alſo he writes Proceſs againſt the Collectors of Cuſtoms, Subſidies, Exciſe, and other publick Payments for their Accounts : All Informations upon penal Statutes are entered and ſued in his Office ; and he makes the Bills of Compoſition on penal Laws, and takes the Stallment of Debts : And all Matters upon *Engliſh Bills* in the Exchequer Chamber remain in the Office of this *Remembrancer.* He has deliver'd into his Office the Indentures, Fines, and other Evidences, that concern the Paſſing any Lands to or from the King. In *Craſtino animarum* yearly he reads in open Court the Statute for Election of Sheriffs, and gives them their Oath ; and he alſo reads in Court the Oath of all the Officers of the Court, when they are admitted. Writs of Prerogative or Privilege, for Officers and Miniſters of the Court, are made out by him ; and ſo Commiſſions of *Niſi prius* by the King's Attorney's Warrant, on Trial of any Matters within his Office at the Aſſiſes in the Country ; he hath the Entring of Judgments of Pleas, *&c.* And all Differences touching Irregularities in Proceedings, ſhall be determined by the King's *Remembrancer* ; who is to ſettle the ſame, if he can, and give Coſts where he ſhall find the Fault ; but if not, the Court is to determine it, *&c.* By *Order* of Court, his Majeſty's *Remembrancer*, or his Deputy, are diligently to attend in Court, and to give an Account touching any Proceedings as they ſhall be required ; and they enter the Rules and Orders of the Court. The *Treaſurer's Remembrancer* iſſues out Proceſs of *Fieri facias* and Extents, for Debts to the King ; and againſt Sheriffs, Eſcheators, *&c.* not accounting ; he makes the Record whereby it appears whether Sheriffs and other Accountants, pay their *Profers* due at *Eaſter* and *Michaelmas* ; and he makes another Record, whether Sheriffs and other Accountants keep their Days prefixed : There are alſo brought into his Office all the Accounts of Cuſtomers, Controllers, and Accountants, to make Entry thereof on Record. All *Eſtreats* of Fines, Iſſues and Amerciaments, ſet in any Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or at the Aſſiſes or Seſſions, are certified into his Office ; and by him delivered to the Clerk of the Eſtreats to make out Proceſs upon them ; and he may iſſue Proceſſes for Diſcovery of Tenures ; and all ſuch Revenue as is due to the Crown by Reaſon thereof, *&c.* The *Remembrancer of the Firſt-Fruits*, his Office is to take all Compoſitions, and Bonds for the Payment of the Firſt-Fruits and Tenths ; and he makes Proceſs againſt all ſuch Perſons as do not pay the ſame. *Stat.* 35 *Eliz. cap.* 5. 5 *R.* 2. *cap.* 14. 37 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 4.

Remitter, {From the Lat. *Remittere*, to reſtore or ſend back} Is where a Man hath two Titles to Land, and he comes to the Land by the laſt Title, but that proving defective, he is reſtored to and judg'd in by Force of his elder or ſurer Title, by Operation of Law. *Litt.* 659. 1 *Inſt.* 347. If Land deſcend to him, that has Right to it before, he ſhall be *remitted* to his better and more ancient Title, if he will : And a *Remitter* muſt be to a precedent Right ; for regularly to every *Remitter*, there are two Incidents, *viz.* an ancient Right, and a defeazible Eſtate of Freehold coming together. *Doct. & Stud. c.* 9. *Wood's Inſt.* 528. Tenant in Tail makes a Feoffment in Fee upon Condition, and dieth, and his Iſſue being within Age enters for the Condition broken by Virtue of the Feoffment ; he ſhall be firſt in as Tenant in Fee-ſimple, and be *remitted* as Heir to his Father : But if the Heir be of Age, he ſhall not be *remitted* ; but is to bring his Writ of *Formedon* againſt the Feoffee. 1 *Inſt.* 202, 349.

And if Tenant in Tail infeoff his Son or Heir apparent, who is within Age, and after dies, that is a *Remitter* to the Heir: Though if he were of full Age at the Time of ſuch Feoffment, it is no *Remitter*, becauſe it was his Folly, that he being of full Age would take ſuch a Feoffment. *Litt.* 665. If a Husband alien Lands that he hath in Right of his Wife, and after take an Eſtate again to him and his Wife for their Lives, this is a *Remitter* to the Wife, for the Alienation is the Act of the Husband, and not of the Woman; yet if the Alienation be by Fine in a Court of Record, ſuch a Taking again afterwards to the Husband and Wife, ſhall not make the Wife to be in her *Remitter*, ſhe being excluded by the Fine for ever. *Terms de Ley* 519. When the Entry of a Perſon is lawful, and he takes an Eſtate in the Land for Life, or in Fee, &c. (except it be by Matter of Record, or otherwiſe to conclude or eſtop him) he ſhall be *remitted*. 1 *Inſt.* 363. And a *Remitter* to one in Poſſeſſion may be a *Remitter* to another in Remainder; if the Remainder be not bound, which eſtops it. *Cro. Car.* 145. If there be Tenant in Tail, Remainder in Fee to *A. B.* and the Tenant in Tail diſcontinueth, and takes back an Eſtate in Fee; and then deviſes the Lands to his Wife for Life, with Remainder to *W. R.* for Years, Remainder to the ſame *A. B.* in Fee, and dies, and his Wife enters and dies: It has been held, that he in Remainder in Fee may enter and avoid the Term for Years to *W. R.* becauſe he is *remitted* to his firſt Remainder in Fee; and a *Remitter* avoids a Leaſe for Years, without Entry. *Noy* 48. A Father was Tenant for Life, Remainder to his Son for Life, Remainder to the right Heirs of the Body of the Father; he and his Son conveyed the Lands to the Uncle in Fee, who died without Iſſue, ſo that the Son who was Heir in Tail to the Father, was now Heir at Law to the Uncle, and the Fee deſcended on him; the Wife of the Uncle brought Dower, but the Son being *remitted* to his former Eſtate, no Dower accrueth to the Wife, for the Eſtate of which ſhe claims Dower is gone. 1 *Leon.* 37. 9 *Rep.* 136. Lands were purchaſed by a Man and ſettled upon himſelf and his Wife in Tail, and they had Iſſue two Sons; then he made a Feoffment to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, Remainder to the Wife for Life, Remainder in Fee to his ſecond Son: The Wife after his Death entered, and made a Feoffment to the Iſſue of the ſecond Son; and then the eldeſt Son entered for a Forfeiture, upon the Stat. 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 20. and it was adjudg'd a Forfeiture, by Reaſon the Wife having two Titles, one as Tenant in Tail, and the other as Tenant for Life, by her Entry ſhe is *remitted* to her Eſtate for Life, ſo that the Feoffment made by her is a Forfeiture of her Eſtate. *Sid.* 63. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 100. If Tenant in Tail make a Feoffment to the Uſe of himſelf and his Heirs, he ſhall not be *remitted*; but his Iſſue ſhall. *Ibid.*

Renant, Or rather *Reniant*, i. e. *Negans*, from the Fr. *Renier*, *negare*, to deny or refuſe. 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 2.

Render, (Fr. *Rendre*, viz. *Reddere*) Signifies to yield, give again, or return: A Fine with *Render* is where Lands are *render'd* back by the Conniſee to the Conniſor. And there are certain Things in a Manor that lie in *Prender*, that is, which may be taken by the Lord or his Officers when they happen, without the Tenant's Leave, ſuch as Eſcheats, &c. and certain that lie in *Render*, *i. e.* muſt be *rendered* or anſwered by the Tenant, as Rents, Heriots, and other Services: Alſo ſome Services conſiſt in *Seiſance*; and ſome in *Render*. Weſt. Symb. par. 2. Perkins Reſerva. 696.

Renegate, or *Renegado*, Which we corruptly call *Runnegate*, is one who was a *Chriſtian*, and afterwards *negat Chriſtum* and apoſtatized to Mahomatiſm: This is mentioned in *Hoveden* by the Name of *Reneez*. Hoved. Anno 1192.

Renegeld, Is a Kind of Rent or Tenure.—— *Per* Renegeld Johannes S. *Ar. clamat habere de qualibet Bovata terræ infra feodum de* A. 1 *d.* Rot. Plac. in Itin. apud Ceſtriam. 14 H. 7.

Renovant, (From *Renovo*) To renew, or make again: The Parſon ſued one for Tithes to be paid of Things *Renovant*, &c. 2 Cro. 430.

Rent, (*Redditus*) Is a Sum of Money, or other Conſideration, iſſuing yearly out of Lands or Tenements. 1 *Inſt.* 141. It muſt be certain, or that which may be reduced to a Certainty; and regularly it is to be reſerv'd out of a corporeal Inheritance, whereunto the Grantor may have Recourſe to diſtrain, and not granted out of a Common, Piſcary, &c. or ſuch like incorporeal Inheritances; but as to incorporeal Inheritances, the Reſervation may be good by Way of Contract, to have Action of Debt. 1 *Inſt.* 47, 143. A Grant of a *Rent* out of a Hundred, is void; for the *Rent* cannot iſſue out of it, nor doth an Aſſiſe lie for it, becauſe it cannot be put in View: And a Fair is but a Franchiſe, out of which a *Rent* may not be reſerved. 5 *Rep.* 3, 4. A *Rent* may be reſerved out of a Reverſion or Remainder of Lands; for the apparent Poſſibility that they may come in Poſſeſſion, *Cro. Eliz.* 792. But the Profits of the Land, which are the Thing it ſelf, may not be reſerved as *Rent*; notwithſtanding the *Rent* be out of the Profits. 1 *Inſt.* 206. *Rents* are to be reſerved to the Leſſor or Feoffor, &c. it being a Maxim in Law, that the *Rent* muſt be reſerved to him from whom the Land moveth. 1 *Inſt.* 143. There are ſeveral Kinds of *Rents*; as a *Fee-farm Rent*, *Quit-Rent*, *Rack-Rent*, *Old Rent*, and *improv'd Rent*, &c. but the common Diviſion of *Rents* is into three Sorts, *viz. Rent-Service*, *Rent-Charge*, and *Rent-Seck*. Litt. 213. *Rent-Service* is accompanied with ſome corporeal Service, as Fealty, &c. and is where upon a Gift in Tail, or Leaſe for Life, or Years, a Man reſerves to himſelf a certain *Rent*, whilſt the Reverſion of the Lands continues in him; this is a moſt certain Mark to know it to be a *Rent*-Service, and if this *Rent* be behind at the Day on which it ought to be paid, the Landlord by the Common Law may diſtrain for it, without any particular Covenant, &c. If there be no Reverſion left in the Grantor, he cannot diſtrain for the *Rent*; yet Debt will lie for it as a Sum in Groſs, where there is no Reverſion. 1 *Inſt.* 87, 141, 142. *Litt.* 213. 2 *Lev.* 80. And where an annual Sum is appointed to be paid to a Stranger, it is not a *Rent* but a Sum in Groſs. 1 *Leon.* 362. *Rent-Charge* is when a Perſon by Deed maketh his Eſtate over to another in Fee, or by Gift in Tail, the Remainder in Fee, or a Leaſe for Life, Remainder over in Fee, or any other Grant where the whole Eſtate paſſeth, and by the ſame Deed reſerveth to him and his Heirs a certain *Rent*; and covenanteth that if the *Rent* be behind, it ſhall be lawful for him and his Heirs to diſtrain, &c. ſuch a *Rent* is called a *Rent*-Charge, becauſe the Lands are charged with ſuch Diſtreſs by Force of the Deed, and not

by the Common Law, as in the Caſe of a *Rent*-Service: It muſt be a Conveyance in Fee, either in Poſſeſſion or Remander, or a Grant of the whole Eſtate, to make a *Rent*-Charge; for the Reverſion is not to be in the Feoffor, as is requiſite in the *Rent*-Service: But if one ſeiſed of Land, Grants by Deed an yearly *Rent* iſſuing out of it to another Perſon in Fee, Fee-tail, for Term of Life, or Years, with Clauſe of Diſtreſs, it is a *Rent*-Charge; alſo if one ſeiſed of Lands in Fee, binds his Goods and Lands for the Payment of an yearly *Rent*, this is a good *Rent*-Charge, with Power to diſtrain: So that a *Rent*-Charge may be either by Reſervation or Grant. *Litt.* 217, 218. 1 *Inſt.* 143, 144, 147. If a Man hath a *Rent*-Service or *Rent*-Charge, and grants it to another by Deed for Life, rendring *Rent* it is void; becauſe a *Rent* cannot be charged with another *Rent*. *Kelw.* 161. A *Rent*-Charge, of what Nature ſoever it be, is grantable over: And a *Rent* is not a Thing meerly in Action. 1 *Inſt.* 292. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 111. Lands are charged with a *Rent*-Charge, and after the Owner of theſe Lands makes a Leaſe thereof, and covenants with the Leſſee to ſave him harmleſs: If afterwards the Leſſee pays the *Rent* to the Grantee of the *Rent*-Charge, voluntarily and without Compulſion, *per Holt* Ch. Juſt. in ſuch Caſe he pays it in his own Wrong, and muſt pay it again to the Leſſor; though if he is diſtrained for the *Rent*-Charge and his Goods are taken, whereby he is compelled to pay the *Rent*, it is otherwiſe, and this is a Breach of the Covenant, and not before. 3 *Salk.* 109. *Rent-Seck*, or dry *Rent*, is where a Man by Deed paſſeth his Eſtate to another, and reſerves to him and his Heirs a certain *Rent*; or granteth a *Rent* iſſuing out of his Lands, without any Clauſe of Diſtreſs in the Deed: Now he cannot diſtrain, by Reaſon he hath not Seiſin of the *Rent*, and no Diſtreſs is incident to it, there being no Reverſion or particular Charge to enable him to it: But if the King hath a *Rent-Seck*, he may diſtrain for it. *Litt.* 217, 233, 235. An Aſſiſe will lie of a *Rent*-Seck for a Grantee, if he hath had Seiſin; but if there hath been no Seiſin, it is ſaid he is without Remedy: Non-payment of a *Rent*-Seck upon Demand is a Denial in Law, whereof the Grantee may have an Aſſiſe; provided he hath had Seiſin of the *Rent* before. *Cro. Eliz.* 505. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 449. The Difference between a *Rent*-Charge and a *Rent*-Seck is, that there is a Clauſe of Diſtreſs annex'd to one, and no ſuch Clauſe to the other; and therefore the one is a Charge on the Land, but for the other the Grantee hath no Remedy, but to charge the Perſon of the Grantor in a Writ of *Annuity*; and he muſt have Seiſin of the *Rent*, which is to be created by Grant, and not by Deviſe; alſo the firſt Payment that gives Life to the *Rent*-Seck, ought to be made by the Tenant of the Freehold; likewiſe he ſhould attorn, or he cannot have Aſſiſe. 6 *Rep.* 56. If a *Rent* be granted in Fee, with a Clauſe of Diſtreſs only for the Life of the Grantee, there it is a *Rent*-Charge for his Life, and after his Death his Heirs ſhall have it as a *Rent* Seck; though if the Clauſe of Diſtreſs be for Years, then 'tis a *Rent*-Seck, as well during his Life as afterwards. 7 *Rep.* 23. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 113. To theſe three Sorts of *Rents* may be added a *Rent* reſerv'd upon a Leaſe at Will; called a *Rent diſtrainable of Common Right*: And in Action of Debt for *Rent* upon a Leaſe at Will, the Plaintiff muſt ſet forth, that the Defendant entered and was poſſeſſed, and prove it, becauſe the *Rent* is due only by the Occupation; but on a Leaſe for Years, the *Rent* is due on the Contract; and if the Leſſee never enters, he muſt pay the *Rent*. 1 *Inſt.* 141. 1 *Salk.* 209. A Man may have a *Rent* by *Preſcription*; and there are *Rents*, but not properly called ſo, reſerved by Contract or Deed, which creates them with Clauſe of Diſtreſs, without a Tenure, againſt the natural Courſe of the Law; though ſuch *Rent* is rather a Penalty: In all Caſes, by late Statutes, a Landlord may diſtrain for his *Rent* upon any Contract. 1 *Inſt.* 144, 213. *Litt.* 345. *Wood's Inſt.* 185, 598. *Rent* will not be barred by Fine levied by Tenant in Tail; but remains a collateral Charge on the Land. 2 *Lev.* 30. And where a Donor grants a *Rent* out of a Reverſion, it may not be barred by Recovery againſt the Tenant in Tail; though if a Man makes a Gift in Tail, reſerving a *Rent*, it may. *Cro. Car.* 598. If a Leaſe for Years, or Life, or Gift in Tail, be made to one with Reſervation of *Rent*; and the Leſſor or Donor grant the Reverſion over generally to another, the *Rent* paſſeth to the Grantee, although no Mention be made of it in the Grant; the *Rent* being incident to the Reverſion: But though a *Rent* be incident to the Reverſion, it is not inſeparably incident; the Reverſion may be granted, ſo as not to paſs the *Rent*. 1 Inſt. 143, 317. *Rents* may be deviſed by Will, in the ſame Manner as Lands: A Teſtator ſeiſed of Lands in Fee, made a Leaſe thereof rendring *Rent*, and afterwards deviſed the *Rent* to another; and adjudged, that the Executor and not the Heir ſhall have it; becauſe 'tis but a Chattel in the Deviſee. 2 *Cro.* 144. *Dyer* 5. A Leaſe is made for Years of Land in Fee-ſimple, rendring *Rent* to the Leſſor, his Executors and Aſſigns, during the Term; the Heir ſhall have the *Rent*, it running with the Reverſion: And if a Leſſor dies before the Day of Payment of *Rent*, it ſhall go to his Heir, as incident to the Reverſion; but if it becomes due in the Leſſor's Life-time, it will go to the Executors. 12 *Rep.* 36. 10 *Rep.* 127. *Raym.* 213. 2 *Saund.* 367. If the Leſſor dies upon the Day of Payment, and the *Rent* is unpaid, the Heir ſhall have it; for the *Rent* is not due 'till the laſt Minute of the Day: But if it be paid that Morning before the Leſſor dies, his Executor ſhall retain it againſt the Heir. 10 *Rep.* 127. 1 *Inſt.* 212. One ſeiſed of Lands in Fee makes a Leaſe of the ſame Land for ten Years, yielding to him and his Heirs a yearly *Rent* of 20 *l.* at the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, or within one Month after; now if the Leſſor dieth between the Feaſt of St. *Michael* and the End of the Month, the *Rent* muſt be paid to the Heir, and not the Executor; becauſe this was not due until the End of the Month. 10 *Rep.* 127. 1 *Saund.* 287. If a Leaſe is made for Years, paying a yearly *Rent* at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*, or within twelve Days after, it is ſaid the Tenant or Leſſee hath twelve Days after the twelve Days, to pay the ſaid *Rent*; for the twelfth Day after the Feaſts was a Day of Payment: But if the Clauſe in the Leaſe had been, that if the *Rent* is behind for the Space of twelve Days next after either of the ſaid Feaſt-Days of Payment, the Leaſe to be void, *&c.* here the Tenant hath but the twelve Days allowed him. 10 *Rep.* 129. 4 *Rep.* 27. A Man ſeiſed in Fee of Lands, lets them for Years, and reſerves a *Rent* to himſelf, not to him and his Heirs, the *Rent* ſhall determine by

his Death, if he dies within the Term: So if he reſerves a *Rent* to him and his Aſſigns, the Reſervation is good only during his Life. *Wood's Inſt.* 186. Though if he reſerves a *Rent* generally, without ſhewing to whom it ſhall go, it will go to his Heirs. 1 *Inſt.* 47. 5 *Rep.* 111. An Heir ſhall have the *Rent*, where he is named in the Grant: And if the *Rent* is reſerved to the Leſſor, his Heirs and Aſſigns, the Aſſigns of the Reverſion ſhall injoy it, if the *Rent* is incident to the Inheritance. 2 *Cro.* 282. *Plowd.* 167. 1 *Inſt.* 47. Where a Tenant for Life lets a Leaſe for Years, if he ſhall ſo long live, under certain *Rent*, and the Tenant for Life dieth before a Quarter-Day, or Day of Payment, the Tenant is diſcharged of the *Rent* for that Quarter by the Act of God: But this may be guarded againſt by dividing the *Rent*, and making it payable weekly, *&c.* tho' it be not uſually received otherwiſe than quarterly; or by Covenant in the Leaſe, to oblige the Tenant to pay the Executors of the Leſſor for ſo much of the Profits as ſhall be received) in Proportion to the whole *Rent*) 'till his Death, if he die before any Day of Payment. 10 *Rep.* 127, 129. Without this Care, the Tenant may receive the Profits of the Lands and detain the *Rent* too, by quitting the Eſtate upon the Death of his Landlord, who did not live till the *Rent* was due; and thereby barring thoſe in Remainder and Reverſion, *&c.* of the *Rent*, becauſe he was not their Tenant at the Day of Payment: And this has been often done by the Tenants of Biſhops and Parſons, and of Widows endowed, or having Jointures of Land for Life, *&c.* If a *Rent* upon a Leaſe for Years of Land is reſerv'd and made payable at four Quarter-Days, the Leſſor may have Action of Debt after the firſt Day of Failure; for every Quarter's *Rent* is a ſeveral Debt, and diſtinct Actions may be brought for each Quarter, and it is not like Debt for Part of the Money on Contract. 5 *Rep.* 81. 10 *Rep.* 128. 2 *Ventr.* 129. Thus it is of a Covenant or Promiſe to pay 100 *l.* at five ſeveral Days, after the firſt Default; though if one leaſeth a Stock of Cattle, or other perſonal Goods, and the *Rent* is to be paid at ſeveral Days, the Leſſor muſt ſtay till all the Days are expired, becauſe it is all but one perſonal Contract. 4 *Rep.* 94. 1 *Inſt.* 292. An Action for one Quarter's *Rent*, when two Quarters were due, ſo that the Plaintiff ſued for leſs than was his due, without ſhewing how the Reſt was ſatisfied, which 'twas objected the Law would not allow, has been adjudged good on Demurrer, every Quarter being a ſeveral Debt; but not if it appears by the Plaintiff's own ſhewing that *Rent* for a whole Year is due, and he brings an Action only for Half a Year, *&c.* 2 *Ventr.* 129. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 117. In Debt for *Rent*, the Plaintiff demands more in his Declaration than is due, he may remit Part, and have Judgment for the Reſidue. 2 *Lill.* 449. Action of Debt may be brought for *Rent* due for a Copyhold and Freehold together. 3 *Lev.* 39. *Cro. Eliz.* 851. Alſo for *Rent* upon a Leaſe of Land, and a Flock of Sheep. 3 *Lev.* 150. Aſſignee of *Rent* upon a Leaſe for Years, ſhall have Debt for it. 1 *Lev.* 22. And Covenant for *Rent* lies againſt the Leſſee after an Aſſignment, by the Grantee in Reverſion; and this, although Notice and Acceptance of the *Rent* had been pleaded, as it is upon an expreſs Covenant. 3 *Lev.* 233. A Leſſee for Years rendring *Rent*, aſſign'd his Term in Parcel of the Land, and that Aſſignee made another Aſſignment of that Parcel; and it was held, that the Leſſor might have an Action of Debt againſt the firſt Leſſee for the whole *Rent*, becauſe the Privity of Contract remain'd between them, and that the *Rent* ſhould not be apportioned. *Dyer* 4. 2 *Leon.* 121. If a Leaſe be made of three Acres of Land of equal Value, paying ſuch a *Rent*, and afterwards the Leſſor grants the Reverſion of one Acre to another, the Grantee ſhall have the proportionable *Rent*, for though 'tis but one Leaſe and one *Rent*, yet becauſe the Reverſion is ſeverable the *Rent* ſhall attend upon it and be likewiſe ſeverable. 8 *Rep.* But in a Leaſe of a Warren which extended into three Vills, where the Leſſor granted the Reverſion of that Part which lay in one of the Vills to another, and the Leſſee attorn'd; adjudg'd that the Grantee ſhall not have any Part of the *Rent*, nor the Grantor neither, becauſe an intire Contract cannot be apportioned, and therefore the *Rent* is determined. *Moor* 115. Action of Debt was brought for *Rent* on a Leaſe of three ſeveral Acres of Land, for three ſeveral Terms, paying *Rent pro Terminis prædict'*. And it was inſiſted, that the *Rent* could not iſſue out of all, becauſe they were ſeveral Terms; but the Court ruled, that it was an intire Leaſe, and that the *Rent* iſſued out of all the Lands; and if one of the Terms determines, it ſhall be paid out of the Reſidue. *Daliſ.* 139. The Husband after the Wife's Death is liable to pay the *Rent* in arrear, upon a Leaſe to the Wife: And any Man who in Right of his Wife, ſhall have any real Eſtate in *Rents*, *&c.* which ſhall be due and in arrear at her Death, may after her Death bring Debt for thoſe Arrears. 1 *Lev.* 25. 4 *Rep.* 50. An Action of Debt lies for *Rent* in arrear upon a Leaſe for Life, or Years; at Common Law it lay not on Leaſes for Life, but now by Statute it may be brought. 8 *Ann. c.* 17. Debt may be brought for Part of *Rent* due, and a Diſtreſs taken for the other Part; ſo as to make both the Perſon and Land liable: If Tenant in Fee, or in Tail die, his Executor may have Action of Debt by the Stat. 32 *H.* 8. for *Rent* in arrear, or he may diſtrain; but before this Act the Executor had no Remedy at Common Law: So it was in the Caſe of a Tenant *pur auter Vie*, for his Executor had no Remedy 'till the Death of *Ceſtui que Vie*; and now he may diſtrain or have an Action of Debt for the *Rent* arrear. 1 *Cro.* 471. 3 *Salk.* 333. If Tenant for Life die, his Executor might bring Action of Debt for the *Rent* in arrear, and this was his Remedy at Common Law; but a new Remedy is given by this Statute, and that is to diſtrain: Though if there be a Grantee of a *Rent* for twenty Years, if he ſo long live, and there is *Rent* in arrear, and then the Grantee dies; his Executor cannot diſtrain for the Arrears within the Statute, but muſt keep to his Remedy at Common Law. 3 *Salk.* 304. Where the Lord gain'd a *Rent* of the Tenant by Incroachment, upon a Diſtreſs taken for it, the Tenant could not help himſelf in *Replevin*, before the Statute 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 3. becauſe he could not traverſe the Tenure; but was compell'd to bring the Writ *Ne injuſte vexes* againſt the Lord, and there he might traverſe the Tenure: Since that Statute, the Lord in this Avowry muſt alledge Seiſin of the *Rent* for forty Years paſt; which the Tenant may traverſe. 4 *Rep.* 8. 10 *Rep.* 88. 9 *Rep.* 33. In Debt for *Rent* upon a Leaſe for Years, the Defendant pleaded an Invaſion by Enemies,

Enemies, who drove him and his Cattle from the Lands demiſed, ſo that he could not injoy the ſame; but it was adjudged againſt him; for he did not plead that the Army were all Aliens and unknown: And if a Man covenants to pay *Rent*, and it happens that the Lands are overflowed with Water, he is ſtill chargeable with the *Rent*, becauſe he might have provided againſt this Accident by his Contract; and though there was no expreſs Covenant in this Leaſe to pay the *Rent*, the Reſervation is a Covenant in Law, and a Duty is created by it, and the Law will not protect him againſt his own Agreement. *Style* 47. If no Place is appointed for Payment of *Rent*, the Law appoints it to be upon the Land. 4 *Rep.* 72. *Demand* of *Rent* is alſo to be on the Land, *&c.* and to warrant a Diſtreſs, the Demand may be at any Time after due; but it is not ſo for Re-entry. 1 *Inſt.* 201. *Dyer* 25. *Tender* of the *Rent*, which muſt be the whole *Rent* due, may be upon any Part of the Lands let. *Ibid.* *Acceptance* of *Rent*, in ſome Caſes, will give Affirmance to a voidable Leaſe, and bar Entries for Conditions broken, *&c.* *Vide* the *Heads*.

Rental, A Roll wherein the *Rents* of a *Manor* are written and ſet down, and by which the Lord's Bailiff collects the ſame: It diſtinguiſhes the Lands and Tenements, and the Names of the Tenants, the ſeveral *Rents* ariſing, and for what Time, uſually a Year. *Comp. Court Keep.* 475.

Rents of Aſſiſe, The certain *Rents* of Freeholders, and antient Copyholders, ſo called, becauſe they were *aſſiſed*, and different from others that were uncertain, paid in Corn, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 19. *Rents reſolute* are ſuch *Rents* as were antiently payable to the Crown from the Lands of Abbies and Religious Houſes; and after the Diſſolution of the Abbey Lands which were demiſed to others, the ſaid *Rents* were ſtill reſerved to the Crown: They are reckoned among the *Fee-farm Rents*, to be ſold by the Stat. 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6.

Reparatione faciendâ, Is a Writ that lies in divers Caſes; one whereof is where there are Tenants in Common or Jointenants of a Houſe, *&c.* which is fallen to Decay, and one of them is willing to *repair* it, but the others are not: In this Caſe the Party willing to *repair* the ſame, ſhall have this Writ againſt the others. *F. N. B.* 127. And if a Man have a Houſe adjoining to my Houſe, and he ſuffer his Houſe to lie in Decay to the Annoyance of my Houſe; I may have a Writ againſt him to *repair* his Houſe: So if a Perſon have a Paſſage over a Bridge, and another ought to *repair* the Bridge, who ſuffers it to fall to Decay, *&c.* *New Nat. Br.* 281.

Repaſtum, A Repaſt or Meal of Meat given to ſervile Tenants, when they labour'd for their Lord. *Paroch. Antiq.* 401.

Repeal, (From the Fr. *Rappel*, i. e. *Revocatio*) Signifies the ſame with revoke; as the *Repealing* of a Statute is the Revoking or Diſannulling it *Raſt.* A Deed or Will may not ſtand good as to Part, and be *repealed* for the Reſt. *Style* 241. And a Defendant in a Suit cannot *repeal* or revoke his Warrant of Attorney, given to an Attorney to appear for him, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 452.

Repleader, (*Replacitare*) Is to plead that again which was once pleaded before. *Broke.* On an immaterial Iſſue in a Cauſe, *Repleader* may be awarded; and *Repleader* is to be had where the Pleading hath not brought the Iſſue in Queſtion, which was to be tried: Alſo if a Verdict be given where there was no Iſſue join'd, there muſt be a *Repleader* to bring the Matter to Trial, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 460. In Debt on a Sheriff's Bond, for the Defendant's Appearance in *B. R.* upon the Return of the Writ, the Defendant pleaded that he had appeared *ſecundum*, *&c.* and upon this they were at Iſſue; and there being a Verdict for the Plaintiff, a *Repleader* was allow'd, becauſe the Appearance was not triable by a Jury, but by the Record. 1 *Leon.* 90. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 123. It was held by the Court of *B. R.* that at Common Law, a *Repleader* was granted before Trial, becauſe a Verdict did not cure an immaterial Iſſue; but that now a *Repleader* ought never to be awarded before Trial, becauſe the Fault in the Iſſue may be help'd by the Statutes of *Feofails*: That if a *Repleader* is denied where it ſhould be granted, or *è converſo*, 'tis Error; and the Judgment in *Repleader* is general, (*viz.*) *Quod Partes replacitent*: They muſt begin again at the firſt Fault, which occaſioned the immaterial Iſſue; if the Declaration and the Bar, and the Replication be all ill, they muſt begin *de novo*; but if the Bar be good, and the Replication ill, they muſt begin at the Replication; and no Coſts are allow'd on either Side; and a *Repleader* cannot be awarded after a Default. *Trin.* 2 *Ann.* 2 *Salk.* 579. Though a *Repleader* is allow'd after a Verdict; it has been adjudg'd not to be awarded after a Demurrer: (But a *Repleader* hath formerly been granted after a Demurrer, and likewiſe after the Demurrer argued) and that a *Repleader* can never be awarded after a Writ of Error; but only after Iſſue join'd, *&c.* *Latch.* 147. 3 *Lev.* 440. *Mod. Ca.* 102. See the *Form* of a *Repleader*. *Lutw.* 1622.

Replegiare, Is to redeem a Thing detained or taken by another, by putting in legal Sureties. See *Replevin*.

Replegiare de averiis, A Writ brought by one whoſe Cattle are diſtrain'd, or put in the Pound upon any Cauſe by another Perſon, on Surety given to the Sheriff to proſecute or anſwer the Action at Law. *F. N. B.* 68. *Reg. Orig. Stat.* 7 *H.* 8. *cap.* 4.

Replevin, (*Plevina*, *à Replegiare*) Is a Remedy grounded and granted upon a *Diſtreſs*, being a *Re-deliverance* of the Thing diſtrained to remain with the firſt Poſſeſſor, on Security or *Pledges* given by him to try the Right with the Diſtrainer, and to anſwer him in a Courſe of Law. 1 *Inſt.* 145. If one doth diſtrain another's Cattle or Goods for Rent, Service, Damage-feaſant, *&c.* the Owner, upon giving Security to the Sheriff that he will purſue his Action againſt the Party diſtraining, and return the Cattle or Goods again, if the Taking ſhall be adjudg'd lawful, may have a *Writ of Replevin* or *Replegiari facias*; whereby the Sheriff is commanded to return the Cattle or Goods to the Owner, 'till the Right of the Diſtreſs is determined: And the Perſon that is diſtrain'd is to be Plaintiff in the *Replevin*, and the Perſon diſtraining the Defendant or Avowant; for his Juſtification of the Diſtreſs is term'd an *Avowry*. 1 Inſt. 268. *Replevins* are by *Writ* at *Common Law*; or upon *Plaint* in the Sheriff's Court by *Statute*, for the Party's more ſpeedy having again of his Cattle and Goods diſtrained; and the Sheriff ought to take two Sorts of *Pledges*, one by the Common Law, *viz.* *Plegii de Proſequendo*; and another by the Statute, i. e. *Plegii de Retorno Habendo*: And *Replevin* lies either in the

the *King's Bench* or *Common Pleas*, by Writ; alſo it lieth in the County-Court, and Court-Baron by Plaint; and a Hundred-Court may hold Plea of *Replevins*, but they are not to be granted out of Court. 1 *Inſt.* 145. *Dyer* 246. If the Cattle or Goods are not delivered upon a firſt *Replevin*, the Party diſtrained ſhall have an *Alias* and a *Pluries Replevin*. *F. N. B.* 69. The Sheriff may act by Virtue of the Writ of *Replevin*, or *ex Officio* by Precept to his Bailiff: And the Sheriff may take a Plaint on the Statutes, and make a *Replevin* preſently, and enter it in the County-Court afterwards. 2 *Inſt.* 139. 52 *H.* 3. *c.* 21. By the Statute 52 *H.* 3. If Beaſts are taken and wrongfully with-holden, the Sheriff upon Complaint may deliver them, if they were not taken within Liberties: And if within Liberties, and the Bailiffs thereof will not deliver them, the Sheriff ſhall cauſe them to be delivered in *Replevin*. The Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 2. enacts, That Lords of Hundreds or Courts-Baron, ſhall have Power to hold Plea of *Replevin*; and Sheriffs, Bailiffs, *&c.* are to take Pledges of the Plaintiff to proſecute his Suit, and return the Diſtreſs, if it be awarded; or they ſhall anſwer the Lord for the Price of the Cattle; and if a Bailiff is not able to reſtore them, his Superior ſhall do it. By 1 *Ph. & Mar. c.* 12. the Sheriff at his firſt County-Court, within two Months after he has his Patent, is to depute and proclaim in the Shire-Town, Deputies to make *Replevins*, *&c.* The 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 19. ordains, that upon a *Replevin* ſued, an Avowry may be made by the Lord, or Cogniſance and Juſtification by his Bailiff, *&c.* on the Land holden of the ſame Lord, without naming any Perſon certain to be Tenant thereof; and the like Law is upon every Writ ſued of ſecond Deliverance: In a *Replevin* Damages and Coſts are given the Defendant, ſuch as the Plaintiff would have had if he had recovered in the Action, *&c.* By the 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. In *Replevin*, *&c.* if the Plaintiff be nonſuit, the Defendant may make Suggeſtion in the Nature of an Avowry for Rent, and on Prayer a Writ ſhall be awarded to the Sheriff to inquire of the Sum in arrear, and the Value of the Diſtreſs; and on the Return thereof, the Defendant ſhall recover the Arrears, or the Value of the Diſtreſs with Coſts, *&c.* And by 4 *&* 5 *Ann. c.* 16. The Plaintiff in a *Replevin*, with Leave of Court, may plead as many ſeveral Matters thereto as he ſhall think neceſſary for his Defence: Provided, if any ſuch Matter upon Demurrer join'd ſhall be adjudg'd inſufficient, Coſts ſhall be given at the Diſcretion of the Court; or if a Verdict be found upon any Iſſue for the Plaintiff or Defendant, Coſts ſhall alſo be given, unleſs the Judge certify that the Party had a probable Cauſe to plead ſuch Matter: Theſe two laſt Statutes relate to *Replevins* in the *Courts* at *Weſtminſter*. The moſt uſual Method to obtain a *Replevin* is by *Plaint:* But one cannot claim Property in a *Replevin* by his Bailiff or Servant, where *Replevin* is by Plaint in the County-Court; though one may claim Property in a Court of Record, by a Bailiff or Servant. 1 *Lev.* 90. And the Action of *Replevin* may be removed out of the County-Court, by *Pone*, if it was ſued out by Writ; and by *Recordare*, where the *Replevin* is upon Plaint, returnable into *B. R.* or *C. B.* there to be tried. *F. N. B.* 69, 70. The Plaintiff in *Replevin* muſt have a general or ſpecial Property in the Goods, for he who claims no Property in the Thing diſtrained ſhall not have *Replevin*; but if the Defendant in the *Replevin* claims the Property, the Sheriff cannot proceed 'till it is inquired into and decided before him by the Writ *Proprietate Probanda*, whereon if found for the Defendant, he can proceed no further, as he may if found for the Plaintiff; though the Plaintiff may afterwards *replevy* by Writ, and if the Sheriff returns the Property claim'd, it ſhall be put in Iſſue and tried in *C. B.* 1 *Inſt.* 145. *Finch* 316, 317. If any Thing touching the Freehold comes in Queſtion, the Sheriff likewiſe muſt proceed no further. *Wood's Inſt.* 553. When a Plaint in *Replevin* is removed into *C. B. &c.* and the Plaintiff makes Default, or is Nonſuit, before or after Declaration, or Judgment is given againſt him, the Defendant in *Replevin* ſhall have the Writ *Retorno Habendo* of the Goods taken in Diſtreſs; ſo if he purſue not his Action of *Replevin*, *&c.* And the Plaint being removed, if the Plaintiff in *Replevin* is nonſuited before or after Avowry made, the Defendant may again diſtrain his Cattle for the ſame Cauſe he diſtrained the Firſt; yet the Plaintiff may ſue out a Writ of *Second Deliverance* upon the ſame Record, which will revive the firſt Suit: And after this Second Deliverance and Trial thereupon, or if the Plaintiff be again Nonſuit upon a Declaration, then there muſt be awarded a *Returnum irreplegiable* to the Defendant, and then he may make his Avowry, or Plea in Juſtification of his Diſtreſs to ground a Writ to inquire of Damages; or he may hold the Beaſts 'till he is ſatisfied. *Raym.* 33. *F. N. B.* 72. *Wood's Inſt.* 553. If the Defendant makes Default, the Plaintiff ſhall have Judgment to recover all in Damages; as well the Value of the Cattle, as Damages for the Taking of them, and his Coſts. *F. N. B.* 69. *Mich.* 8 *H.* 8. No Writ of *Second Deliverance* lies in *Replevin* after a Judgment upon a Demurrer, or after a Verdict given; but in theſe Caſes the Judgment muſt be entered with a Return irrepleviſable; though on a Nonſuit a Second Deliverance will lie, becauſe there is no Determination of the Matter, and there a Writ of Second Deliverance lieth to bring the Matter into Queſtion: But in the Caſe of a Demurrer and Verdict, the Matter is determined by Law. *Mich.* 7 *W. B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 457. The Plaintiff in a Second Deliverance was nonſuited, and a Writ of Inquiry of Damages awarded, and alſo a *Retorno Habendo*, upon which the Sheriff return'd *Averia Elongata*; whereupon a *Withernam* was granted, and all the other of the Plaintiff's Cattle were delivered to the Defendant; and ſome Time after the Plaintiff came into Court, and paid the Damages and Coſts, on which the Court granted him a Special Writ to reſtore his Cattle; but there was no Allowance for the Keeping of the Cattle, it being intended their Labour was worth the Charges. 3 *Leon.* 323. *Litt. Rep.* 54. If Cattle diſtrain'd are put into a Caſtle, the Sheriff muſt nevertheleſs make *Replevin* and Deliverance; and if Occaſion be, he may take the *Poſſe* or Power of the County with him for that Purpoſe: And where the Cattle are driven out of the County, *&c.* ſo that the Sheriff cannot make *Replevin*, a Writ of *Withernam* ſhall go to the Sheriff to take ſo many of the Diſtrainer's or Defendant's Cattle, *&c.* 1 *Roll. Abr.* 565. A Defendant in *Replevin* may plead Property in the Cattle in a Stranger, either in Bar or in Abatement; and where the Plea in Abatement is to the Point of the Action, as Property is, there

the Defendant ſhall have a Return without making an Avowry for it; for whether the Property was in him or a Stranger, he ought to have a Return, becauſe he had the Poſſeſſion of the Cattle, which were illegally taken from him by the Plaintiff in *Replevin*: But where the Plea in Abatement is of a collateral Matter, he muſt make an Avowry to have the Return. 1 *Salk.* 94. 3 *Nelſ.* 129. The general Iſſue in *Replevin* is *Non Cepit*; but the Defendant may plead Property in himſelf, in Bar or Abatement to the Action; though if he plead Property in a Stranger, he muſt conclude in Abatement, and 'tis to be obſerv'd, that upon the general Iſſue Property cannot be given in Evidence, therefore it muſt be pleaded there. *Ventr.* 249. 3 *Salk.* 307. *Replevin* was brought for Taking and Detaining a Mare and Colt; the Defendant pleaded Not guilty as to the Taking, *infra ſex annos ultimo elapſos*; and upon Demurrer it was inſiſted, that the Plea was good, becauſe in Effect 'tis *Non Cepit*, and if he is not guilty of the Taking, he could not be guilty of the Detaining; and if this Plea be not allowed, the Statute of Limitations can never be a Bar in *Replevins*; but the Plea was adjudg'd ill, becauſe it doth not anſwer the Detaining, and probably the Cattle might be pounded where the Plaintiff could not come to *replevy* them, which is an illegal Detainer, tho' the Taking might be legal. *Sid.* 81. The Plaintiff is to lay his *Replevin* in the *Detinuit* or *Detinet*; if in the *Detinet*, the Plaintiff hath his Goods again, and Damages for the Taking; if 'tis brought in the *Detinuit*, he ſhall only recover for the wrongful Taking, for that Word being in the *preterperfect Tenſe*, implies that the Plaintiff had his Goods again: So that if in *Replevin* the Writ be in the *Detinet*, and the Plaintiff declare in the *Detinuit*, the Declaration is ill, the Variance being material. 2 *Lutw.* 1147, 1151. A *Replevin* ought to be certain, in ſetting forth the Number and Kinds of Cattle diſtrained, or it will not be good; becauſe if it be uncertain the Sheriff cannot tell how to make Deliverance of the Cattle, if a Writ be directed to him to do it. *Trin.* 23 *Car.* B. *R.* And in a Declaration in *Replevin* for Taking of Cattle, if the Time and Place of Taking be not named, the Declaration is naught for Uncertainty: The Declaration muſt be not only of a Taking in a Vill or Town, but *in quodam loco vocat'*, *&c.* or the ſame will not be good on Demurrer; but ſuch a Declaration in Action of Treſpaſs is good. *Hob.* 16. 3 *Salk.* 308. In *Replevin* for Taking ſeveral of his Beaſts *in quibuſdam locis* called *A.* and *B.* upon a Demurrer to this Declaration it was held ill; the Plaintiff ought to ſhew how many were taken in one Place, and how many in another Place. *Litt.* 37. And if the Plaintiff alledge two Places, and the Defendant anſwers only one, it is a Diſcontinuance. 1 *Salk.* 94. Plaintiff in *Replevin* declared, that the Defendant took his Cattle *apud* R. omitting the Words *in quodam loco ibidem*; and on a Demurrer it was ruled, that the Effect of this Suit is the Taking the Cattle, and not the ſhewing the Place where they were taken; for the Plaintiff might not know the Place, *&c.* and in this Action the Avowant is Actor, and beſt knows where the Cattle were taken, and therefore it ought to be ſhewed by him. 1 *Brownl.* 176. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 125. Count in a *Replevin*, for Breaking of the Plaintiff's Doors and Locks, and Carrying away his Goods and Cattle; the Defendant avows for a Rent-Charge, and ſays nothing of the Breaking of the Doors, *&c.* *Per Cur'*, He need not anſwer it in this Action; though in Action of Treſpaſs he muſt. *Trin.* 7 *W.* 3. *B. R.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 456. In a *Replevin* for Taking of four Beaſts, the Defendant had Judgment for a Return, and he then ſurmiſed that forty Beaſts were taken and impounded, and were not all delivered back, and pray'd that the Sheriff ſhould make a Deliverance to him of forty, *&c.* But reſolv'd, that the Plaintiff having declared but of four Beaſts taken, and he the Defendant agreed that Four only were taken by Avowing for them, he was therefore without Remedy: Yet he might in his Avowry have ſhewn that forty Beaſts were taken, and have avowed for all, and prayed a Return of all of them, although the Plaintiff had not declared for ſo many. *Cro. Jac.* 611. In *Replevin*, the Avowry was for Rent arrear, and the Avowant had Judgment; and in a Writ of Error brought in *B. R.* the Error aſſign'd was, that Part of the Rent became due after the Diſtreſs taken, *viz.* the Diſtreſs was made three Days before *Michaelmas*, and the Defendant avowed for *Michaelmas* Rent; and it was adjudg'd ill, being for more than was due at the Time of the Diſtreſs taken: The Avowant ought to have abated his Avowry *quoad* the *Michaelmas* Rent, and taken Judgment for the Reſt; but he got the Roll amended in *C. B.* and ſo it was here. 2 *Salk.* 580. If the Jury in trying of an Action of *Replevin* do not inquire as well of the Value of the Cattle diſtrained for Rent, that they may be ſold according to the Statute, as alſo of the *Rent* due, there ſhall be no Writ of Inquiry to ſupply it. 1 *Lev.* 255. A Verdict was found in *Replevin*, Part for the Plaintiff with Damages and Coſts; and Part for the Defendant: But in Avowry for Rent, Part was found for the Plaintiff and Damages and Coſts, and Part for the Avowant; and adjudg'd, that the finding Damages and Coſts for the Plaintiff was void, but that Part being found for the Avowant he ſhall have a Return with Damages and Coſts. *Lutw.* 1194. *Cro. Jac.* 473. It is a proper Concluſion of a Plea in *Replevin*, *&c.* to ſay *Unde petit judicium & retorn. Averiorum*, without ſaying any Thing of Damages, becauſe they are given by the Statute: And the Defendant muſt ſuggeſt Matter to have a Return, *&c.* which Suggeſtion is only to bring his Caſe within the Statute of *H.* 8. for Damages; for before that Statute at Common Law the Defendant had no Damages; and this Suggeſtion being for a particular Purpoſe, is not traverſable. 1 *Salk.* 94. A Second Deliverance may be a *Superſedeas* to the *Retorn. Habend.* but 'tis not ſo to the Writ of Inquiry for Damages; becauſe they are not given for the Thing for which the Defendant avowed, but by Virtue of the Stat. 21 *H.* 8. as a Recompence to the Avowant for his Expence and Trouble. *Ibid.* In Action of *Replevin*, the Defendant avowed for Damage-feaſant, and had a Verdict; adjudg'd, that he ſhall have a *Retorn. Habend.* for the Cattle, and a *Capias ad ſatisfaciend.* for the Damages: But if the Party tender the Coſts and Damages, the Sheriff ought not afterwards to execute the *Retorn. Habend.* And if for Want of ſuch Tender, the Sheriff doth execute it, and after the Coſts and Damages are paid, a Writ *Si conſtare poterit*, *&c.* lies, upon ſuggeſting that the Coſts are paid, to deliver the Diſtreſs, *&c.* 3 *Cro.* 162. 3 *Salk.* 54. If a Man take Cattle for Damage-feaſant, and the other

tenders Amends, and he refuſeth it, &c. on a *Replevin* ſued for the Cattle, Damages ſhall be recovered by the Plaintiff for the Detaining of them; and not for the Taking, which was lawful. *New Nat. Br.* 154, 155. And if a Lord diſtrains his Tenant's Cattle wrongfully, and afterwards the Cattle return back unto the Tenant, the Tenant ſhall have a *Replevin* againſt the Lord for thoſe Cattle, and recover Damages for the wrongful Diſtraining of them; becauſe he cannot have Action of Treſpaſs againſt his Lord for that Diſtreſs. *Ibid.* A *Replevin* is triable by either Plaintiff or Defendant, without *Proviſo:* And if a Man do diſtrain Cattle in one County, and drive the Cattle into another County, the Party may ſue a *Replevin* in which of the Counties he will; but not in both the Counties. *Ibid.* *Replevin* may be had, where Cattle are taken that agiſt or manure Land; if one diſtrain a Cow which afterwards hath a Calf, &c. it may be brought for both: Alſo it lies for Wood cut, and any Goods or Chattels; for generally whatever is diſtrain'd, may be *replevied:* But no *Replevin* lieth of Goods taken beyond the Seas, though brought afterwards into *England. Show.* 91. A *Replevin* may not be had againſt the King, nor where he is Party, or the Taking was in his Right. 3 *H.* 7. An Infant may bring *Replevin*; and Executors or Adminiſtrators ſhall have it *de bonis Teſtatoris:* Husband and Wife ſhall join in a *Replevin*, for a Diſtreſs taken on the Wife's Lands; and for Goods and Chattels taken of the Wife when ſole, the Husband alone may have it: If the Beaſts of ſeveral Men are taken, they muſt have *Replevin* ſeverally, and not join; unleſs they are Jointenants or Tenants in Common. *Land Purch. Compan.* 174, 175. If a Man whoſe Goods are diſtrained thinks himſelf wrong'd, and would have the Goods or Cattle reſtored, he may obtain them by *Replevin*; but if he be only deſirous of a reaſonable Satisfaction for them, he may bring an Action of Treſpaſs or Trover, &c. See *Avowry.*

A *Plaint* entered in *Replevin.*

A. B. *queritur verſus* C. D. *de Averiis ſuis injuſte capt. in Dom. ſua vel in Libero Tenemento ſuo in Parochia,* &c.

Pleg', &c.

Form *of a* Writ *de* Replegiare de Averiis.

REX, &c. *Præcipimus tibi quod Juſte & ſine dilatione Replegiari fac.* A. B. *Averia ſua quæ* C. D. *cepit & injuſte detinet, ut dicitur, & Poſtea eum inde juſte deduci fac', ne amplius inde clamorem audiamus pro defectu Juſtitiæ,* &c.

Replevy. Tenants having their Goods taken as a *Diſtreſs* for Rent, are to *replevy* them in five Days, or they may be appraiſed and ſold, by Stat. 2 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 1. *c.* 5. Where Property is claim'd in *Replevin*, and notwithſtanding the Party doth *replevy*, Treſpaſs will lie, &c. *Mod. Ca.* 69. 2 *Lill.* 459. *Replevy* is uſed for the Bailing a Man. *Stat. Weſtm.* 1. *c.* 11. Vide *Homine Replegiando.*

Replevish, Signifies to let one to mainpriſe upon Surety. 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 11.

Replication, (*Replicatio*) Is an Exception or Anſwer made by the Plaintiff in a Suit to the Defendant's *Plea:* And it is alſo that which the Complainant *replies* to the Defendant's Anſwer in *Chancery*, &c. *Weſt's Symb. par.* 2. The *Replication* is to contain Certainty, and vary from the Declaration, but muſt purſue and maintain the Cauſe of the Plaintiff's Action; otherwiſe it will be a Departure in Pleading, and going to another Matter. 1 *Inſt.* 304. Though as a faulty Bar may be made good by the *Replication*; ſo ſometimes a *Replication* is made good by a Rejoinder, but if it wants Subſtance, a Rejoinder can never help it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 462. A *Replication* being intire, and ill in Part, is ill in the Whole: But if there be three *Replications*, and one of them is ſuperfluous, and the other Two ſufficient, and the Defendant demurs generally, the Plaintiff may have Judgment upon thoſe which are ſufficient. 2 *Saund.* 17. 1 *Saund.* 338. Where the Defendant pleads in Bar, and the Plaintiff *replies* inſufficiently; if the Defendant demurs ſpecially upon the *Replication*, and the Action is of ſuch a Nature that a Title is ſet forth in the Declaration or Count, as in a *Formedon*, &c. Judgment may be given for the Plaintiff upon the inſufficient Bar of the Defendant: And where the Title doth not appear 'till ſet forth in the *Replication*, and that is inſufficient, there Judgment ſhall be had for the Defendant for the ill *Replication. Godb.* 138. 1 *Leon.* 75. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 133. If the Bar is naught, and the *Replication* likewiſe, the Plaintiff ſhall never have Judgment. *Hob.* 13. *Style* 356. So if there is a Variance between the Declaration and the *Replication*, though there be a Verdict, &c. *Goldſ.* 158. *Replications* conclude with *hoc paratus eſt verificare*, or to the Country. 1 *Lutw.* 98.

Report, (From the Lat. *Reportare*) Is a publick Relation, or bringing again to Memory, of Caſes judicially argued, debated, reſolv'd or adjudg'd in any of the King's Courts of Juſtice, with the Cauſes and Reaſons of the ſame as delivered by the Judges. *Co. Litt.* 293. There are likewiſe *Reports* of another Nature; as when the *Chancery*, or other Court, refers the Stating ſome Caſe, &c. to a Maſter of Chancery, or other Referee, his Certificate therein is called a *Report:* Upon which the Court makes an abſolute Order. *Pract. Solic.* 67. A Maſter in Chancery, having an Order of Reference, is to iſſue his Summons for the Parties to attend him at a certain Time and Place; when and where they may come with their Counſel, Clerk or Solicitor to defend themſelves, and maintain or object againſt his *Report* or Certificate, &c. And Maſters are to draw their *Reports* briefly and as ſuccinctly as may be, preſerving the Matter clearly for the Judgment of the Court; without Recital of the ſeveral Points of the Orders of Reference, or the Debates of Counſel before them; unleſs it be in Caſes doubtful, when they may ſhortly repreſent the Reaſons which induce them to what they do. *Ibid.* *Reports* and Certificates of Maſters in Chancery are to be filed with the Regiſter in four Days after the Making and Signing; and to be confirmed by the Court, to which Exceptions may be made, &c. Vide *Reference.*

Reposition of the Forest, (*Repoſitio Foreſtæ*, i. e. A Re-putting to) Was a *Statute* whereby certain Foreſt-Grounds being made *Purlieu* upon View, were by a ſecond View put to the Foreſt again. *Manwood, par.* 1.

Repositus, Signifies any Thing laid up in Secret or Private.

Repreſentation (*Repræſentatio*) Is a Perſonating of another; as Executors, &c. *repreſent* the Perſon of the Teſtator. *Co. Lit.* 209.

Repreſentative, A Deputy or Parliament Man. *Litt. Dict.*

Repriſal, (*Repriſalia*) Is the Retaking of one Thing for another, derived from the Fr. *Repriſe*, i. e. *Recaptio, vel Reſumptio*; and is all one in the *Common* and *Civil* Law. King *Hen.* 4. Enacted, That Application being made to the Keeper of the Privy Seal, by Perſons injured in the Loſs of Shipping at Sea contrary to Treaties, &c. on Evidence ſhewn, he ſhall ſign *Letters of Requeſt* to demand Reſtitution and Reparation; which if not made in convenient Time, the Lord Chancellor of *England* is to grant *Letters of Repriſal*, to obtain the ſame by Force, and for the Indemnity of the Perſons intereſted: And this is confirmed by the Stat. 4. *H.* 5. *cap.* 7. Alſo there are two Sorts of *Repriſals*, Ordinary and Extraordinary; the Ordinary *Repriſals* are to arreſt and take the Goods of Merchant Strangers within the Realm; and the other is for Satisfaction out of the Realm, and is under the Great Seal, &c. *Lex. Mercat.* 120. If any Perſon ſhall be killed, wounded, ſpoiled, or any ways damaged in a hoſtile Manner, in the Territories of any King or Potentate, to whom Letters of Requeſt are tranſmitted, and no Satisfaction ſhall be made, there is no Neceſſity to reſort to the ordinary Proſecution, but Letters of *Repriſal* ſhall iſſue forth; and the Prince againſt whom the ſame are iſſued, is obliged to make Satisfaction out of the Eſtates of the Perſons committing the Injuries; and in Caſe of a Deficiency there, it will then be adjudged a common Debt on his Country. But where Misfortunes happen to Perſons, or their Goods, reſiding in a foreign Country in Time of War, *Repriſals* are not to be granted: In this Caſe they muſt be contented to ſit down under the Loſs, for they are at their Liberty to relinguiſh the Place on the Approach of the Enemy, when they foreſee the Country is ſubject to Spoil and Devaſtation; and if they continue, they muſt partake of the common Calamity. *Lex Mercat.* or *Merch. Compan.* 174, 175. *Repriſals* may be granted on unjuſt and illegal Proſecutions abroad; where wrong Judgment is given in Matters not doubtful, which might have been redreſs'd either by the ordinary or extraordinary Power of the Country or Place, and which was apparently deny'd, &c. See *Letters of Marque.*

Repriſes, (Fr. *Reſumptions*, or Taking back) Is uſed for Deductions and Payments out of a Manor or Lands, as Rent-Charges, Annuities, Fees of Stewards, &c. And therefore when we ſpeak of the clear yearly Value of a Manor or Eſtate in Land, we ſay it is ſo much *per Annum ultra Repriſas*, beſides all *Repriſes.*

Reprive, (from the Fr. *Repris*) Signifieth to take back or ſuſpend a Priſoner from the Execution of the Law for that Time. *Terms de Ley* 527. Every Judge that hath Power to order an Execution, hath Power to grant a *Reprive*; and oftentimes Execution is ſtaid upon Condition of Tranſportation. But no Priſoner convicted of any Felony, for which he cannot have his Clergy, at the Seſſions of the *Old Baily* for *London and Middleſex*, &c. ought to be *reprived* but in open Seſſions; and not otherwiſe, without the King's expreſs Warrant, not by Order of any Juſtices of Goal Delivery. *Kel.* 4. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 463. *Wood's Inſt.* 662. If a Woman is condemn'd for Treaſon or Felony, and ſhe is found by an Inqueſt or Jury of Matrons impanelled by the Sheriff, &c. to be Quick with Child, Execution ſhall be reſpited, and the Woman *reprived* 'till her Delivery; though ſhe ſhall take this Favour but once; and ſhe cannot ſave her ſelf by this Means from pleading upon her Arraignment, nor from having Judgment pronoun'd againſt her on her Conviction. *S. P. C.* 198. *H. P. C.* 272. *Finch* 478.

Repugnant, (*Repugnans*) Is what is contrary to any Thing ſaid before: And *Repugnancy* in Deeds, Grants, Indictments, Verdicts, &c. will make them void. 3 *Nelſ.* 135. 2 *Hawk. P. C.*

Reputation, (*Reputatio*) Is defined by Sir *Edw. Coke* to be *vulgaris Opinio ubi non eſt veritas*; and he tells us that *vulgaris Opinio eſt duplex, viz. Una orta inter graves & Diſcretos & quæ vultum veritatis habet; altera orta inter leves & vulgares homines abſque ſpecie veritatis.* 4 Rep. 104. That is not *Reputation* which this or that Man ſays; but that which generally hath been, and many Men have ſaid or thought. 1 *Leon.* 15. A little Time is ſufficient for the gaining of a *Reputation* which needs not a very ancient Pedigree to eſtabliſh it; for general Acceptation will produce a *Reputation.* 2 Cro. 308. 1 Leon. But it has been held, that *common Reputation* cannot be intended of an Opinion which is conceived of four or five Years ſtanding; but of long Time. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 464. And ſome ſpecial Matter muſt be averr'd to induce a *Reputation.* Ibid. Land may be reputed Parcel of a Manor; tho' not really ſo. 1 *Ventr.* 51. 2 *Mod.* 69. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 137. And there is a Pariſh and Office in *Reputation*, &c.

Reputation or *Fame*, Is under the Protection of the Law, as all Perſons have an Intereſt in their good Name; and Scandal and Defamation are injurious to it, though defamatory Words are not actionable, otherwiſe than as they are a Damage to the Eſtate of the Perſon injured. *Wood's Inſt.* 37.

Requeſt, Of Things to be done: Where one is to do a Collateral Thing, agreed on making a Contract, there ought to be a *Requeſt* to do it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 464. If a Duty is due, it is payable without *Requeſt*: On a Promiſe to pay a Duty precedent on *Requeſt*, there needs no actual *Requeſt*; but upon a Promiſe for a Penalty or Collateral Sum, there ſhould be an actual *Requeſt*, before the Action is brought. *Cro. El.* 74. 1 *Saund.* 33. 1 *Lev.* 289. If a Debt is before a Promiſe, a *Requeſt* is not neceſſary, for then a *Requeſt* is not any Cauſe of the Action; though a Promiſe generally to pay upon *Requeſt*, the Action ariſes upon *Requeſt* and not before. *Cro. Jac.* 201. 1 *Lev.* 48. Action of Debt, for Money due on a Bond, may be brought without alledging a ſpecial *Requeſt*; and if the Action is for Debt, not appointed to be paid upon *Requeſt*, there needs no ſpecial *Requeſt* to be laid in the Declaration; otherwiſe if it is of a Thing collateral. *Cro. Eliz.* 229, 523. A Man promiſes to re-deliver upon *Requeſt*, ſuch Goods as were delivered to him; if an Action of Detinue is brought, the Plaintiff need not alledge a ſpecial *Requeſt*, becauſe the Action is for the Thing it ſelf: But if an Action of the Caſe is had for theſe Goods, then the *Requeſt* muſt be ſpecially alledged; as it is not brought for the Thing it ſelf, but for Damages. *Sid.* 66. 3 *Salk.* 309. If a Promiſe is made to pay Money to the Plaintiff upon *Requeſt*

queſt, no ſpecial *Requeſt* is required. But where there are mutual Promiſes between two Perſons to pay each other Money upon *Requeſt*, if they do not perform ſuch an Award; the *Requeſt* is to be ſpecially alledged. And if there is a Promiſe to pay Money to a Man upon *Requeſt*, and he dies before any *Requeſt* made, it ſhall be paid to his Executors; but not till the *Requeſt* is made. 3 *Salk.* 309. 3 *Bulſt.* 259. When a Perſon promiſes to pay a precedent Duty, the general Allegation *Licet ſæpius requiſit'* is ſufficient, becauſe there was a Duty without a Promiſe: As for Inſtance; If one buys or borrows a Horſe, and promiſes to pay ſo much upon *Requeſt*: But where the Promiſe is collateral, as to pay the Debt of a Stranger upon *Requeſt*, &c. the *Requeſt* is Part of the Agreement, and traverſable, there being no Duty before the Promiſe made; and for that Reaſon the *Requeſt* muſt be ſpecially alledged, for the bringing the Action will not be a ſufficient *Requeſt*. *Latch.* 93. 3 *Leon.* 200. 1 *Saund.* 35. 3 *Salk.* 308. If a Debt or Duty ariſes either upon Bond or Contract, *Licet ſæpius requiſitus* is good; *contra* where it becomes a Duty by the *Requeſt* it ſelf, when it is to be alledged ſpecially. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 144. It has been adjudged, that where the Thing is a Duty before any *Requeſt* made, a *Requeſt* is only alledged to aggravate Damages, and ſuch *Requeſt* is not traverſable; but if the *Requeſt* makes the Duty, as in Aſſumpſit to do ſuch a Thing upon *Requeſt*, there the Day, &c. of the *Requeſt* ought to be alledged, becauſe it is traverſable. *Palm.* 389. An *Aſſumpſit* to do a Thing upon *Requeſt*, a *Requeſt* muſt be alledged; and a ſpecial *Requeſt* muſt be laid to be made ſuch a Day, at ſuch a Place; where the Duty is not upon Bond, &c. If a *Requeſt* is to be ſpecially made, the Day and Year when made ſhould be ſpecially alledged. 1 *Lutw.* 231. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 466. *Cro. Car.* 280. But where a Perſon is not reſtrained to make the *Requeſt* by a Time limited, if made at any Time during his Life, it has been held to be good. *Cro. Eliz.* 136. And a *Requeſt* at any other Time than named may be given in Evidence. *Sid.* 268. A Defendant pleaded the Statute of Limitations in an Action on a Promiſe to pay ſo much on *Requeſt*, &c. And upon Demurrer the Plaintiff had Judgment; for though the Promiſe was within the Statute, yet the Duty was not, being no Duty till the *Requeſt* was made, and the Action being then brought within Time after the Breach, 'tis good. *Cro. Car.* 98. At a Trial the Defendant would have the Plaintiff prove the *Requeſt*; but it was ruled that he need not; for not being traverſed in the Plea, 'tis admitted. 1 *Lev.* 166. In a ſpecial Action on the Caſe for keeping a Paſſage ſtopt up, ſo that the Plaintiff could not come and cleanſe his Gutter, &c. after a Verdict for the Plaintiff, it was objected in Arreſt of Judgment, that the Plaintiff ought to have ſet forth a *Requeſt* to the Defendant to open the Paſſage; and this was held a good Objection after a Demurrer, but not after a Verdict. 1 *Mod.* 27. Unreaſonable *Requeſts* are not regarded in Law; and there is no Difference where a Thing is to be done upon *Requeſt*, and reaſonable *Requeſt*. *Dyer* 218. *Cro. Car.* 176. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 140, 142.

Requeſts Court of, The Place where held being anciently called *Camera Alba*, is taken away by Act of Parliament. See *Court of Requeſts.*

Rere County. Writs ſhall be delivered in the full County, or *Rere County*. Stat. 2. *Ed.* 3 *cap.* 5. Vide *Rier County.*

Reſceit, (*Receptio*) Is an Admiſſion or Receiving a third Perſon to plead his Right in a Cauſe commenced between two other Perſons; as where an Action is brought againſt Tenant for Life or Years, or any other particular Tenant, and he makes Default, in ſuch Caſe he in the Reverſion may move that he may be received to defend his Right, and to plead with the Demandant: *Reſceit* is likewiſe applied to the Admittance of a Plea, where the Controverſy is between two Perſons. *Broke* 205. *Co. Lit.* 192. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 146. He in Reverſion may come into Court, and pray to be received in a Suit againſt his particular Tenant. *Stat.* 13. *R.* 2. *cap.* 17. And 'tis ſaid a Wife ſhall be received, in Default of her Husband. 8 *Lill. Abr.* 467. But *Reſceit* is admitted only for them who have Eſtates depending upon particular Eſtates for Life, Tenants by the Curteſy, or after Poſſibility, &c. and not for him in Remainder after an Eſtate-tail, which is perdurable. 1 *And.* 133. And Husband and Wife were Tenants for Life, Remainder to another in Fee; a *Formedon* was brought againſt the Husband, who made Default after Default; and thereupon the Wife pray'd that ſhe might be received to defend her Right, but it was denied by the Court; becauſe if the Demandant ſhould recover againſt her Husband, it would not bar her Right if ſhe ſurvived him, and therefore it would be to no purpoſe. Then he in Remainder prayed to be received, which at firſt the Court doubted, by Reaſon if the Husband ſhould recover, he might falſify ſuch Recovery; and becauſe his Eſtate did not depend upon the Eſtate of the Husband alone, but upon the Eſtate of Husband and Wife; but at laſt he was received. 1 *Leon.* 86.

Reſceit of Homage, (*Receptio Homagii*) The Lord's receiving Homage of his Tenant, at his Admiſſion to the Land. *Kitch.* 148.

Reſcous, (*Reſcuſſus*, from the Fr. *Reſcouſſe*, i. e. *Liberatio*) Is an illegal Taking away and ſetting at Liberty of a *Diſtreſs* taken, or a Perſon *arreſted* by Proceſs or Courſe of Law: And where a Man has taken a Diſtreſs, and the Cattle diſtrained as he is driving them to the Pound happen to go into the Houſe of the Owner; if he that took the Diſtreſs demand them of the Owner, and he delivers them not, this is a *Reſcous in Law*. Co. Lit. Alſo it is uſed for a Writ which lies for this Fact, called *Breve de Reſcuſſu*, F. N. B. 101. Reg. Orig. 105. *Reſcous* is a forcible Reſiſtance and a Reſcuing of any Thing, or of a Perſon arreſted, and procuring an Eſcape againſt Law. 1 *Inſt.* 160. And there muſt be a Diſtreſs, or an Arreſt, or there cannot be a Reſcue. *Wood's Inſt.* 191. If a Diſtreſs is taken without Cauſe, as where no Rent is due; or if one diſtrains out of his Fee, or in the Highway, or diſtrains *Averia Carucæ*, where there is a ſufficient Diſtreſs beſides; or if the Landlord diſtrains any Thing that is not diſtrainable, one may make *Reſcous*: And this may be done by the Tenant, when any Thing of his is wrongfully diſtrained; or by a Stranger, when his Goods are diſtrained without juſt Cauſe, &c. But if the Diſtreſs was made upon good Cauſe, the Owner cannot make *Reſcous* as they are going to the Pound; and notwithſtanding the Diſtreſs be without Cauſe, if it be

impounded, the Owner cannot break into the Pound to reſcue the Diſtreſs. 1 *Inſt.* 47, 160. 4 *Rep.* 11. Where the Owner of the Cattle, before Diſtreſs, tenders his Rent, and a Diſtreſs is afterwards taken, it is wrongful, and the Tenant may make *Reſcous*; though if he tender after the Diſtreſs, it is otherwiſe; he cannot make *Reſcous*, the Taking being lawful. 1 *Inſt.* 160. 2 *Inſt.* 107. 8 *Rep.* 147. A Tender of Amends to a Bailiff is not good; for he cannot deliver the Diſtreſs when once taken. *Wood* 192. In *Reſcous*, the Plaintiff declared that he had diſtrained forty Sheep of the Defendant's, and eighty Sheep of another Perſon's Damage feaſant, and that the Defendant took, chaſed and reſcued all of them; the Defendant juſtified the putting his forty Sheep in the Place where, &c. having Right of Common there, and that the Plaintiff *de injuria ſua propria* chaſed them, and that the Defendant would have taken them from him, but they ran among the other eighty Sheep of the Stranger, and he folded them, and becauſe he could not ſever them, he chaſed them to the Fold, *quæ eſt eadem Reſ uſſio*: And upon Demurrer the Plaintiff had Judgment, becauſe tho' the Defendant had ſome Colour to reſcue his own Sheep, he had none to reſcue the Sheep of the other Perſon. 2 *Cro.* 468. Unlawful *Reſcous* of Goods diſtrained, and Pound-Breaches, incur treble Damages; recoverable by Statute on Action of the Caſe. 2 *W.* & *M.* Goods were levied on a Writ of *Fieri facias*, and the Sheriff returned that they were reſcued from him by *A. B. contra voluntatem*; adjudged, that no *Reſcous* can be on a *Fi. fac.* for that lies only on a *Capias* againſt the Perſon himſelf; but the Party injured may have an Action on the Caſe againſt *A. B.* who made the *Reſcous*. *Hetley* 145. In *Reſcous* of one *arreſted*, it has been held, that the Plaintiff, at whoſe Suit an Arreſt is made upon meſne Proceſs, may have his Action againſt the Reſcuers; and he cannot bring it againſt the Sheriff. And where a Perſon is reſcued, taken upon a *Capias ad ſatisfaciend.* Action lies for the Plaintiff, as well againſt the Reſcuers as the Sheriff. *Cro. Jac.* 486. *Cro. Car.* 109. On Action for an Eſcape on meſne Proceſs, if the Sheriff pleads a *Reſcous* it ſhall be good; but not upon an Execution, where the Sheriff may raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus* to ſecure the Priſoner; or when the Priſoner is in Gaol. 2 *Lev.* 144. 3 *Lev.* 46. 2 *Inſt.* 105, 193. But a Sheriff return'd a *Reſcous* of the Perſon whom he had taken by meſne Proceſs; and it was ruled no good Return, for he might upon that Proceſs raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus*. Noy. 40. 2 Cro. 419. 3 Nelſ. Abr. 149. The Sheriff cannot return a *Reſcous* made upon a Special Bailiff, not known to the Country; it ought to be upon the Sheriff's known Bailiff. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 468. And the Return of a *Reſcous* muſt be, that the Party was reſcued out of the Cuſtody of the Sheriff, and not of the Bailiff; though the Fact was that he was reſcued out of the Bailiff's Cuſtody; for the Sheriff is the Officer, and the Bailiff is but his Servant; yet a Return of a Reſcue out of the Cuſtody of the Sheriff's Bailiff hath been held ſufficient. 1 *Lev.* 214. 2 *Lev.* 26. And it hath been reſolved, that if an Action on the Caſe is brought for a *Reſcous*, it is well enough for the Plaintiff to declare *ſecundum veritatem facti*; but if the Defendant is indicted, it muſt be *ſecundum veritatem Legis*, *viz.* That the Priſoner was reſcued out of the Cuſtody of the Sheriff. 5 *Mod.* 216. Reſcuers may be indicted, or Action may be brought againſt them; but if on an Indictment of *Reſcous*, the Place where, and Time when the *Reſcous* was made be not expreſs'd, it is not good. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* The Sheriff return'd a *Reſcous*, but did not ſet forth the Place where it was made; this was held inſufficient, though he ſhewed where the Party was arreſted. *Dyer* 69. *Moor* 422. See *Cro. Jac.* 345. And upon a *Latitat* awarded againſt a Defendant, the Sheriff return'd a *Reſcous* on ſuch a Day, without mentioning any Place, &c. and adjudged a void Return; becauſe it did not appear that the Arreſt or *Reſcous* were within his Juriſdiction. But if it had appeared to be done in the County, it ſhall be intended within his Bailiwick, tho' within a Liberty in the ſame County; and in ſuch Caſe the *Reſcous* had been unlawful. *Yelv.* 51. An Indictment for a *Reſcous* in *B. R.* ought not to be quaſhed, although it be erroneous, except the Party that is indicted for it do perſonally appear in Court; for he cannot in ſuch Caſe appear by Attorney, the Offence being criminal. 21 *Car. B. R.* If the Writ upon which a Defendant is arreſted be naught, and *Reſcous* is made; there is no Remedy againſt the Reſcuers. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 468. But if it is alledged that the Party was lawfully arreſted, it ſhall be intended by a good Warrant, tho' it be not ſet forth that he was taken by Virtue of any Warrant. And where the Warrant was ſet forth in Writing, but it was not ſaid *ſub ſigillo ſigillat'*, it was allowed to be good; but in another Caſe diſallowed, becauſe it is no Warrant if not under the Seal of Office. 2 *Cro.* 472. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 149. In Caſe for a *Reſcous*, *Holt*, *Chief Juſt.* doubted whether an Arreſt was lawful, being made by the Bailiff's Servant, and not in his Preſence; but ſaid that the Plaintiff muſt prove his Cauſe of Action againſt the Perſon arreſted and reſcued: That he muſt prove the Writ and Warrant, by producing ſworn Copies of them; the Manner of the Arreſt, that it may appear to the Court to be legal; and in point of Damage, he is to prove the Loſs of his Debt, *viz.* that the Party reſcued became inſolvent, or could not be re-taken. *Mod. Ca.* 211. Where a Bailiff hath a Warrant to arreſt a Man, and is hindered in the Execution of his Office by another; if there is no actual Arreſt, it cannot be a *Reſcous*, but it is a great Contempt of the Court. *Ibid.* Proceſs of Outlawry lies on the Return of a *Reſcous*; and Peers of the Realm, Spiritual or Temporal, are liable to an Attachment for *Reſcous*, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 302, 152. When a *Reſcous* is made, it muſt be return'd upon the Writ, and then it is proper to move the Court for an Attachment againſt the Reſcuers; and not to grant it on Affidavits: So where the *Reſcous* is return'd to the Filizer, and Proceſs of Outlawry iſſues, upon which the Reſcuers are brought into Court, they ſhall not be bailed upon Affidavits; but where an Attachment is granted, and they are examined on Interrogatories, upon anſwering them the Reſcuers ſhall be diſcharged: It is the Courſe upon the Return of a *Reſcous*, to ſet four Nobles Fine upon each Reſcuer. 2 *Salk.* 586. Reſcuing a Priſoner in or before the Courts of Juſtice at *Weſtminſter*, is liable to Forfeiture of Lands and Goods, and perpetual Impriſonment. And reſcuing a Felon lawfully arreſted for Felony, is Felony in the

Reſcuers; and ſo of Treaſon, &c. *S. P. C.* 31. *H. P. C.* 131. 3 *Inſt.* 141.

Reſcuſſor, The Party that commits ſuch a *Reſcous.* 2 Cro 419.

Reſeiſer, (*Reſeiſire*) Is the Re-taking of Lands into the Hands of the King, where a general Livery or *Ouſter le main* was formerly miſus'd contrary to the Order of Law. *Staundf. Prærog.* 26.

Reſervation, (*Reſervatio*) A Keeping aſide, or Providing; as when a Man lets or departs with his Land, but *reſerves* or provides for himſelf a Rent out of it for his own Livelihood; and ſometimes it hath the Force of a Saving or Exception. 1 *Inſt.* 143. Exception is always of Part of the Thing granted in general, and of a Thing in Being: And a *Reſervation* is of a Thing not in Being, but is newly created out of the Lands or Tenements demiſed; tho' Exception and *Reſervation* are ſometimes uſed promiſcuouſly. 1 *Inſt.* 47. The proper Place for a *Reſervation*, is next after the Limitation of the Eſtate; and a *Reſervation* of Rent may be every two, three or more Years; as well as Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 47. 8 *Rep.* 71. It muſt be out of an Houſe, or Lands; and be made either by the Words *Yielding and Paying*, &c. or the Word *Covenant*, which is of both Leſſor and Leſſee, and therefore makes a *Reſervation.* 1 *Roll. Rep.* 80. The *Reſervation* of Rent is good, although it is not *reſerved* by apt and uſual Words, if the Words are equivalent. *Plowd.* 120. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 150. But *Reſervation* of a Rent *ſecundum Ratum*, is a void *Reſervation.* 2 *Ven.* 272. See *Reddendum*, &c.

Reſiance, (*Reſiantia*, from the Fr. *Reſeant*) Signifies a Man's Abode or Continuance in a Place; whence alſo comes the Participle *Reſiant*, that is continually dwelling or abiding in any Place: And is all one with *Reſidence*; but that Cuſtom ties this only to Perſons *Eccleſiaſtical.* Old Nat. Br. 85. Kitch. 33.

Reſiant-Rolls, Are Rolls wherein the *Reſiants* of a Tithing, &c. are ſet down. *Comp. Court Keep.*

Reſidence, (*Reſidentia*) Is peculiarly uſed both in the *Canon* and *Common* Law, for the Continuance of a Parſon or Vicar upon his Benefice: And perſonal *Reſidence* is required of Eccleſiaſtical Perſons on their Cures, upon Pain of forfeiting 10*l.* for every Month. *Stat.* 21. *H.* 8. *cap.* 13. One of the great Duties incumbent upon Clergymen, is that they be *Reſident* upon their Livings: And on the firſt erecting Parochial Churches, every Clergyman was obliged to *reſide* on his Benefice, for Reading of Prayers, Preaching, &c. by the Laws and Canons of the Church; and by Statute, the Parſon ought to abide upon his Rectory, in the Parſonage Houſe; for the Statute is intended not only for ſerving the Cure, and for Hoſpitality, but to maintain the Houſe in Repair, and prevent Dilapidations: Though lawful Impriſonment, Sickneſs, &c. being Things of Neceſſity, are good Cauſe of Excuſe for Abſence, and excepted out of the Act by Conſtruction of Law: And it is the ſame where a Perſon is employed in ſome important Buſineſs for the Church or King; or he is entertained in the King's Service. 6 *Rep.* 21. 1 *Cro.* 590. In an Information on the Statute aforementioned, it was adjudged that the Parſon is to live in his Parſonage Houſe, and not in any other, though in the ſame Pariſh. But as by *Stat.* 13 *Eliz. cap.* 20. Leaſes made by Parſons are declared void, where the Parſon is abſent for eighty Days, &c. on this Act a Defendant pleaded to an Agreement for Tithes, that the Parſon was abſent from his Parſonage by the Space of eighty Days in one Year; and the Jury found that he dwelt in another Town adjoining, and came conſtantly to his Pariſh Church four Days in every Week, and there read Divine Service; and it was held, that this was not ſuch an Abſence as is intended by Statute to avoid any Agreement or Leaſe made by the Parſon. 1 *Bulſt.* 112. See *Cro.* 123. Vide *Non Reſidence.*

Reſidens, Is a Tenant who is bound *Reſideré* on his Lord's Land, and not to depart from thence. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 43.

Reſiduary Legatee, Is he to whom the *Reſiduum* of the Eſtate is left by Will. And ſuch Legatee being made Executor with others, ſhall retain againſt the reſt: If where there are two *Reſiduary Legatees*, and one die Inteſtate, his Adminiſtrator ſhall have a Moiety of the Surplus of the Perſonal Eſtate of the Teſtator, contrary to joint Executors, who are not intitled to Moieties; becauſe by making them *Reſiduary Legatees*, the Teſtator intended an equal Share to both: And if a *Reſiduary Legatee* die before the Will is proved, his Executor ſhall have Adminiſtration, &c. 6 *H.* 7. 1 *Chanc. Rep.* 238. *Shore* 26. See *Executor.*

Reſignation, (*Reſignatio*) Is the Yielding up a Benefice into the Hands of the Ordinary, called by the *Canoniſts Renunciation*; and though it is all one in Nature with the Word *Surrender*, yet it is by Uſe reſtrained to the yielding up a Spiritual Living to the Biſhop, as Surrender is the giving up of Temporal Lands into the Hands of the Lord. And a *Reſignation* may now be made into the Hands of the King, as well as the Dioceſan, becauſe he has *ſupremam Authoritatem Eccleſiaſticam*, as the *Pope* had here in ancient Times; though it has been adjudged, that a *Reſignation* ought to be made only to the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, and not to the King; becauſe the King is not bound to give Notice of the *Reſignation* to the Patron, as the Ordinary is; nor can the King make a Collation himſelf, without Preſenting to the Biſhop. *Plow.* 498. *Roll. Abr.* 358. Every Perſon that *reſigns* a Benefice, muſt make the *Reſignation* to his Superior; as an Incumbent to the Biſhop, a Biſhop to the Archbiſhop, and an Archbiſhop to the King, as ſupreme Ordinary; and a Donative is to be *reſign'd* to the Patron, and not the Ordinary; for in that Caſe the Clerk receiv'd his Living immediately from the Patron. 1 *Rep.* 137. A Common Benefice is to be *reſign'd* to the Ordinary, by whoſe Admiſſion and Inſtitution the Clerk firſt came into the Church: And the *Reſignation* muſt be made to that Ordinary who hath Power of Inſtitution; in whoſe Diſcretion it is either to accept or refuſe the *Reſignation*; as the Law hath declared him the proper Perſon to whom it ought to be made, it hath likewiſe impowered him to judge thereof. 2 *Cro.* 64, 198. The Inſtrument of *Reſignation* is to be directed to the Biſhop, and when the Biſhop hath accepted of it, the *Reſignation* is good, to make void the Church, and not before; unleſs it be where there is no Cure, when it is good without the Acceptance of the Biſhop. A *Reſignation* may be made before a Publick Notary, but without the Biſhop's Acceptation it doth not make the Church void: The Notary can only atteſt the *Reſignation*, in order to it's being preſented, &c. *Ibid.*

Ibid. Before Acceptance of the *Reſignation* by the Biſhop, no Preſentation can be had to the Church; but as ſoon as the Acceptance is made, the Patron may preſent to the Benefice *reſigned*. And when the Clerk is inſtituted, the Church is full againſt all Men in Caſe of a common Perſon; though before Induction, ſuch Incumbent may make the Church void again by *Reſignation*. Count. Parſ. Compan. 106. A Parſonage is not to be granted over by the Incumbent, but it may be *reſigned*; and *Reſignations* are to be abſolute, and not conditional; for 'tis againſt the Nature of a *Reſignation* to be Conditional, being a judicial Act. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 157. If any Incumbent ſhall coruptly *reſign* his Benefice, or take any Reward directly or indirectly for *reſigning* the ſame, he ſhall forfeit double the Value of the Sum, *&c.* given, and the Party giving it ſhall be incapable to hold the Living. *Stat.* 31. *Eliz. cap.* 6. But a Man may bind himſelf by Bond to *reſign*, and it is not unlawful, but may be upon good and valuable Reaſons; as where he is obliged to *reſign* if he take a ſecond Benefice, or if he be *Non-Reſident* by the Space of ſo many Months, or to *reſign* on Requeſt, if the Patron ſhall preſent his Son or Kinſman when he ſhould be of Age capable to take the Living, *&c. Cro. Jac.* 249, 274. though Bonds for *Reſignation* of Benefices have no Encouragement in *Chancery*; for on ſuch Bonds generally the Incumbent is relieved, and not obliged to *reſign.* 1 Roll. Abr. 443. The uſual Words of a *Reſignation* are *Renuncio, Cedo, Dimitto,* & *Reſigno*; and the Word *Reſigno* is not a proper Term alone. 2 *Roll.* 350.

Form of a *Reſignation* of a *Benefice.*

IN Dei Nomine Amen. Ego A. B. *Rector & Incumbens Eccleſiæ Parochialis de, &c. in Com. & Diœceſ.* Oxon. *Volens & ex certis Cauſis & Conſiderationibus, veris juſtis & legitimis me in hac parte Specialiter moventibus, ab onere, Cura & Regimine dictæ meæ Rectoriæ, de, &c. & pertinen. ejuſdem penitus exonerari, eandem Rectoriam meam & Eccleſiam Parochialem præd. Una cum ſuis juribus membris & pertimentiis Univerſis, in manus Reverendi Patris* Johannis *permiſſione Divina Oxoniæ Epiſcopi loci iſtius Ordinarii & Diœceſani, vel ejuſdem Vicarii in Spiritualibus Generali ſeu alterius cujuſcunque hanc meam Reſignationem admittend. Poteſtatem habentis vel habituri, non vel in metu coactus, nec dolo malo ad idem inductus, nec aliqua ſiniſtra machinatione motus, ſed ex certa Scientia animo deliberato & Spontanea voluntate meis pure ſimpliciter & abſolute Renuncio & Reſigno ac re & verbo vacuam dimitto, jure quoque titulo & Poſſeſſione meis in eadem Rectoria ſive Parochiali Eccleſia una cum ſuis juribus Membris & pertinentiis Univerſis præhabitis & mihi hactenus conceſſis omnibus & ſingulis Renuncio eoſdemque Cedo & ab iiſdem recedo totaliter & expreſſe in his Scriptis. In cujus Rei Teſtimonium nomen & ſigillum meum his præſentibus appoſui die & Anno, &c.*

Reſignation of Offices. If a Man can have no Title to the Profits of an Office, without the Admiſſion or Confirmation of a Superior, there the *Reſignation* of that Office muſt be to him. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 158.

Reſort, (*Fr.*) Signifies the Authority or Juriſdiction of a Court: *Salvo tamen tam* Reſorto *quam aliis jure noſtro, & jure etiam alieno.* Spelm. *Dernier reſort,* the laſt Refuge.

Reſpectu computi Vicecomitis habendo, Is a Writ for the Reſpiting a Sheriff's Account, directed to the Treaſurer and Barons of the *Exchequer.* Reg. Orig. 139.

Reſpite, (*Reſpectus*) A Delay, Forbearance, or Continuation of Time. *Glanvil. lib.* 12. *c.* 9.

Reſpite of Homage, (*Reſpectus Homagii*) Is the Forbearance or Delay of *Homage,* which ought to be perform'd by Tenants holding by Homage, *&c.* though it had the moſt frequent Uſe for ſuch as held in *Knight's Service* and *in Capite,* who formerly paid into the *Exchequer* every fifth Term ſome ſmall Sum of Money to be *reſpited* their *Homage:* But this Charge being incident to and ariſing from *Knight's Service,* is taken away by the Stat. 12 *Car.* 2.

Reſpondeas Ouſter, To anſwer over in an Action to the Merits of the Cauſe, *&c.* See *Judgment.*

Reſpondeat Superior. If Sheriffs of *London* are inſufficient, the *Mayor* and *Commonalty* muſt *anſwer* for them: And *pur Inſufficiency del Bailiff d'un Liberty,* Reſpondeat *Dominus Libertatis.* 4 Inſt. 114. Stat. 44. Edw. 3. cap. 13. If a Coroner of a County is inſufficient, the County as his *Superior* ſhall *anſwer* for him. *Wood's Inſt.* 83. A Gaoler conſtitutes another under him, and he permits an Eſcape, if he be not ſufficient, *Reſpondeat Superior*; and *ſuperior Officers* muſt *anſwer* for their Deputies in Civil Actions, if they are inſufficient to anſwer Damages. *Dr. & Stud. c.* 42.

Reſponſalis (*Qui Reſponſum defert*) Is he that appears for another in Court at a Day aſſign'd. *Glanvil. lib.* 12. *cap.* 1. And *Fleta* makes a Difference between *Reſponſalem Atturnatum* and *Eſſoniatorem*; and ſays that *Reſponſalis* was for the Tenant, not only to excuſe his Abſence, but to ſignify what Trial he meant to undergo, the Combat or the Country. *Flet. lib* 6. *cap.* 11. This Word is made uſe of in the *Canon Law,* & ſignificat procuratorem vel eum qui abſentem excuſat.

Reſponſions, (*Reſponſiones*) Was applied chiefly by the Knights of St. *John of Hieruſalem,* to certain Accounts made to them by ſuch as held their Lands, *&c.* 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 24.

Reſponſum, A Word uſed for Buſineſs: *Pope Alexander* ſent two Perſons to King *Edw.* 1ſt, pro *Reſponſis Eccleſiaſticis.* Blount.

Reſtare, *i. e.* To ſtay or ſtop; it is mentioned in *Matt. Pariſ.* 515.

Reſtitution, (*Reſtitutio*) Is a *Reſtoring* any Thing unjuſtly taken from another: It ſignifies alſo the ſetting him in Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements, who had been unlawfully diſſeiſed of them. *Cromp. Inſt.* 144. And *Reſtitution* is a *Writ* which lies where a Judgment is reverſed, to *reſtore* and make good to the Defendant in the Action what he hath loſt. The Court which reverſes the Judgment, gives upon the Reverſal a Judgment for *Reſtitution*; whereon a *Scire facias quare Reſtitutionem habere non debet,* reciting the Reverſal of the Judgment, and the Writ of Execution, *&c.* muſt iſſue forth. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 472. But the Law doth oftentimes *reſtore* the Poſſeſſion to one without the Writ of *Reſtitution,* i. e. by Writ of *Habere facias Poſſeſſionem, &c.* in the common Proceedings of Juſtice upon a Trial at Law. *Ibid.* 473. And there is a *Reſtitution* of the Poſſeſſion of Lands in Caſes of *forcible Entry*; a *Reſtitution* of Lands to an Heir, on his Anceſtor's being attainted of *Treaſon* or *Felony*; and *Reſti-*

Reſtitution of *ſtolen Goods*, &c. A Writ of *Reſtitution* is not properly to be granted but where the Party cannot be *reſtored* by the ordinary Courſe of Law; and the Nature of it is to *reſtore* the Party to the Poſſeſſion of a Freehold, or other Matter of Profit, from which he is illegally removed; and it extends to *Reſtitution* on *Mandamus* to any Publick Office. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 472, 473. Where a Judgment for Land is reverſed in *B. R.* by Writ of Error, the Court may grant a Writ of *Reſtitution* to the Sheriff to put the Party in Poſſeſſion of the Lands recovered from him by the erroneous Judgment; though there ought to be no *Reſtitution* granted of the Poſſeſſion of Lands, where it cannot be grounded on ſome Matter of Record appearing to the Court. *Hill.* 22 *Car.* And Perſons that are to *reſtore*, are to be Parties to the Record; or they muſt be made ſo by ſpecial *Scire Fac.* Cro. Car. 328. 2 *Salk.* 587. If a Leaſe is taken in Execution upon a *Fieri Fac.* and ſold by the Sheriff, and afterwards the Judgment is reverſed; the *Reſtitution* muſt be of the Money for which it was ſold, and not the Term. *Cro. Fac.* 246. *Moor* 788. But a Sheriff extended Goods and Lands upon an *Elegit*, and return'd that he took a Leaſe for Years, which he ſold and delivered to the Plaintiff as *Bona & Catalla* of the Defendant for the Debt, and afterwards the Judgment was reverſed for Error; and it was adjudged that the Party ſhall be reſtored to the Leaſe, becauſe the *Elegit* gave the Sheriff no Authority to ſell the Term, and therefore a Writ of *Reſtitution* was awarded. *Yelv.* 179. And there has been in this Caſe a Diſtinction made between compulſory and voluntary Acts done in Execution of Juſtice, where the Sheriff is commanded by the Writ to ſell the Goods, and where he is not, when the Goods are to be *reſtored*, &c. 8 *Rep.* 96. If the Plaintiff hath Execution, and the Money is levied and paid, and afterwards the Judgment is reverſed, there the Party ſhall have *Reſtitution* without a *Scire Fac.* for it appears on the Record what the Party had loſt and paid; but if the Money was only levied, and not paid, then there muſt be a *Scire Fac.* ſuggeſting the Sum levied, &c. And where the Judgment is ſet aſide after Execution for any Irregularity, there needs no *Scire Fac.* for *Reſtitution*; but an Attachment of Contempt, if upon the Rule for *Reſtitution*, the Money is not *reſtored*. 2 *Salk.* 588. In a *Scire Facias quare Reſtitution*, &c. the Defendant pleaded Payment of the Money mentioned in the *Scire Fac.* and it was held to be no Plea. *Cro. Car.* 328. But now Payment is a good Plea to a *Scire Fac.* by the Stat. 4 & 5 *Ann.* 2. *Lill. Abr.* 479. Upon a *Vi Laica removendo*, a Parſon was put out of Poſſeſſion; and upon a Suggeſtion thereof, and Affidavit made, *Reſtitution* was ordered. *Cro. Eliz.* 465. The Juſtices of Peace, before whom an Indictment for *forcible Entry* is found, muſt give the Party *Reſtitution* of his Lands, &c. who was put out of Poſſeſſion by Force. *Stat.* 8. *H.* 6. But where one is indicted for a forcible Entry, and the Party indicted traverſes the Indictment, there cannot be *Reſtitution* before Trial and a Verdict, and Judgment given for the Party, though the Indictment be erroneous; it being too late to move to quaſh the Indictment after the Traverſe, which puts the Matter upon Trial. 2 *Lill.* 473, 474. A Perſon being *attainted of Treaſon*, &c. he or his Heirs may be *reſtored* to his Lands, &c. by the King's Charter of Pardon; and the Heir by Petition of Right may be *reſtored*, if the Anceſtor is executed: But *Reſtitution* of Blood muſt be by Act of Parliament; and *Reſtitutions* by Parliament are ſome of Blood only, ſome of Blood, Honour, Inheritance, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 240. 1 *Inſt.* 8, 391. The King may reſtore the Party or his Heirs to his Lands, and the Blood, as to all Iſſue begotten after the Attainder. *Ibid.* There ſhall be a Writ of *Reſtitution* granted the Owner of *ſtolen Goods*, by the Court where a Felon is tried on Indictment, after the Attainder of the Felon, as in Caſe of Appeal of Robbery. 21 *H.* 8. *cap.* 11. And it may be alſo of Money, when the Felon is convicted of the Felony, by Reaſon of the Evidence given by the Party robb'd, or by his Procurement, &c. And by this Statute Executors and Adminiſtrators ſhall have *Reſtitution* of Goods, and 'tis ſaid notwithſtanding Sale in Market-overt. 2 *Inſt.* 714. 3 *Inſt.* 242. 5 *Rep.* 109. If Goods ſtolen are not waived by Flight, or ſeiſed for the King, the Party robb'd may take his Goods again without proſecuting the Felon; but after ſeiſed for the King, they may not be *reſtored* without Appeal or Indictment. *Kel.* 48. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 168.

Re-reſtitution, Is where there hath been a Writ of *Reſtitution* before granted: And Reſtitution is generally Matter of Duty; but *Re-reſtitution* is Matter of Grace. *Raym.* 85. A Writ of *Re-Reſtitution* may be granted upon a Motion for it, if the Court ſee Cauſe to grant it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 474. And on Quaſhing an Indictment of forcible Entry, the Court of *B. R.* may grant a Writ of *Re-reſtitution*, &c.

Reſtitutione Temporalium, Is a Writ directed to the Sheriff to reſtore the Temporalities, or the Barony of a Biſhoprick to the Biſhop elected and confirm'd. *F. N. B.* 169. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 880.

Reſummons, (*Reſummonitio*) Signifies a ſecond Summons, or calling a Man to anſwer an Action, where the firſt Summons is defeated by any Occaſion; and when by the Death, &c. of the Judges, they do not come on the Day to which they were continued, for the Trial of Cauſes, ſuch Cauſes may be revived or recontinued by *Reſummons*. Vide *Reattachment*.

Reſumption, (*Reſumptio*) Is uſed particularly for the taking again into the King's Hands ſuch Lands or Tenements, &c. as before upon falſe Suggeſtion he had granted by Letters Patent to any Man. *Broke* 298. And *Reſumption of Grants* is mentioned in the Stat. 31 *H.* 6. *cap.* 7. and other Statutes.

Retail. To buy by the *Great*, and ſell by *Retail* or Parcels. 3 & 4. *Ed.* 6. *c.* 21.

Retainer, (from the Lat. *Retineo*) Is a Keeping or Maintaining; as of a Servant, not menial or continually dwelling with the Maſter, but attending ſometimes upon ſpecial Occaſions, 1 *R.* 2. *cap.* 7. And *Counſellors* and *Attornies* are retained to attend the Cauſes of their Clients, in the ſeveral Courts, &c.

Retaining Fee, Is the *firſt Fee* given to any Serjeant or Counſellor at Law, whereby to make him ſure that he ſhall not be on the contrary Side.

Retenementum, Is a Word uſed for Reſtraint, With-holding, or Keeping-back. And *ſine ullo retenemento* was a uſual Expreſſion in old Deeds and Conveyances of Lands. *Cowel.*

Retinentia, A Retinue, or Perſons retain'd to a Prince or Nobleman. *Pat.* 14. *R.* 2.

Retractus Aquæ, The Ebb or Return of a Tide. *Plac.* 30. *Edw.* 1.

Retraxit, Is when the Plaintiff cometh in Perſon in Court where his Action is brought, and ſaith he will not proceed in it; and this is a Bar to that Action for ever: It is ſo called, becauſe it is the emphatical Word in the Entry, and is entred thus, ſſ. *Et prad. Quer. in propria Perſona ſua venit & dicit quod ipſe placitum ſuum prad. verſus prad. Defenden. ulterius Proſequi non vult, ſed abinde omnino ſe Retraxit*, &c. A *Retraxit* muſt be always in Perſon; and if it is by Attorney, 'tis Error. 8 *Rep.* 58. 3 *Salk.* 245. As to a *Retraxit*, it is a Bar to any Action of equal Nature brought for the ſame Cauſe or Duty; but a *Nonſuit* is not. 1 *Inſt.* 208. If the Plaintiff ſays he will not appear, this is not a *Retraxit*, but *Nonſuit*: But if the Plaintiff ſays he will not ſue, it is a *Retraxit*. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 471. And *Retraxit* is always on the Part of the Plaintiff or Demandant; and it cannot be before a Declaration, for before the Declaration it is only a Nonſuit. 3 *Leon* 47. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 476. If the Plaintiff enter a *Retraxit* againſt one Joint Treſpaſſer, it is a Releaſe to the other. *Cro. Eliz.* 762. But if a *Retraxit* be entred as to one Apellee in Appeal of Murder, the Suit may be continued againſt the Reſt; becauſe the Appellant is to have a ſeveral Execution againſt every one of them. *H. P. C.* 190. In a Prohibition by three, a *Retraxit* of one ſhall not bar the other two Plaintiffs. *Moor* 460. *Nelſ. Abr.* 165. See *Nolle Proſequi.*

Retropannagium, Is *After-Pannage*, when the beſt is eaten, and only Haws and ſuch like are left. *Pet. in Parl. temp. Edw.* 3.

Return, (*Returna*, or *Retorna*, from the Fr. *Retour*, i. e. *Reditio, recurſus*) Hath divers Applications in our Law, but is moſt commonly uſed for the *Return* of *Writs*, which is the Certificate of the Sheriff made to the Court of what he hath done touching the Execution of any Writ directed to him; and where a Writ is executed, or the Defendant cannot be found, &c. then this Matter is endorſed on the back of the Writ by the Officer, and delivered into the Court whence the Writ iſſued at the Day of the *Return* thereof in order to be filed. *Stat. Weſt.* 2. *cap.* 39. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 476. The Name of the Sheriff muſt always be to the *Return* of Writs; otherwiſe it doth not appear how they came into Court: If a Writ be *returned* by a Perſon to whom it is not directed, the *Return* is not good, it being the ſame as if there were no *Return* at all upon it. And after a *Return* is filed, it cannot be amended; but before it may, *Cro. Eliz.* 310. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 477, 478. If the Sheriff doth not make *Return* of a Writ, the Court will amerce him; o if he make an inſufficient *Return*; and if he make a falſe *Return*, the Party grieved may have his Action againſt him. *Wood's Inſt.* 71. Sheriffs are to accept of *Returns* of *Bailiffs* of *Liberties*, where they are ſufficient. 1 *Danv.* 191. There is a *Return* of *Juries* by Sheriffs; and *Returns* of *Commiſſions*, by Commiſſioners, &c.

Return-Days, Are Days in *Term* called by that Name; or Days in *Bank*. See *Term.*

Returno Habendo, Is a Writ that lies where Cattle are diſtrained and replevied, and the Perſon that took the Diſtreſs juſtifies the Taking, and proves it to be lawful, upon which the Cattle are to be *return'd* to him. This Writ alſo lieth when the Plaint in Replevin is removed by *Recordare* into the *King's Bench* or *Common Pleas*, and he whoſe Cattle are diſtrained makes Default, and doth not proſecute his Suit. *F. N. B.* 74.

Returnum Averiorum, A judicial Writ, the ſame with *Retorno Habendo.* Reg. Judic. 4.

Returnum irreplegiabile, Is a Writ Judicial directed to the Sheriff for the final Reſtitution or *Return* of Cattle to the Owner when unjuſtly taken or diſtrained by another, and ſo found by Verdict; and it is granted after a Nonſuit in a ſecond Deliverance. *Reg. Judic.* 27.

Reve, Is the Bailiff of a Franchiſe or Manor, eſpecially in the Weſt of *England.* Hence *Shire-reve, Church-reve*, &c. *Kitch.* 43. Vide *Greve.*

Reveland. The Land which in *Domeſday* is ſaid to have been *Thaneland*, and after converted into *Reveland*, ſeems to have been ſuch Lands as being reverted to the King after the Death of his *Thane*, who had it for Life, was not ſince granted out to any by the King, but reſted in Charge upon the Account of the *Reve* or Bailiff of the Manor. *Spelm. Feuds. cap.* 24.

Revells, Signifying with us Sports of Dancing, and Masking, &c. commonly perform'd by Night. See *Maſter of the Revels.*

Revenue, (*Fr.*) Is properly the Yearly Rent and Profits that accrue to any Man from his Lands and Poſſeſſions; and is generally uſed for the *Revenues* or Profits of the *Crown.*

Reverſal, Of a Judgment is the making it void for Error; and when upon the Return of a Writ of Error, it appears that the Judgment is erroneous, then the Court will give Judgment, *Quod judicium revocetur, adnulletur & penitus pro nullo habeatur.* 2 Lill. Abr. 481. The ancienteſt Judge of the Court, and in his Abſence the next in Seniority to him, doth always pronounce the *Reverſal* of an erroneous Judgment openly in Court, upon the Prayer of the Party; and he pronounceth it in *French*, to this Effect, *Pur les Errors evandit, & auter errors manifeſt in le Record, ſoit le Judgment Reverſe*, &c. *Trin.* 22 *Car. B. R.* A *Reverſal* of a Judgment may be pronounced conditionally, *i. e.* That the Judgment is *reverſed* if the Defendant in the Writ of Error doth not ſhew good Cauſe to the contrary at an appointed Time; and this is called a *Revocetur niſi*; and if no Cauſe be then ſhewn, it ſtands *reverſed* without further Motion. 2 *Lill.* 482. The Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 16. hath provided a new Writ, where Judgment is *reverſed* after a Verdict, or where an Outlawry is *reverſed*, &c. *Lutw.* 264. Vide *Error.*

Reverſion, (*Reverſio* from *Revertor*) Signifies a Returning again; and therefore *Reverſio terræ eſt tanquam terra revertens in Poſſeſſione donatori ſive hæredibus ſuis poſt donum finitum.* 1 Inſt. 142. A *Reverſion* hath a double Acceptation in Law; the one is an Eſtate left, which continues during ſome particular Eſtate is in Being; and the other is the Returning of the Land after the particular Eſtate is ended: It is ſaid to be an Intereſt in the Land, when the Poſſeſſion ſhall fall, and ſo it is commonly taken; or it is when the Poſſeſſion and Eſtate which was parted with for a Time, ceaſeth and is determined in the Perſons of the Aliences or Grantees, &c. and returns to the Grantor or Donor, or their Heirs from whence derived. *Plowd.* 160. 1 *Inſt.* 142. But the uſual Definition of a *Reverſion* is, that it is the Reſidue of an Eſtate left in the Grantor after a particular Eſtate granted away, continuing in him that granted the particular Eſtate; and

where the particular Eſtate is derived out of his Eſtate: As in a Gift in Tail, the *Reverſion* of the Fee-ſimple is in the Donor; and in a Leaſe for Life, or Years, the *Reverſion* is in the Leſſor: Alſo a *Reverſion* takes Place after a Remainder, where a Perſon makes a Diſpoſition of a leſs Eſtate, than that whereof he was ſeiſed at the Time of making thereof. 1 *Inſt.* 22, 142. *Wood's Inſt.* 151. When the particular Eſtate determines, then the *Reverſion* comes into Poſſeſſion, and before it is ſeparated from it; for he that hath the Poſſeſſion, cannot have the *Reverſion*, becauſe by uniting them, the one is drown'd in the other. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 484. The *Reverſion* of Land when it falls, is the Land it ſelf; and the Poſſeſſion of the Tenant, preſerves the *Reverſion* of the Lands, with the Rents, &c. in the Donor, or Leſſor. 1 *Inſt.* 324. A *Reverſion* of an Eſtate of Inheritance, may be granted by Bargain and Sale inrolled, Leaſe and Releaſe, Fine, &c. And by the Grant of Lands, a *Reverſion* will paſs; though by the Grant of a *Reverſion*, Land in Poſſeſſion will not paſs. *Bridgm. Conveyan.* 237. 6 *Rep.* 36. 5 *Rep.* 124. 10 *Rep.* 107. If one have a *Reverſion* in Fee, expectant upon a Leaſe for Years, he may make a Bargain and Sale of his *Reverſion* for one Year, and then make a Releaſe to the Bargainee in Fee; by which the *Reverſion* in Fee will paſs to the Bargainee. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 483. And a *Reverſioner* may covenant to ſtand ſeiſed of a *Reverſion* to Uſes, &c. 11 *Rep.* 46. Likewiſe a *Reverſion* may be deviſed by Will; and a Teſtator being ſeiſed in Fee of Lands which he had in Poſſeſſion, and of other Lands in *Reverſion*, deviſed all his Lands for the Payment of his Debts; adjudged, that by the Words all his Lands, the *Reverſion* as well as the Poſſeſſion paſſed. 2 *And.* 59. *Cro. Eliz* 159. A Perſon deviſed a Manor to *A. B.* for ſix Years, and ſome other Lands to *C. D.* and his Heirs; and all the Reſt of his Lands to his Brother, and the Heirs Male of his Body; and it was held, that theſe Words, *the Reſt of the Lands*, did not only extend to the Lands which were not deviſed before, but to the *Reverſion* in Fee of the Manor, after the Determination of the Eſtate for Years. *Allen* 28. And by Deviſe of all Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, undiſpos'd of before in a Will, a *Reverſion* in Fee will paſs. 2 *Ventr.* 285. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 166. There was Leſſee for Years, Remainder for Life, Reverſion in Fee; the Tenant for Life died, and the Leſſee for Years did not attorn to him in the *Reverſion*; yet it was reſolv'd, That it paſſed without Attornment, and that he might bring an Action of Debt, or avow. *Hetl.* 73. *Reverſions* expectant upon an Eſtate-tail, are not Aſſets, or of any Account in Law, becauſe they may be cut off by Fine and Recovery; but it is otherwiſe of a *Reverſion* on an Eſtate for Life, or Years. 1 *Inſt.* 173. 6 *Rep.* 38. *Wood's Inſt.* 151. No Leaſe, Rentcharge, or Eſtate, &c. made by Tenant in Tail in Remainder, ſhall charge the Poſſeſſion of the *Reverſioner.* 2 *Lill.* 448. There were no *Reverſions* or Remainders upon Eſtates in Tail, at Common Law: And by the Common Law, no Grantee of a *Reverſion* could take Advantage of any Condition or Covenant broken by the Leſſees of the ſame Land; but by Statute, Grantees of *Reverſions* may take Advantage of Conditions and Covenants againſt Leſſees of the ſame Lands, as fully as the Leſſors and their Heirs; and Leſſees may have the like Remedies againſt the Grantees of *Reverſions*, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 327. 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 34. A *Reverſioner* may bring Action of the Caſe for ſpoiling of Trees; for any Injury to his *Reverſion*, he may have this Action; but he cannot have Treſpaſs, which is founded on the Poſſeſſion. 3 *Lev.* 209, 233. 3 *Cro.* 55. He in *Reverſion* ſhall have a Writ of *Entry ad Communem Legem*, where Tenant for Life, &c. aliens the Lands: And Writ of Intruſion, after their Deaths, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 461. How to plead a *Reverſion* in Fee. 1 *Lutw.* 1174. The Difference between a *Reverſion* and a *Remainder*, is that a Remainder is general, and may be to any Man, but he that granteth the Land, for Term of Life or otherwiſe; and a *Reverſion* is to himſelf from whom the Conveyance of the Land proceeded, and is commonly perpetual, &c. See *Remainder. Reverſions in Offices*, vide *Office.*

Reunia terræ, A Ridge or Furrow of arable Land ploughed in a ſtrait Line. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 515.

Review, (Fr. *Reveue*) A *Bill* of *Review* in *Chancery*, is where the Cauſe hath been heard, and the Decree therein is ſigned; but ſome Error in Law appears in the Body of the Decree, or new Matter is diſcovered in Time after the Decree made: Which Bill muſt be exhibited by Leave of the Court, and is uſually done on Oath made of the Diſcovery of new Matter, which could not be had or uſed at the Time of the Decree paſſed; and the Sum of 20 *l.* muſt be depoſited in Court on bringing this Bill, as a Security for Coſts and Delay, if the Matter be found againſt the Party, &c. *Ord. in Canc.* 69. *Pract. Solic.* 121, 122. Where a Decree of Chancery is repugnant, or one Part of it contradicts another, &c. it may be reverſed by Bill of *Review.* Ibid.

Review of Appeal of Delegates, Is a Commiſſion granted by the King, to certain Commiſſioners, &c. See *Appeal to Rome.*

Revivor, or *Bill of Revivor*, Is when a Bill hath been exhibited in the *Chancery*, againſt one who anſwers, and before the Cauſe is heard; or if heard, and the Decree is not inrolled, either Party dies: In this Caſe, a Bill of *Revivor* muſt be brought, praying the former Proceedings may ſtand *revived*, and be put into the ſame Condition as at the Time of the Abatement. If a Party dieth, a Female Plaintiff marries, or there have been no Proceedings on a Decree, &c. for a Year paſt, the Decree and Proceedings muſt be *revived* by *Subpœna Sci. fac.* or if the Decree be inrolled, by Bill of *Revivor*: But if the Parties are not Heirs, or Executors, &c. to the Party dead, the Decree or Cauſe is to be *revived* by original Bill, and not by *Subpœn. Sci. fac.* or Bill of *Revivor*; and a Bill of *Revivor* lies not upon a Decree of long Standing, but an original Bill is to be preferred. *Practiſ. Solic.* 122.

Reviving, Is a Word metaphorically applied to Actions, Rents, &c. and ſignifies a Renewing them after they were extinguiſhed. *Broke* 223.

Revocation, (*Revocatio*) Is the Calling back of a Thing granted; or a deſtroying and making void of ſome Deed, which had Exiſtence until the Act of *Revocation* that made it void. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 485. In voluntary Deeds and Conveyances, there are frequently *Proviſo's* containing Power of *Revocation*, which being coupled with an Uſe, and tending to paſs by raiſing of Uſes, according to the Stat. *Hen.* 8. are allowed to be good, and not repugnant; as where one ſeiſed of an

Eſtate in Fee, covenants to ſtand ſeiſed thereof to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, and after to the Uſe of his Son in Tail, Remainder over, *&c.* with Proviſo that he may *revoke* any of the ſaid Uſes; now if afterwards he *revokes* them, he is ſeiſed again in Fee, without Entry or Claim: But in caſe of a Feoffment or other Conveyance, whereby the Feoffee or Grantee is in by the Common Law, ſuch Proviſo would be merely repugnant and void. 1 *Inſt.* 237. *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 10. And voluntary Eſtates made with Power of *Revocation*, as to *Purchaſers*, are held in equal Degree with Conveyances made by Fraud and Covin to defraud Purchaſers. 27 *Eliz. c.* 4. 3 *Rep.* 82. Uſes, and Powers in Contingency and Poſſibility, by mutual Aſſent of Parties may be *revoked* and determined; and as by Indenture they may be raiſed, ſo by Proviſo or Limitation in the ſame Indenture, they may be extinguiſhed and deſtroyed. 10 *Rep.* 86. And where a Power of *Revocation* is reſerved for a Man to diſpoſe of his own Eſtate, it ſhall always have a favourable Conſtruction; but it ſhall be taken ſtrictly where 'tis to charge the Eſtate of another. 2 *Ventr.* 250. When there is a Power to *revoke* Uſes, a new Declaration of Uſes is a ſufficient *Revocation* of the former, without any expreſs Diſannulling, *&c.* and limiting new Uſes, ſhews the Power to alter and determine the former Uſes: Alſo if Power is reſerved to a Man to *revoke* a Deed by Writing, ſubſcribed and ſealed in the Preſence of two or more credible Witneſſes, if he makes his Will in Writing, without making any expreſs *Revocation*, it will be a good *Revocation*, and the Will a good Execution of the Power. *Hob.* 312. *Raym.* 295. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 168, 169. Though it hath been held, that all incident Circumſtances preſcribed by the Proviſo or Power of *Revocation*, as to Subſcription, Witneſſes, *&c.* ought to be obſerv'd. 10 *Rep.* 143. 6 *Rep.* 33. 2 *Lill.* 487. It is ſaid where the Power is only to *revoke*, when that Power is executed, a Man cannot limit new Uſes. 1 *Ventr.* 197. 3 *Salk.* 316. Yet it has been decreed, that the Limitation of new Uſes is good, where the expreſs Power in the firſt Deed was only to *revoke*. 1 *Ch. Rep.* 242. If a Perſon make a Feoffment in Fee, or levy a Fine, *&c.* of the Lands, before the Deed of *Revocation* is executed; theſe amount to a *Revocation* in Law, and extinguiſh the Power of *Revocation*. 1 *Vent.* 371. 1 *Rep.* 111. Power of *Revocation* may be releaſed; and where a Man has an entire Power of *Revocation*, and he ſuſpends or extinguiſhes it as to Part, he may *revoke* as to the Reſidue, if the Conveyance was by way of Uſe; but not where a Condition is annexed to the Land. 1 *Rep.* 174. *Moor* 615. A *Will* is revocable; and a laſt Will *revokes* the former: Though a new Publication of the firſt Will, where there are two Wills, 'tis ſaid may *revoke* the laſt. *Perk.* 479. 2 *Sid.* 2. Wills are to be *revoked* by ſome other Will in Writing, ſigned in the Preſence of three Witneſſes, or by Cancelling, by the Teſtator, *&c.* 29 *Car.* 2. And the Teſtator is to be of a good diſpoſing Memory when he *revokes* his Will, as well as when he makes it; he muſt have *Animum Revocandi*, as well as *Animum Teſtandi*, to make an effectual *Revocation*. *Show.* 89. *Cro. Jac.* 497. *Hardr.* 374. 3 *Mod.* 203. And Writings of *Revocation* muſt be taken according to the ſubject Matter, *viz.* where a laſt Will cannot ſtand with the Firſt. *Ibid.* The Teſtator made his Will, and ſome Time afterwards made a Feoffment of the Lands in the Will to Uſes; and adjudged this was a *Revocation* of his Will, becauſe a Will cannot take Effect till after his Death. *Dyer* 74. And a Tenant in Tail made his Will in Writing, which was duly executed; afterwards he made a Bargain and Sale of the ſame Lands contained in the Will, to make a Tenant to the *Præcipe*, in Order to ſuffer a common Recovery, which was done accordingly, and he declared the Uſes to himſelf and his Heirs; by the Bargain and Sale, *&c.* the Will was *revoked*. 3 *Lev.* 108. It hath been admitted to be a ſettled Rule in *Chancery*, that where a Teſtator deviſes his Land in Fee to one, and after mortgages it in Fee to another, and then dies before the Principal and Intereſt is paid; this is not a total *Revocation* of the Will, but only *quoad* ſo much for which the Lands were mortgaged, and the Deviſee ſhall have the Equity of Redemption. 1 *Salk.* 258, 236. A Perſon being unmarried, by Will deviſed all his perſonal Eſtate to *T. P.* and afterwards he married and had ſeveral Children, and died without making any other Will: It was ruled by *Commiſſioners of Delegates*, that there being ſuch an Alteration of his Eſtate and Circumſtances, ſo widely different from the Time of making his Will to his Death, there was room to preſume a *Revocation*, and that he did not continue of the ſame Mind when he died. 2 *Salk.* 592. *Letters of Attorney*, and other Authorities, may be *revoked* by the Perſons giving the Powers; and as they are revocable in their Nature, it has been held that they may be *revoked*, though they are made irrevocable. 8 *Rep.* 82. *Wood's Inſt.* 286. A Warrant of Attorney from a Defendant to appear and accept a Declaration, and plead for the Defendant, may not be *revoked* with an Intent to ſtay the Plaintiff's Proceedings; but the Defendant on good Cauſe ſhewn to the Court may change his Attorney, ſo as he plead by another in due Time. *Mich.* 24 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 486. *Letters of Adminiſtration*, and *Preſentations* to Benefices, when and how *revoked*, *vide* theſe *Heads*.

Revocatione Parliamenti, An ancient Writ for calling a Parliament; and *Anno* 5 *Ed.* 3. the Parliament being ſummoned, was recalled by ſuch a Writ before it met. *Pryn's Animad.* on 4 *Inſt. fol.* 44.

Rewards. There are *Rewards* given in many Caſes by Statute, for the apprehending of Criminals, and bringing them to Juſtice; as a *Reward* of 40 *l.* for apprehending of *Robbers* on the Highway, by 4 *&* 5 *W. & M.* Alſo the *Reward* of 40 *l.* for the Apprehending of *Burglars*. *Stat.* 5 *Ann.* The ſame *Reward* for apprehending of *Money Coiners* or Clippers, *&c.* 6 *&* 7 *W.* 3. And the like *Reward* for the Apprehenſion of *Thief-takers*, not proſecuting Felons; and of Perſons *reſiſting* the *Officers of the Cuſtoms*, by Force of Arms, *&c.* 6 *Geo. c.* 20, 22.

Rewey, A Term among Clothiers, ſignifying Cloth unevenly wrought, or full of *Rewes*. 43 Eliz. c. 10.

Rial, From the Span. *Reale*, i. e. *Royal Money*, becauſe 'tis ſtamp'd with the King's Effigies: Here in *England*, a *Rial* was a Piece of Gold Coin, current for 10 *s.* in the Reign of King *Hen.* 6. at which Time, there were *Half-Rials* paſſing for 5 *s.* and *Quarter-Rials* or *Rial*-Farthings, going for 2 *s.* 6 *d.* In the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, *Golden Rials* were coin'd at 15 *s.* a Piece; and 3 *Jac.* 1. there were *Roſe-Rials*

Rials of Gold at 30 *s.* and *Spur-Rials* at 15 *s.* *Lownd's Eſſ. on Coins, pag.* 38.

Ribaud, (Fr. *Ribauld*, *Ribaldus*) A Rogue, Vagrant, Whoremonger, or Perſon given to all manner of Wickedneſs: And there was a *Petition* in *Parliament* againſt *Ribauds* and Sturdy Beggars. *Ann.* 50 *Ed.* 3.

Rider-Roll, Is a Schedule or ſmall Piece of Parchment, often added to ſome Part of a Roll or Record.

Riding, Is the Name of the Parts or Diviſions of *Yorkſhire*, of which there are Three, *viz. Eaſt-Riding*, *Weſt-Riding*, and *North-Riding*, mentioned in the Stat. 22 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 5. And in Indictments in that County, the Town and the *Riding* muſt be expreſs'd, *&c. Weſt's Symb. par.* 2. A Regiſtry of Deeds is to be kept in the *Weſt* and *Eaſt Ridings* of *Yorkſhire*, by Stat. 2 & 6 *Ann.* See *Regiſtry*.

Riding arm'd, With dangerous and unuſual Weapons, is an Offence at Common Law, and prohibited by Statutes. 4 *Inſt.* 160. By the 2 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 3. none ſhall *ride arm'd* by Night or Day to the Terror of the People; or come with Force and Arms before the King's Juſtices, *&c.* doing their Office, upon Pain to forfeit their Armour, and ſuffer Impriſonment at the King's Pleaſure: And a Fine may be ſet upon them by the Juſtices, by 20 *R.* 2. *cap.* 1. And no Perſon can excuſe the Going or *Riding arm'd* in Publick, by alledging that he wears Armour for his Defence againſt an Aſſault; but Men may wear common Arms according to their Quality and the Faſhion, and have Attendants with them arm'd agreeable to their Characters; alſo Perſons may *ride* or go arm'd to take Felons, ſuppreſs Riots, execute the King's Proceſs, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* 162.

Riding Clerk, Is one of the ſix Clerks in *Chancery*, who, in his Turn, for one Year, keeps the Controllment-Books of all Grants that paſs the Great Seal. *Blount.*

Riens arrear, A Plea uſed in an Action of Debt for Arrearages of Account, whereby the Defendant alledges that there is *Nothing arrear.* Book Entr.

Riens paſſe per le fait, Signifies that Nothing paſſes by the Deed; and is the Form of an Exception taken in ſome Caſes to an Action. *Broke.*

Riens per Deſcent, Is the Plea of an *Heir*, where he is ſued for his Anceſtor's Debt, and hath no Land from him by Diſcent, or Aſſets in his Hand. 3 *Cro.* 151. In Action of Debt againſt the Heir, who pleads *Riens per Deſcent*, Judgment may be had preſently; and when Aſſets deſcend, a *Scire facias* lies againſt the Heir, *&c.* 8 *Rep.* 134.

Rier County, (*Retro Comitatus*, from the Fr. *Arriere*, i. e. *Poſterior*) Is oppoſed to *open County*; and appears to be ſome publick Place, which the Sheriff appoints for Receipt of the King's Money, *after* the End of the County-Court. 2 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 5. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 38. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *cap.* 67.

Rifflare, (From Sax. *Riefe*, *Rapina*) Is to take away any Thing by Force; from whence comes our *Engliſh* Word *Rifle.* Leg. Hen. 1. c. 57.

Rifflura, A ſlight Wound in the Fleſh: 'Tis mentioned in *Fleta, lib.* 1. *c.* 41.

Right, (*Jus*) In general Signification, includes not only a *Right* for which a Writ of *Right* lies, but alſo any Title or Claim for which no Action is given by Law but only an Entry. 1 *Inſt.* 265. A *Right* in Writs and Pleadings is properly in one, when he is ouſted of Poſſeſſion of his Eſtate by Diſſeiſin or Wrong, and hath Remedy by Entry, or Action: But *Right* doth alſo include an Eſtate *in eſſe* in Conveyances; and therefore if Tenant in Fee-ſimple makes a Leaſe and Releaſe of all his *Right* in the Land to another, the whole Eſtate in Fee paſſes. *Wood's Inſt.* 115, 116. Sir *Edward Coke* tells us, That of ſuch an high Eſtimation is *Right*, that the Law preſerveth it from Death and Deſtruction; trodden down it may be, but never trodden out; And there is ſuch an extream Enmity between an Eſtate gain'd by Wrong and an ancient *Right*, that the *Right* cannot poſſibly incorporate it ſelf with the Eſtate gain'd by Wrong. 1 *Inſt.* 279. 8 *Rep.* 105. 6 *Rep.* 70. Where there is no Remedy, there is preſumed to be no *Right.* Vaugh. 38. See *Recto.*

Rine, (Sax. *Ryne*) A Water-courſe, or little Stream, which riſes high with Floods.

Ringa, A military Girdle; from the Sax. *Ring*, i. e. *Annulus*, *circulus*, becauſe it was girt round the Middle: But according to *Bracton*, Ringa *enim dicuntur quod Renes circumdant, unde dicitur accingere gladio.* Bract. lib. 1. c. 8.

Ringhead, An Engine uſed in ſtretching of Cloth. 43 *Eliz. cap.* 10.

Ringildre, A Kind of Bailiff or Serjeant; and ſuch *Rhingyl* ſignifies in *Welch.* Chart. Hen. 7.

Riot, (*Riota*, *Riotum*, Fr. *Riotte*, *à Rixari*) Is where three or more Perſons aſſembled together, do ſome unlawful Act of a private Nature, with Force and Violence, to the Diſturbance of the Peace; as by beating ſome Perſon, forcibly Entring into the Houſes, or upon the Poſſeſſion or Lands of another, breaking down Encloſures, *&c.* 3 *Inſt.* 176. In every *Riot*, there muſt be ſome Intention of Force, or Violence; wherefore Aſſemblies for Wreſtling, Playing at Cudgels, Dancing, *&c.* are not *riotous:* And this Force muſt relate to ſome private Quarrel only; for if the Intention of ſuch Aſſemblies is to redreſs Grievances of a publick Nature; and ſuch Intention is executed, it is a levying War againſt the King, and Treaſon. *Dalt.* 322. 3 *Inſt.* 9. *Kel.* 70, 76. There is to be three Perſons at the leaſt to make a *Riot*, and two Perſons alone cannot be guilty of a *Riot*; though two Perſons may make a Conſpiracy, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 489. If divers Perſons aſſemble together in a peaceable Manner, and after aſſembled do ſome deliberate Act; this is a *riotous* Aſſembly, notwithſtanding they did not at firſt aſſemble in a *riotous* Manner: The *Riotous* Act ſhall have Relation to their aſſembling together, and the Intentions of Perſons are beſt interpreted by their Actions. *Ibid.* But if Perſons on a lawful Meeting, fall out upon a ſudden Quarrel, here being no Intention of an unlawful Act, it is no *Riot. Dalt.* A Number of Perſons being met together at a Fair, Market, or Church-Ale, or any other lawful and innocent Occaſion, if they happen on a ſudden Quarrel to fall together by the Ears, they are not guilty of a *Riot*, but a ſudden Affray only; becauſe the Deſign of their Meeting was lawful, and the ſubſequent Breach of the Peace happen'd unexpectedly: Yet it is ſaid, if Perſons innocently aſſembled together, do afterwards upon a Diſpute happening to ariſe among them, form themſelves into Parties, and then make an Affray, they are guilty of a *Riot:* For upon their Confederating together, with an Intent

to break the Peace, they may as properly be ſaid to be aſſembled together for that Purpoſe, from the Time of ſuch Confederacy, as if their firſt coming together had been upon ſuch a Deſign. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 156. 6 *Mod.* 43. And it is agreed, That if an Aſſembly of Perſons met together on any lawful Occaſion, ſhall on a ſudden Propoſal go in a Body to pull down a Houſe, or Incloſure, or to do any Act of Violence to the Diſturbance of the publick Peace, and the ſame be executed accordingly, the Perſons concerned cannot but be *Rioters*; their Aſſociating themſelves together for ſuch a new Purpoſe, being no way extenuated by their having met at firſt upon another: And if any Perſon ſeeing others actually engaged in a *Riot*, ſhall join with them, and aſſiſt them therein, he is as much a *Rioter* as if he had at firſt aſſembled with them for that Intent; nor ſhall his pretending that he came innocently into the Company avail him; for it is impoſſible to diſcover whether every particular Perſon engaged in a *Riot* was in Truth one of the firſt Aſſembly, or had a previous Knowledge of the Deſign of the Tumult. 1 *Hawk. Ibid.* On an Indictment for a *Riot*, it hath been adjudged, that where three or more are aſſembled lawfully, without any ill Intent, and an Affray happens amongſt them, none are guilty but thoſe who are actually concern'd in it; but if they were unlawfully aſſembled, then the Act of one may be imputed to all: That if they are lawfully aſſembled, and afterwards quarrelling, one of the Company is beaten by the reſt, it is no *Riot*; though if they beat a Stranger, in that very Moment the Quarrel began, they are an unlawful Aſſembly; and if ſuch Stranger is beaten by one of the Company, the Concurrence of the reſt is Evidence of their evil Intention, and 'tis a *Riot* in all of them. 2 *Salk.* 595. Any Perſon may aſſemble a Number of Men to defend his Houſe againſt Injury or Violence; and yet if a Man be threaten'd, that if he come to ſuch a Place, he ſhall be beaten, and he thereupon aſſembles a Company to go thither with him, though it be for the Safety of his Perſon, this may be deem'd a *Riot*, becauſe of the Danger the Government may be in from ſuch Aſſemblies; and for that the Law gives him another Remedy, *viz.* by demanding Surety for the Peace. *Broke* 1. But every Man in a peaceable Manner, may aſſemble a Company to do any lawful Thing, or to remove any Nuſance; and may for that Purpoſe enter another Man's Ground: And where a Man hath erected a Wear over a common River, and ſeveral People aſſembled with Spades, and other Things neceſſary to remove the ſaid Wear, and made a Trench in his Land that did erect the Wear, to turn the Water ſo as they might the better take the ſaid Wear, and did remove the ſame Nuſance; this was held neither any forcible Entry nor *Riot*. *Bro.* 14, 33. Though if in removing ſuch Nuſance, the Perſons aſſembling uſe any threatning Words, as that they will do it, if they die for it, or the like; or their Behaviour be in apparent Diſturbance of the Peace, then it will amount to a *Riot*; for the Manner of doing a lawful Thing may make it unlawful. *Ibid.* If one aſſembles a proper Company to carry away a Piece of Timber, to which he pretends a Right, if the Number be no more than neceſſary to carry it away, although another Man may have a better Right to the Timber, and this is an unlawful Act, it is no *Riot*, except there be a Diſturbance of the Peace; ſo that the Doing of an unlawful Act by an Aſſembly of People, may be ſo managed as not to be a *Riot*. 1 *Hawk.* 157. And Perſons aſſembled together to do a Thing prohibited by Statute, if they peaceably perform the ſame, cannot be denominated *Rioters*. 6 *Mod.* 141. An Indictment againſt *A. B.* for that he *cum multis aliis* at ſuch a Place, *&c.* did commit a *Riot*, is good: And ſeveral being indicted for a *Riot*, it was moved, that the Proſecutor might name two or three, and try it againſt them, and that the Reſt might enter into a Rule to plead guilty, if they were found guilty; and a Rule was made accordingly, this being to prevent the Charges in putting them all to plead. *Mod. Caſ.* 212. 3 *Salk.* 317. If two only are found guilty on an Indictment for a *Riot*, and the Reſt acquitted, all are acquitted; and if a Battery be likewiſe laid in the Indictment, if it be not laid as a diſtinct Offence, the Defendants being diſcharged of the *Riot*, are alſo diſcharged of the Battery. 2 *Salk.* 593. Upon an Information againſt ſeveral Perſons for committing a *Riot*, and ſetting up a Bank, *&c.* the Jury found the Defendants guilty as to ſetting up the Bank, but *quoad* the *Riot* not guilty; and it was held, that by this Verdict the Defendants were acquitted of the Charge in the Information, which was a *Riot*; for an Action on the Caſe would lie for erecting the Bank. 3 *Mod.* 72. The Defendants being found guilty on Information for a *Riot*, and hindering the Bailiff and Burgeſſes of a Borough from chooſing a Bailiff; Judgment was arreſted, becauſe the Information did not ſet forth that the Defendants were unlawfully aſſembled, *&c.* Beſides, it did not mention any Right in the Bailiff and Burgeſſes to meet together to chooſe a Bailiff, and they might be aſſembled to do an unlawful Act themſelves; and then it is not unlawful in the Defendants to diſturb them. 2 *Salk.* 594. *Dyer* 68. A Mayor and Aldermen of a Town making a *Riot*, are puniſhable in their natural Capacities; but where they have countenanced dangerous *Riots* within their Precincts, their Liberties have been ſeiſed, or the Corporation fined. 3 *Cro.* 252. *Dalt.* 204, 326. Women may be puniſhed as *Rioters*; but Infants under the Age of fourteen Years, are not puniſhable. *Dalt.* 325. *Wood's Inſt.* 429. By the Common Law, *Riots* are puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment; and if enormous, by Pillory: And by Statute, Juſtices of the Peace have Power to reſtrain *Rioters*, &c. to arreſt and impriſon them, and cauſe them to be duly puniſhed. 34 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 1. As ſoon as the Sheriff and other the King's Miniſters hear of a *Riot*, or other Aſſembly againſt the Peace, they with the Power of the County ſhall apprehend ſuch Offenders, and put them in Priſon until delivered by Law. 27 *R.* 2. *cap.* 8. And two or more Juſtices of the Peace, dwelling near the Place where ſuch Offences ſhall be committed, together with the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff of the County, ſhall by the Power of the County, if need be, ſuppreſs *Riots*, Routs, *&c.* arreſt the Offenders, and record what ſhall be done in their Preſence; by which Record the Offenders ſhall ſtand convicted, as by Stat. 15 *R.* 2. in caſe of Forcible Entries; and if the Offenders are departed, the ſaid Juſtices, *&c.* ſhall within a Month after make Enquiry thereof, and hear and determine the ſame; and if the Truth cannot be found,

then within a further Month the Juſtices and Sheriff are to certify to the King and Council, &c. on Default whereof, the Juſtices, &c. ſhall forfeit 100*l.* 13 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 7. Theſe Statutes are underſtood of great and notorious *Riots*: And the Record of the *Riot* within the View of the Juſtices, by whom it is recorded, is ſuch a Conviction as cannot be traverſed, the Parties being concluded thereby; but they may take Advantage of the Inſufficiency of the Record, if the Juſtices have not purſued the Statute, &c. It is ſaid that the Offenders being convicted upon the Record of their Offence, in the Preſence of the Juſtices, ought to be ſent immediately to Gaol, till they pay a Fine aſſeſſed by the ſame Juſtices; which Fine is to be eſtreated into the Exchequer; or the Juſtices may record ſuch *Riot*, and commit the Offenders, and after certify the Record into *B. R.* or to the Aſſiſes, or Seſſions: If the Offenders are gone, then the Juſtices ſhall inquire by a Jury; and the *Riot* being found, they are to make a Record of it, and fine them, or receive their Traverſe, to be ſent by the Juſtices to the next Quarter-Seſſions, or into the King's Bench, to be tried according to Law. *Dalt.* 200, 201, 202. It hath been adjudged, that where *Rioters* are convicted upon the View of two Juſtices, the Sheriff muſt be a Party to the Inquiſition on the Stat. 13 *Hen.* 4. But if they diſperſe themſelves before Conviction, the Sheriff need not be a Party, for in ſuch Caſe the two Juſtices may make the Inquiſition without him; and this is *pro Domino Rege*: And if the Juſtices neglect to make an Inquiſition within a Month after the *Riot*, they are liable to the Penalty for not doing it within that Time; but the Lapſe of the Month doth not determine their Authority to make an Inquiſition afterwards. 2 *Salk.* 592. *Rioters* convicted on View of two Juſtices, and of the Sheriff of the County, are to be fined by the two Juſtices and the Sheriff; and if the Sheriff do not join in ſetting the Fine, it is Error; for the Statute requires that he ſhould be joined with the Juſtices in the whole Proceedings. *Raym.* 386. 13 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 7. By the 2 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 8. If the Juſtices make Default in Enquiring of a *Riot*; at the Inſtance of the Party grieved, the King's Commiſſion ſhall be iſſued to inquire by ſufficient and indifferent Men of the County, at the Diſcretion of the Chancellor; and the Coroners ſhall make the Panel of Inqueſt upon the ſaid Commiſſion, which is returnable, into the Chancery, &c. and by this Statute, heinous *Rioters* are to ſuffer one Year's Impriſonment. The Lord Chancellor having Knowledge of any *Riot*, may ſend the King's Writ to the Juſtices of Peace, and to the Sheriff of the County, &c. requiring them to put the Statute in Execution; and the Chancellor upon Complaint made, that a dangerous *Rioter* is fled into Places unknown, and on Suggeſtion under the Seals of two Juſtices of Peace and the Sheriff, that the common Fame runneth in the County of the *Riot*, may award a *Capias* againſt the Party, returnable in *Chancery* upon a certain Day, and afterwards a Writ of Proclamation returnable in the *King's Bench*, &c. 2 *H.* 5. *cap.* 9. 8 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 14. If one Juſtice of Peace hath Notice of a *Riot*, he muſt endeavour to remove it, and may bind the *Rioters* to the good Behaviour; and if they have no Sureties, or refuſe to be bound, he may commit them to Priſon. 13 *Hen.* 4. *Mod. Inſt.* 368. Where *Riots* are committed, the Sheriff upon a Precept directed to him, ſhall return twenty-four Perſons dwelling within the County to inquire thereof &c. 19 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 13. The Stat. 1 *Geo.* enacts, That if any Perſons to the Number of Twelve or more, unlawfully and *riotouſly* aſſembled againſt the Peace, being required by a Juſtice of Peace, Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, Mayor, or other head Officer of any Town, &c. by Proclamation in the King's Name, to diſperſe themſelves, ſhall continue together an Hour afterwards, they ſhall be guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy; and Perſons thus aſſembled and continuing, are to be apprehended and carried before a Juſtice of Peace, &c. And if in Reſiſtance, the *Rioters* are killed, the Perſons concern'd in it ſhall be indemnified: Perſons by Force hindering the Proclamation, it ſhall be adjudged Felony; and the Offenders nevertheleſs guilty, if they do not diſperſe, &c. *Rioters* demoliſhing any Church, Chapel, or Dwelling-houſe, are guilty of Felony; and Inhabitants of Towns and Hundreds are to yield Damages for Rebuilding or Reparation, to be levied and paid in ſuch Manner as Money recovered againſt the Hundred, by Perſons robbed on the Highway, &c. 1 *Geo. cap.* 5. Proſecutions on this Act are to be commenced within one Year after the Offence: And this is the ſevereſt Statute that hath been made againſt *Rioters*; but it being wholly in the Affirmative, it doth not take away any Authority in the ſuppreſſing a *Riot* by Common Law, or by other Statutes. *Wood's Inſt.* 430. See *Rebellious Aſſembly.*

A *Record* of a *Riot* on View.

MEmorand. quod die, &c. Nos A. B. & C. D. *Ar. duo Juſticiar. Dom. Regis ad pacem in Com. præd. conſervand. aſſign.* & E. F. *Ar. adtunc Vicecomes ejuſdem Com. ad gravem Querel.* & *humilem Supplication.* L. B. *de, &c. in Com. præd. in propriis Perſonis noſtris acceſſimus ad Domum Manſional. præfat.* L. B. *in Paroch. de, &c. in Com. præd.* & *adtunc* & *ibidem vidimus* G. H. *de, &c. præd.* & J. K. & L. M. *de, &c. in Com. præd. ac alios Malefactores* & *pacis dict. Dom. Regis perturbatores nobis ignotos, ad numerum quinque Perſon. Gladiis Baculis, &c.* & *falcibus armatos* & *illicite* & *riotoſe ad eandem Domum aggregatos multa mala in ipſum* L. B. *comminantes in Magnam Pacis dict. Dom. Regis perturbation. ac Populi ſui terrorem ac contra formam ſtatut. &c. Ac propterea nos præfat.* A. B. & C. D. *adtunc* & *ibid. præd.* G. H. J. K. & L. M. *arreſtari,* & *proximæ Gaolæ dict. Dom. Reg. in Com. præd. duci fecimus per viſum noſtrum* & *Recordum convictos de illicita congregatione tumultu* & Riota *præd. ibid. moraturos quouſque finem dict. Dom. Reg. proinde fecerint. In cujus rei Teſtimonium huic præſenti Recordo noſtro ſigilla noſtra appoſuimus, dat. apud, &c. præd. die, &c. Anno ſupradict'.*

Form of an *Inquiſition* of a *Riot.*

South'ton ſſ. *INquiſitio pro Domino Rege capt. apud, &c. in Com. præd. die* & *anno, &c. per Sacramentum* A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. *&c.* (the Jury) *probor.* & *legal. Hominum de Com. præd. coram* T. D. & J. B. *Ar. duobus Juſtic. dict. Dom. Regis ad pacem in Com. præd. conſervand. &c. Qui quidem Juratores ſuper Sacrament. ſuum præd. dicunt quod* J. K. *de, &c.* & L. M. N. O. *&c.* & *alii Malefactores* & *Pacis Dom. Regis perturbatores juratoribus præd.*

præd. ignoti die, &c. ult. elapſ. Vi & armis, viz. Baculis Gladiis, &c. & aliis armis invaſivis in meſſuagium T. W. *in Paroch. de, &c. præd. inter horas, &c. ejuſdem diei illicite & riotoſe intraver. & ipſum* T. W. *inſult. fecerunt verberaverunt & vulneraverunt in magnam pacis dict. Dom. Reg. perturbationem & populi ſui terrorem, ac contra formam Statut. in hujuſmodi caſu edit' & proviſ.*

An *Indictment* for a *Riot.*

JUR. *&c. quod* J. K. *nuper de, &c. in Com. præd.* L. M. *nuper de, &c.* N. O. *nuper de, &c. die & anno, &c. Vi & Armis, &c. riotoſe & illicite ſeipſos ad perturband. pacem dict. Dom. Reg. nunc apud, &c. præd. in Com. præd. aſſemblaverunt & congregaverunt & ſic aſſemblat. & congregat. exiſten. adtunc & ibid. in & ſuper quendam* L. B. *in pace Dei & dict. Dom. Regis adtunc ſimiliter exiſten. inſultum fecer. & ipſum* L. B. *adtunc & ibidem verberaverunt vulneraverunt & maletractaverunt & alia enormia ei intulerunt ad grave damnum ipſius* L. B. *ac contra Pacem dict. Dom. Regis coron. & Dignitat. ſuas necnon contra formam Statuti, &c.*

Riparia, (From *Ripa*) A Bank or River; the Water running between the Banks. *Magn. Chart. cap.* 5. *Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 47. 2 *Inſt.* 478.

Ripiers, (*Riparii, à Fiſcella, qua in devehendis piſcibus utuntur, Anglice* a Rip) Are thoſe that bring Fiſh from the Sea-Coaſt to the inner Parts of the Lands. *Camd. Brit.* 234.

Rippers, Are *Reapers* or Cutters down of Corn; and *Rip-towel* was a Gratuity or Reward given to cuſtomary Tenants when they had reaped the Lord's Corn. *Cowel.*

Rivagium, *Rivage*, or *Riverage*; a Duty paid to the King in ſome Rivers for the Paſſage of Boats or Veſſels.——*Quieti ſint ab omni Laſtagio, Tallagio, Paſſagio*, Rivagio, *&c. Placit. temp. Ed.* 1.

Riveare, To have the Liberty of a *River* for fiſhing or fowling. *Pat.* 2 *Ed.* 1.

Rivers. By the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 47. The King may grant Commiſſions to Perſons to take Care of *Rivers*, and the Fiſhery therein: And the Lord Mayor of *London* is to have the Conſervation in Breaches and Ground overflown as far as the Water ebbs and flows in the River *Thames.* 4 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 15. Perſons annoying the River *Thames*, making Shelves there, caſting Dung therein, or taking away Stakes, Boards, Timber-Work, *&c.* of the Banks, incur a Forfeiture of 5 *l. Stat.* 27 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 18. See *Nuſance.*

Rivers made navigable. The River *Wye* is declared à free and common *River*, for the Carrying of Goods and Paſſengers, with Power to Truſtees to make it *navigable*, &c. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 14. Duties and Impoſitions are granted to recover and preſerve the *Navigation* of the *River Dee*, by 11 & 12 *W.* 3. And the *River Darwent* is made navigable by *Stat.* 1 *Ann.* So of many other *Rivers.*

Roba, A Robe, Coat or Garment; and thoſe who *Robas accipiebant* of another, are accounted of his Family. *Walſingh.* 267.

Robbery, (*Robberia*, or *Robaria*, derived *de la Robe*, i. e. *Veſtis*) Is a felonious and violent Aſſault upon the Perſon of another, by putting him in Fear, and taking from him his Money or Goods, on the Highway: And it is ſaid to be ſo called, becauſe a Man was thereby ſometimes bereaved of his *Robes* or Garments; and for that his Money or other Goods being taken from his Perſon, *viz.* from or out of ſome Part of his Garment or Robe. 3 *Inſt.* 68. Though *Robbery* in a large Senſe, is any wrongful Taking away of Goods. 2 *Inſt.* 236. *Robbery* on the Highway is Felony of Death, though the Sum taken is under Twelve-pence, or be but one Penny; for it may be of any Value; whereas in other Thefts Judgment of Death is only where the Thing ſtolen is above the Value of 12 *d. H. P. C.* 73, 74. But there muſt be ſomething taken; and if any Thing be taken from the Perſon of another, on the Highway, without putting in Fear, it is not *Robbery*, but Felony allow'd Clergy; the putting in Fear diſtinguiſhing the *Robber* from other ſtealing from the Perſon. 3 *Inſt.* 68. *H. P. C.* 71. *Dalt.* 364. And if there be only an Attempt to *rob*, without any Taking, it is not Felony, but a Miſdemeanor puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment, *&c. Wood's Inſt.* 369. There is a Taking in Deed, and a Taking in Law, in *Robberies*; as when a Thief only receives Money or Goods of a Traveller, or if he compels him for Fear of Death to ſwear that he will fetch him a Sum of Money, and he delivers it; this is a Taking in Law, and adjudged a *Robber*. 3 *Inſt.* The *Robber* muſt be in Poſſeſſion of the Thing ſtolen: For Example; If the Bag or Purſe of a Man be faſtened to his Girdle, and the Thief the more eaſily to take it do cut the Girdle, whereby it falls to the Ground, it is no Taking by reaſon the *Robber* never had any Poſſeſſion thereof: But if the Thief take up the Bag or Purſe, and in Striving let it fall, tho' he never take it up again; or if finding little in the Purſe, he delivers it with all the Money to the Party again; theſe are a felonious Taking, becauſe he had it in his Poſſeſſion; and the Continuance of his Poſſeſſion is not required by Law. 3 *Inſt.* 69. And where a Man throws his Purſe into a Buſh, to conceal it from the *Robber*, who perceiving it, takes it up, this is deem'd in Law a Taking from the Perſon; ſo if a Man had thrown off his Coat, and whilſt it lies in his Preſence, a Thief aſſaults him and takes his Coat, it is a *Robbery*; and if one endeavouring to make his Eſcape from a *Robber*, drops his Hat, and the Thief takes it up, it is a Taking from the Perſon. *Ibid.* The Taking away a Horſe which a Man is actually riding, is not only *Robbery*; but if the Horſe is ſtanding by him, and be taken away, it is the ſame; and a Claim of Property, without Colour for it, will not avail: But if any Man leaves his Horſe tied, and ſteps aſide; or if a Carrier follows his Horſes at a Diſtance, and they are taken by a Thief, ſuch Taking is not a Taking from the Perſon, to make it *Robbery. Dalt.* 364. *Pult.* 128. If a Perſon having aſſaulted me, drives my Cattle in my Preſence out of my Paſture; or *robs* my Servant of my Money before my Face, he may be indicted as having taken ſuch Things from my Perſon. *S. P. C.* 27. *Stile* 156. And ſome have gone ſo far as to hold, That if a Man meeting another going with his Goods to Market in order to ſell them, compel him to ſell them againſt his Will, he is guilty of *Robbery. Crompt.* 34. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 97. If a Thief bids the Party deliver his Money, *&c.* either with or without a Weapon drawn, and he gives it him; or a Perſon with Sword or Piſtol in his Hand, demands my Money, and afterwards prays Alms, and

and I give it accordingly; it is a *Robbery*: For when ever any Perſon aſſaults another with Circumſtances of Terror that cauſe him by Reaſon thereof to part with his Money, the Taking thereof is adjudged *Robbery*; whether there were any Weapon drawn or not, or the Perſon aſſaulted delivered his Money upon the other's Command, or after gave it him upon his Ceaſing to uſe Force, and begging Alms, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 60. *H. P. C.* 71, 72. 1 *Hawk.* 96. And if I am *robbed* by ſeveral in a Gang, and one of them only takes my Money, in this Caſe in Judgment of Law, every one of the Company ſhall be ſaid to take it, in reſpect of that Encouragement which they give to one another through the Hopes of mutual Aſſiſtance; and though they miſs of their firſt intended Prize, and one of them afterwards rides from the reſt, and *robs* another Perſon in the ſame Highway without their Knowledge or Conſent, out of their View, and returns to them, all are guilty of *Robbery*, as they came together with an Intent to *rob*, and to aſſiſt one another in ſo doing. *Cromp.* 34. 1 *And.* 116. *H. P. C.* 72. The Words in an Indictment for a *Robbery*, are, *a Perſona* A. B. *violenter & felonice Cepit & aſportavit in magnum Terrorem*, &c. And the *Robbery* muſt be laid in the Indictment to be done *in Alta via Regia*: If it be alledged to be done *in quadam via Regia pedeſtri ducent. de* London *ad* Iſlington, &c. the Offender will not be ouſted of his Clergy, becauſe the Words of the Statute to this Purpoſe are, in or about or near the Highway. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 97. 2 *Hawk.* 342. *Moor* 5. Streets in Cities are Highways, as to *Robberies*, &c. by a late Statute. 6 *Geo.*

Where *Robberies* are committed on the Highway in the Day-time of any Day, except *Sunday*, the *Hundred* is chargeable: If the *Robbers* are not taken in 40 Days, &c. the Hundred ſhall anſwer it, and *Hue and Cry* is to be made after the *Robbers*; alſo if the *Robbers* are taken, and proſecuted by the Party *robbed*, he ſhall have *Reſtitution* of his Goods, &c. *Stat.* 27 *Eliz.* 21 *Hen.* 8. And he who *apprehends* and proſecutes a *Robber* on the Highway to Conviction, ſhall receive of the Sheriff of the County, where the *Robbery* was done 40 *l.* (producing the Certificate of the Judge before whom the Perſon was convicted) with his Horſe, Furniture, Arms, &c. And if any Perſon out of Priſon, having committed any *Robbery*, diſcovers two or more *Robbers*, ſo as they are convicted, he ſhall be intitled to a Pardon. 4 *W. & M. cap.* 8. How to ſue the Hundred for Money loſt on *Robberies*, ſee *Hue and Cry* and *Hundred.*

Robbers, (*Robatores*) Are interpreted to be mighty Thieves by *Lambard* in his *Eiren. lib.* 2. *cap.* 6.——*Latrones validi, qui in Perſonas hominum inſilientes bona ſua diripiunt.* Spelm.

Roberſmen or **Roberdſmen**, Were a Sort of great Thieves, mention'd in the Statutes 5 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 14. and 7 *R.* 2. *c.* 5. of whom Sir *Edw. Coke* ſays, That *Robin Hood* lived in the Reign of King *Rich.* 1. on the Borders of *England* and *Scotland* by Robbery, Burning of Houſes, Rapine and Spoil, &c. and that theſe *Roberdſmen* took Name from him. 3 *Inſt.* 197.

Rochet, Is a Linen Garment worn by Biſhops, gathered at the Wriſts; it differs from a *Surplice*, which hath open Sleeves hanging down, but a *Rochet* hath cloſe Sleeves. *Lyndw. lib.* 3.

Rod, (*Roda terræ*) Is a Meaſure of ſixteen Foot and a Half long, otherwiſe called a *Perch.*

Rod-Knights, (From the Sax. *Rad*, i. e. *Equitatio & Cnyt, Famulus, quaſi Miniſtri Equitantes*) Certain Servitors, who held their Land by ſerving their Lords on Horſeback. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 35.

Rogation-Week, (*Dies Rogationum, Robigalia*) Is a Time ſo called, becauſe of ſpecial Devotion of Prayer and Faſting then injoined by the Church, for a Preparative to the joyful Remembrance of *Chriſt's Aſcenſion. Cowel.*——Robigalia, *dies feſtus ſeptimo Calend.* Maias *celebrari ſolitus*, &c. *ut* Robiginem *à ſegetibus averteret: Rogation*, or Gang-Week. *Litt. Dict.*

Rogue, (*Fr.*) Signifies an idle ſturdy Beggar; who by ancient Statutes, for the firſt Offence was called a *Rogue of the firſt Degree*, and puniſhed by Whipping, and boring through the Griſtle of the right Ear with a hot Iron; and for the ſecond Offence, he was term'd a *Rogue of the ſecond Degree*, and executed as a Felon, if he were above eighteen Years old. 27 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 25. 14 *Eliz. cap.* 5, &c. And by a late Statute, if Juſtices of Peace in their Seſſions adjudge a Perſon a dangerous and *incorrigible Rogue*, they ſhall cauſe him to be whipped three Market-Days ſucceſſively, and to be kept at hard Labour in the Houſe of Correction, &c. and if he eſcape from thence, it is Felony. 12 *Ann. cap.* 23. See *Vagrants.*

Rogus, (*Lat.*) A great Fire, wherein dead Bodies were burn'd; and ſometimes it is taken for a Pile of Wood. *Clauſ.* 5. *Hen.* 3.

Roll, (*Rotulus*) Is a Schedule of Parchment that may be turn'd up with the Hand in the Form of a Pipe. *Staundf. P. C.* 11. *Rolls* are Parchments on which all the Pleadings, Memorials, and Acts of Courts are entred and filed with the proper Officer; and then they become Records of the Court. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 491. And by a Rule made by the Court of *King's Bench*, every Attorney is to bring in his *Rolls* into the Office fairly ingroſſed in a full Court Hand by the Times thereby limited, *viz.* The *Rolls* of *Trinity*, *Michaelmas*, and *Hillary* Terms, before the Eſſoin-Day of every ſubſequent Term; and the *Rolls* of *Eaſter* Term before the firſt Day of *Trinity* Term; and no Attorney at large, or any other Perſon, ſhall file any *Rolls*, &c. but the Clerks of the chief Clerks of this Court. *Ord. B. R. Mich.* 1705. If *Rolls* are not brought into the Office in Time, it has been ordered that they ſhall not be received without a particular Rule of Court for that Purpoſe. *Mich.* 9 *W.* 3. There is an Office called the *Roll's Office* in *Chancery-Lane*, containing all the *Rolls* and Records of the *High Court of Chancery*, &c.

Rolls of the Exchequer, Are of ſeveral Kinds; as the great *Wardrobe Roll*, the *Cofferer's Roll*, the *Subſidy Roll*, &c.

Rolls of Parliament, The manuſcript Regiſters of the Proceedings of our old Parliaments; and our Statutes being anciently ingroſs'd in Parchment: In theſe *Rolls* are likewiſe a great many Deciſions of difficult Points in Law; which were frequently in former Times referred to the Determination of this ſupream Court by the Judges of both Benches, &c. *Nichol. Hiſt. Libr.* 47.

Rolls of the Temple. In the two *Temples* is a *Roll* called the *Calves-head Roll*, wherein every Bencher, Barriſter, and Student, is taxed yearly at ſo much to the Cook and other Officers of the Houſes, in Conſideration of a Dinner of

Calves-heads provided in *Eaſter* Term. *Orig. Juriſd.* 199.

Roma-peditæ, Pilgrims that travel to *Rome* on Foot. *Mat. Pariſ. Anno* 1250.

Romeſcot, (*Romeſeoh* vel *Romeſee*, *Romepeny*) Is compounded of *Rome* and *Scot*; as if you would ſay the *Scot* or *Tribute* due to *Rome*: It was one Peny from every Family or Houſhold, paid yearly to *Rome*. And *Mat. Weſtminſter* ſays it was, *Conſuetudo Apoſtolica, à qua neque Rex, neque Archiepiſcopus, vel Epiſcopus, Abbas vel Prior, aut quilibet in Regno immunis erat.* See *Peter-Pence.*

Rome Church of, its Incroachment of Power here, and how ſuppreſs'd, &c. vide *Pope.*

Rood, or *Holy-Rood*, Signifies the Holy Croſs.

Rood of Land, (*Rodata Terræ*) Is the fourth Part of an Acre. *Stat.* 5 *Eliz. c.* 5.

Rog, A Kind of Ruſhes, which ſome Tenants were obliged, by their Tenures, to furniſh their Lords withal. *Brady.*

Roſetum, A low watery Place of Reeds and Ruſhes; and hence the Covering of Houſes with a Thatch made of Reeds, was called *Roſetum.* Cartular. Glaſton. M.S. 107.

Rolland, Heathy Land, or Ground full of Ling; alſo watery and mooriſh Land, from the Br. *Rhos.* 1 Inſt. 5.

Rother-Beaſts. Under this Name are comprehended Oxen, Cows, Steers, Heifers, and ſuch like horned Beaſts. 21 *Jac. c.* 18.

Rotulus Wintoniæ, Was an exact Survey of all *England, per Comitatus, Centurias, & Decurias*, made by King *Alfred*, not unlike that of *Domeſday*; and it was ſo called, for that it was of old kept at *Wincheſter*, among other Records of the Kingdom; but this Roll Time hath conſumed. *Ingulph. Hiſt.* 516.

Rouble, Coin in *Muſcovy* going for ten Shillings Sterling. *Merch. Dict.*

Rout, (Fr. *Route*, i. e, a Company or Number) In a legal Senſe ſignifies an Aſſembly of Perſons, going forcibly to commit an unlawful Act, though they do not do it. *Weſt. Symb. par.* 2. A *Rout* is the ſame which the *Germans* call *Rot*, meaning a Band or great Company of Men gathered together, and going to execute, or indeed executing any Riot or unlawful Act: But the Stat. 18 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 1. againſt *Routs* in Affray of the People, and the 2 *R.* 2. *c.* 6. that ſpeaks of riding in great *Routs*, to make Entry into Lands, &c. do ſeem to underſtand it more largely; and make it to be where the Perſons unlawfully aſſembled, have moved forward in order to do the unlawful Act, but part without doing it; for whether they put their Purpoſe in Execution or no, if they go, ride, or move forward, after their Meeting, it is a *Rout. Broke* 4, 5. *Dalt.* 321. However, two Things are common to *Riots*, *Routs*, and *unlawful Aſſemblies*; the one, that three Perſons at leaſt be gathered together; the other, that they being together to diſturb the Peace, either by Words, Shew of Arms, turbulent Geſture, or actual Violence, &c. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 2. *cap.* 5.

Royal Aſſent, (*Regius aſſenſus*) Is that *Aſſent* or Approbation which the *King* gives to a Thing done by others; as to a Bill paſs'd in both Houſes of Parliament, to the Election of a Biſhop by Dean and Chapter, &c. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 8. *F. N. B.* 170. See *Le Roy le veut.*

Royalties, (*Regalitates*) The ſeveral Sorts of, vide *Prerogative* and *Regalia.*

Rubricks, (*à Rubro colore*, becauſe anciently writ in Red Letters) Are Conſtitutions of our Church, founded upon the Statutes of Uniformity and Publick Prayer, *viz.* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 1. 1 *Eliz. cap.* 2. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2.

Rudmas-Day, (From the Sax. *Rode*, i. e. *Crux*, and Maſs-day, i. Feaſt-day) The Feaſt of the *Holy Croſs*; and there are two of theſe Feaſts, one on the 3d of *May* the Invention of the Croſs; and the other the 14th of *September*, called *Holy-Rood* Day, and is the Exaltation of the Croſs.

Rules of Court. Attornies are bound to obſerve the *Rules of the Court*, to avoid Confuſion; alſo the Plaintiff and Defendant in a Cauſe are at their Peril to take Notice of the *Rules* made in Court touching the Cauſe between them. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 492, 493. The Court will not make a Rule for a Thing which may be done by the ordinary Courſe; and if the Court be inform'd that they have made ſuch a *Rule*, they will vacate it. *Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* And if a *Rule* be made by the Court grounded upon an Affidavit, the other Side may move the Court againſt this *Rule*, and is to bring into Court a Copy of the Affidavit and *Rule* thereupon made, that the Affidavit may be read, to put the Court in Mind for what Reaſons they made the *Rule*, and whether there be ſtronger Reaſons for the Vacating of it, than there were for the Making of it, or not. 2 *Lill.* 494. Where a *Rule* of Court is made, and it is not drawn up and enter'd before the Continuance Day of the ſame Term, the Clerk of the *Rules* will not draw it up afterwards until the Court be moved, and ſhall again order it to be enter'd. *Paſch.* 1656. For Breach and Contempt of a *Rule* of Court, an Attachment lies; and if a *Rule* of Court is made betwixt Parties by their Conſent, though the Court would not have made ſuch *Rule* without their Conſent, yet if either Party refuſe to obey ſuch a *Rule* made, the Court will upon Motion grant an Attachment againſt the Party that diſobeys the *Rule. Hill.* 1655. But generally an Attachment is not grantable for Diſobedience to any *Rule*, unleſs the Party hath been ſerved with it perſonally; nor for diſobeying a *Rule* at *Niſi prius*, till it is made a *Rule* of Court; or for Diſobedience of a *Rule* made by a Judge at his Chamber, if it be not enter'd. 1 *Salk.* 71, 83. And a *Rule* not enter'd is of no Force to ground a Motion upon, &c.

Rule of Court may be granted to any *Priſoner* in the *King's Bench* or *Fleet* Priſons, every Day the Courts ſit, to go at large, if ſuch Priſoner hath Buſineſs in Law of his own to follow. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 493.

Rumney Marſh. King *Hen.* 3. granted a Charter to *Rumney Marſh*, in the County of *Kent*, impowering Twenty-four Men thereunto choſen to make Diſtreſſes equally upon all thoſe which have Lands and Tenements in the ſaid Marſh, to repair the Walls and Water-gates of the ſame, againſt the Dangers of the Sea: And there are ſeveral Laws and Cuſtoms obſerv'd in the ſaid Marſh, eſtabliſhed by Ordinances of Juſtice thereto appointed, in the 42d Year of King *Hen.* 3. the 16 *Edw.* 1. the 33 *Ed.* 3. &c.

Rumours, Spreading ſuch as are falſe, is criminal and puniſhable at Common Law. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 234.

Runcaria, (From *Runca*) Signifies Land full of Brambles and Briars. 1 *Inſt.* 5.

Runcinus, *Runcilus*, (Ital. *Runzino*) Is uſed for a Load-Horſe, and ſometimes a Cart-Horſe, in *Domeſday*; which *Chaucer* calls a *Rowney*.

Runlet, Is a Meaſure of Wine, Oil, *&c.* containing eighteen Gallons and a Half. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 13. And it is ſaid to be an uncertain Quantity of Liquor, from Three to twenty Gallons. *Merch. Dict.*

Ruptarii, Were Robbers, called alſo *Rutarii*; and *Rutta* was a Company of Robbers: Hence we derive the Word *Rout*, and *Bankrupt*. Matt. Pariſ. Anno 1250.

Ruptura, Arable Land, or Ground broke up, as uſed in antient *Charters*.

Rural Deans, Were certain Perſons having Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction over other Miniſters and Pariſhes near adjoining, aſſigned by the Biſhop and Archdeacon, being placed and diſplaced by them; ſuch as the Dean of *Croydon*, *&c.* Lyndw. cap. 1. —— *Sunt Decani Temporales ad aliquod Miniſterium ſub Epiſcopo vel Archiepiſcopo exercendum conſtituti, qui nec habent Inſtitutionem Canonicam ſecundum Doctores. Spelm.* And theſe *Rural Deans* were antiently term'd *Archipresbyteri*, and *Decani Chriſtianitatis*. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. See *Dean*.

Ruſca, A Tub or Barrel of Butter, which in *Ireland* is called a *Ruskin*: *Ruska apum* ſignifies a Hive of Bees. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 986.

Ruſtici, The Clowns or inferior Country Tenants, who held Cottages and Lands by the Service of Ploughing and other Labours of Agriculture for the Lord; and the Land thus held was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Terra Ruſticorum*. Paroch. Antiq. 136.

Rye, A Corn or Grain, of which Bread is made in ſome Parts of *England*.

S.

Sabaia, A Sort of poor Small-Beer. *Litt. Dict.*

Sabbatarius, A *Sabbatarian* or Jew; of or belonging to the *Sabbath*.

Sabbatum, The *Sabbath*, or Day of Reſt; the ſeventh Day from the Creation: It is uſed for Peace, in the Book of *Domeſday*.

Sabellinæ pelles, *i. e.* Sable Furs, mentioned in *Hoved. pag.* 758. —— *Statutum fuit in Anglorum gente ne quis Eſcarleto*, Sabelino *vario, vel griſeo uteretur*. Brompt. Anno 1188.

Sabulonarium, A Gravel-Pit, or Money paid for the Liberty to dig Gravel and Sand. *Pet. Parl. temp. Ed.* 3.

Sac, (*Saca vel Sacha*) Is an antient Privilege which a Lord of a Manor claims to have in his Court, of holding Plea in Cauſes of Treſpaſs ariſing among his Tenants, and of impoſing Fines and Amercements touching the ſame: But by ſome Writers it is the Amercement and Forfeiture it ſelf. *Raſtal.* In the Laws of King *Edw.* ſet forth by *Lambard*, *Saca* is ſaid to be the Amerciament paid by him, who denies that which is proved againſt him to be true; or affirms that which is not true. *Lamb.* 244. And according to *Fleta*, Sac *ſignificat acquietantiam de ſecta ad Comitatum & Hundredum*. Flet. lib. cap. 47. *Præcip. ut* A. B. *bene & libere habeat* Socam & Sacam. *Brev. Hen.* 2.

Saca, In the *Saxon* properly ſignifies as much as *Cauſa* in *Lat.* whence we in *Engliſh* ſtill retain the Expreſſion, For whoſe *Sake*, *i. e.* For whoſe Cauſe, *&c.*

Sacaburh, or **Sacabere**, Is he that is robbed, or by Theft deprived of his Money or Goods, and puts in Surety to proſecute the Felon with freſh Suit. *Briton, cap.* 15 & 29. With whom agrees *Bracton, lib.* 3. *c.* 32. The *Scots* term it *Sickerborgh*, that is, *certum vel ſecurum Plegium vel Pignus*; for with them *Siker* ſignifieth *ſecurus*, and *Borgh*, *Plegius*.

Saccini, Monks ſo called, becauſe they wore next their Skins a Garment of Goats-Hair; and *Saccus* is applied to coarſe Cloth made of ſuch Hair. *Walſingh.*

Saccis, *Fratres de* Saccis, the *Sack-cloth* Brethren, or the penitential Order. *Placit.* 8 *Ed.* 2.

Saccus cum brochia, Is a Service or Tenure of Finding a *Sack* and a *Broach* to the King, for the Uſe of his Army. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 16.

Sack of Wool, A Quantity of 26 Stone of Sheep's Wool; and of Cotton-Wool, from One hundred and a Half to Four hundred. *Stat.* 14 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2.

Sacrament. (*Sacramentum*) Is the moſt ſolemn Act of Worſhip amongſt us, being inſtituted by our Saviour himſelf; and by the *Rubrick* there muſt be Three at the leaſt to communicate, and a Miniſter is not without lawful Cauſe to deny it to any who ſhall devoutly and humbly deſire it: But notorious Sinners are not to be admitted to it 'till they have repented, nor thoſe who maliciouſly contend until they are reconciled, *&c.* alſo the *Sacrament* is not to be adminiſtred to ſuch who refuſe to be preſent at the Prayers of the Church, or to Strangers; for a Miniſter is not obliged to give it to any but to thoſe of his own Pariſh; and the Partakers of the Holy *Sacrament* ought to ſignify their Names to the Curate at leaſt a Day before it is adminiſtred. *Can.* 26. *Count. Parſ. Compan.* 36, 37, 38. If a Miniſter refuſe to give the *Sacrament* to any one, being required by the Biſhop, he is to certify the Cauſe of ſuch Refuſal; and a Parſon refuſing to adminiſter the *Sacrament* to any, without juſt Cauſe, is liable to be ſued in Action of the Caſe; becauſe a Man may have a Temporal Loſs by ſuch Refuſal. *Right Clergy* 489. By Statute, no Perſons ſhall be choſen into any Office of Magiſtracy, or Place of Truſt, *&c.* unleſs they receive the *Sacrament*, according to the Rites of the Church of *England*, and deliver a Certificate thereof to the Court of King's Bench or Quarter-Seſſions, under the Hand of the Miniſter, and prove it by Witneſſes. 13, 14 & 25 *Car.* 2. In every Pariſh-Church, the *Sacrament* is to be adminiſtred three Times in the Year, (whereof the Feaſt of *Eaſter* to be one) and every Lay-man is bound to receive it thrice every Year, *&c.* In Colleges and Halls of the *Univerſities*, the *Sacraments* are to be adminiſtred the firſt or ſecond Sunday of every Month; and in *Cathedral Churches*, upon all principal Feaſt-Days. *Canon* 21, 22, 23. The Church-wardens as well as the Miniſter are to take Notice whether the Pariſhioners come ſo often to the *Sacrament* as they ought; and on a Church-warden's Preſenting a Man for not receiving the *Sacramant*, he may be libelled in the Eccleſiaſtical Court and excommunicated, *&c.* Reviling the *Sacrament* of the Lord's Supper is puniſhable by Fine and Impriſonment. 1 *Eliz. cap.* 1.

Sacramentum, Is uſed for an Oath: The common Form of all *Inquiſitions* made by a Jury runs thus, *Qui dicunt ſuper* Sacramentum *ſuum*, *&c.* whence poſſibly the proverbial Offering to take

the *Sacrament* of the Truth of a Thing, was first meant of Atteſting upon Oath.

Sacramentum altaris, The Sacrifice of the Maſs, or what we now call the *Sacrament* of the Lord's Supper; for which Communion in the Times of Popery, the Pariſh-Prieſt provided Bread for the People and Wine for himſelf, out of the Offerings and Oblations. *Paroch. Antiq.* 488.

Sacrilege, (*Sacrilegium*) Is *Church Robbery*, or a Taking of Things out of a Holy Place; as where a Perſon ſteals any Veſſels, Ornaments, or Goods of the Church: And it is ſaid to be a Robbery of God, at leaſt of what is dedicated to his Service. 3 *Cro.* 153. If any Thing belonging to private Perſons, left in a Church be ſtolen, it is only common Theft, not *Sacrilege*: But the *Canon Law* determines that alſo to be *Sacrilege*; as likewiſe the Stealing of a Thing known to be conſecrated, in a Place not conſecrated. *Treat. Laws* 360. By the *Civil Law*, *Sacrilege* is puniſh'd with greater Severity than any other Thefts; and the *Common Law* diſtinguiſhed this Crime from other Robberies, for it denied the Benefit of the Clergy to the Offenders, which it did not do to other Felons: But by *Statute* it is put upon a Footing with other Felonies, by Making it Felony excluded of Clergy, as moſt other Felonies are. 2 *Inſt.* 250. All Perſons not in Holy Orders, who ſhall be indicted, whether in the ſame County where the Fact was committed, or in a different County, of Robbing any Church, Chapel, or other Holy Place, are excluded from their Clergy, by 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 1. 25 *H.* 8. *c.* 3. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 10. And all Perſons in general are ouſted of their Clergy for the felonious Taking of any Goods out of any Pariſh-Church, or other Church or Chapel, by the 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 12. But the Word *Robbing* being always taken to carry with it ſome Force, it ſeems no *Sacrilege* is within theſe Statutes, which is not accompanied with the actual Breaking of a Church, *&c. Kel.* 58, 69. *Dyer* 224. And the Statute 23 *H.* 8. is the only Statute which extends to Acceſſaries to theſe Robberies; except the Offence amount to Burglary, in which Caſe Acceſſaries before are ouſted of Clergy, by 3 & 4 *W.* & *M.* *c.* 9. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 351.

Sacrilege, Or Alienation to Lay-men and to profane Uſes of what was given to Religious Perſons and to Pious Uſes, was a Guilt which our Fore-fathers were very tender of incurring; and therefore when the Order of the *Knights-Templars* was diſſolv'd, their Lands were given to the *Knights Hoſpitallers of Jeruſalem*, for this Reaſon. —— *Ne in pios uſus erogata contra Donatorum voluntatem in alios uſus diſtraherentur.* Paroch. Antiq. 390.

Sacriſta, (*Lat.*) A *Sexton*, belonging to a Church, in old Times called *Sageſon* and *Sagiſton*.

Safe-conduct, (*Salvus Conductus*) Is a Security given by the Prince, under the Great Seal, to a Stranger, for his *Safe-coming* into and paſſing out of the Realm; the Form whereof is in *Reg. Orig.* 25. And touching which there are ſeveral Statutes, *viz.* 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 30. 15 *H.* 6. *c.* 3. 28 *H.* 8. *c.* 1.

Safe-guard, (*Salva Guardia*) A Protection of the King to one who is a Stranger that fears Violence from ſome of the Subjects, for ſeeking his Right by Courſe of Law. *Reg. Orig.* 26.

Safe-pledge, (*Salvus Plegius*) A Surety given for a Man's Appearance at a Day aſſign'd. *Bract. lib.* 4. *cap.* 2.

Sagaman, (From the Sax. *Saga*, i. e. *Fabula*) Signifies a Tale-teller, or ſecret Accuſer. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 63.

Sagibaro, alias **Sachbaro**, Is the ſame we now call *Juſticiarius*, a Judge. *Leg. Ina*, *cap.* 6.

Sagitta Barbata, A bearded Arrow. —— *Reddendo inde annuatim pro omni ſervitio ſex* Sagittas Barbatas *ad Feſtum Sancti Michaelis, &c.* Blount.

Sagittaria, A Sort of ſmall Ships or Veſſels, with Oars and Sails. *R. de diceto, anno* 1176.

Saio & Saiones, *Fori vel Magiſtratus, Miniſter.* A Tipſtaff or Serjeant at Arms; derived from the Sax. *Sagol*, i. e. *Fuſtis*, becauſe they uſe to carry a Rod or Staff of Silver.

Salary, (*Salarium*) Is a Recompence or Conſideration made to a Perſon, for his Pains or Induſtry in another Man's Buſineſs: The Word is uſed in the Statute 23 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 1. *Salarium* at firſt ſignified the Rents or Profits of a *Sala*, Hall or Houſe; (and in *Gaſcoigne* they now call the Seats of the Gentry *Sala's*, as we do Halls) but afterwards it was taken for any Wages, Stipend, or annual Allowance.

Sale, (*Venditio*) Is the Transferring the Property of Goods from one to another, upon valuable Conſideration: And if a Bargain is, that another ſhall give me 5 *l.* for ſuch a Thing, and he give me *Earneſt*, which I accept, this is a perfect *Sale*. *Wood's Inſt.* 316. On *Sale* of Goods, if Earneſt be given to the Seller, and Part of them are taken away by the Buyer, he muſt pay the Reſidue of the Money upon fetching away the Reſt, becauſe no other Time is appointed; and the Earneſt given binds the Bargain, and gives the Buyer a Right to demand the Goods; but a Demand without paying the Money is void: And it has been held, that after the Earneſt is taken, the Seller cannot diſpoſe of the Goods to another, unleſs there is ſome Default in the Buyer; therefore if he doth not take away the Goods and pay the Money, the Seller ought to require him ſo to do, and then if he doth not do it in convenient Time, the Bargain and Sale is diſſolved, and the Seller may diſpoſe them to any other Perſon. 1 *Salk.* 113. A Seller of a Thing is to keep it for a reaſonable Time, for Delivery: But where no Time is appointed for Delivery of Things ſold, or for Payment of the Money, it is generally implied that the Delivery be made immediately, and Payment on the Delivery. 3 *Salk.* 61. Where one agrees for Wares ſold, the Buyer muſt not carry them away before paid for; except a Day of Payment is allowed him by the Seller. *Noy* 87. And if a Man affirms a Thing ſold is of ſuch a Value, when it is not, this is not actionable; but if he actually *Warrants* it, at the Time of the Sale, and not afterwards, it will bear an Action, being Part of the Contract. 2 *Cro.* 4, 386, 630. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 97. See *Contract*. And *Sales of Goods* in *Markets*, to be binding, *&c.* vide *Market*.

Salet, Is a Head-piece, (from the Fr. *Salut*, i. e. *Salus*) A *Salet* or *Scul* of Iron, *&c.* 20 *R.* 2. *c.* 1. 4 & 5 *P.* & *M.*

Salicetum, A Soil where Willows grow, or an Oſier Bed. 1 *Inſt.* 4.

Salina, Is a Salt-pit, or Place where Salt is made: And *Salina* is ſometimes wrote for *Salma*, *i. e.* a Pound-Weight. *Chart.* 17 *Ed.* 2. and Statute *R.* 1.

Salique Law, (*Lex Salica*) A Law by which Males are only to inherit; it is peculiar to the *French*,

French, and was made by *Pharamond* K. of *France*. ——— *De Terra* Salica *nulla portio hæreditatis Mulieri veniat, sed ad virilem sexum tota Terræ hæreditas perveniat, &c.*

Salmon pipe, An Engine to catch *Salmons*, or such like Fish. 25 H. 8. *c.* 7.

Saltatorium, Signifies a Deer-Leap: *Quod habeat unum* Saltatorium *in Parco de* B. Pat. 1 Edw. 3.

Salt, Is to be sold by Weight after the Rate of 56 *lb.* to the Bushel, under the Penalty of 5 *l.* *Stat.* 9 & 10 *W.* 3. And a Duty is imposed on *Salt*; Pits to be entred, *&c.* by 1 *Ann. c.* 21.

Salt-Silver, One *Penny* paid at the Feast of *St. Martin*, by the Tenants of some Manors, as a Commutation for the Service of Carrying their Lord's *Salt* from Market to his Larder. *Paroch. Antiq.* 496.

Saltus, A high thick Wood or Forest. See *Boscus*.

Salvage, Is an Allowance made for *Saving* of Ships or Goods from Danger of Seas, Enemies, *&c. Merch. Dict.* And by Statute, where a Ship shall be in Danger of being stranded or run on shore, Justices of Peace are to command Constables to assemble as many Men as shall be necessary to save the Ship; and being preserved by their Means, the Persons assisting shall within thirty Days after be paid a reasonable Reward for the *Salvage* by the Master of the Ship or Merchant, in Default whereof the Ship or Goods shall remain in the Custody of the Officers of the Customs as a Security. 12 *Ann. c.* 18.

Salvagius, Wild, Savage; as *Salvagius Catus*, the wild Cat. *Rot. Cart.* 1. *Joh.*

Salute, (*Salus*) Was a Coin made by K. *Hen.* 5. after his Conquests in *France*, whereon the Arms of *France* and *England* were stamp'd and quartered. *Stow's Chron.* 589.

Sancta, Are the Reliques of the Saints; and *Jurare super* Sancta was to make Oath on those Reliques. *Leg. Canut. c.* 57.

Sanctuary, (*Sanctuarium*) Is a Place privileged for the Safe-guard of Offenders Lives, being founded upon the Law of Mercy, and the great Reverence and Devotion which the Prince bears to the Place whereunto he grants such Privilege. *Sanctuaries* were first granted by K. *Lucius* to our Churches and their Precincts; and among all other Nations, our antient Kings of *England* seem to have attributed most to these *Sanctuaries*, permitting them to shelter such as had committed both Felonies and Treasons; so as within forty Days they acknowledged their Fault, and submitted themselves to Banishment; during which Space, if any Lay-man expell'd them, he was excommunicated; and if a Clerk, he was made irregular. *Mat. Westm. Ann.* 187. *S. P. C. lib.* 2. *cap.* 38. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *c.* 29. St. *John's* of *Beverley* in *Yorkshire* had an eminent *Sanctuary* belonging to it in the Time of the *Saxons*: And St. *Buriens* in *Cornwal* had the like granted by King *Athelstan*, *Anno* 936. so had *Westminster* granted by King *Edward the Confessor*; and *St. Martins le Grand* in *London*. 21 H. 8. &c.

Sanctuaries, It has been observ'd, did not gain the Name of such 'till they had the *Pope's* Bull, though they had the full Privilege of Exemption from Temporal Courts by the King's Grant only: But no *Sanctuary* granted by general Words, extended to High Treason; though it extended to all Felonies, except Sacrilege, and all inferior Crimes, not committed by a *Sanctuary* Man; and it never was a Protection against any Action Civil, any farther than to save the Defendant from Execution of his Body, *&c.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 335 336. *Sanctuaries* were abolished here by the Statutes 26, 28 & 32 H. 8. and 1 & 2 *Ed.* 6. And the *Plea of Sanctuary* with *Abjuration* is taken away by 21 *Jac.* 1.

Sand-gavel, Is a Payment due to the Lord of the Manor of *Rodley* in the County of *Glouceste*, for Liberty granted to the Tenants to dig *Sand* for their common Use. *Tayl. Hist. Gavelk.* 113.

Sane Memory, *i. e.* Perfect and sound Mind and Memory, to do any lawful Act, *&c.* See *Non Sane*.

Sanguinem emere, Was where Villains were bound to buy or redeem their Blood or Tenure, and make themselves Freemen. ——— *Omnes Custumarii Tenen. de Manerio de* Grendon *debent* Sanguinem *suum* emere. *Lib. niger Heref.*

Sanguis, Is taken for that Right or Power which the Chief Lord of the Fee had to judge and determine Cases where *Blood* was shed. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 1021.

Sarclin-time, (From the Fr. *Sarcler*, Lat. *Sarclare*) Is the Time or Season when Husbandmen weed their Corn.

Sarculatura, Weeding of Corn: *Una Sarculatura*, the Tenant's Service of one Day's Weeding for the Lord. ——— *Tenet in Bondagio, & debet unam* Sarculaturam, *&c. Paroch. Antiq.* 403.

Sarkellus, An unlawful Net or Engine for destroying Fish. *Inquisic. Justic. Ann.* 1254.

Sarplar of Wool, (*Sarplera Lanæ*, otherwise called a *Pocket*) Is Half a Sack. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *c.* 12.

Sart, or *Assart*, A Piece of Wood-Land turn'd into arable. See *Assart*.

Sasse, Is a Kind of Wear with Flood-Gates, most commonly in navigable and cut Rivers, for the Damming or Shutting up and loosing the Stream of Water, as Occasion requires, for the better passing of Boats and Barges: This in the West of *England* is called a *Lock*; and in some Places a *Sluice*. Stat. 16 & 17 Car. 2. c. 12.

Saxons, The Corruption of *Saxons*, a Name of Contempt formerly given to the *English*, while they affected to be called *Angles*; they are still so called by the *Welsh*.

Satisfaction, Is the Giving of Recompence for an Injury done; or the Payment of Money due on Bond, Judgment, *&c.* In which last it must be entered on Record. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 495. *Satisfaction* and Amends may be pleaded for involuntary Trespass, *&c.* by Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 5. Vide *Payment*.

Saturday's Stop, A Space of Time from Even-song on *Saturday* till Sun-rising on *Monday*, in which it was not lawful to take Salmon in *Scotland*, and the *Northern* Parts of *England*. *M.S.*

Saver-Default, Is a Law-Term for to excuse, as when a Man having made Default in Appearance in Court, *&c.* comes afterwards and alledges good Cause for it, *viz.* Imprisonment at the Time, or the like. *Book Entr.*

Saunkefin, (*Fr.* from *Sang*, i. e. *Sanguis*, & *Fin*, *Finis*) Is the Determination or final End of the lineal Race and Descent of Kindred. *Briton, cap.* 119.

Saxon-lage, (*Saxon-laga*, *Lex Saxonum*) The Law of the West *Saxons* by which they were governed. See *Merchenlage*.

Scabini, Is a Word used for Wardens at *Linne* in *Norfolk*: —— *Sciant præsentes & futuri quod nos, &c. Custodes sive* Scabini *& fratres Fraternitatis sive*

ſive Gildæ Mercatoriæ Sanctæ Trinitatis *Villæ* Lenne *in Com.* Norf', &c. *Chart. Hen.* 8.

Scalam, *Ad Scalam*, The old Way of paying Money into the *Exchequer:* The Sheriff, &c. is to make Payment *Ad Scalam*, i. e. *Solvere præter quamlibet numeratam libram ſex denarios. Stat. W.* 1. And at that Time Six-pence ſuper-added to the Pound made up the full Weight, and near the intrinſick Value. This was agreed upon as a *Medium* to be the common Eſtimate for the defective Weight of Money; thereby to avoid the Trouble of Weighing it when brought to the Exchequer. *Lownds's Eſſ. on Coin, pag.* 4. *Hale's Sher. Accounts, pag.* 21.

Scalinga, A Quarry, or Stone-pit; or rather Slates for Covering of Houſes: French *Eſcailere*, whence *Scaling* of Houſes, &c. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 130.

Scandalum Magnatum, Is the ſpecial Name of a *Scandal* or Wrong done to any high Perſonage of the Realm: And it is alſo a Writ granted to recover Damages thereupon. 2 *R.* 2. *c.* 5. None ſhall report any falſe or ſlanderous News or Tales of Great Men, whereby any Diſcord may ariſe betwixt the King and his People, on Pain of Impriſonment until they bring forth the Author. *Stat. Weſtm.* 1. *c.* 34. No Perſon ſhall deviſe or tell any falſe News, or Lies, of any Lord, Prelate, Officer of the Government, Judge, &c. by which any Slander ſhall happen, or Miſchief come to the Kingdom, upon Pain of being impriſoned; and where any One hath told falſe News or Lies, and cannot produce the Author, he ſhall ſuffer Impriſonment, and be puniſhed by the King's Council, &c. 2 *R.* 2. *c.* 5. 12 *R.* 2. *c.* 11. If the Slander is publiſhed in a Libel, the Party may be indicted, fined and impriſon'd: But the Action of *Scandalum Magnatum* is uſually brought upon the 2 *R.* 2. *tam pro Domino Rege, quam pro ſeipſo*, in the Name of the King and the Party; the King being concerned in the Credit of Great Men, who act by his Authority; ſo that the Plaintiff recovers Damages upon this Statute for the Wrong, and the Defendant is impriſon'd on the Statute of *Weſtm.* upon the King's Account. 5 *Rep.* 125. The Words in theſe Caſes ſhall be taken in the worſt Senſe, to preſerve the Honour of great Perſons: Yet 'tis ſaid a Defendant may juſtify in *Scandalum Magnatum*, ſetting forth the Special Matter. 1 *Ventr.* 60. 1 *Lev.* 277. 4 *Rep.* 13, 14. And the Statutes extend only to extrajudicial Slanders, and ſo it is at Common Law; for though the Charge be falſe, which is alledged in a Court of Juſtice, no Action *de Scandalis Magnat.* lieth. 2 *Inſt.* 228. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 34. *Hob.* 35. For theſe Words, *I do not know but my* Lord *of* Peterborough *ſent* Gibs *to take my Purſe*; they were held actionable, though there was no poſitive Charge. 1 *Ventr.* 59. So where a Defendant hearing that his Father's Barns were burnt, ſaid, *I cannot imagine who ſhould do it but my* Lord Stourton. *Moor* 142. A Man ſaid of the *Earl of Lincoln, That he was a baſe Earl, and a Paultry Lord, and kept none but Rogues and Raſcals about him*; although the Words were ſpoken chiefly concerning his Servants, they were judg'd in Contempt of his Honour and Dignity, and actionable. 2 *Cro.* 196. But where the Defendant ſaid, *The* Lord Lincoln's *Man did, by his Command, take the Goods of a certain Perſon by a forged Warrant*; after a Verdict for the Plaintiff and great Damages, the Judgment was arreſted, becauſe it was not averred that the Earl knew the Warrant to be forged. *Goldsb.* 115. If one ſays of a Peer, *He is an unworthy Perſon, and acts againſt Law and Reaſon*; in the Caſe of the *Lord Townſend* it was adjudg'd Action of *Scandalum Magnatum* lay, notwithſtanding the Words were general, and charged him with nothing certain: Though Juſtice *Atkins* held an Action would not lie for theſe Words, being of a trivial Nature; and the Statute mentions only great *Scandals*, whereby Diſcord might ariſe, &c. 1 *Mod.* 232. 2 *Mod.* 150. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 165. In this laſt Caſe 4000 *l.* Damages were given; and on a Motion for a new Trial, becauſe of the exceſſive Damages, it was denied. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 130. The Defendant being a Parſon, ſpoke the following Words in the Pulpit, *The Lord of* Leiceſter *is a wicked and cruel Man, and an Enemy to the Reformation*; and in Action of *Scandalum Magnatum* the Plaintiff had 500 *l.* Damages. 2 *Sid.* 21, 30. The Statute of *Scandalum Magnatum* is a general Law, of which the Court is to take Notice. 4 *Rep.* 12. And it hath been reſolv'd, that if the Plaintiff recites ſo much of the Statute in his Declaration as will maintain his Action, though he miſtakes the Reſt, it will not make his Declaration ill: But it being a general Law, it need not be recited. 2 *Mod.* 98. An Action brought upon this Statute, and ſeveral particular Objections to the Declaration, with the Anſwers to them, and Judgment for the Plaintiff, ſee *Cro. Car.* 135.

Form *of a* Declaration *in* Scandalum Magnatum.

Midd. ſſ. *Prælionorabilis* A. *Comes* B. *un. Procerum & Magnat. hujus Regni* Magn. Britan. *qui tam pro Domino Rege quam pro ſeipſo ſeq. Quer. de* C. D. *in Cuſtod. Marr. Mareſc. pro eo videlicet quod cum idem* A. *Comes* B. (*tali die & anno*) *& diu antea & continue poſtea hucuſque fuit Un. Procer. & Magn. hujus Regn. & vocem & locum in Parliament. dicti Dom. Reg. nunc* Magn. Britan. *ut unum Procerum hujus Regni habuit & adhuc habet præd. tamen* C. D. *Machinans & Malitioſe intendens contra form. Stat. in hujuſmodi caſu edit. & proviſ.* Magnum Scandalum *excitare de præd. Comit. & al. Procer. & Magnat. & al. ſubdit. dicti Dom. Reg. hujus Regn.* Magn. Britan. *præd. die & anno ſupradict. apud, &c. in Com. prædict. habens Colloquium cum quodam* E. F. *de & concernen. prædict. Comite hæc falſa ficta Scandaloſa & opprobrioſa* Anglicana *verba ſequen. in præſentia & auditu diverſor. dicti Dom. Reg. nunc fidel. ſubditorum adtunc & ibidem falſo & malitioſe & Scandaloſe dixit retulit Propalavit & Publicavit, viz.* The Earl of B. (*præd. Com. innuendo*) is a pitiful Man, and no Body will take his Word for any Thing, and Men of Reputation value him (*præd. Com. iterum innuendo*) no more than I (*ſeipſum* C. D. *modo Defenden. innuendo*) value the Dirt of the Streets, &c. *Quorum quidem falſor. fictor. & Scandaloſor.* Anglicanor. *verbor. diccon. propalacon. Publicacon. & Affirmacon. prætextu idem Comes maxim. Honoris & Eſtimacon. ſuor. apud Proceres & Magnates præd. & alios dict. Dom. Reg. nunc ſubditos læſion. ſubiit & paſſus eſt ac etiam Diſplicentia dict. Dom. Reg. erga præfat. Comitem necnon diverſa Magna diſcordia &* Scandala *infra hoc Reg.* Magn. Britan. *inter ipſum Com. & diverſos alios Procer. & Magn. & alios ſubdit. dict. Dom. Reg. hujus Regn. oriuntur ac indies magis magiſque occaſione prædicta oriri veriſimilia ſunt in* Magnam *perturbacon. Tranquillitatis hujus Regn. &c. in dict. Dom. Reg. nunc Contempt. & ipſius Comit.* Magn. Scandal. *& gravamen & contra formam Statut. præd. Ad dampnu. ipſius Com. qui tam pro, &c.* 1000 l.

1000 l. *Et inde idem Comes tam pro* G. H. *quam pro ſeipſo producit ſectam, &c.*

Scandalizing the Marriage of King *Hen.* 8. with *Anne Bullen* was declared Treaſon, by Statute 25 *Hen.* 8.

Scatinia Ler, A Law againſt Buggery.—— *Quæ præpoſterè Veneris uſum coerçebat, ita dict. à* Scatinio *latore.*

Scavage, Scevage or **Schewage**, (From the Sax. *Sceawian*, i. e. *Oſtendere*) A Kind of Toll or Cuſtom, exacted by Mayors, Sheriffs, *&c.* of Merchant Strangers, for Wares *ſhewed* or expoſed to Sale within their Liberties; prohibited by the Statute 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 7. But the City of *London* ſtill retains this antient Cuſtom to a good yearly Profit: And the Lord Chancellor, Treaſurer, Preſident of the Council, Privy Seal, Steward, and two Juſtices of the *King's Bench* and *Common Pleas*, are to aſcertain theſe Duties, and order Tables to be made mentioning the Particulars, *&c.* by 22 *H.* 8. *c.* 8.

Scavagius, The Officer who collected the *Scavage* Money, which was ſometimes done with great Extortion.

Scavengers, (From the Belg. *Schaven*, to ſcrape or carry away) Are Perſons choſen into this Office in *London* and its Suburbs, who hire *Rakers* and Carts to cleanſe the Streets, and carry the Dirt and Filth thereof away. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. In *Eaſter*-Week yearly, two Tradeſmen in every Pariſh within the Weekly Bills of Mortality muſt be elected *Scavengers*, by the Conſtables, Church-wardens, and other Inhabitants, who are to take upon them the Office in Seven Days, under the Penalty of 10 *l.* Theſe *Scavengers* every Day except Sundays or Holidays, are to bring their Carts into the Streets, and give Notice by a Bell, or otherwiſe, of carrying away Dirt, and to ſtay a convenient Time, or ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* and Juſtices of Peace in their Petit Seſſions may give *Scavengers* Liberty to lodge their Dirt in vacant Places near the Streets, ſatisfying the Owner for the Damage, *&c.* All Perſons within the Weekly Bills, are to ſweep the Streets before their Doors every *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*, on Pain of 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and Perſons laying Dirt or Aſhes before their Houſes, incur a Forfeiture of 5 *s.* Inhabitants and Owners of Houſes are alſo to pave the Streets before their own Houſes, under the Penalty of 20 *s.* for every Perch: And Conſtables, Church-wardens, *&c.* may make a *Scavenger*'s Tax, being allowed by two Juſtices of Peace, not exceeding 4 *d.* in the Pound, *&c.* 2 *W. & M. c.* 2. By the Stat. 1 *Geo. c.* 48. Juſtices of Peace in their Quarter-Seſſions may appoint *Scavengers*, and order the Repairing and Cleanſing the Streets in any City or Market-Town, and appoint Perſons to make Aſſeſſments, ſo as not to exceed 6 *d. per* Pound *per Ann.* to defray the Charge of ſuch *Scavengers*, to be collected and levied by Diſtreſs; and when new *Scavengers* are choſen, the old Ones muſt account before two Juſtices for the Money aſſeſs'd and collected, and pay what remains in their Hands to the new *Scavengers*, or be committed to Priſon, *&c.* The Aſſeſſments for *Scavengers* of the Pariſhes of St. *Anne Weſtminſter*, and St. *James*'s, ſhall be rated according to the *Cuſtom* of the *City*; and antient Streets in the City are to be maintained according to antient Uſage, *&c.* The Lord Mayor or any Alderman may preſent upon View, any Offence within the City, and aſſeſs Fines not exceeding 20 *s.* to be paid to the Chamberlain for the Uſe of the City, *&c. Stat. Ibid.*

Sceat, (*Sax.*) A ſmall Coin among the *Saxons* equal to four Farthings.

Sceithman, (*Sax.*) A Pirate or Thief. *LL. Æthelredi, apud Brompton.*

Sceppa Salis, An antient Meaſure of Salt, the Quantity now not known: And *Sceppa* or *Sceap* was likewiſe a Meaſure of Corn, from the Lat. *Schapa*; Baskets, which were formerly the common Standard of Meaſure, being called *Skips* or *Skeps* in the South Parts of *England*; and a Bee-hive is term'd a *Bee-Skip.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 284. Paroch. Antiq. 604.

Schaffa, A Sheaf; as *Schaffa Sagittarum*, a Sheaf of Arrows. *Skene.*

Scharpenny, or **Scharnpenny**, A ſmall Duty or Compenſation, i. e. *Dung-penny*; the Saxon *Scearn* ſignifying Muck or Dung: And ſome Cuſtomary Tenants were obliged to pen up their Cattle at Night in the Yard of their Lord, for the Benefit of their Dung; or if they did not, they paid this Duty. *Cartular. S. Edmundi, M.S.* In ſome Places of the North, they ſtill call Cow-Dung, by the Name of *Cow-Skern.*

Schetes, Was formerly a Term for Uſury; and the Commons pray'd that Order might be taken againſt this horrible Vice, practiſed by the Clergy as well as the Laity. *Rot. Parl.* 14 *R.* 2.

Schilla, A little Bell uſed in Monaſteries, mentioned in our Hiſtories. *Eadmer. lib.* 1. *cap.* 8.

Schild-penny, *Tributum ſingulo* Scuto *impoſitum.* See *Scutage.*

Schirman, (Sax. *Scirman*) A Sheriff of a County. *LL. Inæ.*

Schirrens-geld, *Schire-geld*, Was a Tax paid to the Sheriffs for keeping the *Shire* or *County-Court.* Cartular. Abbat. St. Edmund. 37.

Schiſm, (*Schiſma*) A Rent or Diviſion in the Church: There was a Statute made to prevent the Growth of *Schiſm.* Anno 12 Ann.

Schoolmaſter. No Perſon ſhall keep or maintain a *Schoolmaſter*, which does not conſtantly go to Church, or is not allow'd by the Ordinary; in Pain of 10 *l.* a Month; and the *Schoolmaſter* ſhall be diſabled, and ſuffer a Year's Impriſonment. *Stat.* 23 *Eliz. c.* 1. Recuſants are not to be *Schoolmaſters* in any publick Grammar-*School*, nor any other, except the Perſon be licenſed by the Biſhop; under the Penalty of forfeiting 40 *s.* a Day. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4. Every *Schoolmaſter* keeping any publick or private *School*, and every Tutor in any private Family, ſhall ſubſcribe the Declaration, that he will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſhed, and be licenſed by the Ordinary; or he ſhall for the firſt Offence ſuffer three Months Impriſonment, *&c.* 13 *&* 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4. If any Papiſt ſhall be convicted of Keeping a *School*, or take upon him the Education of Youth, he ſhall be adjudged to perpetual Impriſonment. 11 *&* 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 4. Perſons keeping *Schools* without a Licence from the Biſhop, and receiving the Sacrament of the Church of *England*, taking the Oaths, *&c.* (except Tutors in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick) ſhall be committed to the common Gaol for three Months, *&c.* 12 *Ann.* But this laſt Statute, as to *Schoolmaſters* receiving the Sacrament of the Church is repealed by 5 *Geo. c.* 3. By our *Canons*, no Man ſhall teach in a publick *School*, or private Houſe, but ſuch as is allowed and examined by the Biſhop, and of ſober Life: And all *Schoolmaſters* are to teach the *Catechiſm* of the

the Church in *Engliſh* or *Latin*; and bring their *Scholars* to Church, and afterwards examine them how they have benefited by Sermons, &c. *Can.* 77, 79.

Scilicet, An *Adverb*, ſignifies, that is to ſay, to wit; and is often uſed in Grants and Law-Proceedings. Sir *John Hobart* in his *Expoſition* of this Word, ſays it is not a direct and ſeparate Clauſe, nor a direct and intire Clauſe, but *intermedia*; neither is it a ſubſtantive Clauſe of it ſelf, but it is rather to uſher in the Sentence of another, and to particularize that which was too general before, or diſtribute that which was in groſs, or to explain what was doubtful and obſcure; and it muſt either increaſe or diminiſh, as it gives nothing of it ſelf; Alſo it will make a Reſtriction, where the precedent Words are not ſo very expreſs, but they may be reſtrained. *Hob.* 168, 174. The Word *Scilicet* in a Declaration, ſhall not make any Alteration of that which went before. *Poph.* 201, 204. And yet in ſome Caſes, the *Scilicet* which introduces a Subſequent, ſhall not be rejected. 2 *Cro.* 618.

Scire facias, Is a Writ judicial, moſt commonly to call a Man to ſhew Cauſe to the Court whence it iſſues, why Execution of a Judgment ſhould not go out. *Old Nat. Br.* 151. A *Scire facias* lieth, where Debt and Damages are recovered, and no Execution is ſued out within a Year and a Day; then after the Year and Day, the Plaintiff ſhall have this Writ to ſummon the Defendant to ſhew Cauſe why there ſhould not be Execution ſued upon the Judgment againſt him; and if he can ſhew no Cauſe, there is Judgment, *Quod habeat Executionem*. *Terms de Ley* 537. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 497. This Writ was not at the Common Law; but given by the Stat. of *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 45. in Perſonal Actions, when Debt or Damages were recovered: And before, if the Plaintiff had not ſued out his Execution in a Year and a Day after his Judgment, he had no Remedy but by new Action of Debt upon his Judgment; but now he hath his Liberty to bring either a *Scire facias*, or Action of Debt, as he pleaſes. 2 *Inſt.* 469. At Common Law the Writ of *Scire facias* lay only on Judgments in Real Actions; though it has been adjudg'd that it lay alſo in mix'd Actions. 2 *Salk.* 600. If any of the Writs of Execution, whether in Perſonal or Real Actions, are not executed within the Year and Day after the Judgment, to obtain Execution, there muſt be a *Scire facias*, to ſhew Cauſe why the Execution ſhould not be awarded: But if the Plaintiff ſueth out any of them within the Year, he may continue them after the Year 'till he hath Execution, and need not ſue out any *Sci. fac'*. And a Writ of Error is the Continuance of the Cauſe, ſo that no *Scire facias* is required, tho' it depend ſome Years; and becauſe pending the Writ of Error the Plaintiff cannot ſue out Execution of the Judgment, but he may after the Affirmation of it, &c. *Litt.* 505. 1 *Inſt.* 290. 2 *Inſt.* 471. 2 *Lill.* 500, 504. Where Judgment is had againſt a Teſtator, there muſt iſſue a *Scire facias* againſt the Executor, although within the Year, to ſhew Cauſe why Execution ſhall not be had; the like againſt an Adminiſtrator of an Inteſtate: And ſo on the Plaintiff's Part, if Heir, Executor, or Adminiſtrator; the Perſon being altered: And if one recovers againſt a Feme ſole, and ſhe is married within the Year and Day, a *Scire facias* is to go againſt the Husband. *Wood's Inſt.* 610. When either Plaintiff or Defendant, or one of the Plaintiffs or Defendants dies, Execution may not be ſued out upon a Judgment until a *Scire facias* obtained and Judgment thereupon; in theſe Caſes there is to be a new Judgment to warrant Execution. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 500. If an Adminiſtrator obtains Judgment for a Debt due to the Inteſtate, by Default or Confeſſion, and the Adminiſtrator doth after die Inteſtate, and Letters of Adminiſtration are granted to one *de bonis non*, &c. of him that firſt died Inteſtate; this Adminiſtrator cannot have a *Scire facias* to revive the Judgment obtained by the firſt Adminiſtrator of the firſt Inteſtate, but he muſt bring a new Action to recover that Debt; for he is no Ways Party or Privy to the firſt Judgment, but a meer Stranger to it: But if the Recovery were by Verdict, he may now have a *Scire facias* upon it, by 17 *Car.* 2. *c.* 8. 2 *Lill.* 505. It hath been uſed of late to make out a *Fieri facias de bonis Teſtatoris*, and alſo a *Scire facias*, and a *Writ* of *Inquiry*, all in one Writ, againſt an Executor or Adminiſtrator, for the ſpeedier Obtaining of Execution upon a Judgment; though antiently they were diſtinct Writs or Proceſſes, and to be ſeverally executed. *Ibid.* 503. One may have a *Scire facias* to revive an old Judgment upon which no Execution hath been executed, without any Motion, if it be but ſeven Years paſt ſince the Judgment was had; and if it be above ſeven Years, and under ten Years ſince the Judgment was given, a *Scire facias* may be moved for at the Side-Bar to revive it: But if it be above ten Years, then a *Sci. fac.* cannot be had without moving the Court, and a Rule for it; and the Court doth not uſe to deny it, if moved for. *Ibid.* 502. 2 *Salk.* 598. If a *Scire fac.* be taken out to revive an old Judgment of above ten Years ſtanding, without Motion and Leave of the Court, the *Sci. fac.* is not good, but may be ſet aſide upon a Motion. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* A *Scire facias* to revive a Judgment, ought not to be granted 'till the Record of the Judgment be in Court where the *Sci. fac.* is moved for. 2 *Lill.* 498. In a *Sci. fac.* brought upon a Judgment given in *C. B.* it is neceſſary to ſhew before what Chief Juſtice by Name the Judgment was had; but it is not neceſſary to do it in a *Scire facias* upon a Judgment of *B. R.* And the Reaſon is, becauſe the Proceedings are in the Common Pleas *coram* the Chief Juſtice & *ſociis ſuis*; and in the King's Bench they are *coram Domino Rege*. *Ibid.* 499. If a *Scire facias* be ſued upon a Judgment in *B. R.* where the Action is brought by Original; the Plaintiff muſt alledge a Place where the Court is held, as ſuch a *Sci. fac.* is returnable *Coram nobis ubicunque fuerimus*, &c. 'tis otherwiſe on a Judgment in *C. B.* becauſe that Court is by *Magna Charta* confined to a certain Place. 1 *Ventr.* 46. 1 *Mod.* 19. The Proceſs of *Scire facias* ought to be in the ſame Court where the Judgment was given; unleſs it be on a Recognizance on a Statute Merchant or Staple; for in ſuch Caſe it may be returnable in *Chancery*, the Recognizance being before that Court, who are Judges of it. 2 *Bulſt.* 10. After the Removal of a Record by *Certiorari* into a ſuperior Court, a *Scire facias* ſhall iſſue, &c. And if a *Sci. fac.* is brought in *B. R.* upon a Judgment in an inferior Court, it muſt appear in the Writ it ſelf, how the Judgment came into *B. R.* whether by *Certiorari*, or Writ of Error, becauſe the Execution is different; if it came in by *Certiorari*, the *Sci. fac.* is to ſet forth the ſame, and the Limits of the inferior Juriſdiction, and

pray Execution within thoſe particular Limits; but if it was brought in by Writ of Error, that muſt be ſhewn in the *Sci. fac.* it ſelf likewiſe, and pray Execution generally. 3 *Salk.* 320. A *Scire facias* is in the Nature of an Action, as the Defendant may plead to it: And it ought to be brought in the ſame County where the original Action was laid; for it muſt always purſue the firſt Action. *Finch* 477. *Cro. Jac.* 231. And if one doth not proceed upon a Writ of *Scire facias* within a Year and a Day after it was taken out, he cannot after that Time proceed upon that Writ, which is diſcontinued; but is to ſue out a new *Sci. fac'.* 2 Lill. 504. *Scire fac.* may be pleaded to, before Judgment given upon it; afterwards it is too late: Though a Writ of Error may be brought to reverſe the Judgment on the *Scire facias*, if that be not good on which the Judgment was grounded. *Ibid.* 503. Payment is no Plea at Common Law to a *Sci. fac.* upon a Judgment; becauſe it is a Debt upon Record. 3 *Lev.* 120. But this is altered by the 4 & 5 *Ann.* Whatever is pleadable to the original Action in Abatement, ſhall not be pleaded to diſable the Plaintiff from having Execution on a *Scire facias*; becauſe the Defendant had admitted him able to have Judgment. 1 *Salk.* 2. In *Scire facias* upon a Judgment in Debt, or other Perſonal Action, the Defendant cannot plead Non-tenure of the Land generally, where it is contrary to the Return of the Sheriff; but he may plead a ſpecial Non-tenure: But in a *Sci. fac.* to have Execution in a Real Action, the Defendant may plead Non-tenure generally, becauſe the Freehold is in Queſtion, and that is favoured in Law; and the Ter-tenants may plead there are other Ter-tenants not named, and pray Judgment if they ought to anſwer *quouſq*; the others are ſummoned, &c. tho' 'twould be otherwiſe if the *Sci. fac.* had been againſt particular Tenants by Name. 2 *Salk.* 601. On a *Sci. fac.* to have Execution upon a Judgment in Action of Debt, every Ter-tenant is to be contributory, and therefore one ſhall not anſwer, as long as he can ſhow that another is ſo, and not warned: *Contra* in a *Scire facias* upon a Judgment in a Real Action; for every Tenant is to anſwer for that which he hath, and one may be contributory, and the other not. 2 *Cro.* 507. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 204. There is to be a *Scire facias* againſt the Heir and Ter-tenants, to reverſe a *Common Recovery* of Lands; the *Scire facias* is to iſſue againſt all the Ter-tenants, for they are to gain or to loſe by the Judgment in the Recovery. *Raym.* 16. 3 *Mod.* 274. A *Scire facias* to have Execution of a *Fine*, ſhall not be ſued againſt Leſſee for Years; but againſt him who hath the Freehold, who may have ſome Matter to bar the Execution. *Cro. Eliz.* 471. 2 *Brownl.* 144. In *Ejectment*, it was adjudg'd, that a *Sci. fac.* might be brought by the Leſſee though he was but nominal, and that it may be had by the Leſſor himſelf; as either of them may have a Writ of Error on the Judgment: And that it might be brought againſt thoſe who were Strangers to the Judgment, and againſt the Executors of the Defendant, &c. 2 *Lutw.* 1267. A Defendant being ſummoned upon a *Scire fac.* and the Summons return'd, if he doth not appear, but lets Judgment go by Default, he is for ever barred. 1 *Lev.* 41, 42. If the Sheriff hath return'd him warn'd, he ſhall not have *Audita Querela* on a Releaſe, &c. for the Defendant might have pleaded the ſame on the Return of the *Scire facias*; but if the Sheriff return *Nihil*, on which an Execution is awarded, he ſhall have *Audita Querela. New Nat. Br.* 230. Where the Plaintiff in the Judgment releaſeth the Defendant of all Judgments and Executions, &c. the Defendant may upon his Releaſe ſue out a Writ of *Scire fac.* againſt the Plaintiff in the Judgment *ad Cognoſcendum ſcriptum ſuum Relaxationis*; and he needs not to ſue out his *Audita Querela. Hill.* 5 *W. & M. B. R. Sci. fac.* may be ſued againſt a *Sheriff*, for not bringing the Money into Court levied on a Judgment, to ſhew Cauſe why Execution ſhould not be had againſt him for the Sum, with which he had charged himſelf by the Return of the Writ of Execution. *Hutt.* 32. If one ſues out two Writs of *Scire facias*, one after the other, where it is upon a Judgment by Bill, there ought to be eight Days between the *Teſte* and Return of the firſt *Sci. fac.* and ſeven Days at leaſt between the *Teſte* and Return of the ſecond *Sci. fac.* And the *Teſte* of the *Alias Scire facias* is to be the Day of the Return of the Firſt. 3 *Ann. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 503.

Scire facias againſt Bail, To an Action, is where a *Capias ad Satisfac.* is ſued out and return'd *Non eſt Inventus* againſt the Principal, and the Writ filed; after which this Writ is brought to have Execution againſt the Bail, &c. And if upon the *Sci. fec.* or two *Nihils* return'd, the Bail do not appear, Judgment ſhall be entered againſt them. 1 *Inſt.* 290. *Lutw.* 1273. In *C. B.* there is but one *Sci. fac.* againſt the Bail, and upon a *Nihil* return'd, there is Execution; but in *B. R.* there are two *Scire facias's* and two *Nihils*, and the firſt is to be duly return'd, before the Second ſued out; and there muſt be fifteen Days incluſive between the *Teſte* of the Firſt and the Return of the laſt. 2 *Salk.* 599. There muſt be a particular Warrant of Attorney to a *Sci. fac.* againſt the Bail; for ſuch a Warrant in the principal Action is no Warrant to the *Scire fac.* becauſe theſe are diſtinct Actions; and the particular Warrant is to be entered when the Suit commences, which is when the Writ is return'd. 2 *Salk.* 603. When a *Scire facias* is brought againſt the Bail, it muſt be *in ea parte*; and where 'tis brought againſt the Defendant in the principal Action, it is to be *in hac parte.* 2 *Salk.* 599. If there be no good Judgment againſt the Principal, Judgment againſt the Bail by *Sci. fac.* may be reverſed, &c. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 190. See *Bail.*

Scire facias ad audiendum Errores, On *Writs of Error.* There muſt be fifteen Days between the *Teſte* and Return of every *Scire fac. ad audiend. Error.* upon a Writ of Error returnable in *B. R.* And if on the Return of two *Nichils*, &c. the Defendant in Error doth not appear, it is not with him as it is in the Caſe of a *Sci. fac. quare Execution. non*, &c. but the Cauſe is to be ſet down to be heard by the Court, and the Plaintiff in Errors ſhall be heard thereunto *ex parte.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 499. If a Writ of Error is brought in *B. R.* and the Record brought in, the Defendant may thereupon ſue out a *Scire facias quare Executionem habere non debet*, and an *Alia Sci. fac.* if there be not a *Scire Feci* return'd on the firſt Writ; and if the Plaintiff in Error after a *Sci. fec.* or two *Nichils* return'd, doth not before the Rule for Judgment upon the *Scire fac.* is out, appear and aſſign Errors, or plead to the *Sci. fac* there will be Judgment againſt him *Quod habeat Executionem*, &c. But the Writ of Error depend

ſtill until Judgment is affirm'd or reverſed, or the Plaintiff in the Errors is nonſuited. *Ibid.* 502.

Scire facias upon a Recogniſance, In *Chancery* may be ſued out to extend Lands, &c. If upon a *Scire facias on a Recogniſance* in the Chancery, the Record be tranſmitted into *B. R.* to try the Iſſue, and the Plaintiff is nonſuit; he may bring a new *Sci. fac.* in *B. R.* upon the Record there. 2 *Saund.* 27. Where a Statute is acknowledged, and the Cogniſor afterwards confeſſeth a Judgment, and the Land is extended thereon, in this Caſe the Cogniſee ſhall have a *Scire facias* to avoid the Extent of the Lands; but if the Judgment be on Goods, it is otherwiſe. 1 *Brownl.* 37. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 186. *Scire fac.* lies on *Recogniſance of the Peace*, &c. removed into *B. R.*

Scire facias to repeal Letters Patent and Grants. A *Scire fac. to repeal a Patent*, muſt be brought where the Record is, which is in *Chancery*; and there are to be two of theſe Writs ſued out of the Petty-bag Office directed to the Sheriff of *Middleſex*, who by a Letter under the Seal of his Office muſt ſend Notice to the Corporation or Perſon whoſe Concern the *Patent* is, that there is a *Scire facias* iſſued out returnable at ſuch a Time, and remaining with him, for the Revocation of ſuch a *Patent*, and that if they do not appear thereunto, Judgment will be had againſt them by Default; and this *Letter* is to be delivered to the Corporation or Perſon intereſted in ſuch *Patent*, by ſome Perſon who can make Oath thereof. *Dalton's Sheriff.* On a *Sci. fac.* out of Chancery returnable in *B. R.* to *repeal Letters Patents*, it was held, that if *Letters Patent* are granted to the Prejudice of any Perſon, as if a Fair is granted to the Damage of the Fair of another, &c. he may have a *Scire facias* on the Inrollment of ſuch *Grant* in Chancery; but it may be a Queſtion, whether a *Sci. fac.* upon a Record in Chancery is returnable in *B. R.* though after it is made returnable into *B. R.* that Court, and not the Chancery, hath the Juriſdiction of it. *Mod. Caſ.* 229. In all Caſes at Common Law, where the King's Title accrues by a judicial Record, and he grants his Eſtate over, the Party grieved could not have a *Scire fac.* againſt the *Patentee*, but was forced to his Petition to the King; otherwiſe it is when his Title is by Conveyance on Record, which is not judicial. 4 *Rep.* 59. The King hath a Right *to repeal a Patent* by *Scire fac.* where he was deceived in his *Grant*, or it is to the Injury of the Subject. 3 *Lev.* 220. And where a common Perſon is put to his Action, there upon an Inquiſition found, the King is put to his *Scire facias*, &c. 9 Rep. 96.

Scire facias's Have iſſued to repeal the Grants of *Offices*, for Conditions broken, Non-attendance, &c. and for Diſability, or in Caſe of Forfeiture, the Offices may be ſeiſed without *Sci. fac'.* 3 Nelſ. Abr. 201, 202.

Scire facias in *Appeal* of Murder, before a Pardon ſhall be allow'd; vide *Appeal.*

Scite, (*Situs*) Signifies the Setting or Standing of any Place; the Seat or Situation of a Capital Meſſuage, or the Ground whereon it ſtood. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *fol.* 278. The Word in this Senſe is mentioned in the Stat. 32 *H.* 2. *c.* 20. and 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11.

Scolds, Are indictable in the Sheriff's Turn, and puniſhed by the *Cucking-ſtool*, &c.

Scot and Lot. (Sax. *Sceat*, pars, & *Llot*, i. e. *Sors*) Signify a cuſtomary Contribution laid upon all Subjects, according to their Ability. *Spelm.* Nor are theſe old Words grown obſolete, for whoever in like Manner (though not by equal Portions) are aſſeſſed to any Contribution, are generally ſaid to pay *Scot* and *Lot.* Stat. 33 H. 8. cap. 9.

Scotal, or Scotale, Is where any Officer of a *Foreſt* keeps an *Ale-houſe* within the Foreſt, by Colour of his Office, cauſing People to come to his Houſe and there ſpend their Money for Fear of his Diſpleaſure: It is compounded of *Scot* and *Ale*, which by Tranſpoſition of the Words is otherwiſe called an *Aleſhot.* This Word is uſed in the Charter of the Foreſt, *cap.* 8. —— *Nullus Foreſtarius faciat* Scotallas, *vel Garbas colligat, vel aliquam Collectam faciat*, &c. Manwood 216.

Scotare. Thoſe Tenants are ſaid *Scottare*, whoſe Lands are ſubject to pay *Scot.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 875.

Scotland, Is united to *England* by 5 *Ann.* In the Reigns of King *James* 1. and *K. Car.* 2. Commiſſioners were appointed to treat with Commiſſioners of *Scotland*, concerning an Union. But the bringing about this Great Work, was reſerved for the Reign of Queen *Anne.* The 1 *Ann. c.* 14. ordained Articles to be ſettled by Commiſſioners for the Union of the two Kingdoms, &c. And by the 5 *Ann. c.* 8. the Union was effected: The Kingdoms united are to be called *Great Britain*; and the Croſs of *St. George* and *St. Andrew* to be conjoined; they are to be repreſented by one Parliament, and ſixteen Peers of *Scotland* and forty-five Commoners are to be elected for *Scotland*, and have all the Privileges of Parliament as Peers of *England:* The Subjects of either Kingdom ſhall have Freedom of Trade, and be liable to the ſame Cuſtoms, and like Laws for publick Government, &c. Kirk-Government of the Church is confirm'd; and the Courts of Juſtice are to remain the ſame as before the Union, but ſubject to Regulation: When 1,997,763 *l.* ſhall be raiſed in *England* on a Land-Tax, *Scotland* is to be charged with 48,000 *l.* And *Scotland* is to have an *Equivalent* for being charged towards the Payment of the Debts of *England*, &c. By 6 *Ann. c.* 14. A Peer committing High Treaſon, or Felony in *Scotland*, may be tried by Commiſſion under the Great Seal, conſtituting Juſtices to inquire, &c. in *Scotland:* And the King may grant Commiſſions of *Oyer* and *Terminer* in *Scotland*, to determine Treaſons, &c. by the 7 *Ann. c.* 21. Perſons having Lands in *Scotland*, guilty of High Treaſon by Correſponding with, Aſſiſting, or remitting Money, &c. to the *Pretender*, on Conviction, to be liable to the Pains of Treaſon; and their Vaſſals continuing in dutiful Allegiance, ſhall hold the ſaid Lands of his Majeſty in Fee and Heritage for ever, where the Lands were ſo held of the Crown by the Offender: And Tenants continuing peaceable and occupying Land, are to hold the ſame two Years Rent-free. 1 *Geo. c.* 20. An Act for *Diſ-arming* the *High-lands of Scotland*, and requiring Bail of Perſons for their loyal and peaceable Behaviour, &c. 1 *Geo. c.* 54.

Scripture. All profane Scoffing of the Holy *Scripture*, or expoſing any Part thereof to contempt and ridicule is puniſh'd by Fine and Impriſonment. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 7.

Scriveners, Are mentioned in the Statute againſt Uſury and exceſſive Intereſt of Money. 12 *Ann. c.* 6. If a *Scrivener* is inſtruſted with a Bond, he may receive the Intereſt, and if he fails, the Obligee ſhall bear the Loſs; and ſo it is if he receive the Principal, and deliver up the Bond,

Bond, for being intruſted with the Security it ſelf, it ſhall be preſumed he is truſted with Power to receive the principal and Intereſt, and the giving up the Bond on Payment of the Money is a Diſcharge thereof: But if a *Scrivener* be intruſted with a Mortgage-Deed, he hath only Authority to receive the Intereſt, not the Principal, the giving up the Deed in this Caſe not being ſufficient to reſtore the Eſtate, but there muſt be a Reconveyance, &c. Decreed in Cha. *Hill.* 7 *Ann.* 1 *Salk.* 157.

Scutage (*Scutagium*) Was a Tax on thoſe that held Lands by *Knights-Service*, towards furniſhing the King's Army. King *Hen.* 3d. for his Voyage to the *Holy Land*, had a Tenth granted by the Clergy, and *Scutage*, *viz.* Three Marks on every *Knight's Fee* by the Laity; and this was levied by King *Hen.* 2d, *Rich.* 1ſt, and King *John.* See *Eſcuage.*

Scute, A *French* Gold Coin of 3 *s.* 4 *d.* in the Reign of King *Hen.* 5. And *Catherine* Queen of *England* had an Aſſurance made her of ſundry Caſtles, Manors, Lands, &c. valued at the Sum of forty thouſand *Scutes*, every two whereof were worth a Noble. *Rot. Parl.* 1 *Hen.* 6.

Scutella, (from *Scutum*, Sax. *Scutel*) A Scuttle, any thing of a flat and broad Shape, like a Shield.

Scutella eleemoſynaria, An Alms Basket or Scuttle. *Paroch. Antiq.*

Scutum Armorum, A Shield, or Coat of Arms. —— *Noverint Univerſi per preſentes me* Johannem *K. dediſſe*, &c. Richardo *P. filio* Humfridi *P.* Scutum Armorum *meorum: Habend' & tenend' ac portand' & utend' ubicunque voluerit ſibi & hæredibus ſuis imperpetuum; ita quod nec Ego nec aliquis alius nomine meo aliquod jus vel clameum ſeu calumpniam in prædicto* Scuto *habere potuerimus, ſed per Preſentes ſumus excluſi in perpetuum. In cujus Rei Teſtimonium*, &c. *Dat. apud Knightley Anno* 14. *H.* 6.

Scyldwit, (*Sax.*) Is a Mulct for any Fault; from the Saxon *Scilde*, i. e. *Delictum*, & Wite, *pœna.* Leg. Hen. 1.

Scyza, A Fine impos'd on ſuch as neglected to attend the *Scyregemot* Court, which all Tenants were bound to do. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 52.

Scyze-gemot, (*Sax.*) Was a Court held by the *Saxons* twice every Year by the *Biſhop* of the Dioceſe, and the *Earldorman*, in *Shires* that had Earldormen; and by the Biſhop and Sheriff where they were committed to the Sheriffs, &c. wherein both the Eccleſiaſtical and Temporal Laws were given in Charge to the Country, *Seld. Tit. Hon.* 628. This Court was held three Times in the Year, in the Reign of K. *Canutus* the *Dane.* ——*Et habeatur in Anno ter* Bergimotus & Scyremotus. *Leg. Canut. cap.* 38. And *Edward the Confeſſor* appointed it to be held twelve Times in a Year. *Leg. Ed. Conf. cap.* 35.

Sea, (*Mare*) The Main *Sea*, beneath the Low Water-mark, and round *England*, is Part of *England*; for there the *Admiral* hath Juriſdiction. 1 *Inſt.* 260. 5 *Rep.* 107. The *Seas* which environ *England* are within the Juriſdiction of the King of *England*, 1 *Roll. Abr.* 528. Sovereignty of the *Sea.* Vide *Navy.*

Sea-Laws, Are Laws relating to the Sea; as the *Laws* of *Oleron*, &c.

Seamen, Retained to ſerve the King, are puniſhable for departing without Licence. *Stat.* 2. *R.* 2. And Fighting, Quarrelling, and Diſturbances of *Seamen* may be puniſhed by the Commiſſioners of the Navy by Fine and Impriſonment. 19 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 7. Regiſtred Seamen are exempted from ſerving upon Juries, or in any Pariſh Office, &c. and ſhall have 40 *s. per Annum* Bounty-Money, beſides their Pay; and on Diſability of Service be admitted into *Greenwich* Hoſpital. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 21. By this Act, *Seamen* to the Number of 30,000 were to be *regiſtred* for the King's Service. See *Navy* and *Mariner.*

Sea-reeve, *In villis Maritimis eſt qui Maritimam Domini Juriſdictionem curat, litus luſtrat, & ejectum Maris* (*quod* Wreck *appellatur*) *Domino colligit.* Spelm.

Seal, (*Sigillum*) Is a little Image graven or molten, or Signet made uſe of in *ſealing* of Deeds, &c. The firſt *ſealed* Charter we had in *England* is ſaid to be that of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, upon his Foundation of *Weſtminſter Abbey*: But *Seals* were in uſe in the Times of the *Saxons*, according to *Taylor* in his Hiſtory of *Gavelk.* 73. Before the *Conqueſt*, the *Engliſh* did non *ſeal* with Wax, but they uſually made a Croſs of Gold on the Parchment, and ſometimes an Impreſſion on a Piece of Lead, which hang'd to the Deed with a ſtring of Silk; and thus it continu'd 'till the Reign of King *Hen.* 2. and then they *ſealed* their Deeds with Wax, the Colour whereof was green with which the King's Grants were *ſealed*, to ſignify that they were always to be in Vigour; and the Impreſſion on all *Seals* was a Man on Horſe-back, with his Sword in his Hand, 'till about the Year 1218. when they began to engrave Coats of Arms on their *Seals*, &c. *Ingulph.* 901. 2 *Nelſ.* 207. In former Times, the Makers of Deeds ſubſcribed their Names, adding the *Sign of the Croſs*, and in the End ſetting down a great Number of Witneſſes, without uſing any Kind of *Seal*; but in the Time of *Will.* 1ſt, called the *Conqueror*, the King and the Nobility uſed *Seals* of Arms, which was afterwards followed by the Gentry; and in the Reign of King *Edw.* 3d, *Seals* with Devices became common with all Sorts of Perſons. Terms de Ley. 331, 332. ——*Has Donationes & Ordinationes confirmarunt &* Cruce *ſignarunt*, Henricus *Rex*, & *Mathildis Regina.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 3. pag. 7. *Sealing* of Writings by biteing the Wax, ſee *Warg.*

Sealing Deeds, Makes Perſons Parties to them; and if they are not thus *ſealed* they are void, *Dyer* 13. If a *Seal* is broken off, it will make the *Deed* void; and when ſeveral are bound in a Bond, the pulling off the *Seal* of one makes it void as to the others. 2 *Lev.* 220. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 208.

Dutchy Seal, *Exchequer* Seal, *Great* Seal, *Privy* Seal, *Seals* of *Office* of *Biſhops*, &c. Vide the *Heads.*

Sealer (*Sigillator*) Is an Officer of the High Court of *Chancery*, appointed by the Lord Chancellor to *ſeal* the Writs and Inſtruments there made in his Preſence.

Seam, (*Sax.*) A Meaſure of Corn. See *Seme.*

Sean Fiſh, Seems to be that Sort of *Fiſh* which is taken with a large and long Net, called a *Sean.* Stat. 1. Jac. 1. cap. 25.

Searcher, An Officer of the *Cuſtoms*, whoſe Buſineſs it is to *ſearch* and examine Ships outward bound, if they have any prohibited or uncuſtomed Goods on board, &c. This Officer is

mentioned in the Stat. 12. *Car.* 2. And there are *Searchers* concern'd in *Alnage* Duties; of *Leather*, and in divers other Cases.

Secondary, (*Secundarius*) Is an Officer who is *Second* or next to the Chief Officer; as the *Secondaries* to the *Prothonotaries* of the Courts of *B. R.* and *C. B.* the *Secondary* of the *Remembrancer* in the *Exchequer*, *Secondary* of the *Compter*, &c. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 506.

Secondary of the Office of Privy Seal, Is taken Notice of by 1 *Edw.* 4. *cap.* 1.

Second Deliverance, (*Secunda Deliberatione*) Is a Judicial Writ that lies after a Nonsuit of the Plaintiff in *Replevin*, and a *Returno Habendo* of the Cattle replevied, adjudg'd to him that distrained them; commanding the Sheriff to replevy the same Cattle again, upon Security given by the Plaintiff in the Replevin for a Redelivery of them, if the Distress be justified. It is a second Writ of Replevin, &c. *F. N. B.* 68.

Second Marriage, (*Secundæ Nuptiæ*) Is when after the Decease of one a Man marries a *second* Wife, which the Law terms *Bigamus*.

Secretary, (*Secretarius, à Secretis,*) A Title given to him that is *ab Epistolis & Scriptis Secretis*; as the two *Secretaries of State*, &c. The *Secretaries of State* have an extraordinary Trust, which renders them very Considerable in the Eyes of the King, and of the Subject also; whose Requests and Petitions are for the most part lodg'd in their Hands, to be represented to his Majesty, and to make Dispatches thereupon, pursuant to his Majesty's Directions: They are Privy Counsellors, and a Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of them; they wait by turns, and one of these *Secretaries* always attends the Court, and by the King's Warrant, prepares all Bills or Letters for the King to sign, not being Matter of Law. And depending on them is the Office called the *Paper Office*, which contains all the publick Writings of State, Negotiations, and Dispatches, all Matters of State and Council, &c. and they have the Keeping of the King's Seal, called the *Signet*, because the King's private Letters are signed with it. There was but one *Secretary* of State in this Kingdom 'till about the End of the Reign of King *Hen.* 8. but then that great and weighty Office was thought proper to be discharged by two Persons, both of equal Authority, and stiled *Principal Secretaries of State*. The Correspondence with all Parts of *Great Britain* is managed by either of the *Secretaries*, without Distinction; but in respect to foreign Affairs, all Nations which have Intercourse of Business with *Great Britain*, are divided into two Provinces, the *Southern* and the *Northern*; of which the Southern is under the *Senior*, and the Northern ander the *junior Secretary*, &c. Our *Secretaries* of State have Power to commit Persons for Treason, and other Offences against the State, as Conservators of the Peace at Common Law, or as Justices of Peace all over *England*; and it is incident to their Office. 1 *Salk.* 347. *Wood's Inst.* 458.

Secta Curiæ, Suit and Service done by the Tenants at the Court of their Lord. *Paroch. Antiq.* 320.

Secta ad Curiam, Is a Writ which lieth against him who refuseth to perform his *Suit* to the *County-Court*, or *Court-Baron*. F. N. B. 158.

Secta faciendo per illam quæ habet æniciam partem, Is a Writ to compel the Heir that hath the Elder's Part among Co heirs, to perform Service for all the Coparceners. *Reg. Orig.* 177.

Secta Molendini, A Writ lying where a Man by Usage Time out of Mind, &c. hath grinded his Corn at the Mill of a certain Person, and afterwards goeth to another Mill with his Corn, thereby withdrawing his Suit to the former: And this Writ lies especially for the Lord against his Tenants, who hold of him to do Suit at his Mill. *Reg. Orig.* 153. *F. N. B.* 122. The Count in the Writ *Secta Molendini*, may be on the Tenure of the Land; or upon Prescription, *viz.* That the Tenant, and all those who held those Lands, have used to do their Suit at the Plaintiff's Mill, &c. New Nat. Br. 272. *Secta ad Molendinum*, and *Assises of Nusance* are now much turned into Actions of the Case.

Secta Regalis, A Suit by which all Persons were bound twice in a Year to attend the *Sheriff's Tourn*; and was called *Regalis*, because the Sheriff's Tourn was the King's Leet, wherein the People were to be obliged by Oath to bear true Allegiance to the King, &c.

Secta unica tantum faciendo pro pluribus hæreditatibus, Is a Writ that lies for an Heir who is distrained by the Lord to do more Suits than one, in respect of the Land of divers Heirs descended to him. *Reg. Orig.*

Sectis non faciendis, A Writ brought by a Woman, who for her Dower, &c. ought not to perform Suit of Court. *Reg. Orig.* 174.

Secunda Superoneratione Pasturæ, Is a Writ which lieth where Admeasurement of Pasture hath been made, and he that first surcharged the Common doth it a second Time, notwithstanding the Admeasurement. *Old Nat. Br.* 73.

Securitatem inveniendi quod se non divertat ad Partes exteras sine Licentia Regis, An ancient Writ lying for the King against any of his Subjects, to stay them from going out of this Kingdom to foreign Parts; the Ground whereof is, That every Man is bound to serve and defend the Common Wealth, as the King shall think fit. *F. N. B.* 85. See *Ne exeat Regnum.*

Securitate Pacis, Is a Writ that lies for one who is threatned Death or Danger by another, against him which so threatens; and is issued out of the *Chancery* directed to the Sheriff, &c. *Reg. Orig.* 88.

Se Defendendo, Is a Plea for him that is charged with the Death of another Person, by alledging that he was driven unto what he did *in his own Defence*; and the other so assaulting him, that if he had not done as he did, he must have been in Danger of his own Life; which Danger ought to be so great, as that it appears to have been otherwise inevitable. *Staundf. P. C. lib.* 1. *cap.* 7. Any Person in his Defence may kill another for the Safety of his Life; and where a Man is attack'd, a Defence may be made without expecting the first Blow, which may render a Person incapable of making any Defence: But a Defence ought to be always unblameable, not to take Revenge. *Bac. Max.* 25. If a Man attack another Person on a sudden falling out, and before a Mortal Wound is given, the other flies to the Wall, or some other unpassable Place, to save his Life, and being still pursued kills the Person making the Assault; from the unavoidable Necessity of it, this is *Se Defendendo*; and so in the like Cases. *Bract.* 3. *E.* 3. There is no express

preſs Judgment in *Chance-medley*, or *Se Defendendo*; but the Offender is left to Mainpriſe to ſue out his Pardon; and yet his Goods and Chattels are forfeited; tho' where one kills another in his own Defence, upon the Special Matter found, it is ſaid he may be diſmiſs'd without any Forfeiture, or Pardon purchaſed. 2 *Inſt.* 148. 3 *Inſt.* 220. 1 *Inſt.* 391. *H. P. C.* 138. See the Statute 4 *H.* 8. *cap.* 5.

Seditious Conventicles, To the Diſturbance of the Peace, *&c.* See *Conventicles* and *Hereſy*.

Seed-cod, (from the Sax. *Sced*, Seed, and *Codde*, a Purſe or ſuch like Continent) Is a Basket or other Veſſel of Wood carried on one Arm of the Husbandman or Sower of Ground, to bear the Seed or Grain which he ſows, and ſpreads abroad with the other Hand: In *Weſtmoreland* a Bolſter or Pillow is called a *Codd*; and in other *Northern Parts* a Pin cuſhion is term'd a *Pin-cod*. ——Pro uno *Seed-cod* empto 4 *d.* Paroch. Antiq. 549. Kennet's Gloſs.

Seeder, A Seedſman, or one who ſows the Land. *Blount.*

Seignior, (Fr. *Seigneur*, i. e. *Dominus*) Is in general Signification as much as Lord; but particularly uſed for the Lord of the Fee, or of a Manor, as *Senior* among the *Feudiſts* is he who grants a Fee or Benefit out of the Land to another; and the Reaſon is, becauſe having granted away the Uſe and Profit of the Land, the Property or *Dominium* he ſtill retains in himſelf. *Hotom. F. N. B.* 23.

Seigniory, (*Dominium*) Signifies a Manor or Lordſhip, and it often occurs in our old Books. *Kitch.* 80.

Seigniorage, Is a Royalty or Prerogative of the King, whereby he claims an Allowance of *Gold* and *Silver* brought in the Maſs, to be exchanged for Coin. As *Seigniorage*, out of every Pound-Weight of Gold, the King had for his Coin 5 *s.* of which he paid to the Maſter of the *Mint* for his Work ſometimes 1 *s.* and ſometimes 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Upon every Pound-Weight of Silver, the *Seigniorage* anſwer'd to the King in the Time of King *Edw.* 3d, was eighteen Penny-weight, which then amounted to about 1 *s.* out of which he ſometimes paid 8 *d.* at others 9 *d.* to the Maſter: In the Reign of King *Hen.* 5. the King's *Seigniorage* of every Pound of Silver was 15 *d.* *&c.* *Stat.* 9. *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 1. *Hale's Sher. Acco. pag.* 3.

Seiſin, (*Seiſina*, Fr. *Seiſine*) In the Common Law ſignifies Poſſeſſion. To *ſeiſe* is to take Poſſeſſion of a Thing; and *primier Seiſin* is the firſt Poſſeſſion. *Co. Lit.* 152. There is a *Seiſin* in *Deed* or in *Fact*, and a *Seiſin* in Law; a *Seiſin* in Deed is when an actual Poſſeſſion is taken; and *Seiſin* in Law is where Lands deſcend, and one hath not actually entred on them, *&c.* 1 Inſt. 31. *Seiſin* in Law is a Right to Lands and Tenements, though the Owner is by Wrong diſſeiſed of them: And he who hath an Hour's actual Poſſeſſion quietly taken, hath *Seiſin de droit & de claime*, whereof no Man may diſſeiſe him, but muſt be driven to his Action. *Perk.* 457, 458. A *Seiſin* in Law is ſufficient to avow upon; but to the bringing an *Aſſiſe* actual *Seiſin* is required, *&c.* 4 Rep. 9. *Seiſin* of a ſuperior Service, is *Seiſin* of all inferior Services which are incident thereto: And *Seiſin* of Homage is a *Seiſin* of all other Services, becauſe in the doing thereof the Tenant takes upon himſelf to do all Services. 4 *Rep.* So. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 647. The *Seiſin* of Rent, or other annual Service, is a ſufficient *Seiſin* of caſual Services. 4 *Rep.* 8. But *Seiſin* of one annual Service is not *Seiſin* of another annual Service; as if there be Lord and Tenant by Fealty, ten Shillings Rent, and three Days Work in the Year; in this Caſe *Seiſin* of the Rent is no *Seiſin* of the Work, nor is *Seiſin* of the Rent *Seiſin* of the Suit of Court, which is annual. 4 *Rep.* 9. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 647. 2 *Lill.* 507. The *Seiſin* of the Father is not ſufficient for the Heir; though if a Fine be levied to one for Life, the Remainder to another in Tail, and the Tenant for Life takes *Seiſin* of the Services, this will be a good *Seiſin* for him in Remainder; and the *Seiſin* of a Leſſee for Years is ſufficient for him in Reverſion. 2 *H.* 6, 7. 45 *Ed.* 3, 26. 1 *Danv.* 805, 646. Where a Man is ſeiſed of a Reverſion, depending upon an Eſtate for Life, the Pleading of it is that he was ſeiſed of it *ut de feodo*, leaving out the Word *Dominico*; but if it be a Reverſion in Fee, expectant upon the Determination of a Leaſe for Years, there he may plead that he was ſeiſed of it in *Dominico ſuo ut de feodo.* Dyer 185, 257. Rep. 20, 27. 4 Rep. 68. *Seiſin* is never to be alledg'd, but where it is traverſable; and when a Defendant alledged a *Seiſin* in Fee in any one under whom he claims, the Plaintiff cannot alledge a *Seiſin* in another, without traverſing, confeſſing or avoiding of the *Seiſin* alledged by the Defendant. *Cro. Eliz.* 30. 1 *Brownl.* 170. When a *Seiſin* in Fee is alledged, it ſhall be intended a lawful *Seiſin* till the contrary appears. 2 *Lutw.* 1337. But the Party is to ſhew of what Eſtate he is ſeiſed, *&c.* 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 215. See *Stat.* 32. *H.* 8. *cap.* 2.

Seiſina habenda, quia Rex habuit Annum, Diem, & Vaſtum, Is a Writ that lies for Delivery of *Seiſin* to the Lord of Lands or Tenements, after the King in Right of this Prerogative hath had the *Year*, *Day* and Waſte, on a Felony committed, *&c.* *Reg. Orig.* 165.

Sel, Denotes the Bigneſs of a Thing to which it is added; as *Selwood* is a great Wood.

Selda, (from the Sax. *Selde*, a Seat, or Stool) Is uſed for a Shop, Shed, or Stall in a Market. *Aſſiſ.* 9. *R.* 1. But Sir *Edw. Coke* takes the Word *Selda* for a Wood of Sallows. *Co. Lit.* 4.

Self-bane, (Sax. *Self-bana*) Is where a Man murders himſelf, called *Felo de ſe*.

Self-Preſervation. Every Creature has implanted in it by Nature a ſtrong Deſire of *Self-Preſervation*; and by our ancient Law, if a Man ſtole Victuals merely to ſatisfy his preſent Hunger, being for the Preſervation of Life, it was not Felony, but this Law is become obſolete. *Staund. P. C.* See *ſe Defendendo.*

Selion of Land, (*Selio Terræ*) Is derived from the Fr. *Seillon*, which ſignifies a Ridge of Land, or Ground ariſing between two Furrows, and contains no certain Quantity, but ſometimes more and ſometimes leſs: Therefore *Crompton* ſays, That a *Selion of Land* cannot be in Demand, becauſe it is a Thing incertain. *Crompt. Juriſ.* 221.

Seme, (Sax. *Seam*, i. e. *Onus*) A Horſe Load, or eight Buſhels of Corn. *Blount.* A *Seme* of *Glaſs* is twenty-four Stone, each Stone five Pounds Weight.

Semebale, A Pipe, or Half a Tun of Wine. *Merch. Dict.*

Seminaries, Perſons are not to go or be ſent to *Popiſh Seminaries*, to be inſtructed or educated, under divers Penalties and Diſabilities, by *Stat.* 1. *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 4. And Contributing to the Maintenance

tenance of a Popiſh Seminary, is made a *Præmunire*. Stat. 27. Eliz. cap. 2. See *Papiſt.*

Seminiverbius, A Preacher, or Sower of Words. *Pet. Beſen.*

Senage, (*Senagium*, from *Senatus*, ſometimes uſed for *Synod*) Is Money paid for *Synodals.*

Senator, (*Lat.*) As now taken, is a Parliament Man. In the Laws of King *Edw. the Confeſſor*, we are told that the *Britons* called thoſe *Senators* whom the *Saxons* afterwards term'd *Aldermen*, and Borough-maſters; tho' not for their Age, but their Wiſdom, for ſome of them were young Men, but very well skill'd in the Laws. *Kenulph*, King of the *Mercians*, granted a Charter which ran thus, *viz. Conſilio & conſenſu Epiſcoporum &* Senatorum *gentis ſuæ largitus fuit dicto Monaſterio, &c.* Staundf. P. C. cap. 28.

Sendal, A Kind of thin fine Silk, mentioned in the Stat. 2. *R.* 2. *cap.* 1.

Seneſchal, (*Seneſcallus*, derived from Germ. *Sein* a Houſe or Place, and *Schale*, an Officer) Is a Steward: As the *High Seneſchal*, or Steward of *England*; *Seneſchal de le Hotel de Roy*, Steward of the King's Houſhold, *Seneſchal* or Steward of Courts, *&c. Co. Lit.* 61. *Croke's Juriſd.* 102. *Kitch.* 83. See *Steward.*

Seneſchallo & Mareſchallo quod non teneant placita de libero tenemento, A Writ directed to the *Steward* and *Marſhal* of *England*, inhibiting them to take Cogniſance of an Action in their Court that concerns Freehold. *Reg. Orig.* 185, 191.

Seneucia, A Word anciently uſed for Widowhood. *Plac. Trin.* 17. *Ed.* 3.

Seney-Days, Are Play-Days, or Times of Pleaſure and Diverſion ——*Dies recreationis vocati Anglice* Seney-Days, *&c. Regiſt. Eccl. Ebor. Anno* 1562.

Separia, *Separaria*, Several, or ſevered and divided from other Ground. *Paroch. Antiq.* 336.

Separation, (*Separatio*) Is the Living aſunder of Man and Wife. See *Divorce.*

Septuageſima, The third *Sunday* before *Quadrageſima* Sunday in *Lent*, and is called *Septuageſima*, becauſe 'tis about the *ſeventieth* Day before *Eaſter*, as *Sexageſima* and *Quinquageſima* are thus denominated from their being, the one *ſixty*, the other *fifty* Days before the ſame Feaſt, which are all of them Days appropriated by the Church to acts of Penance and Mortification, preparatory to the Devotion of *Lent.* From *Septuageſima* Sunday until the *Octaves* after *Eaſter*, the Solemnizing of Marriage is forbidden by the *Canon* Law; and the Laws of King *Canutus* ordained a Vacancy from Judicature, from *Septuageſima* to *Quindena Paſchæ.* See *Stat. Weſtm.* 1. *cap.* 51.

Septuagint, The *Seventy* Interpreters of the *Bible*; who were in Truth ſeventy-two, *viz.* Six out of every one of the *Twelve Tribes.* Litt. Dict.

Septum, An Incloſure, ſo called by Reaſon it is encompaſs'd *cum Sepe & Foſſa*, with a Hedge or a Ditch, at leaſt with a Hedge; and it ſignifies any Place paled in.

Sepulchre, (*Sepulchrum*) Is the Place where any *Body* lies *buried*; but a *Monument* is ſet up for the Memorial of the Deceas'd, though the Corps lie not there. *Cowel.*

Sepultura, An Offering made to the Prieſt for the Burial of a dead Body. *Domeſd.*

Sequatur ſub ſuo Periculo, Is a Writ that lies where a *Summons ad Warrantizand'* is awarded, and the Sheriff returns that the Party hath nothing whereby he may be ſummon'd; then goes forth an *Alias* and a *Pluries*; and if he come not in on the *Pluries*, this Writ ſhall iſſue. *Old Nat. Br.* 163.

Sequela Cauſæ, The Proceſs and depending Iſſue of a Cauſe for Trial.

Sequela Curiæ, Is uſed for Suit of Court. ——*Et quod ſint liberi a* Sequela Curiæ. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 253.

Sequela Villanorum, The Retinue and Appurtenances to the Goods and Chattels of *Villains*, which were at the abſolute Diſpoſal of the Lord. In former Times, when any Lord ſold his Villain, it was ſaid, *Dedi* B. *Nativum meum cum tota* Sequela *ſua*; which included all the Villain's Offspring. *Paroch. Antiq.* 216, 288.

Sequentia, A Jubilee, or Song of Rejoycing. *Brompton.*

Sequeſter (*Sequeſtrare*) Is a Term uſed in the *Civil Law* for Renouncing; as when a Widow comes into Court, and diſclaims to have any thing to do, or to intermeddle with her Husband's Eſtate who is deceas'd. She is ſaid to *ſeqneſter.*

Sequeſtration, (*Sequeſtratio*) Signifies the Separation or ſetting aſide of a Thing in Controverſy, from the Poſſeſſion of both the Parties that contend for it; and it is twofold, *Voluntary* and *Neceſſary*; Voluntary is that which is done by the Conſent of each Party: Neceſſary is what the Judge of his Authority doth, whether the Parties will or not. *Forteſcue, cap.* 50. *Dyer* 232, 256. And there is a *Sequeſtration* on a Perſon's ſtanding out all the Proceſſes of Contempt for Non-appearance in *Chancery* upon a Bill exhibited; ſo where Obedience is not yielded to a Decree, the Court will grant a *Sequeſtration* of the Lands of the Party, *&c.* And a *Sequeſtration* is alſo a Kind of Execution for Debt; eſpecially in the Caſe of a *beneficed Clerk*, of the Profits of the Benefice, to be paid over to him that had the Judgment, 'till the Debt is ſatisfied. 2 *Inſt.* 472. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 474. But the moſt uſual *Sequeſtration* of a Benefice, is upon a Vacancy, for the gathering up the Fruits of the Benefice to the Uſe of the next Incumbent; and the Profits of the Church being in Abeyance, are to be received by the Church-wardens by Appointment of the Biſhop, to make Proviſion for the Cure during the Vacancy, *&c.* Stat. 28. H. 8. cap. 11. *Sequeſtration* is further the Act of the *Ordinary*, diſpoſing of the Goods of one that is dead, whoſe Eſtate no Man will meddle with.

Sequeſtration in London, Is made upon an Action of Debt; and the Courſe of proceeding in it is thus: The Action being entred, the Officer goes to the Shop or Warehouſe of the Defendant, when there is no Body within, and takes a Padlock and hangs it upon the Door, *&c.* uſing theſe Words, *viz. I do ſequeſter this Warehouſe, and the Goods and Merchandiſes therein of the Defendant in the Action, to the Uſe of the Plaintiff*, &c. and ſo puts on his ſeal, and makes Return thereof at the *Compter*; then four Court-Days being paſt, the next Court after the Plaintiff may have Judgment to open the Doors of the Shop or Warehouſe, and to appraiſe the Goods therein by a Serjeant, who takes a Bill of Appraiſement, having two Freemen to appraiſe them, for which they are to be ſworn at the next Court holden for that *Compter*; and then the Officer puts his Hand to the Bill of Appraiſ-

ment.

ment, and the Court granteth Judgment; though the Defendant in the Action may put in Bail before Satisfaction, and ſo diſſolve the *Sequeſtration*; and after Satisfaction, may put in Bail *ad diſprobandʼ debitum*, &c. Pract. Solic. 429.

Sequeſtro habendo, Is a Writ Judicial for the Diſcharging a *Sequeſtration* of the Profits of a Church Benefice granted by the Biſhop at the King's Commandment, thereby to compel the Parſon to appear at the Suit of another; and the Parſon upon his Appearance may have this Writ for the Releaſe of the *Sequeſtration*. Reg. Judic. 36.

Serjeant, (*Serviens*, from the Fr. *Sergeant*) Is a Word diverſly uſed; as firſt a *Serjeant at Law*, (*Serviens ad Legem*) otherwiſe called *Serjeant Counter* or of the *Coif*, is the higheſt Degree in the *Common Law*, as a *Doctor* is in the *Civil Law*; but according to *Spelman*, a Doctor of Law is Superior to a *Serjeant*, for the very Name of a Doctor is Magiſterial, but that of a *Serjeant* is only Miniſterial. To theſe *Serjeants*, as Men beſt learned and experienced in the Law and Practice of the Courts, one Court is ſevered to plead in by themſelves, which is that of the *Common Pleas*, where the Common Law of *England* is moſt ſtrictly obſerv'd; yet they are not ſo limited as to be reſtrained from Pleading in any other Courts, where the Judges (who cannot be ſuch 'till they have taken the Degree of *Serjeant*) call them *Brothers*, and hear them with great Reſpect; and of which one or more are ſtiled the *King's Serjeants*, being commonly choſen out of the reſt in reſpect of their great Learning, to plead for the King in all his Cauſes, eſpecially upon Indictments for Treaſon, &c. In other Kingdoms the *King's Serjeant* is called *Advocatus Regius*; and here in *England*, in the Time of King *Edw.* 6th. *Serjeant Benloe* wrote himſelf *ſolus Serviens ad Legem*, there being for ſome Time none but himſelf; and in *Ireland* at this Day there is only a King's *Serjeant*: *Serjeants* at Law are made by the King's Writ or Mandat directed unto ſuch as are called, commanding them to take upon them that Degree by a certain Day; and with what Solemnity they are created, ſee *Forteſcue*, *cap.* 50. 3 *Cro.* 1. *Dyer* 72. 2 *Inſt.* 213, 214. Their Privilege of being impleaded in *C. B.* &c. vide *Privilege*.

Serjeants at Arms, Their Office is to attend the Perſon of the King, to arreſt Perſons of Condition offending, and give Attendance on the Lord High Steward of *England*, ſitting in Judgment on any Traitor, &c. There may not be above thirty *Serjeants at Arms* in the Realm, by the Stat. 13. *R.* 2. *cap.* 6. And two of them, by the King's Allowance, do attend on the two Houſes of Parliament; the Office of him in the Houſe of Commons is, the Keeping of the Doors, and the Execution of ſuch Commands touching the Apprehenſion and taking into Cuſtody of any Offender, as that Houſe ſhall injoin him. Another of them attends on the Lord *Chancellor* in the *Chancery*, and one on the Lord *Treaſurer* of *England*: Alſo one upon the *Lord Mayor* of *London* on extraordinary Solemnities, &c. They are in the old Books called *Virgatores*, becauſe they carried Silver Rods gilt with Gold, as they now do *Maces*, before the King. Stat. 7. *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 3. *Crompt. Jur.* 9. *Fleta. lib.* 2. *cap.* 38.

Serjeants Of a more *inferior* Kind are *Serjeants of the Mace*, whereof there is a great Band in the City of *London*, and other *Corporate Towns*, that attend the Mayor or other Head Officer, chiefly for Matters of Juſtice, &c. *Kitch.* 143. Formerly all the *Juſtices of Eyre* had certain Officers attending them called *Serjeants*, who were in the Nature of *Tipſtaves*. *Weſt.* 1. *cap.* 30. And the Word *Serjeant* is uſed in *Britton* for an Officer belonging to the *County*; which is the ſame with what *Bracton* calls *Serjeants* of the *Hundred*, being no more than Bailiff of the Hundred. *Bract. lib.* 5. *cap.* 4. And we read of *Serjeants* of *Manors*, of the *Peace*, &c.

Serjeants of the Houſhold, Are Officers who execute ſeveral Functions within the *King's Houſhold*, mentioned in the Stat. 33. *H.* 8. *cap.* 12.

Serjeanty, (*Serjantia*) Signifies in Law a Service, that cannot be due from a Tenant to any Lord but to the King only; and this is either *Grand Serjeanty* or *Petit*; the firſt is a Tenure whereby one holds his Lands of the King by ſuch Services as he ought to do in Perſon to the King at his Coronation; and may alſo concern Matters Military, or Services of Honour in Peace, as to be the King's Butler, Carver, &c. *Petit Serjeanty* is where a Man holds Land of the King, to furniſh him Yearly with ſome ſmall Thing towards his Wars; and in Effect payable as Rent, though all Tenures are turn'd into *Soccage* by the 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24. Yet the Honourary Services of *Grand Serjeanty* ſtill remain, being therein excepted. *Lit.* 153, 159. 1 *Inſt.* 105, 108. See *Chivalry*.

Sermonium, Was an Interlude or Hiſtorical Play acted by the inferior Orders of the Clergy, aſſiſted by Youths and Children in the Body of the Church, ſuitable to the Solemnity of ſome High Proceſſion Day; and before the modern Improvements of the Stage, theſe ruder Sort of Performances were even a Part of the unreform'd Religion. *Collect. Matt. Hutton, Ex. Reg. Eccl. Lincoln. M.S.*

Serples, A Mantle or upper Coat; from the Lat. *Superpellicium*. *Blount*.

Servage, Is when Tenants, beſides Payment of a certain Rent, find one or more Workmen for their Lord's Service. 1 *R.* 2. *cap.* 6. King *John* brought the Crown of *England* in *Servage* to the See of *Rome*. 2 *Inſt.* 274.

Servants, Are ſuch as Men of Trades and Profeſſions imploy under them, to aſſiſt them in their particular Callings; or ſuch Perſons as others retain to perform the Work and Buſineſs of their Families, which comprehends both Men and Women: And *Servants* are *Menial*, or not ſo; *Menial*, being Domeſticks living within the Walls of the Houſe. *Wood's Inſt.* 91. Every Perſon under the Age of 30 Years, that has been brought up in Handicraft Trades, and hath not Lands of Inheritance, or for Life, of the yearly Value of 40 *s.* or is not worth 10 *l.* in Goods, and ſo allowed by two Juſtices of Peace, and not being retained with any Perſon in Husbandry, or in the ſaid Arts, nor being lawfully hired as a *Servant* with any Nobleman or Gentleman, or having any Farm or other Holding whereupon he may imploy his Labour; ſhall, upon Requeſt made by any Perſon uſing the Myſtery wherein ſuch Perſon hath been exerciſed, be obliged to *ſerve* him as a *Servant* therein, on Pain of Impriſonment. 5 *Eliz.* *cap.* 4. And by the ſame Statute, Perſons are compellable to *ſerve* in Husbandry by the Year, with any Perſon that keepeth or uſeth Husbandry, and who will require any

any proper Perſon to *ſerve*; and the Juſtices of Peace have Authority herein, and to aſſeſs the Wages of ſuch *Servants* in Husbandry, order Payment, &c. Alſo two Juſtices, and Mayors or Head Officers of any City or Town, may appoint any poor Woman of the Age of 12 Years, and under 40. unmarried, to go to *Service* by the Year, &c. for ſuch Wages and in ſuch Manner as they think fit; and if any ſuch Woman ſhall refuſe to go abroad as a *Servant*, then the ſaid Juſtices, &c. may commit ſuch Woman until ſhe be bound to *ſerve*. *Stat. Ibid.* If any Maſter ſhall give more Wages than aſſeſſed by the Juſtices; or any *Servant* take more, or refuſing to *ſerve* for the Statute Wages, they are puniſhable; but a Maſter may reward his *Servant* as he pleaſes, ſo as it be not by way of Contract on the Retainer: And if a *Servant* depart before the End of the Term, being hired for a Year, without Cauſe allowed by a Juſtice; or after his Term is expired, without giving a Quarter's Warning, two Juſtices may commit him to Priſon 'till he give Security to ſerve out the Time; or one Juſtice of Peace may ſend him to the Houſe of Correction, there to be puniſhed as a diſorderly Perſon. 7 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 4. A Maſter cannot put away a *Servant* before the End of his Term without ſome reaſonable Cauſe, to be allowed by one Juſtice; nor after the End of the Term without a Quarter's Warning given before Witneſſes; if a Maſter diſcharges a *Servant* otherwiſe, he is liable to a Penalty of 40*s.* 5 *Eliz.* And where *Servants* quit their Services, *Teſtimonials* are to be given by Conſtables and two Houſholders, &c. declaring their lawful Departure; and a *Servant* not producing ſuch a *Teſtimonial* to the Conſtable where he deſigns to dwell, is to be impriſon'd 'till he gets one, and in Default thereof be whipped as a Vagabond; Maſters retaining them without ſuch Teſtimonial, ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* But the Teſtimonial concerns only *Servants* in Trades and Husbandry. Stat. *Ibid.* No Perſon may retain a *Servant* for leſs than a Year, by the ancient Statutes; if one retains a *Servant* generally, without expreſſing any Time, the Law conſtrues it for a Year; and where a *Servant* is hired for a Year, according to the Statute, and the Maſter dieth within that Time, his Executor muſt pay the Wages. *Dalt.* 129. 1 *Inſt.* 42. If a Woman *Servant* marrieth, ſhe is obliged to *ſerve* out her Year; but if a ſingle Woman who is with Child procures her ſelf to be retained with a Maſter, who knows nothing thereof, this is a good Cauſe to diſcharge her from her *Service*; and ſo if ſhe be gotten with Child during her *Service*. *Dalt.* 92. *Reſol. Ann.* 1633. A *Servant* retained for a Year, falling ſick, ought not to be diſcharged therefore, or for any Diſability by the Act of God; neither may his Wages be abated for thoſe Cauſes. *Dalt.* 129. Maſter and *Servant* may part by Conſent, and then the Allowance of the Diſcharge by a Juſtice is not neceſſary. And a Maſter's detaining Wages, not allowing ſufficient Meat, &c. or the Maſter's Wife beating him, are good Cauſes for a *Servant*'s Departure; but they muſt be allowed by a Juſtice. *Dalt.* If a Maſter puts away his *Servant*, he muſt pay him his Wages to the Time he *ſerved*; though if the *Servant* go away from his *Service* before the End of the Time agreed, he ſhall forfeit all his Wages. *Dalt.* 129. A *Servant* is not to depart from his *Service* without good Cauſe; and if he refuſe to do his Buſineſs, this is a Departure in Law, although he go not away. *Noy's Max.* 90. Enticing away a *Servant*, or retaining and keeping one who departed from his Maſter without Licenſe, knowing him to be a *Servant* to another, the Maſter may have Action of the Caſe againſt the Perſon doing it. 2 *Lev.* 63. *Stat.* 23. *Ed.* 3. But if a Man do retain another's *Servant*, not knowing that he was in the *Service* of the other, he ſhall not be puniſhed for ſo doing, if he do not retain him after Notice of his firſt *Service*: And if a Perſon do retain one to *ſerve* him for 40 Days, and another doth afterwards retain him to *ſerve* for a Year, the firſt Covenant is avoided, becauſe the Retainer was not according to the Statute. *New Nat. Br.* 374, 375. A Maſter is anſwerable for the Actions and Treſpaſſes of his *Servant* in many Caſes; but not for Treſpaſs of Battery, &c. and in criminal Caſes, unleſs done by his Commandment. *Noy Max.* 99. If a Man has a *Servant* known to be ſuch, and he ſend him to Fairs and Markets to buy or ſell, his Maſter ſhall be charged if the Thing come to his Uſe; tho' if a *Servant* makes a Contract in his Maſter's Name, the Contract will not be binding, unleſs it were by the Maſter's Commandment or Aſſent; and where a *Servant* borrows Money in his Maſter's Name, without Order, that does not bind the Maſter. *Dr. & Stud. Dial.* 2. *ch.* 42. A *Servant* buys Things in his own Name, the Maſter ſhall not be charged, except the Things bought come to his Uſe, and he have Notice of it. *Kitch.* 371. Where a Maſter always gives his *Servant* Money, he ſhall not anſwer for what the *Servant* buys on Truſt; but if he ſends ſometimes on Truſt, he muſt anſwer to his uſual Tradeſmen for what is ſo taken up upon Truſt by him. *Wood's Inſt.* 56. A Maſter uſed to give his *Servant* Money every *Saturday*, to defray the Charges of the foregoing Week, and the *Servant* kept the Money; *per Holt Ch. Juſt.* the Maſter is chargeable; for the Maſter at his Peril ought to take Care what *Servant* he imploys; and 'tis more reaſonable that he ſhould ſuffer for the Cheats of his *Servants* than Strangers and Tradeſmen who do not imploy them. 3 *Salk.* 234. It has been adjudg'd, that where a *Servant* uſually buys Goods for his Maſter upon Tick, and takes up Things in his Maſter's Name, but for his own Uſe, the Maſter is liable; but it is not ſo where the Maſter uſually gives him ready Money: That if the Maſter gives the *Servant* Money to buy Goods for him, and he converts the Money to his own Uſe, and buys the Goods upon Tick, yet the Maſter is anſwerable, as the Goods come to his Uſe; otherwiſe he is not: Alſo a Note under the Hand of an Apprentice ſhall bind his Maſter, where he is allowed to deliver out Notes, tho' the Money is never applied to the Maſter's Uſe; but if he is not allowed or accuſtomed to deliver out Notes, his Note ſhall not bind the Maſter, if the Money is not applied to the Uſe of the Maſter. 3 *Salk.* 234, 235. The Act of a *Servant* ſhall not bind the Maſter, unleſs he acts by Authority of his Maſter; and therefore if a Maſter ſends his *Servant* to receive Money, and the *Servant* inſtead of Money takes a Bill, and the Maſter as ſoon as told thereof diſagrees, he is not bound by this Payment: But Acquieſcence, or any ſmall Matter, will be Proof of his Maſter's Conſent, and that will make the Act of the *Servant* the Act of his Maſter. *Hill.* 2. *Ann. B. R.* 2 *Salk.* 442. For what is within the Compaſs of a *Servant*'s Buſineſs,

the Master shall be generally chargeable, and also have Advantage of the same against others. *Noy's Max.* The Master is liable for the Neglects of his *Servant*, (tho' not the wilful Wrong) where a Carrier's *Servant* loses Things delivered to him, the Master must answer it, and Action lies against him; and if Goods be undertaken to be carried safely for Hire, but by Negligence are spoiled, it has been held, that whoever employs another, is answerable for him, and undertakes for his Care to all that make Use of him. 2 *Salk.* 440. If a Surgeon undertakes the Cure of a Person, and by sending Medicines by his *Servant*, the Wound is hurt and made worse, the Patient shall have Action against the Master, and not against the Servant. 18 *Hen.* 8. And where a Smith's *Servant* pricks a Horse whilst he is shoeing him, the Master shall answer the Damages. *Wood's Inst.* 56. A *Servant* casting any Thing into the Highway to the Nusance of the King's Subjects, the Master shall be charged, *&c. Noy's Max.* 94. A Master may maintain the Cause of his *Servants*, may bring an Action for the Battery of a *Servant*, whereby the Master loses his Service, which is to be alledged: And if a *Servant* is cozened of his Master's Money, the Master may bring Action on the Case against the Person that cozened him. 9 *Rep.* 113. 10 *Rep.* 130. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 98. And in case a *Servant* give away his Master's Goods, the Master may have Action against the Receiver. *Noy's Max.* 94. Where a Servant damages Goods of his Master, Action lies against him: And being employed to sell Goods in his Master's Shop, if the *Servant* carries away and converts them to his own Use, Action of Trespass may be brought by the Master against the *Servant*; for the *Servant* cannot meddle with them in any other Manner than to sell them. 5 *Rep.* 14. 1 *Leon.* 88. *Moor* 248. But if a *Servant* be robbed, without his Default, *&c.* he shall be excused, and allowed it on his Account. 1 *Inst.* 89. *Servants* going or making away with, imbezilling or purloining any of their Master's Goods, to the Value of 40 *s.* are guilty of Felony, by Stat. 21 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 7. and 12 *Ann. c.* 7. And assaulting their Masters, they may be bound to the good Behaviour, or be committed to Prison for a Year, *&c.* 5 *Eliz.*

Servi, Were Bond-men; and *Servi Testamentales*, those which we now call *Covenant Servants. Leg. Athelst.* The proper *Servi* were of four Sorts, *viz.* such as *sold* themselves for a Livelihood; *Debtors* that were to be sold for being incapable to pay their Debts; *Captives* in War, employ'd as perfect Slaves; *Nativi*, such as were born Servants, and by such Discent belonged to the sole Property of the Lord: And all these had their Persons, their Children, and Goods, at the Disposal of their Lord, incapable of making any Wills, or giving away any Thing, *&c.*

Service, (*Servitium*) Is that Duty which the Tenant, by Reason of his Fee or Estate, oweth unto the Lord: The ancient Law-Books make many Divisions of it; as into *Personal*, and *Real*; *Free*, and *Base*; *Continual*, or *Annual*; *Casual*, and *Accidental*; *Intrinsick*, and *Extrinsick*, &c. *Bract. lib.* 2. *Brit. cap.* 66. 4 *Co. Rep.* 9. And where *Services* are intire, and cannot be divided, such as Payment of a Horse, *&c.* upon the Alienation of Parcel of the Lands by the Tenant, the *Services* shall be *multiplied*, and every Alienee render the whole *Service*; though by the Purchase of Parcel by the Lord, the Whole is extinct, except in Case of Fealty, and Heriot Custom. 6 *Rep.* 1. *Wood's Inst.* 133.

Service Secular, Signifies worldly Service, contrary to *Spiritual* and Ecclesiastical. *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 1.

Servitium Forinsecum, A Service which did not belong to the chief Lord, but to the King: It was called *Forinsecum* and *Foraneum*, because it was done *Foris, vel extra servitium quod fit Domino Capitali*; and we find several Grants of Liberties with the Appurtenances, *Salvo forensi servitio, &c.* in Mon. Ang. Tom. 2. pag. 48.

Servitium Intrinsecum, Is that Service which was due to the chief Lord alone from his Tenants within his Manor. *Bract. lib.* 2. *Fleta, lib.* 3.

Servitium Liberum, A Service to be done by feudatory Tenants, who were called *Liberi homines*, and distinguished from *Vassals*; as was their Service; for they were not bound to any of the *base* Services of ploughing the Lord's Land, *&c.* but were to find a Man and a Horse, or go with the Lord into the Army, or to attend his Court, *&c.* and sometimes it was called *Servitium liberum armorum*; as in an old Rental of the Manor of *South-Malling* in *Essex*, mentioned by *Somner* in his Treatise of *Gavelkind, pag.* 56.

Servitium Regale, *Royal* Service, or the Prerogatives that within a Royal Manor belong'd to the Lord of it; which were generally reckoned to be the following, *viz.* Power of Judicature in Matters of Property; and of Life and Death in Felonies and Murders; Right to Waifs and Estrays; Minting of Money; Assise of Bread and Beer; and Weights and Measures: All which Privileges 'tis said were annexed to some Manors by Grant from the King. *Paroch. Antiq.* 60. *Blount* says, *Servitium Regale* is the same with *Forinsecum.*

Servitiis Acquietandis, Is a Writ Judicial that lies for a Man distrained for Services to one, when he owes and performs them to another, for the Acquittal of such Services. *Reg. Judic.* 27.

Servitor, (*Servulus*) Is a Serving-Man; particularly applied to *Scholars* in the Colleges of the Universities, who are upon the Foundation.

Servitors of Bills, Such Servants or Messengers of the *Marshal* of the *King's Bench*, as were sent abroad with *Bills* or Writs to summon Men to that Court. *Stat.* 2 *H.* 4. *c.* 23.

Sesseur, Seems to signify the Assessing or Rating of Wages. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 6.

Session, (*Sessio*) Is a *Sitting* of Justices in Court upon their Commission; as the *Sessions* of *Oyer and Terminer*, *Quarter-Sessions*, &c.

Sessions of Parliament, (*Sessio Parliamenti*) The Sitting of the *Parliament*; and the *Session of Parliament* continues till it be prorogued or dissolved, and breaks not off by Adjournment. 4 *Inst.* 27. See *Parliament.*

Settlements of Poor, In Parishes, there are several Statutes relating to, *viz.* 43 *Eliz. cap.* 2. 3 & 4 *W. & M. cap.* 17. 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 30, *&c.* Vide *Poor.*

Several Action, Is where two or more Persons are severally charged in any Action.

Several Inheritance, An Inheritance conveyed, so as to descend, or come to two Persons *severally*, by Moieties, *&c.* Vide *Inheritance.*

Several Tail, Is that whereby Land is given and intailed *severally* to two. *Co. Lit.*

Several Tenancy, (*Tenura separalis*) A Plea or Exception taken to a Writ that is laid against

two Persons as joint Tenants, who are *several*. Bro. 273.

Severance, Is the Singling or *Severing* of two or more join'd in one Writ or Action: There is a *Severance* of the Tenants in an *Assise*, when one or two Disseisees appear upon the Writ, and not the other. *Book Entr.* 81. A *Severance* in *Debt*, where two Executors are named Plaintiffs, and one refuseth to act or prosecute. *Ibid.* 220. *Severance* in *Quare Impedit*; in *Attaints*, &c. 5 *Rep.* 97. And it lies in Real, as well as Personal Actions; and on Writs of Error. *F. N. B.* 78. 10 *Rep.* 135. In Writ of Error, if three Defendants in the Action bring Error, and one releases the Errors, he may be summoned and severed, and then the other two shall proceed to reverse the Judgment. 6 *Rep.* 26. And if in Error where there are several Plaintiffs, one only appears and assigns Errors; this is not good, without summoning and *severing* the Rest. *Cro. Eliz.* 892. Summons and *Severance* is usually before Appearance; as Nonsuit is after Appearance. 10 *Rep.* 134. But according to *Hale*, there are two Sorts of *Severances*, one when a Plaintiff will not appear; and the other when several Plaintiffs appear, but some will not proceed and prosecute. *Hardr.* 317. 3 *Nelf. Abr.* 255. If a Plaintiff or Defendant on a Writ of *Summons* and *Severance*, sued out against him by another, doth not come in upon it, Judgment shall be had *ad Prosequendum solum*; and this hath been done in B. *R.* by giving a Rule to appear and come in. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 539.

Severance of Corn, The Cutting and Carrying it from off the Ground; and sometimes the Setting out the *Tithes* from the Rest of the Corn, is called *Severance*. 2 Cro. 325.

Seward, A *Saxon* Word for he who *guards* the *Sea-Coasts*; it signifies *Custos Maris*.

Sewer, (*Severa & Sewera*) Is a Fresh-water Trench, or little River, encompass'd with Banks on both Sides, to carry the Water into the Sea, and thereby preserve the Land against Inundations, &c. The Kings of *England* granted *Commissions of Sewers* long before any Statute was enacted in Parliament for it; and during the Reigns of King *Hen.* 6. *Ed.* 4. and *H.* 7. several Statutes were made for appointing Commissions of *Sewers* in all Parts of the Realm where needful; some to endure ten Years, some fifteen Years, and others five Years, &c. with certain Powers to the Commissioners; which Commissions, by the 23 *Hen.* 8. are to be settled by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, and the two Chief Justices, or any three of them, whereof the Lord Chancellor to be one; and is to continue ten Years, unless repealed by a new Commission: And by this Law, the Commissioners Oath is appointed, they are to be qualified as to Estates, by having Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, in Fee or for Life, worth forty Marks *per Ann.* besides Reprizes (except they are resident in and free of a Corporation, and having Moveables worth 100 *l.*) and if they execute the Commission not being thus qualified, they incur a Forfeiture of 40 *l.* Commissioners that may lawfully act, have an Allowance for their Pains of 4 *s. per Diem*, and their Clerks 2 *s.* a Day, out of the Taxes to be laid and levied. 23 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 5. The Commissioners of *Sewers* have Power to make and ordain Laws, but not to continue in Force longer than their Commission by this Statute; and may decree Lands to be sold to levy Charges assessed, upon Nonpayment, &c. *Stat. Ibid.* All Laws, and Ordinances of the Commissioners, are to remain in Force till repealed, notwithstanding the Determination of their Commission; and Clerks of Commissions of *Sewers* are to estreat Fines and Penalties impos'd by the Commissioners, yearly into the *Exchequer*, by 13 *Eliz. cap.* 9. The Business of the Commissioners of *Sewers* is to repair Sea-Banks, and Walls, survey Rivers, publick Streams, Ditches, &c. and make Orders for that Purpose: They have Authority grounded on the Statutes, to inquire of all Nusances, and Offences committed by the Stopping of Rivers, erecting Mills, not repairing of Banks, and Bridges, &c. and to tax and assess all whom it may concern, for the Amending of Defaults, which tend to the Obstruction or Hinderance of the free Passage of the Water, through its ancient Courses: And they may arrest Carts and Horses, and take Trees, paying a reasonable Price for them, for Reparations; appoint Workmen, Bailiffs, Surveyors and other Officers, &c. *Terms de Ley.* 541. 4 *Inst.* 275. *Laws Sew.* 86, 96. They proceed by Jury and View, in their Inquiries into Annoyances and Defects of Repairs; and the Jury may amerce for Neglects: Also the Commissioners may punish by Fine for Contempts, and where Officers are negligent in their Duty; though they may not imprison Persons for Disobedience to their Orders. *Laws Sew.* But they cannot intermeddle where there is not a publick Prejudice; nor can they make a new River: Upon the Statute 23 *Hen.* 8. of *Sewers*, the Commissioners decreed, that a new River should be made out of another large River through the main Land for seven Miles, unto another Part of the old River, and in order to it they laid a Tax of a Sum in gross upon several Towns; adjudged, that the Commissioners have no Power to make a new River, or any new Invention to cast out Water, &c. for such Things are to be done in Parliament: But they may order an old Bank to be new made, or alter a *Sewer* upon any inevitable Necessity; and the Tax of a Sum in gross is not warranted by their Commission, they being to tax every Owner or Possessor of the Lands, according to the Quality of their Lands, Rents, and Number of Acres, and their respective Portions and Profits, whether of Pasture, Fishing, &c. 10 *Rep.* 141. Commissioners of *Sewers* ought to tax all equally, who are in Danger to receive any Damage by the Waters, and not only those whose Lands are next adjoining; because the Rage of the Waters may be so great, that the Land contiguous may not be of the Value to make the Banks; and therefore the Stat. 6 *H.* 6. *cap.* 6. will have all that are in Danger to be contributory. 5 *Rep.* 100. The Commissioners having made a Rate, according to the Quantity and Quality of the Land, &c. may grant Warrants to distrain for it; or the Land may be decreed to be sold to pay the Rate: But the Decrees of Commissioners of *Sewers* are to be certified into the *Chancery*, and have the King's Assent to be binding; and the Commissioners and their Proceedings, are subject to the Jurisdiction of the *King's Bench.* 23 *H.* 8. 1 *Ventr.* 67. There are several Causes and Considerations for which Persons are obliged to repair and maintain *Sewers*; as *Frontagers* were bound to the Repairs of the Walls, and Banks, &c. by Reason of Frontage, by 37 *Lib. Assis. pl.* 10. The being

Owner of a Bank, Wall, or other Defence, is a ſufficient Inducement to impoſe the Charge of the Repairs thereof upon ſuch Owner. 8 *Hen.* 7. *Preſcription* and *Cuſtom* are much of the ſame Nature, and the Law takes Notice of them in this Caſe; but Preſcription doth not bind a Man to the Repairs, except it be *Ratione Terræ.* 21 *Ed.* 4. 38. 19 *Hen.* 7. By *Tenure* of Land, a Perſon may be bound to repair a Wall, Bank, or Defence mentioned in the Statute of *Sewers.* 12 *H.* 4. A Man may bind himſelf and his Heirs by *Covenant* expreſly to repair a Bank, Wall or *Sewer*, and be good; yet this ſhall not bind the Heir after his Death, where Aſſets are not left from the Anceſtor, which entered into the Covenant. *Callis's Read.* The *Uſe* of Defences may tie a Man to the Reparation thereof; if one and his Anceſtors have had the Uſe of a River by ſailing up and down the ſame, or have uſed a Ferry on or over it, *&c. Laws Sew.* 57. If no Perſons or Grounds can be known, which ought to make Repairs by Tenure, Preſcription, Cuſtom, or otherwiſe, then the Commiſſioners are to tax the *Level. Ibid.* 67, 68. And by the *Laws and Statutes of Sewers*, all ſhall be charged, *&c.* If it is found before Commiſſioners of *Sewers*, that ſuch a Perſon ought to repair a Bank; and this is removed into *B. R.* the Court will not quaſh the Inquiſition, or grant a new Trial, except he repair it; and if afterwards he is acquitted, he ſhall be reimburſed. *Sid.* 78. In Caſes of *Sewers*, the Court of King's Bench inquires into the Nature of the Fact, before they grant a *Certiorari* to remove Orders; that no Miſchief may happen by Inundations in the mean Time, which is a diſcretionary Execution of their Power. 1 *Salk.* 146. The Court commonly ſwears Counſel on both Sides, where Orders of Commiſſioners of *Sewers* are removed by *Certiorari*, before ſuch Orders are filed; for if good, the Court will grant a *Procedendo*, which cannot be done after they are filed: But now they will file them in any Caſe, where there is no Danger likely to enſue. 1 *Salk.* 145. If Commiſſioners of *Sewers* proceed after a *Certiorari* delivered out of *B. R.* Attachment will iſſue againſt them, and they may be fined. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 218.

The *Sea*, *Creeks* and *Bays*, on the Coaſts, are all within the *Statute of Sewers*, in Point of Extent; but they and the Shores, and the relinquiſhed Grounds, are out of the Commiſſion of *Sewers*, to be determined thereby: But *Ports* and *Havens*, as well as the Walls and Banks of Waters, are within the Commiſſion of *Sewers*; and the Shore and Grounds left by the Sea, when they are put in Gainage and made profitable, are then within the Power of the Commiſſion of *Sewers*: And though before the Ground left by the Sea, is not as to Defence, within the Commiſſion of *Sewers*; yet a Wall or Bank may be thereon raiſed, for the Succour of the Country, although not for any private Commodity, the Commiſſion of *Sewers* aiming at the general Good. *Callis's Read. Laws Sew.* 31, 32. The Stat. 3 *Fac.* 1. *cap.* 14. ordains, That all Ditches, Banks and Bridges, within two Miles of *London*, falling into the *Thames*, ſhall be ſubject to the Commiſſion of *Sewers*: And the Lord Mayor, *&c.* is to appoint Perſons who have Power of Commiſſioners of *Sewers.* 7 *Ann. cap.* 10. Repairs of Sea-Banks in *Norfolk*, by Juſtices of Peace as Highways. See *Stat.* 27 *Eliz. c.* 24.

Sexagesim *Sunday*, the ſixtieth Day before *Eaſter.* See *Septuageſima.*

Sextary, (*Sextarius*) An ancient Meaſure, containing about our Pint and a Half; tho' it hath been uſed for a much greater Quantity. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2, 136.

Sexten-Lands, Are Lands given to a Church, *&c.* for Maintenance of the *Sexton.* Baron. Engl. 324.

Shack, Is a Cuſtom in the County of *Norfolk* to have Common for Hogs, from the End of Harveſt till Seed-Time, in all Men's Grounds without Controul: And in that County *to go at Shack*, is as much as to go at large. 7 *Co. Rep.* 5.

Sharping Corn, A cuſtomary Gift of Corn, which at every *Chriſtmas*, the Farmers in ſome Parts of *England* give to their Smith, for *ſharping* their Plough-Irons, Harrow-Tines, *&c. Blount.*

Shaw, Is a Grove of Trees, or a Wood, mention'd in 1 *Inſt.* 4.

Shawaldies, A Word unknown to *Somner*, who could not tell what it was, unleſs *Chevaliers*, which may agree with the Signification, but not with the Sound of the Word; for 'tis more like Soldiers than Chevaliers. *Knight Ann.* 1318.

Sheading, Signifies a Riding, Tithing, or Diviſion in the *Iſle of Man*, where the whole Iſland is divided into ſix *Sheadings*, in each of which there is a *Coroner* or chief *Conſtable* appointed by Delivery of a Rod at the *Tinewald* Court, or Annual Convention. *King's Deſcrip. Iſl. Man*, 17.

Sheep. By an antient Statute, no Perſon ſhall keep at one Time above two Thouſand *Sheep*; but Lambs are not to be accounted *Sheep* till they are a Year old. 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 13. Perſons exporting *Sheep*, ſhall forfeit them, and 20 *s.* for every *Sheep*, &c. 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 32. And Perſons in the Counties of *Kent* and *Suſſex*, within ten Miles of the Sea, are to give an Account in Writing after *Sheep-ſhearing* of the Number of Fleeces, to the next Officer of the Cuſtoms, *&c.* 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 40. See *Wool.*

Shearman's Craft, Is a Craft or Occupation uſed at *Norwich*; the Artificers whereof do *ſhear* Worſteds, Fuſtians, and all Woollen Cloth. *Stat.* 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 17. and 22 & 23 *Car.* 2.

Sherfee, So the Body of the Lordſhip of *Cardiff* in *South Wales* is called, excluding the Members of it. *Powel's Hiſt. Wal.* 123.

Sheriff, Shiriff or **Shire-reve**, (*Vicecomes*) Sax. *Scire-geretha*, i. e. *Pagi vel Comitatus Præpoſitus*, or rather from the Sax. *Scyrian*, to divide; is the chief Officer under the King in every Shire or County, being ſo called from the firſt Diviſion of the Kingdom into Counties. *Camd. Brit.* 104. And the *Sheriff* was anciently choſen in the County-Court by the Suffrages of the People, as Knights of Parliament now are; but by Statute, *Sheriffs* are to be made by the King, and the Lord Chancellor, Treaſurer, and Barons of the Exchequer, *&c.* nominate three Perſons yearly for each County, out of which the King chooſes one; and he is created by Letters Patent. *Forteſcue, cap.* 24. 9 *Ed.* 2. *Sheriffs* are appointed for a Year; but they may be conſtituted *durante beneplacito*, though the King cannot reſtrain any Part of the *Sheriff*'s Power, as to any Town, *&c.* (unleſs he make it a County by it ſelf, and appoint a *Sheriff* there) nor abridge the

Sheriff in any Thing incident to his Office. 4 *Rep.* 32. The *Lord Mayor* and Citizens of *London* have the *Shrievalty* of *London* and *Middlesex* in Fee, by Charter; and two *Sheriffs* are annually elected by them, for whom they are to be answerable: If one of these *Sheriffs* dies, the other cannot act till another is made; and there must be two *Sheriffs* of *London*, which is a City and County, though they make but one *Sheriff* of the County of *Middlesex*: They are several as to Plaints, in their respective Courts. 3 *Rep.* 72. *Show. Rep.* 289. When a *Sheriff* is chosen, the old *Sheriff* continues *Sheriff* of the County till the new one is sworn, which compleats him in his Office. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 516. The new *Sheriff* being elected and sworn into his Office, is to deliver a Writ of Discharge to the old *Sheriff*, who must deliver over all the Prisoners in the Gaol, with all Writs, *&c.* by Indenture to the new *Sheriff*; and until that is done, the Prisoners remain in the Custody of the old *Sheriff*: But the Office of the old *Sheriff* ceases, and is at an End, when the Writ of Discharge comes to him. *Wood's Inst.* 70. *Poph.* 85. A Person in Execution in the Custody of the old *Sheriff*, not being turned over to the new *Sheriff*, if he escapes, the old *Sheriff*, and not the new one, is chargeable: Though where a *Sheriff* dies in his Office, if any Prisoners escape before another is sworn, this is no Escape against the *Sheriff*; the Prisoners on the *Sheriff*'s Death are all in *Custodia Legis* till there is a new *Sheriff*; and in these Cases when the new *Sheriff* is sworn into his Office, he must take Notice of all Persons in Execution, *&c.* as there is none to make a Delivery of them. 3 *Rep.* 72, 73. A *Sheriff* out of his Office, may not be fined for any Misdemeanor whilst *Sheriff*; but the Court may send a Tipstaff for him, or issue forth Process of *Distringas nuper vic.* to make him appear and answer, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 510. The *Sheriff* hath a *judicial* and *ministerial* Power: His judicial Authority consists in Hearing, Trying, and Determining Causes in his *Tourn* and *County Court*; and in preserving the Peace of the County; for by the Common Law, he is the principal Conservator of the Peace there; and he is to assist the Justices of Peace, and raise the *Posse Comitatus* to keep the Peace, *&c.* But this judicial Authority as Conservator of the Peace, is seldom used; being commonly executed by the Justices of Peace. 1 *Inst.* 174. 2 *Inst.* 193. The ministerial Power of a *Sheriff* consisteth in the Execution of Writs and Processes out of the King's Courts; and no Process is to be serv'd but by the *Sheriff*, wherein he ought not to dispute the Validity of any Writ, but to execute it. 1 *Inst.* 168. 2 *Inst.* 452. 5 *Rep.* 64. He shall not let a Person escape, though taken on an erroneous Process. *Cro. Jac.* 3. 289. In Cases which concern the King, or where the King is Party, and in criminal Causes, the *Sheriff*'s Officers may break open a Door to execute the Process; (after Demand to open it, signifying the Cause of coming, and Refusal) tho' not in a Civil Cause at the Suit of the Subject; unless when an Execution, *&c.* is once lawfully begun, as where the Out-doors are open, the *Sheriff* entering may proceed and break open inner Doors. 5 *Rep.* 91. *Palm.* 53. Upon an Arrest, his Officers are to shew at whose Suit it is, and out of what Court the Writ issues, and for what Cause, *&c.* And if the *Sheriff* do not make a Return of the Writs, or if he imbezils them, or make a false Return, the *Sheriff* may be amerced by the Court, or the Party may bring Action of the Case against the *Sheriff*; also Attachment may be had against him for undue Practices in Arrests, *&c.* 5 *Rep.* 64. 9 *Rep.* 168. 10 *Rep.* 70. *Cro. Eliz.* 75. 2 *Hawk.* 142. Besides their ministerial Office to execute the Process of the King's Courts, *Sheriffs* are to return Juries for Trials in civil and criminal Causes; but where there is Cause of Challenge against the *Sheriff*, the *Coroners* are to return Juries; though if there be two *Sheriffs*, and one of them is challenged, the *Venire* shall go to the other. 23 *Hen.* 6. *Show.* 329. They are to proclaim Statutes; and make Returns of Writs for electing Knights of the Shire, *&c.* and they shall preserve the Rights of the King within their Counties; collect his Rents, seise Profits of Lands forfeited and Goods of Felons, levy the King's Debts, Fines, Amercements, *&c.* and be accountable to the King for the Issues and Profits of their Counties; for which they are to give up their Accounts in the *Exchequer*, &c. And they are to see that Criminals be executed, and observe the Order of Law in putting them to Death. 10 *Ed.* 1. *Doct. & Stud. Dial.* 2. *ch.* 41. The *Sheriff* hath under him an Under-*Sheriff*, Bailiffs, Gaoler, *&c.* for he hath the Custody, Rule, and Charge of common Gaols; and for all these he is answerable: But he may execute his Office himself, without an Under-*Sheriff*, if he pleases. 4 *Inst.* 114. The *Under-Sheriff* is to take the Oaths, before he enters on his Office; and then his Power is the same with that of the High *Sheriff*, he acting in his Stead; though all Returns of Writs by the Under-*Sheriff* are in the Name of the High *Sheriff*, and the High *Sheriff* only is sworn to execute the Office of *Sheriff*, and therefore he must answer for all. 27 *Eliz. cap.* 12. *Wood's Inst.* 73. An Under-*Sheriff* is removable by the High *Sheriff* at Pleasure; and is but in the Nature of a general Bailiff-Errant to the *Sheriff* in the whole County, as other Bailiffs are over particular Districts. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 511, 512. He ought always to have his Deputy attendant in Courts, to receive and execute their Commands, give Account of Business, *&c.* and is to file a Warrant of Attorney for his High *Sheriff* in all the Courts at *Westminster*, by an Attorney of each Court, or Action will lie upon the Statute *Hen.* 6. against the High *Sheriff*. 2 Lill. 511. *Sheriffs* are not to take any Money or Reward for the Places of Under-*Sheriff*, Gaoler, Bailiffs, *&c.* under Penalties. *Stat.* 5 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 16. 3 *Geo. cap.* 15. And by Statutes, every *Sheriff* shall abide in proper Person within his Bailiwick; and a *Sheriff* shall not let his Bailiwick to farm. 4 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 4. *Sheriffs* must have sufficient Lands, to answer the King and his People; and shall not continue in their Offices above one Year, on Pain of 200 *l.* which also extends to Under-*Sheriffs*; but they may act longer in other Men's Names; and the Under-*Sheriffs* of *London* are excepted. 4 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 9. 14 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 7. 23 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 8. No *Sheriff* is to act as a Justice of Peace, during his Shrievalty: And no Under-*Sheriff* shall be Attorney in any of the King's Courts, so long as he bears the Office; though such as are Attornies, may practice in the Name of others. 1 *M. cap.* 28. 1 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 4. They are to let Persons to bail upon reasonable Sureties; and take but 20 *d.* for an Arrest, and the Bailiff 4 *d.* and they shall take no Bond of Persons arrested but for Appearance,

pearance, &c. under the Penalty of 40 *l.* 23 *H.* 6. *cap.* 8. And no *Sheriff*, Under *Sheriff*, &c. ſhall make out any Warrant before they have in their Cuſtody the Writs upon which ſuch Warrants ought to iſſue, on the Penalty of 10 *l.* 6 *Geo. c.* 21. The Fees of *Sheriffs* are aſcertained, not to be above 1 *s.* in the Pound, where under 100 *l.* nor more than 6 *d.* in the Pound if above, for levying an Extent or Execution: And 1 *s. per* Pound of the yearly Value of Lands, for executing a Writ of *Habere facias Poſſeſſionem*, &c. where the Whole exceeds not 100 *l. per Annum*, and 6 *d.* in the Pound where above; in Pain of treble Damages to the Party grieved, and 40 *l.* taking more. 29 *Eliz. cap.* 4. 3 *Geo. cap.* 15. It has been adjudged, that if a Writ is actually out, the *Sheriff* may make a Warrant before 'tis delivered to him; and it ſhall be intended to be delivered to him before the Arreſt. 2 *Lutw.* 1283. At Common Law, *Sheriffs*, &c. were bound to indorſe their Names of Office only to Returns; but by Statute they are required to indorſe their Names, as well as Name of Office. *Moor* 578. A *Sheriff* may take an Appearance Bond, with one or more Sureties, or let the Defendant go without Sureties; for the Bond is only for the *Sheriff*'s Indemnity. *Cro. Eliz.* 808. And if a *Sheriff* takes a Bail-Bond of two good Men of viſible Eſtates at the Time of taking it, and they afterwards become inſolvent, the *Sheriff* ſhall be excuſed; becauſe he is obliged to let to Bail on good Security; and if the *Sheriff* refuſe to take good Bail, Action lies againſt him. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 511. *Sid.* 22. *Cro. Eliz.* 76. The *Sheriff* being obliged to let a Defendant to Bail, and to return a *Cepi*, no Action lies againſt him for not having the Body at the Day; and the Return of *paratum habeo*, &c. is in Effect no more than that he had the Body to bring in when the Court ſhould command him ſo to do, and he is to be amerced till he doth it. 1 *Mod.* 239. A Plaintiff may direct the Officer to take a Bond of the Defendant in his the Plaintiff's Name, to give Security for the Payment of the Debt, or render his Body to Priſon, &c. but the *Sheriff* cannot take a Bond in another Man's Name, to elude the Statute. 2 *Mod.* 304. A Bond with a Condition, that a Man ſhall continue a true Priſoner, till he is lawfully diſcharged, is good. 1 *Sand.* 161. But in Action of Debt on a *Sheriff*'s Bond, condition'd that the Defendant ſhall be a true Priſoner; the Defendant pleaded that he was in Execution for Debt, and that the Bond was given for *Eaſe and Favour*, and to obtain his Liberty without ſatisfying the Plaintiff in that Action; and to this Plea the *Sheriff* demurred; and it was held, that the Plea was good, without pleading the Statute 23 *Hen.* 6. becauſe it is a general Law, of which the Court muſt take Notice; but if it was not, the Bond is void at Common Law. 2 *Lev.* 103. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 224. A Defendant was taken upon an Attachment for a Contempt, and the *Sheriff* took a Bail-Bond in 40 *l.* for his Appearance, but he did not appear; whereupon the *Sheriff* was amerced, and the Proſecutor refuſed to accept an Aſſignment of the Bail-Bond; and reſolv'd, that he might refuſe it, and proceed againſt the *Sheriff*; and if the Bond was ſufficient, the *Sheriff* might put it in Suit, and reimburſe himſelf. 2 *Salk.* 608. Upon a *Fieri facias* the *Sheriff* took a Bond to pay the Money in Court at the Return of the Writ; and this was adjudged good; for the Statute extends only to ſuch Bonds which are made when the Defendant is in Cuſtody; and here he was not. 10 *Rep.* 99. 3 *Nelſ.* 223. Payment to the *Sheriff* upon a *Fi. fa.* is a good Plea, by reaſon he hath Authority to levy the Debt: Payment on a *Capias ad ſatisfac.* is not, becauſe he is only to detain the Body. 2 *Lev.* 203. If two Writs of Execution are brought to the *Sheriff* in one and the ſame Day; on the Firſt whereof no Warrant is made out, but is on the laſt which is firſt executed, it ſhall take Place of the Firſt. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 516. But according to *Salkeld*, the *Sheriff* ſhall anſwer it to the Party which brought the firſt Writ. 1 *Salk.* 330. Where a *Superſedeas* comes to a *Sheriff*, before he hath ſeiſed Goods in Execution, he ſhall ſtop; but after he hath ſeiſed, he may go on and ſell the Goods. *Cro. Eliz.* 597. If a *Sheriff* levies Money on a *Fieri facias*, and dies, Action may be brought againſt his Executor for the Money; but 'tis otherwiſe where the *Sheriff* is chargeable in his Life for a perſonal Tort; there *Actio moritur cum Perſona. Cro. Car.* 539. And the *Sheriff* ſeiſing Goods in ſuch a Caſe, is anſwerable for the Value he hath return'd, and the Defendant is diſcharged. 3 *Ann. R. R. Abr.* 236. He may bring Trover or Treſpaſs, &c. for taking his Goods levied in Execution. 1 *Lev.* 280. An Under-*Sheriff* procuring Goods taken in Execution to be appraiſed at an Under-value, and delivering them to the Plaintiff accordingly; for this Oppreſſion, Indictment will lie. *Cro. Jac.* 426. A *Sheriff* may have Action of Debt for his Fees, though the Statute doth not give any Remedy, but only ſaith, that he ſhall have and receive Twelvepence *per* Pound, on Executions, &c. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 229. Upon an Extent of a Statute, and before the *Liberate* executed, the *Sheriff* took a Bond with a Penalty for the Payment of his Fees; and it was held, that he ought not before a compleat Execution, and that the Taking this Bond was Extortion. *Winch.* 21, 50. And a *Sheriff* refuſing to execute a *Capias ad ſatisfac.* till he had his Fees: On Motion againſt him to attend, it was ruled, that the Plaintiff might bring an Action againſt him for not doing his Duty, or pay him the Fees, and indict him for Extortion. 1 *Salk.* 330. A *Sheriff* cannot detain in his own Hands his Fees upon levying of Goods on a *Fi. fac.* but ought to bring his Action for them. 2 *Lill.* 575. The *Sheriff* took twenty Shillings for making a Warrant upon a *Capias utlagatum* before Judgment, for which he ought to take no Fee, it being at the Suit of the King, and therefore he was committed; but on ſuch a *Capias* after Judgment, he may take twenty Shillings and Four-pence, which is given by Statute. 2 *Brownl.* 283. *Sheriffs* are to have Allowance for executing the King's Writs, levying Eſtreats, Expences at the Aſſiſes, and the like; not exceeding a certain Sum, by Stat. 34 *H.* 8. *cap.* 16. But this was afterwards repealed; and where *Sheriffs* have no *Tallies of Reward*, they ſhall be allowed Expences on Petition. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 4. A *Quietus* ſhall be a ſufficient Diſcharge for a *Sheriff*, his Heirs, Executors, &c. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 3. No *Sheriff* at Aſſiſe-Time is to keep a Table for the Entertainment of any but thoſe of his own Retinue, or make any Preſent to a Judge; or have above forty Servants with Liveries, or under Twenty, attending him at the Aſſiſes, &c. ſo as not to extend to the *Sheriffs* of *London* and *Middleſex.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 21. and this Act is made perpetual by 1 *Jac.* 2. *cap.* 17. *Sheriff*'s Ac-

Accounts are not to be delay'd in the Exchequer, and 4000 *l.* yearly is to be ſet apart at the Exchequer, and allowed the *Sheriffs* of the ſeveral Counties of *England*, to help to paſs their Accounts; alſo the Fees to be paid by *Sheriffs* on paſſing their Accounts are appointed, *&c.* 3 *Geo. c.* 16. The *particular* Form of the *Oath* of *Sheriffs*, is ordain'd by this Statute, and is as follows, *viz.*

The *Sheriff*'s *Oath*, enjoining his Duty by Statute.

I A. B. *do ſwear, That I will well and truly ſerve the King's Majeſty, in the Office of* Sheriff *of the County of*, &c. *and promote his Majeſty's Profit in all Things that belong to my Office, as far as I legally can or may; and I will truly preſerve the King's Rights, and all that belong to the Crown, and will not aſſent to decreaſe, leſſen, or conceal the King's Rights, or the Rights of his Franchiſes; and whenſoever I ſhall have Knowledge that the Rights of the Crown are concealed or withdrawn, be it in Lands, Rents, Franchiſes, Suits or Services, or in any other Matter or Thing, I will do my utmoſt to cauſe them to be reſtored to the Crown; and if I may not do it my ſelf, I will certify and inform the King thereof, or ſome of his Judges; I will not reſpite or delay to levy the King's Debts for any Gift, Promiſe, Reward, or Favour, where I may raiſe the ſame without great Grievance to the Debtors; I will do right, as well to Poor as to Rich, in all Things belonging to my Office; I will do no Wrong to any Man for any Gift, Reward or Promiſe, nor for Favour or Hatred; I will diſturb no Man's Right, and will truly and faithfully acquit at the* Exchequer *all thoſe of whom I receive any Debts or Duties belonging to the Crown; I will take nothing whereby the King may loſe, or whereby his Right may be diſturbed, injured, or delayed; I will truly ſerve and truly return all the King's Writs, according to the beſt of my Skill and Knowledge; I will take no Bailiffs into my Service, but ſuch as I will anſwer for, and will cauſe each of them to take ſuch Oaths as I my ſelf do, in what belongs to their Buſineſs and Occupation; I will truly ſet and return reaſonable and due Iſſues of them that be within my Bailiwick, according to their Eſtates and Circumſtances, and make due Panels on Juries of Perſons able and ſufficient, and not ſuſpected, or procured, as is appointed by the Statutes of this Realm; I have not ſold or let to Farm, nor contracted for, nor have I granted or promiſed for Reward or Benefit, nor will I ſell or let to farm, or contract for, or grant for Reward or Benefit by my ſelf, or any other Perſon for me, or for my Uſe, directly or indirectly, my* Sheriffwick, *or any Bailiwick thereof, or any Office belonging thereunto, or the Profits of the ſame, to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever; I will truly and diligently execute the Laws and Statutes of this Realm; and in all Things well and truly behave my ſelf in my Office, for the Honour of the King, and the Good of his Subjects, and diſcharge the ſame according to the beſt of my Skill and Power.*

A *Sheriff*'s Authority determines by the Death of the King; but in ſuch Caſe, new Patents are preſently iſſued out by the Succeſſor. 3 *Rep.* 72. And on the Deaths of *Sheriffs*, their Under-*Sheriffs* are to act in their Names, *&c.* till others are appointed, by the Stat. 3 *Geo.* A Subject cannot be *exempted* from the *Office of Sheriff*, but by Act of Parliament, or Grant from the King. 3 *Salk.* 134. See *Eſcape*, *Fieri facias*, &c.

Sheriffalty, (*Vicecomitatus*) Is the *Sheriff-ſhip*, or Time of a Man's being *Sheriff*. 14 Car. 2. cap. 21.

Sheriffwick, The Extent of a *Sheriff*'s Authority. 13 *Eliz. c.* 22.

Sheriff-geld, A Rent formerly paid by the *Sheriff*; and it is pray'd that the *Sheriff* in his Account may be diſcharg'd thereof. *Rot. Parl.* 50 *Ed.* 3.

Sheriff-tooth, Seems to be a Tenure by the Service of providing Entertainment for the *Sheriff* at his County-Courts. *Rot. Plac. in Itin. apud Ceſtr.* 14 *Hen.* 7. In *Derbyſhire* the King's Bailiffs anciently took 6*d.* of every Bovate of Land, in the Name of *Sheriff-Tooth*. *Ryl. Plac. Parl.* 653. And it is ſaid to be a common Tax levied for the *Sheriff*'s Diet.

Shield, (*Scutum*) An Inſtrument of Defence; from the Sax. *Scyldan*, to cover, or the Greek σκύτος a Skin, anciently *Shields* being made with Skins.

Shilling, (Sax. *Scilling*, Lat. *Solidus*) Among the Engliſh *Saxons* paſſed but for 5 *d.* afterwards it contain'd 16*d.* and often 20*d.* In the Reign of King *Will.* 1. called the Conqueror, a *Shilling* was of the ſame Value as at this Day. *Leg. H.* 1. *Domeſd.*

Shilwite, *Eſt emenda pro Tranſgreſſione facta in Nativam, eam impregnando.* Monaſt. Rading. M.S.

Ship-Money, Was an Impoſition charged upon the Ports, Towns, Cities, Boroughs, and Counties of this Realm, in the Time of King *Char.* 1. by Writs commonly called *Ship-writs*, under the Great Seal of *England*, in the Years 1635 and 1636. for the Providing and Furniſhing certain *Ships* for the King's Service, *&c.* which was declared to be contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, the *Petition of Right*, and Liberty of the Subject, by Stat. 17 *Car.* 1. *cap.* 14.

Shipper, Is a *Dutch* Word ſignifying the Maſter of a *Ship*, mentioned in the Stat. 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 3. We uſe it for any common Seaman; and commonly ſay *Skipper*.

Ships and Shipping. None of the King's Subjects are to export and import Merchandize in any *Ships* but *Engliſh*, on Pain of Forfeiture. 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 3. But Merchants had Power to hire other *Ships*, by 6 *R.* 2. *cap.* 8. and 4 *H.* 7. *c.* 10. Goods imported or exported out of or to any Territories belonging to *England* in *Aſia*, *Africa* or *America*, ſhall be in *Ships*, belonging to the *Engliſh*, and the Maſter and three Fourths of the Mariners to be alſo *Engliſh*, upon Pain, to loſe ſuch Goods and the Veſſel, *&c.* 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 18. A Duty of 5 *s. per* Ton is laid on all foreign-built *Ships*, one Moiety for the Cheſt at *Chatham*, and the other for *Greenwich Hoſpital*, to relieve decay'd Seamen. 1 *Jac.* 2. *cap.* 18. During the War with *France*, any Ships might be navigated by Foreign Seamen; and Foreigners ſerving on Board any *Engliſh Ship* for two Years, were to be deem'd natural-born Subjects, *&c.* 3 & 4 *Ann. cap.* 13. If any Captain, Maſter, or Mariner belonging to any *Ship*, ſhall wilfully deſtroy the *Ship*, or procure the ſame to be done, they ſhall ſuffer as Felons without Benefit of Clergy. 1 *Ann. c.* 9. 4 *Geo. c.* 12. *Ships of War.* See *Navy*.

Shire, (*Comitatus*, from the Sax. *Scyre*, to part or divide) Is well known to be a Part or Portion of this Kingdom, called alſo County: The old *Latin* Word was *Scyra*; and *Scyræ Provinciæ indicabantur.*

bantur. Brompt. 956. King *Alfred* divided this Land into *Shires*, and thoſe again into *Hundreds* and *Tithings*; and this Diviſion made by King *Alfred* was *in Satrapias*, which we now call *Shires*, *in Centurias*, now called Hundreds, and *Decenias*, which we call Tithings. *Leg. Alfred.*

Shire-Clerk, He that keeps the County-Court; and his Office is ſo incident to that of the Sheriff, that the King cannot grant it away. 4 *Rep.*

Shireman, Was anciently the Judge of the *Shire*, by whom Trials for Land, &c. were determined. *Lamb. peramb.* 442.

Shiremote, An Aſſembly of the County or *Shire* at the *Aſſiſes*, &c. See *Scyregemot.*

Shoemakers, Are to make their *Shoes* of ſufficient Leather, or forfeit 3 *s.* 4 *d.* 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 22. And Journeymen *Shoemakers*, imbezilling Leather, ſhall make Satisfaction for Damage, or be order'd by Juſtices to be whip'd, &c. 9 *Geo. cap.* 27. Vide *Leather.*

Shop, (*Shopa*) A Place where any Thing is openly ſold.——Johannem H. *dediſſ.* Rogero Smith *unam* Shopam *cum pertin. in*, &c. *ſituat. in le Market-place*, &c. Dat. 27 Feb. 9. Edw. 4.

Shoplifters, Are thoſe who ſteal Goods privately out of *Shops*; which being to the Value of 5 *s.* though no Perſon be in the *Shop*, is Felony excluded Clergy, by the 10 & 11 *W.* 3. *cap.* 23.

Shorling and morling, Are Words to diſtinguiſh *Fells* of Sheep; *Shorling* being the Fells after the Fleeces are ſhorn off the Sheep's Back; and *Morling*, the Fells ſtead off after they die or are killed: In ſome Parts of *England*, they underſtand by a *Shorling*, a Sheep whoſe Fleece is ſhorn off; and by a *Morling*, a Sheep that dies. *Stat.* 3 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 1. See *Morling.*

Shortford. The ancient Cuſtom of the City of *Exeter* is, when the Lord of the Fee cannot be anſwered Rent due to him out of his Tenement, and no Diſtreſs can be levied for the ſame, the Lord is to come to the Tenement, and there take a Stone, or ſome other dead Thing of the ſaid Tenement, and bring it before the Mayor and Bailiffs, and thus he muſt do ſeven Quarter-Days ſucceſſively; and if on the ſeventh Quarter-Day, the Lord is not ſatisfied his Rent and Arrears, then the Tenement ſhall be adjudged to the Lord to hold the ſame a Year and a Day; and forthwith Proclamation is to be made in the Court, That if any Man claims any Title to the ſaid Tenement, he muſt appear within the Year and Day next following, and ſatisfy the Lord of the ſaid Rent and Arrears: But if no Appearance be made, and the Rent not paid, the Lord comes again to the Court and prays that, according to the Cuſtom, the ſaid Tenement be adjudged to him in his Demeſne as of Fee, which is done accordingly; ſo as the Lord hath from thenceforth the ſaid Tenement with the Appurtenances to him and his Heirs: And this Cuſtom is called *Shortford*; being as much as in *French* to *foreclose*. Izack's Antiq. Exet. 48.

Shrived or Shrieved, (From Sax. *Scrifan*) A penitent Perſon confeſs'd by a Prieſt. See *Confeſſor.*

Si Actio', &c. Is the Concluſion of a *Plea to the Action*, when the Defendant demands Judgment *if the Plaintiff ought to have his Action*, &c.

Sib and Som, (Sax.) i. e. *Pax & Concordia.* Spelm.

Sica, Sicha, A Ditch, from the Sax. *Sic. Lacuna.* Mon. Ang. Tom. 2. p. 130.

Sich, (*Sichetum* and *Sikettus*) Is a little Current of Water, which is dry in the Summer; a Water-Furrow or Gutter. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 426.

Sicilus, Was a Sort of Money current among the old *Engliſh*, of the Value of 2 *d.* We read of it in *Egbert*, *in Dialogo de Eccleſiaſtica inſtitutione*, *pag.* 98.

Sicut alias, Another Writ like the former: It runs *Præcipimus tibi* Sicut alias *præcepim'*, &c. 4 Co. Rep. 55. See *Alias.*

Sidelings, Are Meers betwixt or on the *Sides* of Ridges of arable Land. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 273.

Sidesmen, *Rectius* Synods-men, is uſed for thoſe Perſons or Officers that are yearly choſen in great Pariſhes, according to Cuſtom, to aſſiſt the Church-wardens in their Preſentments of ſuch Offenders and Offences to the Ordinary, as are puniſhable in the Spiritual Courts: They are alſo called *Quæſtmen.* Vide *Synodales Teſtes.*

Sigillum, A Seal for the Sealing of Deeds and Charters, &c. See *Seal.*

Sigla, (From the Sax. *Segel*) A Sail, mentioned in the Laws of King *Etheldred*, *cap.* 24.

Sign Manual, Is where any Bill or Writing is *ſigned* under the *Hand* of the *King*, and uſually in Order to the Paſſing of the King's Grants, &c. through the Offices of the *Keepers of the Seals.*

Signet, (*Fr.*) Is one of the King's Seals, uſed in ſealing his private Letters, and all ſuch Grants as paſs his Majeſty's Hand by Bill ſigned; which Seal is always in the Cuſtody of the King's Secretaries, and there are four Clerks of the *Signet-Office* attending them. 2 *Inſt.* 556. The Law takes Notice of the *Sign Manual*, and *Privy Signet*; and 'tis ſaid a *Ne Exeat Regno* may be iſſued by Commandment under the *Privy Signet*, as well as by the King's Writ under the Great Seal. *Wood's Inſt.* 457. See *Privy Seal.*

Significavit, A Writ iſſuing out of the *Chancery*, upon a Certificate given by the Ordinary, on a Man's ſtanding *Excommunicate* by the Space of forty Days, for the laying him up in Priſon till he ſubmit himſelf to the Authority of the Church: And it is ſo called, becauſe *Significavit* is an emphatical Word in the Writ. *Reg. Orig.* There is alſo another Writ of this Name in the *Regiſter*, directed to the Juſtices of the *Bench*, commanding them to ſtay any Suit depending between ſuch and ſuch Parties, by Reaſon of an Excommunication alledged againſt the Plaintiff, &c. *Reg. Orig.* 7. And in *Fitzherbert* we find Writs of *Significavit* in other Caſes; as *Significavit pro Corporis Deliberatione*, &c. *F. N. B.* 62, 66. *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. The common Writ of *Significavit*, is the ſame with the Writ *de Excommunicato Capiendo.*

Signing Of Deeds and Wills is neceſſary to make them binding; the *Signing* a Will by the Teſtator is an eſſential Circumſtance, without which 'tis not a Will; for this is expreſly requir'd by the Stat. 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3.

Signum, A Croſs prefix'd as a Sign of Aſſent and Approbation to a Charter or Deed, uſed by the *Saxons.* Vide *Seal.*

Silentiarius, Signifies one of the Privy Council; and *Silentium* was formerly taken for *Conventus privatus. Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1171. According to

Lit.

Littleton, it is an Uſher, who ſeeth good Rule and *Silence* kept in Court. *Litt. Dict.*

Silk-throwers, or Throwſters, Is a Trade or Myſtery, that winds, twiſts, and ſpins or *throws Silk*, thereby fitting it for Uſe: They are incorporated by Statute, and Mention is made of *Silk-winders* and *Doublers*, which are Members of the ſame Trade. 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 15. None ſhall exerciſe the *Silk-throwers* Trade, but ſuch as have ſerved ſeven Years Apprenticeſhip to it, on Pain of Forfeiting 40 *s.* a Month. *Stat. Ibid. Silk-winders, &c.* imbezilling or detaining *Silk*, delivered by *Silk-throwers*, and the Receivers are to be committed to Priſon by a Juſtice of Peace 'till Satisfaction is made the Party injured. 20 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6. Fine *thrown Silk* of the Growth of *Italy* may be imported. 2 *W. & M. c.* 9. 1 *Ann. c.* 27.

Sylva Cædua, Wood under twenty Years Growth, or Coppice Wood. 45 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3.

Simnel, (*Siminellus, vel Simnellus*) Is mentioned in the *Aſſiſe of Bread*, and is ſtill in Uſe eſpecially in *Lent*: The Engliſh *Simnel* is *Panis purior*, or the pureſt white Bread. *Stat.* 51 *H.* 3.

Simony, (*Simonia*) Is a corrupt Contract for a Preſentation to any Benefice of the Church, for Money, Gift, or Reward: It is defined to be, *ſtudioſa voluntas emendi vel vendendi aliquid Spirituale aut Spirituali annexum opere ſubſecuto.* Alſo *venditio rei Sacræ*; ſo called from *Simon Magus*. And ſome Authors mention *Simony per munus triplex*; as *per munus à manu, i. e.* by Bribery; *per munus à lingua*, by Favour and Flattery; *per munus ab obſequio, i. e.* by a ſordid Subjection to the Patron. Againſt the ſcandalous Corruption of *Simony*, many Church *Canons* have been made; particularly in the Time of King *Hen.* 2. a Provincial *Canon* was made againſt it by the then *Archbiſhop* of *Canterbury*; and among the *Canons* of *Othobonus, anno* 53 *H.* 3. there is a ſevere one on this Head: There are ſome other general Canons of the Church, requiring an Oath to be adminiſtred to Clergymen againſt *Simony*, and whereby *Simony* is puniſhed with Deprivation, Diſability, *&c.* and it has been held by ſome of the Fathers to be Hereſy, if not the Sin of the Holy Ghoſt: But neither the Greatneſs of the Offence, nor the Severity of the Canons, (as has been obſerv'd) were ſufficient to reſtrain this Evil in the Church; till the Parliament took it into their Care, and *Anno* 31 *Eliz.* enacted the following Law, *viz.* That if any Perſon for any Sum of Money, Reward, Gift, Profit, or Benefit, or by Reaſon of any Promiſe, Agreement, Grant, Bond, Covenant, or other Aſſurance for any Sum of Money, Reward, Gift, *&c.* ſhall preſent or collate any Perſon to any Benefice with Cure, Dignity, or Living Eccleſiaſtical; or give or beſtow the ſame in Reſpect of any ſuch corrupt Cauſe, or Conſideration, every ſuch Preſentation, Collation, Gift, and Beſtowing, and every Admiſſion and Induction thereupon, ſhall be utterly void; and the Crown ſhall preſent for that Turn: And the Perſons that ſhall give or take any Sum of Money, or ſhall take or make any ſuch Promiſe, *&c.* ſhall forfeit and loſe double the Value of one Year's Profit of every ſuch Benefice; and the Perſon ſo corruptly taking any ſuch Benefice, ſhall from thenceforth be diſabled to have and injoy the ſame. *Stat.* 31 *Eliz. c.* 6. 1 *Inſt.* 120. Generally any Covenant or Agreement, made under any Manner of Conſideration whatſoever, to preſent a Clerk is *ſimoniacal*: If one promiſe to a Clerk, that in Conſideration he will marry his Daughter, Kinſwoman, *&c.* he will preſent him to ſuch a Living when void, or the next good Living that ſhall fall within his Gift, this has been adjudg'd a *ſimoniacal* Contract: But if a Father, upon the Marriage of his Daughter, covenants to pay a Portion, *&c.* and there is a diſtinct Covenant that he will procure the Son-in-Law to be admitted to ſuch a Benefice upon the next Avoidance, it ſhall not be intended to be *ſimoniacal*; becauſe the Covenant had no Dependance upon the Marriage, being an intire Covenant by it ſelf, and not made in Conſideration of Marriage; for if it had, then it would have been *Simony*; and yet 'tis ſaid it may be made ſo, by a ſpecial Averment, ſhewing that it was *ſimoniacal*. *Cro. Car.* 425. A Feme ſole was ſeiſed of an Advowſon, and the Church becoming void, ſhe preſented a Parſon upon Condition that he would marry her, which he did accordingly; and this was held to be *Simony*, and that it made the Preſentation void; for it was for her Benefit; which is the very Word in the Statute: So if a Patron preſents one, on Condition that he ſhall be a Tutor to his Son, though this is not properly a Gift or Reward. *Noy* 148. If a Patron take Bond of his Preſentee to pay an yearly Sum to the Wife of the laſt Incumbent, for the Maintenance of her and her Children; or to pay an yearly Sum to the Son of the laſt Incumbent, ſo long as he ſhall be a Student in the Univerſity unpreferred, no *Simony* will be committed; and this is by an equitable Conſtruction of the Statute againſt *Simony*: But if the Money were to be paid to the Son of the Patron, it would be otherwiſe. *Paſch.* 2 *Jac.* 1. *Noy* 142. A Man may buy the next Turn of a Church, when the Church is full of an Incumbent, who is well in Health, and be no *Simony*: And if a Father doth purchaſe the next Avoidance of a Church for his Son, when the Incumbent is ſick, with an Intent to preſent him after the Death of the Incumbent, it is not *Simony*; becauſe the Father is obliged by Nature to provide for the Son: And therefore it is, that tho' the Son may not contract for a Benefice, to the Intent that another ſhould preſent him; yet the Father may contract with an Intention of Preſenting his Son. 3 *Cro.* 685. Contracts may be *ſimoniacal*, as well before as after the Church is void, in ſome Caſes; for notwithſtanding it be lawful for any Perſon to buy the next Turn of a Church, when it is full generally ſpeaking, ſuch Contracts have been ſometimes adjudg'd unlawful: As if a Perſon ſeiſed of an Advowſon, grants the next Preſentation to another, who enters into Bond to pay him a Sum of Money for it, when the Church ſhall become void; this is *Simony*: And if a Church being full of an old ſickly Incumbent, a Clerk doth contract with the Patron of the Church for a certain Sum of Money, payable when the Church ſhall be void, to make a Grant of the next Turn to a Friend of his, and the Friend having ſuch Grant doth preſent the ſaid Clerk to the ſaid Church, it is *Simony*. *Hob.* 105. In a *Quare Impedit* it was held, that the Grant of the next Avoidance for Money, when the Incumbent was very ſick in his Bed and near Death, is *Simony*. *Winch.* 63. Where a Man agrees to give a Sum of Money, to procure him to be preſented to a Church, this is *Simony*: And if an Incumbent make a *ſimoniacal* Contract with the Friend, or Wife of the Patron, who knows nothing of it, it will be *Simony*; alſo if Strangers make

make Agreement by Compact betwixt them, without the Privity of the Incumbent or Patron; as if a Friend of the One, give Money to a Relation of the other to procure him to present such a Clerk, it is *simoniacal*; though this Judgment hath been oppos'd, because thereby the Patron's Right may be defeated by Collusion between Strangers. *Cro. Car.* 330. *Cro. Jac.* 386. *Sid.* 329. And if one that hath no Right to present, shall by Means of a corrupt and *simoniacal* Agreement, present a Clerk, who is by his Presentation admitted, instituted and inducted into a Church; this shall not be such an Act of *Simony* to intitle the King to present: For though the Statute makes all void, an Usurper cannot forfeit the Right of another, in whom there is no Fault. 2 *Brownl.* 7. 3 *Inst.* 153. If any Person receives Reward, &c. for any Presentation to a Benefice, although he who is presented know nothing of the Matter, his Presentation, Institution and Induction are void by the Statute 31 *Eliz.* and the King shall present *pro hac Vice*: The Statute intends to inflict a Punishment upon the Patron, by the Loss of the Presentation, because he was the Author of the Corruption; and likewise upon the Incumbent, by the Loss of his Incumbency, because he came in by such a corrupt Patron. 12 *Rep.* 101. And it is the corrupt Agreement, by Colour of which the Clerk is instituted and inducted, which makes the *Simony*; and Notice in this Case is not material, because of the Difficulty of Proving it. 3 *Lev.* 337. *Moor* 914. Though the Forfeiture of double Value of the Church is incurred by the corrupt Contract; the Presentation is not forfeited to the King, unless the Clerk be *de facto* presented or collated upon the same. *Count. Pars. Compan.* 175. The Clerk is disabled to hold the Benefice made void by the *Simony*; and although he be neither Party nor Privy to the *simoniacal* Contract, and obtain a new Presentation from the King, it hath been resolv'd, that he is disabled during Life to hold that Living. *Cro. Jac.* 385. But by my Lord *Coke* it was adjudg'd otherwise, that the Clerk presented, not being privy or consenting to the corrupt Agreement, shall not be a disabled Person; and though he loses his Incumbency upon such a Presentation, he may be presented again to the same Benefice. *Cro. Jac.* 385. 12 *Rep.* 101. 3 *Inst.* 154. According to *Just. Dodderidge*, a *Simoniacus* is the Person who makes the *simoniacal* Contract, and he is incapable to hold that Benefice to which he was thus promoted, or to have any other; but *simoniace promotus* is where a Friend of the Parson gives Money to the Patron or Ordinary for a Presentation or Institution, and the Parson himself doth not know it, who is incapable to hold that Benefice upon the corrupt Promotion; though he may have any other, or even that very Benefice, if afterwards he come lawfully to it, so as the Right of the Patron be not disturb'd. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 465. It hath been held, that where two Parsons agreed to exchange their Livings, and the one promis'd his Patron, that if he would present the other, with whom he was to exchange his Living, he would make the Patron a Lease of his Tithes at such a Rent; this shall be *Simony*, although the other be not privy to the Contract. *Pars. Counc.* 50. And corrupt Resignations of Livings are within the Statute against *Simony*, as well as Exchanges, &c. A Presentation upon a *simoniacal* Agreement is void to all Manner of Persons who have any Interest in the Benefice: 'Tis void as to the Patron, who is to lose his Presentation, for that is vested in the King, and he may present; it is void as to the Ordinary, by Reason he is bound to admit the King's Presentee, and no Lapse can incur where the Right of Presentation is in the Crown; 'tis void as to the Clerk, without a declaratory Sentence, though he was not privy to it, and he is disabled, &c. And 'tis void as to the Parishioners; for if he sue them for Tithes, they may plead him no Incumbent, and that he hath no Right to the Profits of the Church; all those being due to the Clerk which the King shall present from the Time of the Avoidance. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 237. And if a Man be presented to a Benefice by *Simony*, a General Pardon afterwards will not enure to the Settling of him in that Benefice, which was never full because of the *Simony*; but it may discharge the Punishment of *Simony*, in Respect of the Forfeiting double Value of the Profits of one Year, &c. *Hob.* 168. 3 *Cro.* 685. By the 1 *W. & M. c.* 16. After the Death of a Person *simoniacally* promoted to any Benefice, the Offence or Contract of *Simony* shall not be alledged to the Prejudice of any other Patron innocent of *Simony*, or of his Clerk; unless the Person *simoniacally* presented, or his Patron were convicted of such Offence in the Life-time of the *simoniack* Person: But if the guilty Patron doth present another Clerk upon the Decease of the former, the *Simony* upon the first Presentation may be alledged both against the guilty Patron, and his second Clerk, though innocent. *Wood's Inst.* 157. If any Person shall for any Reward in his own Name, or the Name of any other Person, take or accept the next Avoidance of, or Presentation to a Benefice with Cure of Souls, and shall be presented thereto, the Presentation shall be void, and such Agreement deemed a *simoniacal* Contract; and the Crown may present for that Time, &c. by 12 *Ann. c.* 12. The Statute against *Simony* may be recited in the Declaration against a *Simonist*; or it may be good without it. 2 *Lutw.* 1090.

Simpler, Signifies simple, or single; as *Carta simplex* is a Deed-Poll or single Deed.

Simpler Beneficium, A minor Dignity in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, or any other Ecclesiastical Benefice oppos'd to a Cure of Souls; and which therefore is consistent with any parochial Cure, without coming under the Name of Pluralities.

Simpler Justiciarius, This Style was antiently used for any *Puisne* Judge, that was not Chief in any Court: And there is a *Writ* in the *Register* beginning thus ——— I *John Wood*, a *simple Judge* of the Court of Common Pleas, &c.

Simul cum, Are Words used in Indictments, and Declarations of Trespass against several Persons, where some of them are known, and others not known: As the Plaintiff declares against *A. B.* the Defendant *simul cum C. D. E. F. &c. A. B.* was indicted, for that he *simul cum C. D. E. F.* and divers others, committed a Riot, and rescued a Prisoner; and it was held that all the Rest were but one, and so void as to the Riot. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 469.

Sine assensu Capitali, A Writ that lies where a Bishop, Dean, Prebendary, or Master of an Hospital aliens the Lands holden in Right of his Bishoprick, Deanery, House, &c. without the *Assent* of the *Chapter* or Fraternity; in which Case, his Successor shall have this Writ. *F. N. B.*

195. And if a Biſhop or Prebendary be diſſeiſed, and afterwards he releaſeth to the Diſſeiſor; this is an Alienation, upon which may be brought a Writ *De ſine aſſenſu Capitali:* But the Succeſſor may enter upon the Diſſeiſor, if he doth not die ſeiſed, notwithſtanding the Releaſe of his Predeceſſor; for by the Releaſe, no more paſſeth than he may rightfully releaſe. *New Nat. Br.* 432. A Perſon may have this Writ of Lands upon Demiſes of ſeveral Predeceſſors, *&c.*

Sine-cure, Is where a Rector of a Pariſh hath a Vicar under him endowed and charged with the Cure; ſo that the Rector is not obliged either to Duty or Reſidence. *Degg's Parſ. Counc.* 195. And when a Church is fallen down, and the Pariſh become deſtitute of Pariſhioners, it is ſaid to be a *Sine-Cure.* Wood's Inſt. 153.

Sine Die, *i. e.* Without Day: When Judgment is given againſt the Plaintiff in an Action, he is ſaid to be *in Miſericordia pro falſo clamore ſuo*; and for the Defendant, it is ſaid *eat inde ſine die*, and the Defendant is diſcharged, *&c.* 2 *Lill.* 220.

Si non omnes, Is a Writ of Aſſociation, by which if all in Commiſſion cannot meet at the Day aſſign'd, it is allowed that Two or more of them may finiſh the Buſineſs. *Reg. Orig.* 202. *F. N. B.* 185. After the Writ of Aſſociation, it is uſual to make out a Writ of *Si non omnes*, directed to the firſt Juſtices, and alſo to thoſe who are ſo aſſociated to them; which reciting the Purport of the two former Commiſſions, commands the Juſtices, that if all of them cannot conveniently be preſent, ſuch a Number of them may proceed, *&c. F. N. B.* 111.

Sipeſſorna, Was what we now call a Hundred. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 6.

Si recognoſcant. A Writ that, according to the old Books, lies for a Creditor againſt his Debtor, who before the Sheriff in the County-Court has acknowledged to owe his Creditor ſuch a Sum received of him: The Form of which Writ is this —— *Rex vicecom. S. Salutem Præcip. tibi quod ſi* A. B. recognoſcat *ſe debere* C. D. *Quinq; lib. ſine ulteriori dilatione tunc ipſum Diſtringas ad prædict. debitum eidem* C. *ſine dilatione reddendum*, Teſte, *&c.* Old Nat. Br. 68.

Site Of a Meſſuage or Manor-houſe, *&c.* See *Scite.*

Sithcundman, (*Sax.*) Such a Man as had the Office to lead the Men of a Town or Pariſh. *Leg. Inæ, cap.* 56. *Dugdale* ſays, that in *Warwickſhire* the Hundreds were formerly called *Sitheſoca*, and that *Sithſocundman* and *Sithcundman*, was the chief Officer within ſuch a Diviſion, *i. e.* The High Conſtable of the Hundred. *Dugd. Antiq. Warw.*

Sitheſoca, A *Saxon* Word for Franchiſe or Liberty, a Hundred. *Rot. Parl.* 16 *H.* 2.

Sirhindi, Were Servants of the ſame Nature with *Rod-Knights*, *viz.* Bound to attend their Lord wherever he went; but they were accounted among the Engliſh *Saxons* as Freemen, becauſe they had Lands in Fee, ſubject only to ſuch Tenure, *Si habeat* 5. *Hidas eſt* Sexhinde. *Leg. Inæ, cap.* 26. See *Hindeni.*

Sizel, Is where Pieces of *Money* are cut out from the flat Bars of Silver, after drawn through a Mill, into the reſpective *Sizes* or Dimenſions of the Money to be made; the Reſidue is called by this Name, and is melted down again. *Lownd's Eſſ. upon Coin, pag.* 96.

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Skarkalla, Seems to be an Engine for Catching of Fiſh: It was eſpecially given in Charge by the Juſtices, that all Juries ſhould inquire *de hiis qui piſcantur cum Kiddellis &* Skarkallis. 2 *Inſt.* 38.

Skerda, A Scar or Wound. —— *Si oſſa extrahuntur a Capite &* Skerda *magna levetur, &c.* Bract. lib. 3.

Skyvinage, Is uſed for the Precincts of *Calais.* Stat. 27 H. 6. c. 2.

Slade, (Sax. *Sled,*) A long narrow Piece or Slip of Ground. *Paroch. Antiq.* 465.

Slander, Is the Defaming of a Man in his Reputation, Profeſſion, or Livelihood; which is actionable, *&c.* See *Action of the Caſe for Words*, and *Prohibition.*

Slaves. There are no *Slaves* in *England*; one may be a *Villain* here, but not a *Slave.* 2 Salk. 666.

Slippa, A Stirrup; and there is a Tenure of Land by holding the King's *Stirrup*, in *Cambridgeſhire.* Cart. 5 H. 7.

Slough-Silver, A Rent paid to the Caſtle of *Wigmore*, in Lieu of certain Days Work in Harveſt, heretofore reſerved to the Lord from his Tenants. *Pat.* 43 *Eliz.*

Sluice, (*Excluſa*) Is a Frame to keep or let Water out of a Ground.

Sluſagium, Or *Sluceage*, ſee *Excluſagium.*

Smaka, A Smack, or ſmall light Veſſel. *Cowel.*

Smalt, (Ital. *Smalto*) Is that of which Painters make their blue Colouring; mentioned in the Stat. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 3.

Smoke-Silver. Lands were held in ſome Places by the Payment of the Sum of 6 *d.* yearly to the Sheriff, called *Smoke-Silver.* Pat. 4 Ed. 6. *Smoke-Silver* and *Smoke-Peny*, are to be paid to the Miniſters of divers Pariſhes, as a *Modus* in Lieu of Tithe-Wood: And in ſome Manors, formerly belonging to Religious Houſes, there is ſtill paid as appendant to the ſaid Manors, the antient *Peter-Pence* by the Name of *Smoke-Money. Twiſd. Hiſt. Vindicat.* 77. The Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Anno* 1444, iſſued out his Commiſſion. —— *Ad levandum le* Smoke-Farthings, *&c.*

Smuglers, Are Perſons who conceal prohibited Goods, and that defraud the King of his Cuſtoms on the *Sea-Coaſts*, by Running of Goods and Merchandize. *Stat.* 8 *Geo. cap.* 18. See *Cuſtoms.*

Snottering-Silver. There was a Cuſtom in the Village of *Wylegh*, that all the ſervile Tenants ſhould pay for their Tenements a ſmall Duty called *Snottering-Silver*, to the Abbot of *Colcheſter.* Placit. 18 Edw. 1.

Snuff, or **Snuſh**, Mixing and colouring it with *Oker*, *Umber*, or *Fuſtick*, *yellow Ebony*, *Tobacco* Duſt, *Sand*, *&c.* incurs a Penalty of 3 *l.* for every Pound-weight. *Stat.* 1 *Geo. c.* 46.

Soc, (*Sax.*) Signifies Power, or Liberty to miniſter Juſtice and execute Laws; alſo the Circuit or Territory wherein ſuch Power is exerciſed: Whence our Law-Latin Word *Soca* is uſed for a Seigniory or Lordſhip, enfranchiſed by the King, with the Liberty of Holding or Keeping a Court of his *Sockmen:* And this Kind of Liberty continues in divers Parts of *England* to this Day, and is known by the Names of *Soke* and *Soken.* Bract. lib. 3. Lamb. —— *Nullus* Socman *habet impune peccandi*; *i. e.* None hath Liberty of Sinning without Puniſhment. *Leg. Hen.* 1.

Socage, (*Socagium à Soca*, a Plough) A Tenure by which Tenants held their Lands, to plough the

the Land of their Lords with their own Ploughs, and do other inferior Services of Husbandry at their own Charge: Which ſlaviſh Tenure was afterwards, by the mutual Agreement of Lord and Tenant, turn'd into the Payment of a Sum of Money yearly, and from thence it was called *Liberum Socagium*; whereas the other was term'd *Villanum Socagium*. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 35. It was a Tenure of ſo large an Extent, that *Littleton* tells us, all the Lands in *England*, which were not held in *Knights Service*, were held in *Socage*: It ſeems the Land was divided between theſe two Tenures; and as they were of different Natures, ſo the Deſcent of theſe Lands was in a different Manner; for the Lands held in Knights Service deſcended to the eldeſt Son; but thoſe held *in Villano Socagio*, equally among all the Sons; and if there was but one Meſſuage, the eldeſt Son was to have it, paying the Reſt the Value, *&c. Litt.* 117. When the Tenant holdeth of the Lord by certain Service, for all Manner of Services, it is *Socage*; if a Man holds by Fealty only, ſuch Service is Tenure in Socage: And Tenure by *Petit Serjeanty*, and in *Burgage*, are but *Socage* Tenures in Effect: But *Grand Serjeanty*, holden of the King, and *Frankalmoign*, which is a Spiritual Service, is not in *Socage*. Litt. 117, 118, 160. 1 Inſt. 86. *Free Socage* is likewiſe called *Common Socage*: And all Tenures are adjudged and taken to be for ever turn'd into *Free and Common Socage*. Stat. 12 Car. 2. c. 24.

Socagers, Were thoſe Tenants whoſe Tenure is called *Socage*; otherwiſe ſtiled *Sockmen*.

Socmen, Sokemen, (*Socmanni*) Are ſuch Tenants as hold their Lands and Tenements in *Socage*; but the Tenants in *antient Demeſne* ſeem moſt properly to be called *Socmans*. *F. N. B.* 14. *Briton, cap.* 66. After the Conqueſt, the *Socmanni* or *Sokemanni*, often mentioned in *Domeſday*, were Tenants who held by no ſervile Tenure, but commonly paid their Rent to the Lord as a *Soke* or Sign of Freedom; though they were ſometimes obliged to cuſtomary Duties for the Service and Honour of their Lord. *Spelm. of Feuds, cap.* 7.

Socna, (Sax. *Socne*) A Privilege, Liberty, or Franchiſe. *Chart. Canut. Reg.*

Socome, Signifieth a Cuſtom of grinding Corn at the Lord's Mill; and *Bond Socome* is where the Tenants are bound to it. *Blount.*

Sodomy, The Crime of, and how puniſhed, ſee *Buggery*.

Soke, *Significat Libertatem Curiæ Tenentium quam* Socam *appellamus*. Fleta, lib. 1. cap. 47. Stat. 32 H. 8. c. 15.

Soke-reeve, The Lord's Rent-gatherer in the *Soke* or *Soken*. Fleta.

Solarium, A *Sellar*, upper Room, or Garret: *Unum* Solarium *vocat'* a Loft. *Chart. Antiq.*

Soldiers. The *Military State* of *England* includes the *Soldiery* by Land and Sea: And in Time of War, particular Orders are always made for the due Order and Diſcipline of Officers and *Soldiers*, and Regulation of the Army, which are to be conſulted upon all Emergencies; and therefore we are not to expect many ſtanding or perpetual Laws on that Account. *Wood's Inſt.* 45. The chief Statutes relating to the Army, and their Contents, are as follow, *viz.* By 18 *H.* 6. *Soldiers* retained, departing from their Colours, without Licence, are guilty of Felony. The 7 *H.* 7. *c.* 1. and 3 *H.* 8. *c.* 5. enact, That if a Captain ſhall not have the whole Number of his *Soldiers*, or not pay them their due Wages, within ſix Days after he hath received it, he ſhall forfeit all his Goods and Chattels, and ſuffer Impriſonment. By the 4 & 5 *Ph. & M. c.* 3. If any Perſon being commanded to muſter, doth abſent himſelf (having no lawful Excuſe) he ſhall ſuffer ten Days Impriſonment, or pay a Fine of 40 *s.* And if any one authorized to levy or muſter *Soldiers*, ſhall take any Reward to diſcharge or ſpare any from the ſaid Service, he ſhall forfeit ten Times as much as he ſhall take, *&c.* The Stat. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4. ordains, that if any Perſon going beyond Sea, to ſerve any foreign Prince, as a *Soldier*, if he do not take the Oath of Allegiance before he goes, it is Felony; and if he is a Gentleman or Officer, that is going to ſerve a foreign Prince, he is to be bound with two Sureties not to be reconciled to the See of *Rome*, *&c.* or it will be Felony. By 31 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. no *Soldier* ſhall be quartered on any Perſons without their Conſent; and Inhabitants of Places may refuſe to quarter any *Soldier*, notwithſtanding any Order whatſoever. The 4 & 5 *W. & M. &c.* was made for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, *&c.* And by 10 & 11 *W.* 3. Officers and *Soldiers* may exerciſe Trades. The 2 & 3 *Ann.* gave Power to Juſtices of Peace to ſend Warrants for apprehending idle Perſons, and to deliver them to Officers to recruit the Army; and during the Wars 40 *s.* and 4 *l.* Advance-Money was given to *Soldiers* voluntarily liſting. By the 12 *Ann. c.* 11. Liſting Men, or being inliſted for the Service of any foreign Prince as *Soldiers*, or procuring the ſame, without the King's Licence, is made High Treaſon. The 1 *Geo. c.* 3. enacts, That every *Soldier* who ſhall cauſe a Mutiny, Deſert, *&c.* ſhall be puniſh'd by a Court Martial; and Perſons ſuſpected of Deſertion are to be taken up by Conſtables, for whom a Reward is ordered of 20 *s.* And concealing Deſerters, Buying their Clothes, *&c.* incurs a Forfeiture of 5 *l.* Officers making falſe Certificates to excuſe the Abſence of *Soldiers* from Muſters, ſhall forfeit 50 *l.* and making falſe Muſters, be caſhiered and forfeit 100 *l.* Commiſſaries of the Forces are to give Notice to Mayors to be preſent at Muſters; and the Muſter-Rolls ſhall be ſign'd by ſuch Mayors: *Soldiers* falſly muſtered ſhall be deem'd liſted *Soldiers*; and Horſes lent to the Perſons ſo muſtered to be forfeited: If any Pay-maſter of the Army detains the Pay ordered, for one Month; or any Officer ſhall refuſe to pay his *Soldiers*, they ſhall be diſcharged, and be liable to 100 *l.* Forfeiture: Officers receiving Subſiſtence-Money, are to give Notice to Inn-keepers, and pay their Accounts; and Accounts ſhall be made up between the Pay-maſter General and Colonels of Regiments, *&c.* Conſtables ſhall quarter *Soldiers* in Inns and Ale-houſes, and Officers taking Money for excuſing Quarterage, ſhall be caſhiered: Juſtices of Peace are to iſſue Warrants to Conſtables to provide Carriages for Baggage, where *Soldiers* are on the March, and Officers ſhall pay 1 *s. per* Mile for Waggons, and 9 *d.* for Carts; and forcing Horſes, *&c.* from the Owners, is liable to a Forfeiture of 5 *l.* *Soldiers* after three Years Service may demand their Diſcharges; and his Majeſty may eſtabliſh Articles of War, *&c.* By 1 *Geo. c.* 34. No liſted *Soldier* is to be allowed to be abſent longer than twenty Days in ſix Months, by any Furlow, except ſign'd by the Officer in Chief; and *Soldiers* in *London* ſhall have no Protection unleſs they conſtantly do Duty: Perſwa-

ding and procuring *Soldiers* to desert, incurs a Penalty of 40 *l.* and not paying it, the Offenders are to be committed to Gaol for six Months, and be set on the Pillory: Papists being *Soldiers* are to renounce their Religion, or be disabled. The 3 *Geo. c.* 2. and 4 *Geo. c.* 4. ordain, That no *Soldier* shall be taken out of the Service, by any Process, except it be for some criminal Matter, or for a real Debt amounting to 10 *l.* of which Affidavit is to be made; and if any *Soldier* be otherwise arrested, a Justice of Peace by Warrant under his Hand may discharge him. By the 5 *Geo. c.* 5. when an Officer or *Soldier* is accus'd of a capital Crime, the commanding Officer, on Application made to him, is to use his utmost Endeavours to deliver over the Criminal to the Civil Magistrate, and he is not to be try'd by a Court Martial in eight Days; within which Time, Application is to be made: But after that the Criminal may be try'd by a Court Martial. Vide *Court Martial.* See *Stat.* 4 *Geo. c.* 3. as to *Half-pay Officers, &c.*

Solet & Debet, Words inserted in Writs for Recovery of Rights, *&c.* Vide *Debet.*

Sole Tenant, (*Solus Tenens*) Is he that holds Land by his own Right only, without any other join'd: And if a Man and his Wife hold Land for their Lives, with Remainder to their Son for Life; here the Man dying, the Lord shall not have a Heriot, because he dies not *Sole Tenant.* Kitch. 134.

Solicitor, (*Solicitator*) Signifies a Man imploy'd by another to follow and take Care of Suits depending in *Courts of Law* or *Equity.* There is also a *Solicitor General* to the King, who is a great Officer next the *Attorney General.* See *Attorney.*

Solidatum, Used in the *Neuter Gender* is taken for that absolute Right or Property which a Man hath in any Thing. *Malmsb. Lib.* 1.

Solinus terræ, In the County of *Kent* is about One hundred and sixty Acres: *In communi Terra Sancti* Martini *sunt* 400 *Acr. & dim. quæ faciunt duos* Solinos *& dimid.* Domesday.

Soller, Mention'd in Leases of Houses in *London.* Vide *Solarium.*

Solvendo esse, Is a Term of Art, signifying that a Man hath wherewith to pay, or is a Person *solvent.*

Solvere pœnas, To pay the Penalty; or undergo the Punishment inflicted for Offences. 3 *Salk.* 32.

Solvit ad diem, Is a Plea in Action of Debt on a Bond, Bill, *&c.* that the Money was *paid at the Day* limited. *Mod. Ca.* 22. See *Payment.*

Solutione feodi Militis & Burgen. Parliamenti, Are Writs whereby Knights of the Shire and Burgesses in Parliament, might recover their antient Allowance or Wages if it were denied. 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 11.

Son Assault, Is a Justification in an Action of *Assault* and *Battery*; because the Plaintiff made the first *Assault*, and what the Defendant did was in his own Defence. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 523. But *Son Assault* cannot be pleaded by a Defendant for his outrageous Battery. *Ibid.*

Sontage, Was a Tax of forty Shillings laid upon every Knight's Fee, according to *Stow*, pag. 284.

Sorcery, (*Sortilegium*) Witchcraft, or Divination by Lots; made Felony by 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 12.

Sors. In Sums of Money lent upon *Usury*, the *Principal* was antiently called *Sors*, to distinguish it from the *Interest.* Pryn's Collect. Tom. 2. pag. 161.

Sorus Accipiter, Is a *Sor* or *Soar*-Hawk: King *John* granted to *Robert de Hose*, Land in *Berton* of the Honour of *Nottingham*, to be held by the Service of Yielding the King yearly one *Soar-Hawk*, *&c.* Cartular. S. Edmund. M.S.

Sothale, or Sothail, Is conceived to be mistaken for *Scotale.* Bract. lib. 3.

Sothsaga, (From the Sax. *Sod*, i. e. *verum*, and *Saga*, *Testimonium*) An old Word which signifies History, and all Histories should be true, or *true Sayings:* From hence we derive *Southsayer.*

Soveraign, Is a Chief, or supream Person, one highest of all; as a King, *&c.*

Sovereign, A Piece of gold Coin, current at 22 *s.* in 1 *H.* 8. when by Indenture of the *Mint*, a Pound-weight of Gold of the old Standard, was to be coined into twenty-four *Sovereigns.* In 34 *H.* 8. *Sovereigns* were coined at 20 *s.* a-piece, and Half *Sovereigns* at 10 *s.* But *Anno* 4 *Ed.* 6. the *Sovereign* of Gold pass'd for 24 *s.* and in 6 *Ed.* 6. at 30 *s.*

Sound, Is a narrow Sea, *Mare Balticum*, the *Sound*; and to *sound* is to make Trial how many Fathom a Sea is deep. *Merch. Dict.*

South-Sea Company, A Company of *Merchants* trading to the *South-Sea.* Stat. 9 Ann. c. 21. 3 Geo. &c. See *Merchant.*

Sowlegrove, Is an old Name of the Month of *February*, so called by the Inhabitants of *South Wales.*

Sowne, From the Fr. *Souvenue, i. e.* remembred; is a Word of Art used in the *Exchequer*, where *Estreats that* Sowne *not*, are those as the Sheriff cannot levy, *viz.* Such Estreats and Casualties as are not to be remembred, and run not in Demand; and *Estreats that Sowne*, are such as he may gather and are leviable. *Stat.* 4 *Hen.* 5. *c.* 7. 4 *Inst.* 107.

Spadarius, for *Spatharius*, Is a *Sword-bearer.* Blount.

Spatæ Placitum, A Court for the speedy Execution of Justice on *Military* Delinquents. *Brad. Append. Hist. Engl.* 45.

Spatularia, Is numbered among the Holy Vestments, *&c.* in *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *pag.* 331.

Speaker of the Parliament, The Chief Officer in that High and August Court, who is as it were the common Mouth of the Rest: And as that Honourable Assembly contains two Houses, the *Lords* and *Commons*; so there are two *Speakers*, the one term'd the *Lord Speaker of the House of Peers*, and is most commonly the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*; the other (being a Member of that House) is called *The Speaker of the House of Commons*, both whose Duties consist in managing Debates, putting Questions, and thereby collecting the Sense of the Houses, the passing of Bills, seeing the Orders of each House observ'd, *&c.* See *Parliament.*

Special Matter in Evidence, Is what is specially alledg'd, and comes not into the *General Issue.*

Specialty, (*Specialitas*) A Bond, Bill, or such like Instrument; a Writing or Deed, under the Hand and Seal of the Parties. *Litt.*

Speleum, The Cell of a Monk, mentioned in *Malmsb. lib.* 3.

Spigurnel, (*Spigurnellus*) Is the Sealer of the King's Writs, from the Sax. *Spurran*, to shut up

or

or incloſe: But 'tis ſaid, that *Galfridus Spigurnel* being by K. *Hen.* 3. appointed to be Sealer of his Writs, was the firſt in that Office; and therefore in After-times the Perſons that injoy'd the Office were called *Spigurnels. Pat.* 11 *H.* 3. 4 *Edw.* 1. This Office was alſo known by the Name of *Spicurnantia* or *Eſpicurnantia*; and *Oliver de Standford* held Lands in *Nettlebed in Com. Oxon. per Serjeantiam* Spicurnantiæ *in Cancellaria Domini Regis.* 27 Ed. 1.

Spinacium, A Sort of Veſſel which we now call a *Pinnace*. Knight. Ann. 1338.

Spindulæ, Were thoſe Three golden Pins which were uſed about the Archiepiſcopal Pall; and from thence *Spindulatus* ſignified to be adorned with the Pall. *Du Cange.*

Spinſter, Is an Addition in Law-Proceedings uſually given to all unmarried Women; and it is a good Addition for the Eſtate and Degree of a Woman: Though Sir *Edw. Coke* held, if a Gentlewoman be named *Spinſter*, and not *Generoſa*, in any original Writ, Appeal, or Indictment, they ſhall be abated and quaſhed. *Dyer* 46, 88. 2 *Inſt.* 668.

Spiritual Courts, Have Juriſdiction in Cauſes matrimonial, and for Probate of Wills for Goods, and granting Adminiſtrations; and for Tithes, where there is no *Modus*; in Caſes of Defamation, &c. Their Juriſdictions are ſet forth in the Stat. *Articuli Cleri.* 9 *E.* 2. And the Stat. *de Circumſpecte agatis*; the 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 9. &c. See *Courts Eccleſiaſtical.*

Spiritualities of a Biſhop, Are thoſe Profits which he receives as a *Biſhop*, and not as a Baron of Parliament; ſuch as the Duties of his Viſitation, Preſtation-Money, his Benefit growing from Ordinations and Inſtitutions of Prieſts, the Income of his Juriſdiction, &c. *Staundf. P. C.* 132. The Archbiſhop of the Province is *Guardian of the Spiritualities* when a See is vacant, and hath the Juriſdiction of Courts, &c. Vide *Cuſtos Spiritualitatis.*

Spittle-Houſe, Is a Corruption from *Hoſpital*, and ſignifies the ſame Thing; or it may be taken from the Teuton. *Spital*, an Hoſpital or Almshouſe: It is mentioned in the 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 9.

Spoliation, (*Spoliatio*) A Writ or Suit for the Fruits of a Church, or the Church it ſelf, to be ſued in the Spiritual Court, and not in the Temporal, that lies for one Incumbent againſt another, where they both claim by one Patron, and the Right of Patronage doth not come in Queſtion: As if a Parſon be created a Biſhop, and hath Diſpenſation to hold his Benefice, and afterwards the Patron preſents another Incumbent, who is inſtituted and inducted; now the Biſhop may have a *Spoliation* in the Spiritual Court againſt the new Incumbent, becauſe they both claim by one Patron, and the Right of Patronage doth not come in Debate; and for that the other Incumbent came to the Poſſeſſion of the Benefice, by the Courſe of the Spiritual Law, *viz.* by Inſtitution and Induction; for otherwiſe, if he be not inſtituted and inducted, a *Spoliation* lies not againſt him, but Writ of Treſpaſs, or Aſſiſe of *Novel Diſſeiſin. F. N. B.* 36, 37. So it is where a Parſon that hath a Plurality accepts of another Benefice, by Reaſon whereof the Patron preſents another Clerk, who is inſtituted and inducted; in this Caſe one of them may have *Spoliation* againſt the other, and then ſhall come in Queſtion, whether he hath a ſufficient Plurality, or not: And it is the ſame of Deprivation, &c. *Terms de Ley* 547.

Sponte oblata, A free Gift and preſent to the King, antiently ſo called.

Sportula, Signifies Gifts and Gratuities, forbidden to be received by the Clergy: And St. *Cyprian* calls thoſe Clergymen *Sportulantes Fratres*, who accepted ſuch Gifts for their Maintenance. St. *Cyp. Epiſt.* 70, 71.

Spouſe-breach, Is Adultery, oppos'd to ſimple Fornication: The Lady *Katherine* was accuſed to the King of incontinent Living before her Marriage, and of *Spouſe-breach* after her Marriage. *Fox Act. Mon. Vol.* 2. *pag.* 540.

Spur-Royal, (*Spurarium aureum*) An antient gold Coin. —— *Pro hac Recognitione dedit* Johan. H. *unum* Spurarium aureum, &c. *Paroch. Antiq.* 321.

Spullers of Yarn, Are thoſe Perſons that Work at the *Spole* or Wheel; Triers of *Yarn* to ſee that it be well ſpun, and fit for the Loom. 1 *Mar. c.* 7.

Squalley, Is a Note of Faultineſs in the Making of Cloth. 43 *Eliz. c.* 10. See *Rewey.*

Squibs, The Making, Selling, or Expoſing to Sale of *Squibs*, Serpents, or other Fire-works; or Throwing, Caſting, or Firing any *Squibs*, &c. is declared a common Nuſance: And ſuch Perſons who make or ſell *Squibs*, ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* Alſo the Perſons throwing them, or aſſiſting therein, incur a Forfeiture of 20 *s.* leviable by a Juſtice of Peace's Warrant; and not being paid, the Offender is to be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for any Time not exceeding a Month. *Stat.* 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 7. If any Perſons ſhall permit *Squibs* to be caſt or thrown from out of their Houſes into the Street, they ſhall forfeit 20 *s.* to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods, &c.

Stabbing Of Perſons is made Felony without Benefit of Clergy, and puniſhed as Murder, by Stat. 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 8. See *Manſlaughter.*

Stabilia, A Writ called by that Name, on a Cuſtom in *Normandy*, that where a Man in Power claimed Lands in the Poſſeſſion of an Inferior, he petitioned the Prince that it might be put into his Hands 'till the Right was decided; whereupon he had this Writ, *Breve de Stabilia:* To this a Charter of King *Hen.* 1. alludes in *Pryn's Lib. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 1204.

Stabilitio venationis, The driving Deer to a *Stand*. *Omnes Burgenſes de* B. *debent invenire unum hominem ter per Annum ad* Stabilamentum *pro* venatione *capienda*, &c. *Lib. niger Heref.* And, *In* Venatione *ſi quis ad* Stabilitatem *non venit, i. e.* He who doth not come to the Place where he ought to ſtand. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 17.

Stable-ſtand, (*Stabilis ſtatio, vel Stans in Stabulo*) Is when a Man is found at his *Standing* in the Foreſt, with a Croſs or Long-bow bent, ready to ſhoot at any Deer; or ſtanding cloſe by a Tree, with Greyhounds in a Leaſh, ready to ſlip: And it is one of the four Evidences or Preſumptions, whereby a Perſon is convicted of intending to ſteal the King's Deer in the Foreſt; the other Three are *Dog-draw*, *Back-bear*, and *Bloody-hand.* Manwood, par. 2. cap. 18.

Stack, A Quantity of Wood three Foot long, as many Feet broad, and twelve Foot high. *Merch. Dict.*

Stadium, Is accounted a Furlong of Land; which is the eighth Part of a Mile. *Domeſday.*

Staff-

Staff-herding, Is a Right to follow Cattle within a Forest: And where Persons claim Common in a Forest, it must be inquired by the Ministers, whether they use *Staff-herding*, for it is not allowable of common Right; because by that means the Deer, which would otherwise come and feed with the Cattle, are frighted away, and the Keeper or Follower will drive the Cattle into the best Grounds, so that the Deer shall only have their Leavings: Therefore if any Man who hath Right of Common, under Colour thereof use *Staff-herding*, it is a Cause of Seizing his Common 'till he pay a Fine for the Abuse. 1 *Jones Rep.* 282.

Stagiarius, Signifies a Resident; as J. B. *Canonicus* & Stagiarius *Sancti* Pauli, is a Canon Residentiary of St. *Paul's* Church, *Hist. Eccl. S.* Paul. But this Distinction was made between *Residentiarius*, and *Stagiarius:* Every Canon installed to the Privileges and Profits of Residence, was *Residentiarius*; and while he actually kept such stated Residence, he was *Stagiarius. Statut. Eccles.* Paulin. *M.S.* 44. *Stagiaria*, the Residence to which he was obliged: *Stagiari*, to keep Residence. Hence an old *Stager.*

Stagnes, (*Stagna*) Are Pools of standing Water. 5 *Eliz. c.* 21. By the Name of *Stagnum*, the Water and Land shall pass also. 1 *Inst.* 5.

Stal-boat, Is a Kind of Fishing-boat, mentioned in the 27 *Eliz. c.* 21.

Stalking, The going gently Step by Step, to take *Game:* None shall *stalk* with Bush or Beast to any Deer, except in his own Forest or Park, under the Penalty of 10 *l. Stat.* 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 11.

Stalkers, Certain Fishing-nets, by the Statute 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 20.

Stallage, (*Stallagium*, from the Sax. *Stal*, i. e. *Stabulum*, *Statio*) The Liberty or Right of pitching and erecting *Stalls* in Fairs or Markets; or the Money paid for the same. *Kennet's Gloss.*

Stallarius, Is mentioned in our Historians, and signifies *Præfectum Stabuli*; it was the same Officer which we now call Master of the Horse: —— Eadnothus *qui fuit* Haroldi *Regis* Stallarius, *&c. Spelm.* Sometime it hath been used for him who hath a *Stall* in a Market. *Fleta, lib.* 4. *cap.* 28.

Stamp-Duties. There is a Duty imposed by Parliament on all Vellom, Parchment, and Paper, whereon Deeds, Grants, Commissions, or any Writings, or Process in the Law are ingrossed or written, from 40 *s.* down to 6 *d.* and 1 *d. Stat.* 5 & 6 *W.* & *M.* And by 9 & 10 *W.* 3. and 12 *Ann.* These Duties are *doubled* and *trebled:* The common *Stamp* is treble Six-penny, *&c.* Commissioners are appointed by Virtue of these Acts, to provide *Stamps* or Marks, and inferior Officers for the *Stamping* of Parchment and Paper, and for Levying and Collecting the Duties: If any Commissioner or Officer, shall fix the Mark or *Stamp* to Parchment or Paper, before the Duty thereon is paid or secured, he shall forfeit 100 *l.* And Persons Ingrossing or Writing upon any Paper, *&c.* any Thing for which the same is charged with the Duty, before it shall be *stamp'd*; or Writing upon any Paper or Parchment mark'd or *stamp'd*, for any lower Duty than what is required; shall incur a Forfeiture of 5 *l.* and no Deed or Writing shall be good in Law till the 5 *l.* is paid, and the same is *stamped.* Vide *Printing.*

Stand, Is a Weight from Two hundred and a Half to Three hundred of Pitch. *Merch. Dict.*

Standard, (From the Fr. *Estendart*, i. e. *Signum*, *Vexillum*) In the general Signification, is an *Ensign* in *War.* And it is used for the *Standing Measure* of the King, to the Scantling whereof all the Measures in the Land are or ought to be framed, by the Clerks of Markets, Aulnagers or other Officers, according to *Magna Charta* and divers other Statutes: And it is not without good Reason called a *Standard*, because it standeth constant and immoveable, having all Measures coming towards it for their Conformity; even as Soldiers in the Field have their *Standard* or Colours, for their Direction in their March, *&c.* to repair to. *Britton, cap.* 30. There is a *Standard* of *Money*; directing what Quantity of fine Silver and Gold, and how much Allay, are to contained in Coin of old *Sterling*, *&c.* And *Standard* of *Plate* and silver Manufactures. *Stat.* 6 *Geo. c.* 11. See *Allay.*

Standardum Londini. *Vobis Mandamus quod* Standardum Londini *de hujusmodi Mensuris diligenter assisari & probari, ac alias Mensuras per dictum* Standardum *fieri ad singulos Comitatus Regni, &c.* Claus. 14 Ed. 2.

Standardus, True *Standard*, or legal Weight or Measure. *Cartular. S. Edmund. M.S.* 268.

Standel, A young store *Oak-tree*, which in Time may make Timber; and Twelve such young Trees are to be left standing in every Acre of Wood, at the Felling thereof. 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 17. 13 *Eliz. c.* 25.

Stanlaw, A Word antiently used for a Stony Hill. *Domesd.*

Stannaries, (*Stannaria*, from the Lat. *Stannum*, *i. e.* Tin) Are the Mines and Works where *Tin* Metal is got and purified; as in *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*, *&c. Camd. Brit.* 199. The Tinners are called *Stannary-men*; who had great Liberties granted them by King *Edw.* 1. before they were abridg'd by the Stat. 50 *Ed.* 3. by which Stature the Privileges of the Tinners are limited and expounded; and the Jurisdiction of the *Stannary-Courts* is settled by the 16 & 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 15. All Labourers in and about the *Stannaries*, are to have the Privilege of the *Stannary-Court* while they work there; and may not be impleaded in any other Court, for any Cause arising within the *Stannaries*; except for Pleas of Land, Life or Member: The Jurisdiction of this Court is guided by Special Laws and Customs, and by Prescriptions; and no Writ of Error lieth upon a Judgment in the *Stannary-Courts*, but it shall be reversed, where wrong, by Appeal to the Steward of the Court where the Matter lieth; or from the Steward to the Deputy-Warden of the *Stannaries*; from the Under-Warden to the Lord Warden of the *Stannaries*; and from him to the King's Privy Council. 4 *Inst.* 230, 232. *Plowd.* 327. 12 *Rep.* 9. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 745. Transitory Actions between Tinner and Tinner, *&c.* though not concerning the *Stannaries*, or arising therein, if the Defendant be found within the *Stannaries*, may be brought into those Courts, or at Common Law; but if one Party alone is a Tinner, such transitory Actions which concern not the *Stannaries*, nor arise therein, cannot be brought in the *Stannary-Courts.* 4 Inst. 231.

Stannarius, A Pewterer or Dealer in Tin; of or belonging to Tin. *Litt. Dict.*

Staple, (*Stapulum*) Comes from the Fr. *Estape*, i. e. *Forum Vinarium*, a Market or *Staple* for Wines, which is the principal Commodity of *France*; or rather from the Germ. *Stapelen*, which signifieth to gather, or heap any Thing together: In an old *French* Book, it is written *à* Calais Estape

Eſtape *de la Laine*, &c. *i. e.* The *Staple* for Wool: And it is with us a *Publick Mart*, appointed by Law to be kept at the following Places, *viz. Weſtminſter*, *York*, *Lincoln*, *New Caſtle*, *Norwich*, *Canterbury*, *Chicheſter*, *Wincheſter*, *Exeter*, and *Briſtol*, &c. A *Staple-Court* is held at the *Wool-Staple* in *Weſtminſter*, the Bounds whereof begin at *Temple-Bar* and reach to *Tuthill*; in other Cities and Towns, the Bounds are within the Walls, and where there are no Walls, they extend thro' all the Town: And the Court of the Mayor of the *Staple* is governed by the Law-Merchant in a ſummary Way, which is the *Law of the Staple*. 4 *Inſt.* 237. See *Stat.* 27 *Ed.* 3. The *Staple Goods* of *England* are Wool, Woolfels, Leather, Lead, Tin, Cloth, Butter, Cheeſe, &c. as appears by the Statute 14 *R.* 2. *c.* 1. Though ſome allow only the five Firſt; and yet of late *Staple Goods* are generally underſtood to be ſuch as are vendible, and not ſubject to periſh, of any Kind. Vide *Statute Staple*.

Star, (*Starrum*, a Contraction from the Hebr. *Shetar*, a Deed or Contract) All the Deeds, Obligations, &c. of the *Jews* were antiently called *Stars*, and writ for the moſt Part in *Hebrew* alone, or in *Hebrew* and *Latin*; one of which yet remains in the Treaſury of the *Exchequer*, written in *Hebrew*, without Points, the Subſtance whereof is expreſs'd in *Latin* juſt under it, like an *Engliſh* Condition under a *Latin* Obligation: This bears Date in the Reign of K. *John*; and many *Stars*, as well of Grant and Releaſe, as obligatory, and by Way of Mortgage, are pleaded and recited at large in the Plea-Rolls. *Paſch.* 9 *Edw.* 1.

Star-Chamber, (*Camera Stellata*, *Chambre de Eſtoiels*) Was a Chamber at *Weſtminſter* ſo called, becauſe at firſt all the Roof thereof was decked with gilded *Stars*. Sir *Tho. Smith de Rep. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 2. It is written the *ſtarred Chamber*. *Stat.* 25 H. 8. *c.* 1. There was formerly a high *Court* called by this Name; long ſince taken away. 3 H. 7. 21 H. 8. 17 *Car.* 1. See *Court of Star-Chamber*.

Staticks, (*Statice*, *Scientia Ponderum*) Knowledge of Weights and Meaſures; or the Art of Balancing or Weighing in Scales. *Merch. Dict.*

Stationarius, (From *Statio*, Reſidence) Is the ſame with *Stagarius*.

Statuarium, A Tomb adorn'd with Statues. ——— *Ac ejus Sacro Corpore terrâ illic inter multa alia Romana* Statuaria *commendato*, &c. Ingulph. 853.

Status de Manerio, The State of a Manor: All the Tenants within the Manor, met in the Court of their Lord, to do their cuſtomary Suit, and injoy their Rights and Uſages; which was termed *omnis* Status de Manerio. *Paroch. Antiq.* 456.

Statute, (*Statutum*) Has divers Significations: *Firſt*, It ſignifies an Act of Parliament made by the King, and the three Eſtates of the Realm; and *Secondly*, It is a ſhort Writing called a *Statute-Merchant*, or *Statute-Staple*, which are in the Nature of Bonds, &c. and called *Statutes*, as they are made according to the Form expreſly provided in certain *Statutes*. 5 *H.* 4. *c.* 12. To *Statutes* enacted in Parliament, there muſt be the Aſſent of the King, Lords, and Commons, without which there can be no good Act of Parliament; but there are many Acts in Force, though theſe three Aſſents are not mentioned therein, as *Dominus Rex ſtatuit in Parliamento*, and *Dominus Rex in Parliamento ſuo* Statuta *edit'*, and *de Communi Concilio* Statuit, &c. *Plowd.* 79. 2 *Bulſtr.* 186. And Sir *Edw. Coke* ſays, that ſeveral *Statutes* are penned like Charters in the King's Name only; though they were made by lawful Authority. 4 *Inſt.* 25. Before the Invention of Printing, all *Statutes* were proclaimed by the Sheriff in every County, by Virtue of the King's Writ. 2 *Inſt.* 526, 644. Some *Statutes* are *General*, and ſome are *Special*: And they are called General from the *Genus*, and Special from the *Species*; as for Inſtance; The whole Body of the Spiritualty is the Genus, but a Biſhop, Dean, and Chapter, &c. is the Species: Therefore *Statutes* which concern all the Clergy, are General Laws; but thoſe which concern Biſhops only are ſpecial. 4 *Rep.* 76. The *Statute* 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. which makes the Acceptance of a ſecond Living by Clergymen, an Avoidance of the Firſt, is a general Law, becauſe it concerns all Spiritual Perſons. 5 *Rep.* All *Statutes* concerning Myſteries and Trades in general, are general or publick Acts; though an Act which relates to one particular Trade is a private *Statute*. *Dyer* 75. A *Statute* which concerns the King is a Publick Act; and yet the *Stat.* 23 *H.* 8. concerning Sheriffs, &c. is a Private Act. *Plowd.* 38. *Dyer* 119. 'Tis a Rule in Law, that the Courts at *Weſtminſter* ought to take Notice of a General *Statute*, without Pleading it; but they are not bound to take Notice of particular or private *Statutes* unleſs they are pleaded. 1 *Inſt.* 98. *Statutes* againſt the Power of ſubſequent Parliaments are not binding; notwithſtanding the *Statute* 42 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 3. declares that any *Statute* made againſt *Magna Charta* ſhall be void: And this is evident, ſeeing many Parts of *Magna Charta* have been repealed and altered by ſubſequent Acts. *Read. on Statut. Vol.* 4. *pag.* 340. If a *Statute* is againſt Reaſon, or impoſſible to be perform'd, it is void. 2 *Inſt.* 587. Old *Statutes* muſt give Place to new, where they are contrary; but an affirmative Act does not repeal a precedent affirmative *Statute*: And when there is a ſeeming Variance between two *Statutes*, and no Clauſe of *Non obſtante* in the latter, ſuch Conſtruction ſhall be made that both may ſtand. 11 *Rep.* 56. *Dyer* 347. By Repealing of a Repealing *Statute*, the firſt *Statute* is revived. 4 *Vol. Read. Stat. Statutes* conſiſt of two Parts, the Words, and the Senſe; and 'tis the Office of an Expoſitor, to put ſuch a Senſe on the Words of a *Statute*, as is agreeable to Equity and right Reaſon: Equity muſt neceſſarily take Place in the Expoſition of *Statutes*; but explanatory Acts are to be conſtrued according to the Words, and not by any Manner of Intendment, for 'tis incongruous for an Explanation to be explained. *Plowd.* 363, 465. *Cro. Car.* 23. The *Preamble* of a *Statute*, which is the Beginning thereof, going before, is as it were a Key to the Knowledge of it, and to open the Intent of the Makers of the Act; it ſhall be deem'd true, and therefore good Arguments may be drawn from the ſame. 1 *Inſt.* 11. It is the moſt natural and genuine Expoſition of a *Statute*, to conſtrue one Part by another Part of the ſame *Statute*, for that beſt expreſſes the Meaning of the Makers: The Words of an Act of Parliament are to be taken in a lawful and rightful Senſe; and the Conſtruction of *Statutes* in general muſt be made in Suppreſſion of the Miſchief, and for the Advancement of the Remedy intended by the *Statute*; but ſo that no innocent Perſon, by a literal Conſtruction ſhall receive

receive any Damage. 1 *Inſt.* 381, 24. The beſt way to expound a *Statute*, is to conſider what Anſwer the Law-givers would probably have given to the Queſtion made, if propoſed to them. *Plowd.* 465. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 245. In the uſual Expoſition of *Statutes*, theſe Things are to be obſerved, *viz.* 1. What was the Common Law before the making of the *Statute*? 2. The Miſchief and Defect which the Common Law did not provide againſt. 3. What Remedy the *Statute* hath appointed to cure this Miſchief? 4. The true Reaſon of the Remedy. 3 *Rep.* 7. Where a Statute gives a Remedy for any Thing, it ſhall be preſumed there was no Remedy before at Common Law. And the Rules to conſtrue Acts of Parliament, are different from the ſtrict Rules of Common Law; though in the Conſtruction of a *Statute*, the Reaſon of the Common Law gives great Light. *Raym.* 191, 355. 2 *Inſt.* 301. If an Act of Parliament is dubious, long Uſage may be good to expound it by; and the Meaning of Things ſpoken and written, muſt be as hath been conſtantly received; but where Uſage is againſt the obvious Meaning of a *Statute*, by the vulgar and common Acceptation of Words, then it is rather an Oppreſſion than an Expoſition of the *Statute*. Vaugh. 169, 170. A *Statute* which alters the Common Law, ſhall not be ſtrained beyond the Words, except in Caſes of publick Utility, when the End and Deſign of the Act appears to be larger than the Words themſelves. *Ibid.* 179. Relative Words in any *Statute*, may make a Thing paſs as well as if particularly expreſs'd. And Caſes of the ſame Nature ſhall be within the ſame Remedy. *Raym.* 54. An Act of Parliament in Affirmance of the Common Law, extends to all Times after, though it mentions only to give Remedy for the preſent; and where a Thing is granted by *Statute*, all neceſſary Incidents are granted with it. 1 *Inſt.* 235. Where-ever a *Statute* gives or provides a Thing, the Common Law ſupplies all manner of Requiſites. *Hardr.* 62. Every *Statute* made againſt an Injury, gives a Remedy by Action, expreſly or implicitly. 2 *Inſt.* 55, 74. And Things for Neceſſity ſake, or to prevent Failure of Juſtice, are excepted out of the *Statutes. Ibid.* 118. How *Statutes* are to be recited, and Indictments drawn on them, ſee *Indictment.*

Statutes of Limitation of Actions, and *Feofails, &c.* Vide the *Heads.*

Statutes Merchant, A *Statute Merchant* is a Bond of Record, acknowledg'd before the *Clerk of the Statutes Merchant*, and Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, or two Merchants aſſign'd for that Purpoſe; and before the Mayors of other Cities and Towns, or the Bailiff of any Borough, *&c.* ſcaled with the Seal of the Debtor and the King, upon Condition that if the Obligor pays not the Debt at the Day, Execution may be awarded againſt his Body, Lands, and Goods, and the Obligee ſhall hold the Lands to him, his Heirs and Aſſigns, 'till the Debt is levied. *Terms de Ley* 548. *Stat.* 13. *Edw.* 1. The Statute of *Acton Burnel*, 13 *Ed.* 1. Enacts, That the Merchant is to cauſe his Debtor to come before the Mayor of *London*, *&c.* to acknowledge the Debt due, and Day of Payment; and the Recognizance is to be entred in a Roll: Then the Clerk is to make out a Bill Obligatory, whereunto the Seal of the Debtor ſhall be affix'd, together with the King's Seal, in the Cuſtody of the Mayor, *&c.* And if the Debtor fail in Payment at the Day, upon Notice thereof to the Mayor and Clerk, they are to cauſe his Goods and Chattels to be ſold by Appraiſment, to ſatisfy the Creditor what his Debt amounts unto, and the Money without Delay is to be paid to ſuch Creditor; or in Caſe they cannot ſell the Goods, they ſhall cauſe ſo much of the Goods to be delivered to the Creditor as will anſwer his Debt. If the Debtor have no Goods within the Mayor's Juriſdiction, the Recognizance is to be ſent to the *Lord Chancellor* under the King's Seal, and he ſhall thereupon direct a Writ to the Sheriff in whoſe Bailiwick the Goods of the Debtor are, who is to proceed therein as the Mayor might have done if the ſaid Goods had been in his Juriſdiction: And if the Debtor have no Goods whereupon the Debt may be levied, he ſhall be impriſoned, and there remain until he agree with the Creditor, *&c.* If the Debtor have Sureties, they ſhall be proceeded againſt in like Manner as the Debtor; but ſo long as the Debt may be levied of the Goods of the Debtor, the Sureties are to be without Damage. Alſo a Merchant Stranger, to whom a Debt is due by *Statute Merchant*, ſhall beſides the Payment of his Debt be ſatisfied for his Stay and Detainer from his Buſineſs. And by the *Statute de Mercatoribus*, 13 *Edw.* 1. The Merchant ſhall cauſe his Debtor to appear before the Mayor of the City of *London*, or other City or Town, and there acknowledge the Debt, *&c.* by *Recognizance*, which is to be inrolled, the Roll whereof muſt be double, one Part to remain with the Mayor, and the other with the Clerk appointed by the King: And then one of the Clerks is to write the Obligation, which ſhall be ſealed with the Debtor's Seal and that of the King, *&c.* If the Debt be not paid at the Day upon the Merchant's Account, the Mayor is to cauſe the Debtor to be impriſon'd, if to be found, and in Priſon to remain until he hath agreed the Debt; and if the Debtor cannot be found, the Mayor ſhall ſend the Recognizance into the *Chancery*, from whence a Writ ſhall iſſue to the Sheriff of the County where the Debtor is, to arreſt his Body, and keep him in Priſon till he agree the Debt; and within a Quarter of a Year, his Lands and Goods ſhall be delivered to him to pay the Debt; but if the Debtor do not ſatisfy the Debt within that Time, all his Lands and Goods ſhall be delivered to the Merchant by a reaſonable *Extent*, to hold until the Debt is levied thereby; and in the mean Time he ſhall remain in Priſon; but when the Debt is ſatisfied, the Body of the Debtor is to be delivered, together with his Lands. If the Sheriff return a *Non eſt Inventus*, *&c.* the Merchant may have Writs to all the Sheriffs where he hath any Land; and they ſhall deliver all the Goods and Lands of the Debtor by Extent, and the Merchant ſhall be allowed his Damage, and all reaſonable Coſts, *&c.* All the Lands in the Hands of the Debtor, at the Time of the Recognizance acknowledged, are chargeable; though after the Debt is paid, they ſhall return to the Grantees, if granted away, as ſhall the reſt to the Debtor. The Debtor or his Sureties dying, the Merchant ſhall not take the Body of the Heir, *&c.* but ſhall have his Lands until the Debt is levied. In *London*, out of the Commonalty, two Merchants are to be choſen and ſworn by this Statute; and the Seal ſhall be opened before them, whereof one Piece is to be delivered to the ſaid Merchants,

chants, and the other remain with the Clerk; and before these Merchants, &c. *Recognisances* may be taken; a Fee of 1 *d. per* Pound is allowed to the Clerk for fixing the King's Seal; and a Seal is to be provided that shall serve for *Fairs*, &c. but the Statute extends not to *Jews*, Stat. Ibid. Cro. Car. 450, 457. *Statutes Merchant* were contrived for the Security of Merchants only; but at this Day are used by others, and become one of the common Assurances of the Kingdom: The Form of a *Statute Merchant* Bond, according to *Fleta*, is as follows, *viz.* ——*Noverint universi me* A. B. *de* &c. *Teneri* C. D. *in centum libr. solvend' eidem* C. D. *ad festum*, &c. *Anno Regni Regis*, &c. *Et nisi fecero, concedo quod currant super me & haeredes meos districtio & poena provisa in* Statuto *Domini Regis edit. apud* Westm. *Datum* London, *tali die*, &c.

Statutes Staple, Are concerning Merchants and Merchandizes of the *Staple*; and are of the same Nature with Statutes Merchant: They are for Debt acknowledged before the *Mayor of the Staple*, at our chief Cities, &c. in the Presence of one or more of the Constables of the *Staple*, by Virtue of which the Creditor may forthwith have Execution of the Body, Lands, and Goods of the Debtor, on Nonpayment. 4 *Inst.* 238. The Mayor of the *Staple* may take *Recognizance* of a Debt in Presence of the Constables of the *Staple*; and there shall be a Seal remaining with the Mayor, &c. with which every Obligation upon such Recognizance shall be sealed: And upon such Obligation, after Default of Payment, the Mayor may imprison the Debtor, and attach his Goods; and sell them to satisfy the Creditor; but if the Debtor be not found within the *Staple*, the Mayor is to certify the Obligation into Chancery, and from thence a Process shall go against the Debtor's Person, his Lands, Goods, and Chattels, as in Case of a Statute Merchant. In every *Staple* Town there is to be a Mayor and two Constables established to take Recognisances, &c. and when they die, or are changed, others shall be chosen in their steads by the Commonalty of Merchants; though the Mayor is not to hold over a Year, unless he be again chose, &c. 27 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 1. Mayors and Constables of the *Staple* are to have Conusance of Debts and Contracts touching Merchandize. Officers of the *Staple* shall be sworn first to the King, and then to the *Staple*; and the Mayor of the *Staple* taking a Recognizance contrary to the Statute, is to forfeit to the King Half the Sum recognized, &c. Persons suing a *Scire facias* in Chancery, to defeat an Execution upon a *Statute Staple*, must find Security both to the King and Recognizee to prosecute, &c. *Stat.* 36. *Edw.* 3. 14 & 15 *R.* 2. 11 *H.* 6. Debt lies as well upon a *Statute Staple*, as upon a Bond: And a Statute acknowledged upon Lands, is a present Duty, and ought to be satisfied before an Obligation; a Debt due on an Obligation being but a Chose in Action, and recoverable by Law, and not a present Duty by Law, as a Debt upon a Statute Judgment or Recognizance is, upon which present Execution is to be taken without further Suit. *Cro. Eliz.* 355, 461, 494. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 536. In Chancery the Proceedings on a *Statute Staple* are in the Petty Bag Office; and *Statutes Staple* are suable in the *King's Bench* or *Common Pleas*, as well as in Chancery. *Cro. Eliz.* 208. On a Statute's being satisfied, it is to be *vacated* by entring it, &c. *Statutes Staple* and Statutes Merchant are to be entred within six Months, or shall not be good against Purchasers. 27 *Eliz. cap.* 4. See the *Stat.* 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. for preventing Delays in extending Statutes. Vide *Recognizance.*

Statute Merchant and Statute Staple, Tenants thereby. He that is in Possession of Lands on a *Statute Merchant* or *Staple*, is called *Tenant* by *Statute Merchant* and *Statute Staple*, during the Time of his Possession: And Creditors shall have Freehold in the Lands of Debtors, and Recovery by *Novel Disseisin*, if put out; but if Tenant by *Statute Merchant*, or *Statute Staple*, hold over his Term, he that hath Right may sue out a *Venire facias ad computand'* or enter, as upon an *Elegit.* 27 *Edw.* 3. &c.

Statuto Stapulæ, Is a Writ that lies to take the Body to Prison, and seise upon the Lands and Goods of one who hath forfeited the Bond called *Statute Staple.* Reg. Orig. 151.

Statuto Mercatorio, A Writ for the Imprisoning him that has forfeited a *Statute Merchant* Bond, until the Debt is satisfied: And of these Writs, there is one against Lay Persons, and another against Persons Ecclesiastical. *Reg. Orig.* 146, 148.

Statutum de Laboratiis, Is an ancient Writ for the apprehending of such *Labourers* as refuse to work according to the Statute. *Reg. Judic.* 27.

Statutum Sessionem, The *Statute Sessions*, A Meeting in every Hundred of Constables and Housholders, by Custom, for the Ordering of Servants, and the Debating of Differences between the Masters and Servants, rating of Servants Wages, &c. 1 *Eliz. cap.* 4.

Staurum, Any Store, or standing Stock of Cattle, Provision, &c. *Matt. Westm. Anno* 1259.

Steoresman, The same with *Stirmannus*, or *Sturemannus.*

Sterling, (*Sterlingum*) Was the Epithet for Silver Money current within this Kingdom, and took Name from this; that there was a pure Coin stamped first in *England* by the *Easterlings*, or Merchants of *East Germany*, by the Command of King *John*; and *Hoveden* writes it *Esterling.* Instead of the *Pound Sterling*, we now say so many *Pounds* of *lawful English Money*; but the Word is not wholly disused, for tho' we ordinarily say lawful Money of *England*, yet in the *Mint* they call it *Sterling Money*; and when it was found convenient in the Fabrication of Monies, to have a certain Quantity of baser Metal to be mixed with the pure Gold and Silver, the Word *Sterling* was then introduc'd; and it has ever since been used to denote the certain Proportion or Degree of Fineness, which ought to be retained in the respective Coins. *Lownd's Ess.* on Coins 14.

Steward, (*Senescallus*, compounded of the Sax. *Steda*, *i. e.* Room, or *Stead*, and *Weard*, a Ward or Keeper) Is as much as to say a Man appointed in my Place or *Stead*, and hath many Applications; but always denotes an Officer of chief Account within his Jurisdiction. The greatest of these Officers is, *The Lord High Steward of England*, who anciently had the Supervising and Regulating, next under the King, the Administration of Justice, and all other Affairs of the Realm, whether Civil or Military; and the Office was Hereditary, belonging to the Earls of *Leicester*, 'till forfeited to King *Hen.* 3. But the Power of this Officer being very great, of late the Office of High *Steward* of *England* hath not been granted to any one, only *pro hac vice*, either for the Trial of a Peer of the Realm on an Indict-

ment for a Capital Offence, or for the Determination of the Pretenſions of thoſe who claim to hold by Grand Serjeanty, to do certain honourable Services to the King at his Coronation, &c. for both which Purpoſes he holds a Court, and proceeds according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of *England*; and he to whom this Office is granted muſt be of Nobility and a Lord of Parliament. 4 *Inſt.* 58, 59. *Crompt. Juriſ.* 84. 13 *H.* 8. 11. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 5. Of the nine great Officers of the Crown, the Lord High *Steward* is the firſt; but when the ſpecial Buſineſs for which he is appointed is once ended, his Commiſſion expires. The firſt Lord High *Steward* that was created for the Solemnizing of a Coronation, was *Thomas*, ſecond Son of *Hen.* 4th; and the firſt Lord *Steward* for the Trial of a Peer, was *Edward Earl of Devon*, on the Arraignment of *John Holderneſs* Earl of *Huntington* in the ſame Reign. *Lex Conſtitution.* 170. There is a *Lord Steward of the Houſhold*, mention'd *Stat.* 24 *H.* 8. *cap.* 13. whoſe Name was changed to that of *Great Maſter of the Houſhold*, Anno 32 H. 8. But this Statute was repeal'd by 1 *Mar. cap.* 4. and the Office of Lord *Steward* of the Houſhold revived. He is the chief Officer of the King's Court, to whom is committed the Care of the King's Houſe; he has Authority over all Officers and Servants of the Houſhold, except thoſe belonging to the Chapel, Chamber, and Stable; and the Palace Royal is exempted from all Juriſdiction of any Court, but only of the Lord *Steward*, or in his Abſence, of the Treaſurer and Comptroller of the Houſhold, with the *Steward* of the Marſhalſea, who by Virtue of their Offices, without any Commiſſion, hear and determine all Treaſons, Murders, Felonies, Breaches of the Peace, &c. committed in the King's Palace: Beſides the Treaſurer and Controller, the Lord *Steward* hath under him a Cofferer, ſeveral Clerks of the *Green Cloth*, &c. He attends the King's Perſon at the Beginning of Parliaments, and is a White-Staff-Officer, which he breaks over the Hearſe on the Death of the King, and thereby diſcharges all Officers under him: Of this Officer's ancient Power, read *Fleta*, *lib.* 2. and *F. N. B.* 241. In the Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, an Officer is choſen and appointed called *High Steward*; and there is a *Deputy Steward of Weſtminſter*; and the Word *Steward* is of ſo great Diverſity, that in moſt *Corporations*, and all *Houſes* of *Honour*, an Officer is found of this Name and Authority. *Stewards of Manors*, ſee *Copyhold.*

Stews, (from the Fr. *Eſtuves*, i. e. *Thermæ*, *Balneum*) Are thoſe Places which were permitted in *England* to Women of profeſs'd Incontinency, and that for Hire would proſtitute their Bodies to all Comers, ſo called becauſe diſſolute Perſons are wont to prepare themſelves for venereous Acts by *Bathing*: And *Hot Baths* were by *Homer* reckon'd among the effeminate Sort of Pleaſures. Theſe *Stews* were ſuppreſs'd by King *Hen.* 8. about the Year 1546.

Stica, A Braſs *Saxon* Coin, of the Value of Half a Farthing, four of them making an *Helfing.*

Sticks of Eels, A Quantity or Meaſure of twenty-five: A *Bind* of Eels contains ten *Sticks*, and each Stick 25 Eels. *Stat. Weights and Meaſures.*

Stickler, An inferior Officer who cut Wood within the King's Parks of *Clarendon.* Rot. Parl. 1. H 6.

2

Stilyard, Steelyard, Otherwiſe called the *Stylehouſe*, in the Pariſh of *Alhallows* in *London*, was by Authority of Parliament aſſign'd to the Merchants of the *Hanſe* and *Almaine* to have their Abode in for ever, with other Tenements, rendering to the Mayor of *London* a certain yearly Rent. *Stat.* 14. *Edw.* 4. In ſome Records it is called *Guildhalda Teutonicorum*; and it was at firſt denominated *Stilyard*, of a broad Place or Court where *Steel* was ſold, upon which that Houſe was founded. See 19 *H.* 7. *cap.* 32. & 22 *H.* 8. *cap.* 8. 1 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 13.

Stipula, Stubble left ſtanding in the Field, after the Corn is reaped and carried away. ——*Dedi unam Carectatam foragii, & duas acras* Stipulæ, &c. *Cart.* 2. *Ed.* 2.

Stiremannus, *Sturemannus*, Sax. *Steor-man*, A Pilot of a Ship, or *Steers-man.* Domeſd.

Stoc and Stovel, A Forfeiture where any one is taken carrying *Stipites* and *Pabulum* out of the Woods, for *Stoc* ſignifies Sticks, and *Stovel* Pabulum. *Antiq. Chart.*

Stock or Stoke, Syllables added to the Names of Places, from the Sax. *Stocce*, i. e. *Stipes*, Truncus; as *Woodſtock*, *Baſingſtoke*, &c.

Stockjobbers, All *Stockjobbing* not authorized by Act of Parliament, or by Charter; or uſed by obſolete Charters, is declared to be void, and the Undertakings, Nuſances, &c. 6 *Geo. cap.* 18. See *Brokers.*

Stocks, (*Cippus*) A Wooden Engine to put the Legs of Offenders in, for the ſecuring of diſorderly Perſons, and by the Way of Puniſhment in divers Caſes ordained by Statute, &c. And it is ſaid that every Vill within the Precinct of a Torn is indictable for not having a Pair of Stocks, and ſhall forfeit 5 *l. Kitch.* 13.

Stola, Was a Garment formerly worn by Prieſts, like unto thoſe which we now call Hoods. And ſometimes it is taken for the Archiepiſcopal Pall. *Eadmer. cap.* 188. Alſo it was a Veſtment which Matrons wore. *Cowel.*

Stone, A Weight of 14 Pounds, uſed for weighing of Wool, &c. The *Stone* of Wool ought to weigh 14 Pounds; but in ſome Places, by Cuſtom, it is leſs, as 12 Pounds and a Half: A *Stone* of Wax is 8 Pounds; and in *London* the *Stone* of Beef is no more. 11 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 4. *Rot. Parl.* 17 *Edw.* 3.

Stores of War, The Laws and Statutes relating to, vide *Naval Stores.*

Stotarius, He who had the Care of the *Stud* or Breed of young Horſes. *Leg. Alfred. cap.* 9.

Stoth, *Nativi de W. ſolvit quilibet pro filiabus ſuis Maritandis gerſon Domino, & Ourlop pro filiabus corruptis, &* Stoth, *& alia ſervitia*, &c. Petr. Bleſſ. contin. Hiſt. Croyl. pag. 115.

Stow, (Sax. i. *Locus*) A Place, and is ſometimes join'd to other Words, as *Godſtow* is a *Place* dedicated to *God.*

Stowage, Is the Room where Goods are laid, or it is the Money paid for ſuch Place.

Straits, A narrow Sea between two Lands, or an Arm of the Sea. Alſo there is a narrow coarſe Cloth anciently ſo called. 18 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 16.

Strand, (*Sax.*) Any Shore or Bank of a Sea or great River. Hence the Street in the Weſt Suburbs of *London*, which lay next the Shore or Bank of the *Thames*, is called the *Strand.* An Immunity from Cuſtom, and all Impoſitions upon Goods or Veſſels, by Land or Water, was uſually

uſually expreſs'd by *Strand* and *Stream*; as King *Hen.* 2d, in his Charter to the Town of *Rocheſter*. ——*Concedo & Confirmo in perpetuum cum* Socne & Soke, & Strand & Stream. *Mong. Angl. Tom.* 3. *pag.* 4.

Stranded, (from the Sax. *Strand*) Is when a Ship is by Tempeſt or ill Steerage run on Ground, and ſo periſhes. 17 *Car.* 1. *cap.* 14. Where a Veſſel is *ſtranded*, or run on Shore, Juſtices of the Peace, &c. ſhall command Conſtables near the Sea Coaſts to call Aſſiſtance for the Preſervation of the Ship; and Officers of Men of War are to be aiding and aſſiſting under the Penaly of 100 *l.* 12 *Ann. cap.* 18.

Stranger, (derived from the Fr. *Eſtranger*, aliena) Signifies generally in our Language, a Man born out of the Realm, or unknown. In the Law it hath a ſpecial Signification, for him that is not *privy* to an Act: As a *Stranger* to a Judgment is he to whom a Judgment doth not belong; and in this Senſe it is directly contrary to *Party* or *Privy*. Old Nat. Br. 128. *Strangers* to Deeds ſhall not take Advantage of Conditions of Entry, &c. as Parties and Privies may; but they are not obliged to make their Claims on a Fine levied 'till 5 Years; whereas Privies, ſuch as the Heirs of the Party that paſſed the Fine, are barred preſently. 1 *Inſt.* 214. 2 *Inſt.* 516. 3 *Rep.* 79. *Strangers* have either a *preſent* or *future* Right, or an apparent *Poſſibility* of Right, growing afterwards, &c. *Wood's Inſt.* 245.

Stray, Or going *aſtray* of Beaſts and Cattle, ſee *Eſtray*.

Stream-works, A Kind of Works in the *Stannaries* mentioned in the Stat. 27 H. 8. *cap.* 23.

Streeman, (Sax.) *Robuſtus, vel potens vir.* Leland. Vol. 2. pag. 188.

Stretward, Was an Officer of the Streets, like our Surveyor of the Highways, or rather a Scavenger. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 187.

Strip, (*Strepitus*) Deſtruction, Mutilation, from the Fr. *Eſtropier*: Strepitum & *vaſtum facere*, i. e. To make *Strip and Waſte*, or *Strop and Waſte*. See *Eſtrepment*.

Strond, An old *Saxon* Word ſignifying the ſame as *Strand*.

Strumpet, (*Meretrix*) A Whore, Harlot, or Courteſan: This Word was heretofore uſed for an Addition. *Plac. apud Ceſtr.* 6. *Hen.* 5.

Stryke, The eighth Part of a Seam, or Quarter of Corn; a *Strike* or Buſhel. *Cartular. Reading. M.S.* 116.

Stud Of Mares, is a Company of Mares kept for Breeding of Colts; for the Sax. *Stodmyra*, i. e. *Equa ad ſtatum*.

Style (*Appello*) Is to call, name, or *intitle* one; as the *Style* of the *King* of *England* is *George*, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain, France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Subarrare. *Floren e* of *Worceſter* tells us, That King *Alfred* Subarravit & *duxit* a Noblewoman of *Mercia*, *Anno* 868.

Sub-deacon, Is an ancient Officer of the Church, made by the Delivery of an empty Platter and Cup by the Biſhop, and of a Pitcher, Baſon and Towel by the Archdeacon: His Office was to wait on the *Deacon* with the Linen on which the Body, &c. was conſecrated, and to receive and carry away the Plate with the Offerings, the Cup with the Wine and Water in it, &c. He is often mentioned by the *Monkiſh* Hiſtorians, and particularly in the *Apoſtolical Canons*, 42, 43.

Subjects, (*Subditos*) Are the Members of the Common-wealth *under* the King their Head. *Wood's Inſt.* 22.

Subjugalis, Is any Beaſt carrying the Yoak. *Mat. Pariſ.* 1249.

Sublegerius, (from the Sax. *Sybleger*, i. e. *Inceſtus*) One who is guilty of inceſtuous Whoredom.

Sub-marſhal, An Officer in the *Marſhalſea*, who is Deputy to the *Chief Marſhal* of the King's Houſe, commonly called the *Knight Marſhal*, and hath the Cuſtody of the Priſoners there. He is otherwiſe term'd *Under-Marſhal*. Cromp. Juriſ. 104.

Subnervare, To cut the Sinews of the Legs or Thighs; to *Ham-ſtring*: And it was an old Cuſtom in *England*, *Meretrices* & *Impudicas mulieres* Subnervare.

Suboznation, (*Subornatio*) A ſecret under-hand preparing, inſtructing, or bringing in a falſe Witneſs; and from hence *Subornation of Perjury* is the preparing or corrupt alluring to Perjury. *Subornation* of Witneſſes we read of in the 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 9. And procuring or *ſuborning* a Witneſs to give falſe Teſtimony in any Court of Record concerning Lands or Goods, the Offender ſhall forfeit 40 *l.* or ſuffer Impriſonment for Half a Year, ſtand on the Pillory, &c. by 6 *Eliz. cap.* 9. 3 *Inſt.* 167. See *Perjury*.

Subpœna, Is a Writ whereby common Perſons are called into *Chancery*, in ſuch Caſes where the Common Law hath provided no ordinary Remedy; and the Name of it proceeds from Words therein, which Charge the Party called to appear at the Day and Place aſſign'd, *ſub pœna Centum librarum*, &c. Weſt. ſymb. par. 2. Cromp. Juriſ. 33. The *Subpœna* is the leading Proceſs in *Courts of Equity*; and by Statute, when a Bill is filed againſt any Perſon, Proceſs of *Subpœna* ſhall be taken out to oblige the Defendant to appear and anſwer the Bill, &c. 4 & 5 *Ann. cap.* 16. and there are ſeveral of theſe Writs in Chancery; as the *Subpœna ad Reſpondend' Subpœna ad Replicand' & ad Rejungend'*. The *Subpœna ad Teſtificand' & ad audiend. judicium*, &c. which Writs are to be made out by the proper Clerk of the *Subpœna Office*; and *Subpœna's to anſwer* muſt be perſonally ſerved by being left with the Defendant, or at his Houſe with one of his Family, on Affidavit whereof, if the Defendant do not anſwer, Attachment ſhall be had againſt him, &c. *Pract. Solic.* 5, 6. A *Subpœna ad Teſtificandum* lies for the calling in of Witneſſes to *teſtify* in any Cauſe, not only in *Chancery*, but in all *other Courts*; and in that Court, and in the *Exchequer*, it is made uſe of in Law and Equity. The two chief Writs of *Subpœna* are to *appear* and to *teſtify*; and the latter iſſues out of the Court where the Iſſue is join'd, upon which the *Evidence* is to be given. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 536. In this Writ the 100 *l.* Penalty is inſerted only *in Terrorem*, being never levied; though if a Witneſs ſerv'd with a *Subpœna*, refuſe to appear, on Tender of his Charges, the Party injured thereby may recover 100 *l.* Damages, and other Recompence by Action of the Caſe. 5 *Eliz.*

Form of a *Writ* of *Subpœna ad Teſtificandum.*

GEORGIUS, &c. A. B. C. D. E. F. *ſalutem. Præcipimus vobis & cuilibet veſtrum firmit' injungen. Quod omnibus aliis prætermiſſis & Excuſatione quacunque ceſſan. ſitis in propr. Perſon. veſtris*

veſtris coram Juſtic. noſtris ad Aſſiſas, apud, &c. in Com. S. die, &c. prox. futur. Tenend. ad Teſtificand. & veritat. dicend. in quadam materia Controverſiæ in Cur. noſtra coram Juſtic. noſtris apud Weſtm. *penden. indeterminat. inter* T. B. *Quer. &* R. D. *nuper de, &c. in dicto Com.* S. *Gen. de placito, &c. Et hoc nullatenus omittatis nec aliquis veſtrum omittat ſub pœna cujuſlibet veſtrum Cent. Librar. Teſte, &c.*

A *Subpœna Ticket* for a *Witneſs* to *appear and teſtify.*

MR. A. B. *By Virtue of a Writ of* Subpœna *to You and others directed, and herewith ſhewn, You are required perſonally to be and appear before his Majeſty's Juſtices of Aſſiſe on the Day,* &c. *next, at ten of the Clock in the Forenoon of the ſame Day, at the Court of Aſſiſes then to be holden at,* &c. *in the County of* S. *to teſtify the Truth according to your Knowledge in a certain Cauſe now depending, and then and there to be tried between* T. B. *Plaintiff,* and R. D. *Defendant, in a Plea of Treſpaſs on the Caſe,* &c. *on the Part of the Plaintiff; and herein You are not to fail on Pain of* 100 l. *Dated the Day and Year,* &c.

In *London* or *Middleſex*, it muſt be perſonally to be and appear before Sir *Robert Raymond*, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice, or Sir *Robert Eyre*, on, *&c.*

Subſidy (*Subſidium*) Signifies an Aid, Tax, or Tribute granted to the King for the urgent Occaſions of the Kingdom, to be levied of every Subject of Ability according to the Rate of his Land or Goods; and in ſome of our Statutes is taken for Cuſtom, which See. Vide *Tax.*

Subſtitute, (*Subſtitutus*) One plac'd under another Perſon to tranſact ſome Buſineſs, *&c.* See *Attorney.*

Suburbani, Are Husbandmen, according to the *Monaſticon.* Tom. 2. pag. 468.

Succeſſor, (*Lat.*) Is he that followeth, or cometh in another's Place. *Sole Corporations* may take a Fee-ſimple Eſtate to them and their *Succeſſors*; but not without the Word *Succeſſors*: And ſuch a Corporation cannot regularly take in *Succeſſion* Goods and Chattels; and therefore if a Leaſe for a Hundred Years be made to a Perſon and his *Succeſſors*, it hath been adjudged only an Eſtate for Life. Nor may a Sole Corporation bind the *Succeſſors.* 4 *Rep.* 65. 1 *Inſt.* 8, 46, 94. 4 *Inſt.* 249. An *Aggregrate Corporation* may have a Fee-ſimple Eſtate in *Succeſſion*, without the Word *Succeſſors*, and take Goods and Chattels in Action or Poſſeſſion, and they ſhall go to the *Succeſſors. Wood's Inſt.* 111.

Succiſiones Arborum, The Cuttings and Croppings of Trees. *Chart.* 2. *Hen.* 5.

Sufferentia pacis, A Grant or Sufferance of Peace or Truce. —— *Pro quadam* Sufferentia pacis *cum illis habenda, per unum annum duratura.* Clauſ. 16. Ed. 3.

Suffragan, *Suffraganeus, Chorepiſcopus, Epiſcopi vicarius*) Is a *Titular Biſhop*, ordained to aid and aſſiſt the Biſhop of the Dioceſe in his Spiritual Function; or one who ſupplieth the Place inſtead of the Biſhop. Some Writers call theſe *Suffragans* by the Name of *Subſidiary Biſhops*, whoſe Number is limited by the Stat. 26 *H.* 8. *cap.* 14. By which Statute it was enacted, That it ſhould be lawful for every Biſhop, at his Pleaſure, to elect two honeſt and diſcreet Spiritual Perſons within his Dioceſe, and to preſent them to the King, that he might give to one of them ſuch Title, Stile, and Dignity of ſuch of the Sees in the ſaid Statute mentioned, as he ſhould think fit: And that every ſuch Perſon ſhould be called *Biſhop Suffragan* of the ſame See, *&c.* This Act ſets forth at large for what Places ſuch *Suffragans* were to be nominated by the King; and if any one exerciſe the Juriſdiction of a *Suffragan*, without the Appointment of the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, &c. he ſhall be guilty of a *Præmunire.* Stat. *Ibid.* See *Chorepiſcopi.*

Suggeſtion, (*Suggeſtio*) Is in Law a Surmiſe, or Repreſenting of a Thing; and by *Magna Charta* no Perſon ſhall be put to his Law on the *Suggeſtion* of another, but by lawful Witneſſes. 9 *H.* 3. *cap.* 28. *Suggeſtions* are Grounds to move for *Prohibitions* to Suits in the Spiritual Courts, *&c.* when they meddle with Matters out of their Juriſdictions. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 536. The Matters of Record ought not to be ſtay'd upon the bare *Suggeſtion* of the Party; there ought to be an Affidavit made of the Matter *ſuggeſted*, to induce the Court to grant a Rule for ſtaying the Proceedings upon the Record. 2 *Lill.* 537. There are *Suggeſtions* in *Replevin*, for a *Returno habendo*; which 'tis ſaid are not traverſable, as they are for Prohibitions to the Spiritual or Admiralty Courts. 1 *Plowd.* 76. Breaches of *Covenants* and Deaths of Perſons muſt be *ſuggeſted* upon Record, *&c.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *cap.* 10.

Suit, (*Secta*, Fr. *Suite*, i. e. *Conſecutio, Sequela*) Signifies a Following another; but in divers Senſes. The *firſt* is a *Suit in Law*, and is divided into *Suit Real* and *Perſonal*; which is all one with *Action* Real and Perſonal. 2. *Suit of Court*, an Attendance which a Tenant owes to the Court of his Lord. 3. *Suit-Covenant*, when a Man hath covenanted to do *Suit* in the Lord's Court. 4. *Suit-Cuſtom*, where I and my Anceſtors owe *Suit* Time out of Mind. 5. *Suit* is the following one in Chaſe, as *Freſh-ſuit.* And this Word is uſed for a *Petition* made to the King, or any great Perſonage. See *Secta.*

Suits at Law, Are to be proſecuted in certain Times limited by the Statute 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 16, *&c.* Perſons deſiring to end any *Suits*, for which there is no Remedy but by perſonal Action or Bill in Equity, may agree that their Submiſſion of the *Suit* to the Award of Arbitrators, ſhall be made a Rule of Court, *&c.* 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *cap.* 15.

Suit of the King's Peace, Is the Purſuing a Man for Breach of the Peace. 6 *R.* 2. *cap.* 1. 5 *H.* 4. *cap.* 15.

Suit-Silver, A ſmall Rent or Sum of Money paid in ſome Manors to excuſe the Appearance of Freeholders at the Courts of their Lords.

Sulcus Aquæ, A little Brook or Stream of Water; otherwiſe called *Sike*, and in *Eſſex* a *Doke.* Paroch. Antiq. 531.

Sulhery, (from the Sax. *Sulh*, i. e. *Aratrum*) A Plough-Land. 1 *Inſt.* 5.

Sullinga, *Sullingata Terræ*, Is the ſame with *Swoling.* Thorn. pag. 1931.

Sumage, (*Sumagium & Summagium*) Toll for Carriage on Horſe-back: *Pro uno equo portante* Summagium *per dimidium Ann. obolum.* Chart. de Foreſta, c. 14. Cromp. Juriſ. 191.

Summoneas, Is a Writ Judicial of great Diverſity, according to the divers Caſes wherein it is uſed. *Tabl. Reg. Judic.*

Summoners, (*Summonitores*) Are Petty Officers that cite Men to appear in any Court; and theſe

theſe ought to be *boni Homines*, &c. *Fleta lib.* 4. The *Summonitores* were properly the *Apparitors*, who warned in Delinquents at a certain Time and Place, to anſwer any Charge or Complaint exhibited againſt them: And in Citations from a Superior Court, they were to be Equals of the Party cited; at leaſt the Barons were to be ſummoned by none under the Degree of Knights. *Paroch. Antiq.* 177.

Summonitores Scaccarii, Officers who aſſiſted in collecting the King's Revenues, by citing the Defaulters therein into the Court of *Exchequer*.

Summons, (*Summonitio*) Is with us as much as *vocatio in jus*, or *Citatio* among the *Civilians*. *Fleta*, *lib.* 6. *cap.* 6. There is a *Summons* in Writs of *Formedon*, &c. And on every *Summons* upon the Land in a *Real Action*, fourteen Days before the Return, Proclamation is to be made thereof on a *Sunday*, at or near the uſual Church Door of the Church or Chapel of the Place where the Land lies, which muſt be return'd with the Names of the Summoners: And if ſuch Proclamation ſhall not be had, then no *Grand Cape* ſhall iſſue, but an *Alias* and a *Pluries Summons*, until a *Summons* and Proclamation be duly made and return'd. *Cro. Eliz.* 42. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 538.

Summons & Severance, In Law Proceedings, ſee *Severance*.

Summons ad Warrantizandum, *Summoneas ad Warrantizand'* The Proceſs whereby the Vouchee in a Common Recovery is called. *Co. Lit.* 101.

Sumptuary Laws, (*Sumptuaria Lex*, from *Sumptuarius*, of or belonging to Expences) Are Laws made to reſtrain Exceſs in Apparel, and prohibit coſtly Clothes, of which heretofore we had many in *England*, but they are all repealed by 1 *Jac.* 1. 3 *Inſt.* 199.

Sunday, (*Dies Dominicus*) Is the Lord's Day ſet apart for the Service of God: And if any Butchers ſhall kill or ſell Meat on a *Sunday*, they are liable to a Penalty of 6*s.* 8*d.* And Carriers, Drovers, &c. travelling on the Lord's Day, incur a Forfeiture of 20*s.* No Perſon ſhall do any worldly Labour on a *Sunday*, (except Works of Neceſſity and Charity) on Pain of 5*s.* And crying or expoſing to ſale any Wares or Goods on a *Sunday*, the Goods to be forfeited to the Poor, &c. on Conviction before a Juſtice of Peace, who may order the Penalties and Forfeitures to be levied by Diſtreſs: But this is not to extend to Dreſſing Meat in Families, Inns, Cook-Shops, or Victualling Houſes; nor to crying of Milk on a *Sunday* in the Morning and Evening. 29 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 7. Law Proceſſes by this Act are not to be ſerv'd on a *Sunday*, unleſs it be in Caſes of Treaſon, or Felony, or on an Eſcape, by Virtue of 5 *Ann. Sunday* is not a Day in Law for Proceedings, Contracts. &c. 2 *Inſt.* 264.

Supercargo, A Perſon imploy'd by Merchants to go a Voyage, and overſee their Cargo, and diſpoſe of it to the beſt Advantage. *Merch. Dict.*

Super-inſtitution, (*Super-inſtitutio*) Is one *Inſtitution* upon another; as where *A. B.* is admitted and *inſtituted* to a Benefice upon one Title, and *C. D.* is admitted and *inſtituted* on the Title or Preſentment of another. 2 *Cro.* 463. See *Inſtitution*.

Super-jurare, A Term uſed in our ancient Law, when a Criminal endeavour'd to excuſe himſelf by his own Oath, or the Oath of one or two Witneſſes, and the Crime objected againſt him was ſo plain and notorious, that he was convicted by the Oaths of many more Witneſſes: This was called *Super-jurare* in *Leg. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 74. *Leg. Athelſtan. cap.* 16.

Superoneratione Paſturæ, Is a Judical Writ that lies againſt him who is impleaded in the County Court for the *Surcharging* or Overburthening a *Common* with his Cattle, in a Caſe where he was formerly impleaded for it in the ſame Court, and the Cauſe is remov'd into one of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*. Reg. Judic.

Super Prerogativa Regis, A Writ which formerly lay againſt the King's Widow for Marrying without his Licenſe. *F. N. B.* 173.

Superſedeas, Is a Writ that lies in a great many Caſes; and ſignifies in general a Command to ſtay ſome ordinary Proceedings at Law, on good Cauſe ſhewn, which ought otherwiſe to proceed. *F. N. B.* 236. A *Superſedeas* is uſed for the ſtaying of an Execution, after a Writ of Error is allowed, and Bail put in: But no *Superſedeas* can be made out on bringing Writ of Error, 'till Bail is given, where there are Judgments upon Verdict, or by Default in Debt, &c. though in Caſe and Treſpaſs, where Damages only are recover'd, on the bringing and allowing of the Writ, the Clerk of the Errors will make out a *Superſedeas* without Bail. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 543. A *Writ of Error* is ſaid to be in Judgment of Law a *Superſedeas*, until the Errors are examined, &c. that is to the Execution, not to Action of Debt, on the Judgment at Law. From the Time of the Allowance, a Writ of Error is a *Superſedeas*; and if the Party had Notice of it before the Allowance, 'tis a *Superſedeas* from the Time of ſuch Notice; but this muſt be where Execution is not executed, or begun to be executed. *Cro. Jac.* 534. *Raym.* 100. *Mod. Ca.* 130. 1 *Salk.* 321. If before Execution, the Defendant bring a Writ of Error, and the Sheriff will execute a *Fieri fac.* and levy the Money, the Court will award a *Superſedeas*, *quia erronice emanavit*, and to have Reſtitution of the Money. *Stile* 414. After an Execution, there was a *Superſedeas*, *quia Executio improvide emanavit*, &c. iſſued; and there being no Clauſe of Reſtitution in the *Superſedeas*, it was inſiſted that the Execution was executed before the *Superſedeas* awarded, and that a faulty *Superſedeas* is no *Superſedeas*; but the Court ordered another *Superſedeas*, with a Clauſe of Reſtitution. *Moor* 466. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 256. It appearing upon Affidavit, that there were two Writs of Execution executed upon one Judgment: The Party moved for a *Superſedeas*, becauſe there cannot be two ſuch Executions, but where the Plaintiff is hindred either by the Death of the Defendant, or by ſome Act in Law, that he can have no Benefit of the firſt; and ſo it was adjudged. *Stile* 255. Where an Execution was well awarded, but ill ſerved, a *Superſedeas* was denied. *Hetl.* 30. A *Superſedeas* is grantable to a Sheriff to ſtay the Return of an *Habeas Corpora*; and if he return it afterwards, and the Parties proceed to Trial, 'tis Error; and ſo are all the Proceedings in an inferior Court, after an *Habeas Corpus* delivered, unleſs a *Procedendo* is awarded, in which Caſe a *Superſedeas* is not to be granted. *Cro. Car.* 43, 350. When a *Certiorari* is delivered, it is a *Superſedeas* to inferior Courts below, and being allowed, all their Proceedings afterwards are erroneous; and they may be puniſhed. The Juſtices, &c. to whom a *Certiorari* is ſent, are to iſſue a *Superſedeas* to the Sheriff to

ſtop

ſtop Execution of any Award, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 293. If a Sheriff holds Plea of 4*s.* Debt in his County-Court, the Defendant may ſue forth a *Superſedeas* that he do not proceed, &c. or after Judgment he may have a *Superſedeas* directed to the Sheriff, requiring him not to award Execution upon ſuch Judgment; and upon that an *Alias*, a *Pluries*, and an *Attachment*, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 532. *Superſedeas* may be granted by the Court, for ſetting aſide an erroneous judicial Proceſs, &c. alſo a Priſoner may be diſcharged by *Superſedeas*; as a Perſon is impriſon'd by the King's Writ, ſo he is to be ſet at Liberty; and a *Superſedeas* is as good a Cauſe to diſcharge a Perſon, as the firſt Proceſs is to arreſt him. *Finch* 453. *Cro. Jac.* 379. If a privileged Perſon is ſued in any Juriſdiction foreign to his Privilege, he may bring his *Superſedeas*. *Vaugh.* 155. But a Peer being arreſted by a Bill of *Middleſex*, was ordered to plead his Privilege; and not allowed a *Superſedeas*. *Stile* 177. It is falſe Impriſonment to detain a Man in Cuſtody after a *Superſedeas* delivered; for the *Superſedeas* is to be obey'd; and in ſuch Caſe 'tis a new Caption without any Cauſe. 2 *Cro.* 379. 3 *Nelſ.* 256. There is a *Superſedeas* where an *Audita Querela* is ſued; and out of the *Chancery*, to ſet a Perſon at Liberty taken upon an *Exigent*, on giving Security to appear, &c. And in Caſes of Surety of the Peace and good Behaviour, where a Perſon is already bound to the Peace in the Chancery, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 524, 529, 532.

Super Statuto de Articulis Cleri, *Cap.* 6. A Writ lying againſt the Sheriff or other Officer that diſtrains in the King's Highway, or in the Lands anciently belonging to the Church. *F. N. B.* 173.

Super Statuto facto pour Seneſchal & Marſhal de Roy, &c. Is a Writ that lieth againſt the *Steward* or *Marſhal*, for holding Plea in his Court of Freehold, or for Treſpaſs or Contracts not made and ariſing within the King's Houſhold. *F. N. B.* 241.

Super Statuto verſus Servantes & Laboratores, A Writ againſt him who keeps my *Servants*, departed out of my Service contrary to Law. *F. N. B.* 167.

Super Statuto de Victualer, quo nul ſerra victualer, Is a Writ lying againſt a Perſon that uſes Victualling, either in Groſs, or by Retail, in a City or Borough Town, during the Time he is Mayor, &c. *F. N. B.* 172.

Superſtitious Uſes, Cauſing Forfeiture of Lands and Goods, to the King, by Stat. 1 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 14. See *Uſes*.

Superviſor, (*Lat.*) A Surveyor or Overſeer: And it was formerly and ſtill is a Cuſtom among the better Sort of People, to make a *Superviſor of a Will*, to *ſuperviſe* and overſee the Executors that they punctually perform the Will of the Teſtator; but this Office is of late very careleſsly executed, ſo as to be to little Purpoſe or Uſe. *Superviſor* (now Surveyor) of the *Highways*, is mentioned in the Stat. 5 *Eliz. c.* 13.

Supplicavit, Is a Writ iſſuing out of *Chancery*, for taking Surety of the Peace, when one is in Danger of being hurt in his Body by another; it is directed to the Juſtices of Peace and Sheriff of the County, and is grounded upon the Stat. 1 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 16. which ordains, That certain Perſons ſhall be aſſign'd by the *Chancellor* to take Care of the Peace, &c. *F. N. B.* 80, 81. When a Man hath purchaſed a Writ of *Supplicavit*, directed to the Juſtices of the Peace, againſt any Perſon, then he againſt whom the Writ is ſued may come into the Chancery, and there find Sureties that he will not do Hurt or Damage unto him that ſueth the Writ; and upon that he ſhall have a Writ of *Superſedeas* directed to the Juſtices, &c. reciting his having found Sureties in Chancery, according to the Writ of *Supplicavit*; and alſo reciting that Writ, and the Manner of the Security that he hath found, &c. commanding the Juſtices, that they ceaſe to arreſt him, or to compel him to find Sureties, &c. And if the Party who ought to find Sureties cannot come into the Chancery to find Surety, his Friend may ſue a *Superſedeas* in Chancery for him; reciting the Writ of *Supplicavit*, and that ſuch a one and ſuch a one are bound for him in the Chancery in ſuch a Sum, that he ſhall keep the Peace according to it; and the Writ ſhall be directed to the Juſtices, that they take Surety of the Party himſelf according to the *Supplicavit*, to keep the Peace, &c. and that they do not arreſt him; or if they have arreſted him for that Cauſe, that they deliver him. *New Nat. Br.* 180. Sometimes the Writ *Supplicavit* is made returnable into the Chancery at a certain Day; and if ſo, and the Juſtices do not certify the Writ, nor the Recognizance and the Security taken, the Party who ſued the *Supplicavit* ſhall have a Writ of *Certiorari* directed unto the Juſtices of Peace to certify the Writ of *Supplicavit*, and what they have done thereupon, and the Security found, &c. *Ibid.* If a Recognizance of the Peace be taken in Purſuance of a Writ of *Supplicavit*, it muſt be wholly governed by the Directions of ſuch Writ; but if it be taken before a Juſtice of Peace below, the Recognizance may be at the Diſcretion of ſuch Juſtice. *Lamb.* 100. *Dalt. cap.* 70. To ſue the Writ of *Supplicavit*, the Party that deſires it muſt go before one of the Maſters in Chancery, and make Oath that he doth not deſire the ſame through any Malice, but for his own Safety; upon which the Maſter makes out a Warrant, and the Writ is made by it by one of the Clerks in the Six Clerks Office; and when made, the *Supplicavit* is to be delivered to the Sheriff to have his Warrant thereupon for arreſting the Party, &c. and then having ſued out a *Certiorari*, it is to be delivered to them that took Bail thereon; and they are required to certify it, &c. *Pract. Solic.* 130.

Supremacy, Signifies Sovereign, Dominion, Authority and Preheminence, the higheſt Eſtate. King *Hen.* 8. was the firſt Prince that ſhook off the Yoke of *Rome* here in *England*, and ſettled the *Supremacy* in himſelf, after it had been long held by the *Pope*. *Stat.* 25 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 12, 20. And by 1 *Eliz. cap.* 1. all Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction was annexed to the Crown; and it was ordain'd that no Foreign Potentate ſhould exerciſe any Power or Authority in this Kingdom: Alſo the *Oath of Supremacy* was appointed, &c. By theſe Laws, the great Power of *Rome* was ſuppreſs'd; and the Act of 1 *Eliz.* Sir *Edward Coke* ſays, was an Act of Reſtitution of the ancient Juriſdiction Eccleſiaſtical, which always belong'd of Right to the Crown of *England*; and that it was not introductory of a new Law, but declaratory of the old, and that which was or of Right ought to be by the fundamental Laws of this Realm, Parcel of the King's Juriſdiction; by which Laws, the King as *Supreme Head*, had full and intire Power in all Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical

as well as Temporal; and the Judges of the Eccleſiaſtical and Temporal Laws derive their Authority from him alone. 5 *Rep.* 8, 9. There are ſeveral Inſtances of Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction exerciſed by the Kings of *England* in former Ages; and in this Reſpect the King is ſaid to be *Perſona mixta & unita cum ſacerdotibus.* The King is the *ſupreme* Ordinary, and by the ancient Laws of the Land, might without any Act of Parliament, make Ordinances for the Government of the Clergy; and if there be a Controverſy between ſpiritual Perſons, concerning Juriſdiction, the King is Arbitrator, and 'tis a Right of his Crown to declare their Bounds, *&c. Moor* 755, 1043. *Hob.* 17. See *Appeals to* Rome, *Pope*, and *Præmunire.*

Surcharge, An Over-charge, beyond what is juſt and right. *Merch. Dict.*

Sur Cui in vita, Is a Writ that lies for the Heir of a Woman, whoſe Huſband hath alienated her Land in Fee, and ſhe neglected to bring the Writ *Cui in vita* for Recovery thereof; in this Caſe, her Heir may bring this Writ againſt the Tenant after her Deceaſe. *F. N. B.* 193.

Surety, (*Vas, Vadis*) A Bail that undertakes for another Man in a criminal Caſe, or Action of Treſpaſs, *&c.* and there is a *Surety of the Peace*, ſo called, becauſe the Party that was in Fear is thereby ſecured, by Bond or Recognizance of the other, and his Bail bound for him. *Lamb. Eiren. lib.* 2. Vide *Good Behaviour.*

Surgeon, (*Chirurgus*) May be deduc'd from the Fr. *Chirurgeon*, ſignifying him that dealeth in the mechanical Part of Phyſick, and the outward Cures perform'd with the Hand; and therefore is compounded of the two *Greek* Words Χειρ, *manus*, Ἐργον, *opus*; and for this Cauſe *Surgeons* are not allowed to adminiſter inward Medicine. By the Stat. 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 42. the *Barbers* and *Surgeons* of *London* are incorporated and made one Company; and there ſhall be choſen yearly four Maſters for the ſaid Company, of which two muſt be expert in *Surgery*, and the other two in Barbery, who ſhall have Power to puniſh and correct all Defaults; and the Company and their Succeſſors are to have the Overſight and Correction as well of Freemen as Foreigners, for ſuch Offences as they ſhall commit againſt the good Order of Barbery and *Surgery*: They ſhall be exempted from bearing of Arms, ſerving on Juries, and all Manner of Pariſh-Offices, *&c.* but are to pay Scot and Lot, and other Charges as formerly; and the ſaid Company ſhall have free Liberty, to take four Perſons condemn'd for Felony, for Anatomies yearly. No Barber in *London*, or within one Mile thereof, ſhall practiſe *Surgery*, letting of Blood, or any other Thing relating thereto, except drawing of Teeth; nor ſhall any Perſon who practiſes *Surgery* within thoſe Limits, exerciſe the Craft of a Barber: Though any Man not being a Barber or *Surgeon*, may retain in his Houſe as a Servant, a Barber or Surgeon, who may exerciſe his Art in his Maſter's Houſe, or elſewhere, *&c.* All Perſons practiſing *Surgery* in *London*, ſhall have an open Sign in the Street where they dwell, that People may know where to reſort to them when wanted: And every Perſon offending in any of the Articles contained in this Statute, ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* a Month, one Moiety to the King, and the other to him who will ſue for the ſame, *&c.* See *Phyſicians.*

Sur ſui ſur, *i. e.* Upon his Oath, according to ancient Laws. *Leg. W.* 1. *cap.* 16.

Surpluſage, (Fr. *Surplus*, i. e. *Corollarium*) Is a Superfluity or Addition more than needful, which ſometimes is the Cauſe that a Writ abates; but in Pleading, many Times it is abſolutely void, and the Reſidue of the Plea ſhall ſtand good. *Broke. Plowd.* 63. As on a Writ of Enquiry of Damages in Waſte, in which the Sheriff was commanded to go to the Place waſted, and there to inquire of the Waſte done and Damages, who returned the Inquiſition, without mentioning that he went to the Place waſted; and this was held to be *Surpluſage* that would not hurt, becauſe by the Plea in the Action the Waſte was acknowledged, ſo that he need not go to the Place waſted to view it. *Poph.* 24. A *Diſtringas* was returnable *Tres Trin. Niſi prius venerit* Matthæus Hale *Mil. Capital. Baro, &c.* on ſuch a Day *ejuſdem Menſis Junii*; whereas the Month of *June* was not mentioned before; and this was moved in Arreſt of Judgment as a Diſcontinuance; but adjudged that the Word *ejuſdem* ſhall be rejected as *Surpluſage* and void, and then the Word *Junii* ſhall be intended *June* next; as a Covenant to pay Money at *Michaelmas*, ſhall be intended *Michaelmas* next enſuing. *Hardr.* 330. In a Declaration for Debt, upon Demurrer, it was objected againſt the Declaration, for that the Plaintiff averred the Defendant had not paid *præd. ſexaginta Libras, &c.* when the Word *Sexaginta* was not before mentioned: And it was reſolved that it ſhall be *Surpluſage*, when 'tis that the Defendant had not paid *præd. Libras*, which muſt be the Pounds for which the Plaintiff had declared. 1 *Lutw.* 445. *Cro. Eliz.* 647. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 262. A Plaintiff being right named through all the Proceedings, but in the laſt Place, where it was ſaid that a *Capias Utlagatum* was proſecuted againſt *prædict. Johannem Fowler*, and his true Name was *George*: It was ruled, that the Word *Johannes* ſhall be *Surpluſage* and be rejected; and then the Plea will be, that a *Capias Utlagatum* was proſecuted againſt *prædict. Fowler.* 2 *Lutw.* 919. 1 *Lev.* 428. If a Jury find the Subſtance of the Iſſue before them to be tried, other ſuperfluous Matter is but *Surpluſage.* 6 *Rep.* 46. And where a Verdict, or Judgment, is compleat; if there be any other Matter repugnant or uncertain, *&c.* it ſhall be rejected as *Surplus.* 3 Nelſ. 262. 2 Hawk. P. C. 441. See *Pleading.*

Surpluſage of Accounts, Signifies a greater Diſburſement than the Charge of the Accountant amounts unto.

Surrebutter, A ſecond Rebutter; or more properly it is the Replication or Anſwer of the Plaintiff to the Defendant's *Rebutter.* See *Rebutter.*

Surrejoinder, Is a ſecond Defence of the Plaintiff's Declaration in a Cauſe, and anſwers the *Rejoinder* of the Defendant. *Weſt's Symb. par.* 2. As a *Rejoinder* is the Defendant's Anſwer to the *Replication* of the Plaintiff; ſo a *Surrejoinder* is the Plaintiff's Anſwer to the Defendant's *Rejoinder. Wood's Inſt.* 586. After *Rejoinder* and *Surrejoinder*, and *Rebutter*, &c. there may be a Demurrer. *Pract. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *pag.* 86.

Surrender, (*Surſum Reddidio*) Is a Deed or Inſtrument teſtifying that the particular Tenant for Life or Years, of Lands and Tenements, doth yield up his Eſtate to him that hath the immediate Eſtate in Remainder or Reverſion, that he may

may have the preſent Poſſeſſion thereof; and where the Eſtate for Life or Years may merge or drown by the mutual Agreement of the Parties. *Co. Lit.* 337. And of *Surrenders* there are three Kinds; a *Surrender* properly taken at Common Law; a *Surrender* of Copyhold or Cuſtomary Eſtates; and a *Surrender* improperly taken, as of a Deed, a Patent, Rent newly created, &c. The *Surrender* at Common Law, is the uſual *Surrender*, and is of two Sorts, *viz.* A *Surrender in Deed*, or by expreſs Words in Writing; where the Words of the Leſſee to the Leſſor prove a ſufficient Aſſent to give him his Eſtate back again: And a *Surrender in Law*, being that which is wrought by Operation of Law, and not actual; as if Leſſee for Life or Years, take a new Leaſe of the ſame Land during their Term; this will be a *Surrender* in Law of the firſt Leaſe. 1 *Inſt.* 338. 5 *Rep.* 11. *Perk.* 601. And in ſome Caſes a *Surrender* in Law is of greater Force than a *Surrender* in Deed; for if a Man makes a Leaſe for Years to begin at a Day to come, this future Intereſt cannot be *ſurrendered* by Deed, becauſe there is no Reverſion wherein it may drown; but if the Leſſee before the Day, take a new Leaſe of the ſame Land, it is a good *Surrender* in Law of the former Leaſe: And this *Surrender* in Law, by taking a new Leaſe, holds good, tho' the ſecond Leaſe is for a leſs Term than the Firſt; and 'tis ſaid, though the ſecond Leaſe is a voidable Leaſe, &c. 5 *Rep.* 11. 6 *Rep.* 69. 10 *Rep.* 67. 1 *Inſt.* 218. *Cro. Eliz.* 873. If Leſſee for Life do accept of a Leaſe for Years, this is a *Surrender* in Law of his Leaſe for Life; if it ſhould be otherwiſe, the Leaſe for Years would be made to no Purpoſe, and both the Leaſes cannot ſtand together in one Perſon. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 544. Leſſee for twenty-one Years takes a Leaſe of the ſame Lands for forty Years, to commence after the Death of *A. B.* it is not any preſent *Surrender* of the firſt Term; but if *A. B.* dies within the Term, it is. 4 *Leon.* 83. A Leſſee for Years took a ſecond Leaſe to commence at *Michaelmas* next; adjudg'd this was an immediate *Surrender* in Law of the Firſt, and that the Leſſor might enter and take the Profits from the Time of the Acceptance of the ſecond Leaſe, until *Michaelmas* following. *Cro. Eliz.* 605. If a Woman Leſſee for Years marries, and afterwards ſhe takes a new Leaſe for Life without her Husband, this is a *Surrender* and Extinguiſhment of the Term; but if the Husband diſagree, then 'tis revived: Though if the new Leaſe had been made to the Husband and Wife, then by the Acceptance thereof, the firſt Leaſe had been gone. *Hutt.* 7. A Leſſor takes the Leſſee to Wife, the Term is not drown'd or *ſurrendered*; but he is poſſeſſed of the Term in her Right, during the Coverture. *Wood's Inſt.* 285. A *Surrender* may be of any Thing grantable, either abſolute or conditional; and may be made to an Uſe, being a Conveyance tied and charged with the Limitation of a Uſe: But it may not be of an Eſtate in Fee; nor of Rights or Titles only to other Eſtates for Life or Years; or for Part of ſuch an Eſtate; nor may one Termor regularly *ſurrender* to another Termor; or can a Tenant at Will *ſurrender* any more than he can grant. *Perk.* 615. *Noy's Max.* 73. *Cro. Eliz.* 688. 1 *Leon.* 303. Where Things will not paſs by *Surrender*, the Deed may enure to other Purpoſes, and take Effect by way of Grant, having ſufficient Words. *Perk.* 624, 588. And a *Surrender* may be made by theſe Words: *Hath ſurrendered, granted, yielded up and confirmed*, &c. To the Making of a good *Surrender* in Deed of Lands, the following Things are requiſite; the *Surrenderor* is to be a Perſon able to grant and make a *Surrender*, and the *Surrenderee* a Perſon able to receive and take it; the *Surrenderor* muſt have an Eſtate in Poſſeſſion of the Thing *ſurrendered*, and not a future Right; and the *Surrender* is to be made to him that hath the next Eſtate in Remainder or Reverſion, without any Eſtate coming between; the *Surrenderee* muſt have a higher or greater Eſtate in his own Right, and not in the Right of his Wife, &c. in the Thing *ſurrendered*, than the *Surrenderor* hath, ſo that the Eſtate of the *Surrenderor* may be drown'd therein; (for if Leſſee for Life *ſurrender* to him in Remainder for Years, &c. it is a void *Surrender*) there is to be Privity of Eſtate between the *Surrenderor* and *Surrenderee*; and the *Surrenderee* muſt be ſole ſeiſed of his Eſtate in Remainder or Reverſion, and not in Jointenancy; and the *Surrenderee* agree to the *Surrender*, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 338. *Perk.* 584, 588. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 494. *Noy's Max.* 73. In caſe of Tenant for Life, Remainder for Life, Reverſion in Fee; it was a Queſtion formerly, whether the Remainder-man for Life, by and with the Conſent of the Tenant for Life could *ſurrender* to him in Reverſion without Deed, but only by coming on the Land and ſaying, that he did *ſurrender* to him in Reverſion; the Court were divided, but two Judges held, that if Tenant for Life and he in Remainder for Life, *ſurrender'd* to the Reverſioner, it ſhould paſs as ſeveral *Surrenders*, *viz.* Firſt of him in Remainder to the Tenant for Life, and then by the Tenant for Life to him in Reverſion. *Poph.* 137. By Statute, no Eſtates of Freehold, or of Terms for Years, ſhall be granted or *ſurrendered* but by Deed in Writing, ſigned by the Parties, or unleſs by Operation of Law, &c. 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2. *Surrenders of Copyhold Eſtates*, ſee *Copyhold.*

Form *of a* Surrender of Lands *held for Term of Years.*

TO all People *to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come*, A. B. *of*, &c. *ſendeth Greeting:* Whereas *the ſaid* A. B. *is poſſeſſed of and intereſted in one Meſſuage or Tenement called* D. *and all theſe Lands containing*, &c. *ſituate, lying and being in*, &c. *for the Remainder of a certain Term of twenty-one Years, the Reverſion whereof doth belong to* C. D. *of*, &c. Now know ye, *That the ſaid* A. B. *for and in Conſideration of the Sum of*, &c. *to him in Hand paid by the ſaid* C. D. *the Receipt whereof the ſaid* A. B. *doth hereby confeſs and acknowledge:* He *the ſaid* A. B. hath *ſurrendered and yielded up, and by theſe Preſents doth ſurrender and yield up unto the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever*, All *the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, Lands and Premiſſes above-mentioned, and all the Eſtate, Right, Title, Intereſt, Term of Years, Claim and Demand whatſoever of him the ſaid* A. B. *of in and to the ſaid Premiſſes, and every Part thereof, with the Appurtenances; ſo that neither he the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, or any of them, ſhall or may have, claim, challenge or demand the ſaid Premiſſes, or any Part thereof, or any Eſtate, Right, Title or Intereſt, of in and to the ſame, but ſhall at all Times hereafter, of and from all Right, Title and Intereſt, of and in the ſaid Premiſſes, and every Part thereof, be barred and for ever excluded by theſe Preſents:* And *the ſaid* A. B. *for himſelf, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, doth*

covenant

covenant and grant to and with the ſaid C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, that he the ſaid* C. D. *his Heirs and Aſſigns, ſhall and may at all Times hereafter peaceably and quietly enter into, have, hold, occupy, poſſeſs, and enjoy, all and ſingular the ſaid Meſſuage or Tenement, Lands and Premiſſes above-mentioned, and every Part thereof, with the Appurtenances, without the Let, Trouble, Hinderance, Moleſtation, Interruption or Denial of him the ſaid* A. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, or of any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, claiming, or to claim, by, from, or under him.* In Witneſs, &c.

Surrender of Letters Patent, and Offices. A *Surrender* may be made of Letters Patent to the King, to the End he may grant the Eſtate to whom he pleaſes, &c. And a ſecond Patent for Years, for the ſame Thing, is a *Surrender* in Law of the firſt Patent. 10 *Rep.* 66. Letters Patent for Years were delivered into the Chancery to be cancelled, and new Letters Patent made for Years; but the firſt were not cancelled: It was held that the Second were good, becauſe they were a *Surrender* in Law of the Firſt, and the not Cancelling was the Fault of the Chancery, which ought to have done it. 10 *Rep.* 66, 67. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 545. If an Officer for Life accepts of another Grant of the ſame Office, it is in Law a *Surrender* of the firſt Grant: But if ſuch an Officer takes another Grant of the ſame Office to himſelf and another, it may be otherwiſe. 1 *Ventr.* 297. 3 Cro. 198.

Surrogate, (*Surrogatus*) Is one that is ſubſtituted or appointed in the Room of another; as the Biſhop or Chancellor's *Surrogate*, &c.

Surtiſe, (*Superſiſa*) A Word ſpecially uſed in the Caſtle of *Dover*, for Penalties and Forfeitures laid upon thoſe that pay not the Duties or Rent of *Caſtleward*, at the Days limited. *Stat.* 32 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 40.

Survey, Is to meaſure, lay out, or particularly deſcribe a *Manor*, or Eſtate in Lands; and to aſcertain not only the Bounds thereof, but the Tenure of the reſpective Tenants, the Rent, and Value of the ſame, &c. In this laſt Signification, which is according to our Law, it is alſo underſtood to be a *Court*; for on the Falling of an Eſtate to a new Lord, conſiſting of Manors, where there are Tenants by Leaſe, and Copyholders, a *Court of Survey* is generally held; and ſometimes at other Times, to appriſe the Lord of the preſent Terms and Intereſts of the Tenants, and as a Direction on making further Grants, as well as in Order to Improvements, &c. See my *Comp. Court Keep.*

A Survey of the Manor of *D.* in the County of *G.* belonging to the Honourable *W. B.* Eſq; Taken this Day of, &c. in the Year, &c.

A. B. *of*, &c. *holds by Leaſe for his Life, and the Lives of* T. B. *and* C. B. *his Sons, one Meſſuage, and twenty Acres of Land, Meadow and Paſture, ſituate in*, &c. *within the ſaid Manor, under the yearly Rent of* 20 s. —— 20 l. per Ann.

C. D. *holds by Copy of Court-Roll for his own Life and the Lives of* M. *his Wife and* C. *his Son* (*all of them living*) *one Meſſuage or Tenement with the Appurtenances within the ſaid Manor, called*, &c. *Quit-Rent* 30 s. *Heriot* 3 l. —— 30 l. per Ann.

E. F. *holds by Copy for the Lives of* K. *his Wife, and* T. *his Son, one Tenement within the ſaid Manor, Rent* 10 s. *Heriot*, &c. —— 15 l. per Ann.

G. H. *holds for the Term of his own Life, one Cottage with the Appurtenances, Quit-Rent* 5 s. —— 10 l. per Ann.

J. K. *holds for her Widowhood, a Piece of Ground called*, &c.

L. M. *holds*, &c.

Examined by *G. F.* Gent.
Steward of the ſaid Manor.

Surveyor, (Compounded of two Fr. Words, *Sur*, i. e. *Super*, & Voir, *Cernere*) Signifies one that hath the Overſeeing or Care of ſome great Perſons *Lands* or *Works*: And there was a *Court of Surveyors*, erected by 33 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 39.

Surveyor of the King's Exchange, An ancient Officer, mentioned in the Statute 9 *Hen.* 5. *cap.* 4.

Surveyor General of the King's Manors, We read of in *Cromp. Juriſd.* 106.

Surveyor of the Wards and Liveries, Taken away with the Court of Wards and Liveries. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24.

Survivor, (From the Fr. *Survivre*, *Supervivo*) Is the longer Liver of two Jointenants, or of any two Perſons joined in the Right of a Thing: He that remaineth alive, after others be dead, &c. *Broke* 33. Where there are Jointenannts in any Thing, when one dies, (if but two only) the Whole goes to the *Survivor*; but if there be more than two, then the Part of him who is dead goes amongſt all the *Survivors*. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 546. Jointenants take by *Survivorſhip*, unleſs they do any Act whereby the Jointure is ſevered; for then there can be no *Survivorſhip*. Wood's Inſt. 147. See *Jointenant.*

Suſana Terra, Said to be Land worn out with Ploughing. *Thorn.*

Suſceptor, (*Lat.*) An Undertaker, or Godfather; alſo a Receiver of Tribute in the *Roman* Provinces. *Litt. Dict.*

Suſpenſe, (*Suſpenſio*) Is a temporal Stop, or hanging up as it were of a Man's Right, for a Time; and in legal Underſtanding, is taken to be where a Rent, or other Profit out of Land, by Reaſon of the Unity of Poſſeſſion of the Rent, &c. and the Land out of which it iſſues, is not *in eſſe* for a certain Time, *Et tunc dormiunt*, but may be revived or awaked: And it differs from *Extinguiſhment*, which is when it dies or is gone for ever. *Co. Litt.* 213. A *Suſpenſion* of Rent is, when either the Rent or Land are ſo conveyed, not abſolutely and finally, but for a Time, after which the Rent will be revived again. *Vaugh.* 109. A Rent may be *ſuſpended* by Unity for a Time; and if a Leſſor doth any Thing which amounts to an Entry on the Land, tho' he preſently depart, yet the Poſſeſſion is in him ſufficient to *ſuſpend* the Rent, until the Leſſee do ſome Act which amounts to a Re-entry. *Vaugh.* 39. 1 *Leon.* 110. As Rent is not iſſuing out of a Common, the Leſſor's Incloſing the Common cannot *ſuſpend* his Rent. *Cro. Jac.* 679. If Part of a Condition is *ſuſpended*, the whole Condition, as well for Payment of the Rent as doing a collateral Act, is *ſuſpended*. 4 *Rep.* 52. And a Thing or Action perſonal once *ſuſpended*, is for ever *ſuſpended*, &c. *Cro. Car.* 373. See *Extinguiſhment.*

Suſpenſion, A Cenſure whereby *Eccleſiaſtical Perſons* are forbidden to exerciſe their Office, or to take the Profits of their Benefices; or where they are prohibited for a certain Time in both of them, in Whole or in Part: Hence is *ſuſpenſio ab Officio*, or *ſuſpenſio à Beneficio*, and *ab Officio*

& *Beneficio*. *Wood's Inſt.* 510. There is likewiſe a *Suſpenſion* which relates to the *Laity*, i. e. *Suſpenſio ab Ingreſſu Eccleſiæ*, or from the Hearing of Divine Service, &c. In which Caſe it is uſed as in the *Canon Law*, *pro minori Excommunicatione*. Stat. 24 Hen. 8. c. 12.

Suſpicion, A Perſon may be taken up on *Suſpicion*, where a Felony is done, &c. but thoſe who are impriſon'd for a light *Suſpicion* of Larceny or Robbery, are bailable by Statute. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 101.

Suſpiral, (From the Lat. *Suſpirare*, i. e. *ducere Suſpiria*) Is uſed for a Spring of Water, paſſing under Ground towards a Conduit or Ciſtern. 35 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 10.

Suthdure, (Sax.) *i. e.* The *South Door* of a Church; it was the Place where Canonical Purgation was perform'd, that is, where the Fact charged upon a Perſon could not be proved by ſufficient Evidence, and the Party accuſed came to the *South* Door of the Church, and there in the Preſence of the People made Oath that he was innocent: And Plaints, &c. were heard and determined at the *Suthdure*; for which Reaſon, large Porches were anciently built at the *South* Doors of Churches. *Gervas Dorob. de Reparation. Eccleſiæ Cantuar.*

Swan, (*Cygnus*) Is a noble Bird of Game; and a Perſon may preſcribe to have Game of *Swans* within his Manor, as well as a Warren, or Park. 7 *Rep.* 17, 18. A *Swan* is a Bird Royal; and all white *Swans* not marked, which have gain'd their natural Liberty, and are ſwimming in an open and common River, may be ſeiſed to the Uſe of the King by his Prerogative: But a Subject may have a Property in white *Swans* not mark'd; as any Man may have *Swans* not mark'd in his private Waters, and the Property of them belongs to him, and not the King; and if they eſcape out of his private Waters, into an open and common River, he may retake them; though it is otherwiſe if they have gain'd their natural Liberty and ſwim in open Rivers, without ſuch Purſuit. *Game Law*, *par.* 2. *pag.* 152. Stealing *Swans* mark'd and pinion'd, or unmark'd, if kept in a Mote, Pond, or private River, and reduc'd to Tameneſs, is Felony. *H. P. C.* 68. And he that ſteals the Eggs of *Swans* out of their Neſts, ſhall be impriſon'd a Year and a Day, and be fined at the King's Pleaſure. 11 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 17. No Fowl can be a Stray, but a *Swan*. 4 Inſt. 280.

Swanherd. The King's *Swanherd*, Magiſter deductus Cygnorum. *Pat.* 16 *R.* 2.

Swan-mark, No Perſon may have a *Swan-mark*, except he have Lands of the yearly Value of five Marks, and unleſs it be by Grant of the King or his Officers lawfully authorized, or by Preſcription. *Stat.* 22 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 6.

Swanimote or **Swainmote**, (*Swainmotus*, from the Sax. *Swang*, i. e. a Country *Swain* and *Gemote*, i. *Conventus*) Signifies a Court touching Matters of the *Foreſt*, held by a Charter of the Foreſt thrice in the Year, before the Verderors as Judges. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 108. 3 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 18. The *Swainmote* is a Court unto which all the Freeholders in the Foreſt do owe Suit and Service; and all the Officers of the Foreſt are to appear at every *Swainmote*, alſo out of every Town and Village in the Foreſt four Men and a Reeve; or on Default, ſhall be amerced and diſtrained. *Game Law*, *par.* 2. 19, 20. A Court of *Swainmote* is incident to a Foreſt, as the Court of Piepowder to a Fair, &c. *Chart. Foreſt. Hen.* 3. See *Foreſt*.

Swarff-Money, Is mentioned among Cuſtoms and Services: And the *Swarf-Money* is one Halfpenny, paid before the Riſing of the Sun; the Party muſt go three Times about the Croſs, and ſay the *Swarff-Money*, and then take Witneſs and lay it in the Hole; and he is to look well that his Witneſs do not deceive him, for if it be not ſo paid, he ſhall pay a great Forfeiture, *viz.* xxxs. and a White Bull: This Account was found in an old *M.S.* containing the Rents due to the *Catesby's* in *Lodbroke*, and other Places in *Warwickſhire*. See *Warth-Money*.

Swath, (Sax. *Swatha*) A *Swathe*, or as in *Kent* a *Sweath*, and in ſome Parts a *Swarth*, is a ſtrait Row of cut Graſs or Corn, as it lies after the Scithe at the firſt Mowing of it. *Paroch. Antiq.* 399.

Swearing, (*Imprecatio*) Is an Offence againſt God and Religion, and a Sin of all others the moſt extravagant and unaccountable, as having no Benefit or Advantage attending it, which moſt others have: There are ſeveral good Laws and Statutes for puniſhing this Crime; the 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 20. enacts, That if any Perſon ſhall profanely ſwear or curſe in the Preſence of a Juſtice of Peace, or the ſame ſhall be prov'd before a Juſtice, he ſhall forfeit 1 *s.* for every Offence, to the Uſe of the Poor, to be levied by Diſtreſs; and for Want of a Diſtreſs, the Offender to be ſet in the Stocks, &c. This Law is altered by the Stat. 6 & 7 *W.* 3. *c.* 11. which confines the Forfeiture of 1 *s.* to Servants, Labourers, common Soldiers and Seamen; and by this latter Law the Penalty is 1 *s.* for the firſt Offence, for the Second double, and for the third Offence treble; and every Perſon, not being a Servant, Labourer, &c. ſwearing and curſing, ſhall forfeit for the firſt Offence 2 *s.* for the Second and Third, double and treble, &c. to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods; and if there be no Diſtreſs, the Offender ſhall be put in the Stocks one Hour, or two Hours if for more Offences than one, provided he be above ſixteen Years of Age; for if he is under that Age, he ſhall be puniſhed with Whipping: The Proſecution is to be in ten Days after the Offence; and Conviction before a Juſtice by Confeſſion, or Oath of one Witneſs, &c. The Juſtice is to regiſter in his Book all Convictions upon this Statute, and certify them to the Quarter-Seſſions; and neglecting his Duty in putting the Act in Execution, he ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* And Parſons are to read this Act in their Churches the next *Sunday* after every Quarter-day yearly, immediately after Morning Prayer, under the Penalty of 20 *s.* *Mod. Juſt.* 432.

Swepage, Or the *Swepe*, is the Crop of Hay got in from a Meadow. *Co. Lit.* 4.

Swoling of Land, (*Solinga*, *vel Swolinga Terræ*, in Sax. *Sulung*, from *Sul*, *aratum*, as to this Day in the Weſt Country a Plow is called a *Sul*) Is as much as one Plough can till in a Year; the ſame as *Carucata Terræ*: A Hide of Land; tho' ſome Writers ſay it is an uncertain Quantity. —— *Terram Trium Aratrorum*, *quam Cantiani* Anglice *dicunt* Three *Swolings*. Chart. Eccleſ. Cantuar.

Sworn Brothers, (*Fratres jurati*) Perſons who by mutual Oath, covenanted to ſhare each other's Fortune: And formerly in any notable Expedition, to invade and conquer an Enemy's Country,

try, it was the Cuſtom for the more eminent Soldiers to ingage themſelves by reciprocal Oaths to ſhare the Reward of their Service; ſo in the Expedition of *William* Duke of *Normandy* into *England*, *Robert de Oily*, and *Roger de Ivery* were ſworn Brothers and Copartners in the Eſtate, which the Conqueror allotted them.——Robertus de Oileio & Rogerus de Iverio *Fratres jurati, & per Fidem & Sacramentum Confœderati venerunt ad Conqueſtum Angliæ. Paroch. Antiq.* 57. This Practice probably gave Occaſion to our *Proverb* of *Sworn Brother*, or *Brethren in Iniquity*; becauſe of their dividing Plunder and Spoil.

Sylva cædua, Underwood, otherwiſe called *Sub-bois*. 2 Inſt. 642. See *Silva Cedua*.

Symbolum, Is a *Symbol* or Sign in the Sacrament; alſo the Creed of the Apoſtles, which is often called by this Name in our *Hiſtorians*.

Syncopare, A Word uſed in ſeveral Eccleſiaſtical Councils and Synods, ſignifying to cut ſhort or pronounce Words ſo as not to be underſtood. *Synod. Wigorn. cap.* 10.

Syndicus, An Advocate, or Patron; a Burgeſs or Recorder of a Town, &c. *Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1245.

Syngraph, (*Syngraphus*) A Deed, Bond or Writing, under the Hand and Seal of all the Parties; and it was the Cuſtom for both the Debtor and Creditor, in Writings obligatory, to write their Names and the Sum borrowed on a Piece of Paper, with the Word *Syngraphus* in large Letters in the Middle; which being cut through, one Part of the Paper was delivered to each Party, for their better Security, &c. See *Chirograph.*

Synod, (*Synodus*) A Meeting or Aſſembly of Eccleſiaſtical Perſons for the Cauſe of Religion; being the ſame Thing in *Greek*, as *Convocation* in *Latin*: And of *Synods* there are four Kinds, 1ſt, A *General* or *Univerſal Synod* or Council, where Biſhops of all Nations meet. 2dly, A *National Synod*, of the Clergy of one Nation only. 3dly, A *Provincial Synod*, where Eccleſiaſtical Perſons of a Province only aſſemble. 4thly, A *Dioceſan Synod*, of thoſe of one Dioceſe, &c. And our *Saxon* Kings uſually called a *Synod* or mix'd Council, conſiſting of Eccleſiaſticks and the Nobility, three Times a Year; which is ſaid to have been the ſame with our *Parliament*.

Synodal, (*Synodale*) Is a Tribute or Payment in Money, paid to the Biſhop or Archdeacon, by the inferior Clergy, at *Eaſter* Viſitation; and it is called *Synodale* or *Synodaticum, quia in* Synodo *frequentius dabatur. Right Clerg.* 59. They are likewiſe termed *Synodies*, in the Stat. 34 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 16. And ſometimes *Synodale* is uſed for the *Synod* it ſelf; and *Synodals Provincial*, the Canons or Conſtitutions of a Provincial *Synod.* 25 Hen. 8. cap. 19.

Synodales Teſtes, Were the urban and rural Deans, whoſe Office at firſt was to inform of and atteſt the Diſorders of the Clergy and People in the Epiſcopal *Synod*; and for which a ſolemn Oath was given them to make their Preſentments, &c. But when they ſunk in their Authority, the *Synodical* Witneſſes were a Sort of impanelled Grand Jury, compoſed of a Prieſt and two or three Laymen of every Pariſh, for the Informing of or Preſenting Offenders; and at length two principal Perſons for each Dioceſe were annually choſen, till by Degrees this Office of Inqueſt and Information was devolved upon the *Churchwardens*. Paroch. Antiq. 649.

Synonymous, A Thing of the ſame Name; or of the like Signification. *Litt. Dict.*

T.

Tabacum, *Herba ab Inſula* Tabaco, *ubi copioſe provenit*; *qui primus eam ex* India *ad nos adduxit*, ſee *Tobacco.*

Tabard, Tabarder, The *Bachelor Scholars* on the Foundation of *Queen's* College *Oxford*, are called *Tabiters* or *Tabarders*; and theſe Scholars were named *Tabiters*, from a Gown wore by them, called a *Tabert*, *Tabarr*, or *Tabard*: For *Verſtegan* tells us, that *Tabert* anciently ſignified a ſhort Gown that reached not farther than the Middle of the Leg; and it remains for the Name of ſuch in *Germany* and other Countries, which with the *Teutonick* and *Saxon Taber*, ſignify all a Kind of Garment, &c.

Tabardum, A Garment like a Gown; and uſed for a Herald's Coat, but generally taken for the Gown of Eccleſiaſticks.——*Fratres ſacerdotes habeant unam Robam integram, Tunicam, ſupertunicam*, Tabardum & *capucium nigri Coloris.* Matt. Pariſ. 164.

Tabellion, (*Tabellio*) A Notary Publick or Scrivener, allowed by Authority, to ingroſs and regiſter Writings, &c. His Office in ſome Counties did formerly differ from that of *Notary*, but now they are grown or made one. *Matt. Pariſ. Anno* 1236.

Table-Rents, (*Redditus ad Menſam*) Were Rents paid to Biſhops, &c. reſerved and appropriated to their *Table* or Houſe-keeping. See *Bord-land.*

Tabling of Fines, Is the Making a *Table* for every County, containing the Subſtance of Fines paſſed; as the Name of the County, Town or Place where the Lands or Tenements lie, the Name of the Demandant and Deforceant, and of the particular Lands, &c. mentioned in the Fine: This is properly to be done by the *Chirographer* of Fines of the *Common Pleas*, who every Day of the next Term after the Ingroſſing any ſuch Fine, doth fix the ſaid *Tables* in ſome open Place of the ſaid Court during its Sitting; and he alſo delivers to the Sheriff of each County, his Under-Sheriff or Deputy, fair written in Parchment, a perfect Content of the *Table* ſo made for that Shire, in the Term next before the Aſſiſes, or between the Term and Aſſiſes, to be ſet up at the Aſſiſes in an open Place of that Court, and continue there ſo long as the Juſtices ſhall ſit, &c. And if either the Chirographer or Sheriff fail herein, they ſhall be liable to the Penalty of 5 *l.* *Stat.* 23 *Eliz. c.* 3.

Tak or Tack, *Cuſtumarius in* Bosbury *debet quaſdam Conſuetudines, viz.* Tak & Toll, &c. *Blount's Ten.* 155.

Tacfree, Is uſed in old Charters, as an Exemption from Payments, &c.——*Cum* Housbold & Haybold & Tacfree *de omnibus propriis Porcis ſuis infra omnes metas de* C. that is, they paid nothing for their Hogs running within that Limit.

Tactare, For *Confirmare.* Fleta, lib. 2. c. 61.

Tail, (Fr. *Taille*, from *Tailler*, to cut or limit, Lat. *Feodum Taliatum*) Is a limited Fee, oppoſed to Fee-ſimple: It is that Inheritance whereof a Man is ſeiſed to him and the Heirs of his Body, begotten or to be begotten: And he that giveth the Lands in *Tail*, is called the *Donor*, and he to whom the Gift is made, the *Donee. Litt.* 18. All

Eſtates of Inheritance were originally *Fee-ſimple* by the Common Law; but by the Statute *de Donis Conditionalibus* the Inheritance was divided, and a particular Eſtate created by the Statute in the Donee, which is what is called an *Eſtate-tail*, i. e. an Eſtate cut and divided from the Fee-ſimple; which Eſtate is to return to the Donor or his Heirs, after the Determination of the *Tail*. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 266. Before the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. If Lands were given to a Man and the Heirs of his Body, it was interpreted to be a Fee-ſimple preſently by the Gift, upon Condition that he had Iſſue; and if he had Iſſue, the Condition was ſuppoſed to be perform'd for three Purpoſes, *viz.* to alien and diſinherit the Iſſue, and by the Alienation to bar the Donor or his Heirs of all Poſſibility of the Reverſion; to forfeit the Eſtate for Treaſon or Felony; and to charge it with Rent, *&c.* But by this Statute, the Will and Intention of the Donor is to be obſerved; as that the Tenant in *Tail* ſhall not alien after Iſſue had or before, or forfeit or charge the Lands longer than for his own Life, *&c.* and the Eſtate ſhall remain to the Iſſue of the Donee, or to the Donor or his Heirs where there is no Iſſue; ſo that whereas the Donee had a Fee-ſimple before, now he had but an Eſtate-*tail*, and the Donor a Reverſion in Fee expectant upon that Eſtate-*tail*. *Co. Lit.* 19. In this Manner it continued ſome Time, though daily Experience ſhewed that much Miſchief had crept into the Law by intail'd Inheritances, as Frauds to Creditors, *&c.* and Sons became diſobedient when they found they could not be diſinherited; wherefore the Judges found out a Way to bar an Eſtate-*tail*, with Remainders over, by a feigned Recovery. *Ann.* 12 *Ed.* 4. And ſince by a Fine to bar the Iſſue, by 4 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 20. and 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 36. And for that Owners of Land held in *Tail* were leſs fearful to commit Treaſon on Account of the eaſy Forfeiture; therefore the Stat. 26 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 13. was made; and becauſe Men that had intailed Lands, could not make Improvements, their Eſtate being only for Life; for this Reaſon the Stat. 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 18. gave them Power to make Leaſes for twenty-one Years, or three Lives, *&c.* And notwithſtanding the many Miſchiefs and Inconveniencies ariſing from intailed Eſtates, and the Statutes before mentioned, and Fines and Recoveries to dock Entails; there are Methods obſerved in Settlements to limit Eſtates, that no Law or Statute, can reach or alter them, except a particular Act is made for that Purpoſe. *Wood's Inſt.* 122. The Statute *de donis* creates no Intail, but of ſuch an Eſtate which was a Fee-ſimple at the Common Law; and deſcendible as a Fee-ſimple. 1 *Inſt.* 19. Lands of Inheritance, and all Inheritances ſavouring of the Realty, may be intailed; ſo Rents, Profits, Offices, Dignities, *&c.* which concern Lands, or certain Places: But if the Grant of an Inheritance be merely perſonal, or exerciſed with Chattels only; it cannot be intailed. 4 *Inſt.* 87. 7 *Rep.* A Grant of an Annuity, to a Man and the Heirs of his Body, is void: And a Leaſe for Years to a Perſon and the Heirs of his Body, is alſo void; though an Aſſignment may be made of a Leaſe for Years, in Truſt to permit the Iſſue in *Tail* to receive the Profits; which is in Effect an Eſtate-*tail*. 10 *Rep.* 87. Eſtates-*tail* of Lands, are *General*, or *Special*; General *Tail* is where Lands or Tenements are given to a Man and the Heirs of his Body begotten; or to a Woman and the Heirs of her Body begotten: In this Caſe, it is called a general *Tail*, becauſe whatever Woman the Man taketh to Wife, the Iſſue may inherit the Lands; and whatſoever Man the Woman takes to Husband, the Iſſue may inherit; or if ſhe have divers Huſbands, and have Iſſue by every of them, they ſhall inherit one after another, as Heir of her Body: Special *Tail* is when Lands and Tenements are given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies begotten; in which Caſe, no other Perſons can inherit but the Iſſue that are begotten by him on that particular Wife; and it is called Special *Tail*, for that if the Wife die, and the Husband marries a ſecond Wife, by whom he hath Iſſue, ſuch Iſſue has no Benefit, as they have by the general *Tail*. *Litt.* 14, 16. *Co. Lit.* 19, 20. If Lands are given to the Husband and Wife, and to the Heirs of their Bodies, both of them have an Eſtate in ſpecial *Tail*; by reaſon the Word Heirs, or the Inheritance, is not limited to one more than the other: Where Lands and Tenements are given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of the Body of the Man, the Husband hath an Eſtate in general *Tail*, and the Wife an Eſtate for Life; as the Word Heirs relates generally to the Body of the Husband: And if the Eſtate is made to the Huſband and Wife, and to the Heirs of the Body of the Wife by the Husband begotten; there the Wife hath an Eſtate in ſpecial *Tail*, and the Husband for Term of Life only; becauſe the Word Heirs hath Relation to the Body of the Wife, to be begotten by that particular Husband: If an Eſtate be limited to a Man's Heirs which he ſhall beget on his Wife, it creates a ſpecial *Tail* in the Husband; but the Wife will be intitled to nothing, *&c.* *Litt.* 26, 28. *Co. Lit.* 22, 26. Lands given to a Man and Woman unmarried, and to the Heirs of their Bodies, will be an Eſtate in ſpecial *Tail*; for they may marry. 1 *Inſt.* 25. 10 *Rep.* 50. And though Lands are given to a married Man and another Man's Wife, and the Heirs of their two Bodies, it may be a good Eſtate-*Tail*; for the Poſſibility of their Intermarrying. 15 *Hen.* 7. A general *Tail*, and a ſpecial *Tail*, may not be created at one and the ſame Time; if they are, the General which is greater, will fruſtrate the Special. 1 *Inſt.* 28. There are other Eſtates-*tail* within the Equity of the Statute; as if Lands are given to a Man and his Heirs Males or Females, of his Body begotten, the Iſſue Male or Female ſhall only inherit according to the Limitation: By Virtue of the Statute, here the Daughter may be Heir by Diſcent, though there be a Son: But in Caſe of a Purchaſe, there cannot be an Heir Female, where there is a Son, who is right Heir at Law. 1 *Inſt.* 24, 164. It is the Word *Body*, or other Words amounting to it, make the Entail: And a Gift to the Heirs Males, or Heirs Females, without any Thing further, is a Fee-ſimple Eſtate; becauſe it is not limited of what Body: And hence a Corporation cannot be ſeiſed in *Tail*. 1 *Inſt.* 13, 20, 27. In a Deviſe or laſt Will, an Eſtate-*tail* may be created without the Word Body; alſo begotten ſhall be ſupply'd and neceſſarily intended. *Noy's Max.* 101. 1 *Inſt.* 26. If one gives Lands to a Man and his Iſſue, or Children of his Body, without the Words, his Heirs, to convey the Inheritance, he has but an Eſtate for Life: Though ſuch Words may be good enough to convey the Inheritance in a Will; as

Eſtates-*tail* by Deviſe are always more favour'd in Law, than Eſtates-*tail* created by Deeds. 1 *Inſt.* 20. The Word Heirs is neceſſary to create an Eſtate-*tail* and Inheritance by Deed; and where an Uſe was limited to *A. B.* and to his Heirs Males, lawfully to be begotten; theſe laſt Words imply that it muſt be Heirs Males of his Body, becauſe no other Heir Male can inherit by Virtue of this Grant, but ſuch who are lawfully begotten by the Grantor. 7 *Rep.* 41. If a Man makes a Feoffment to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, Remainder to the Heirs Males of his Body, this is an *Eſtate-tail executed* in him; and ſo it is if he covenanted to ſtand ſeiſed in the ſame Manner. 1 *Mod.* 159. By a Marriage-Settlement and Fine levied, &c. to the Uſe of Huſband and Wife, for their joint Lives, Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of the Wife by the Husband to be begotten, Remainder (the Wife ſurviving the Husband) to her for Life, Remainder to the right Heirs of the Husband; this was held to be an Eſtate-*tail*, executed in the Wife. *Raym.* 127. 3 *Salk.* 338. When a Remainder is limited to two, and the Heirs Male of their Bodies, they have not joint but ſeveral Eſtates-*tail*: And between Baron and Feme, 'tis ſaid ſeveral Moieties may be of an Eſtate-*tail*, as well as of a Fee-ſimple. *Cro. Eliz.* 220. *Moor* 228. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 551. A Feoffment was made to the Uſe of the Feoffor for Life, Remainder to *W. R.* his Son and his Heirs; and for Want of Iſſue of him, Remainder to the right Heirs of the Feoffor; adjudged *W. R.* hath only an Eſtate in *Tail*; for though the firſt Words of the Sentence, *viz.* to his Son and his Heir, make a Fee-ſimple, the ſubſequent Words in the ſame Sentence, *i. e.* and for Want of Iſſue of him, make an Eſtate-*tail* by qualifying and abridging the ſame. 5 *Mod.* 266. 3 *Salk.* 337. Feoffment to the Uſe of a Man's Self; and afterwards he made his Will, by which he deviſed that the Feoffees ſhould make an Eſtate to all his Sons, except to *Henry*; and if all his Sons died without Iſſue, Remainder to a Stranger: It was held, that becauſe *Henry* was not excepted in this laſt Clauſe, he had an Eſtate-*tail*. *Hetl.* 57. Though an Eſtate-*Tail* is created by the Words Dying without Iſſue, &c. yet where the Limitation is to a Son upon a Dying without Iſſue, in the Life-time of another, there it will be otherwiſe. *Dyer* 334. A Father having two Sons, deviſed his Lands to his youngeſt Son, and if he died without Heirs, then to his eldeſt Son and his Heirs; the youngeſt Son had an Eſtate-*tail*, becauſe of the Deviſe to him; and if he died without Heirs, is the ſame as if the Teſtator had deviſed it in theſe Words, (*viz.*) If he die without Heirs of his Body; for otherwiſe the Remainder limited to the eldeſt Son had been void, as the Youngeſt cannot die without Heirs, ſo long as the Eldeſt is living. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 836. In Ejectment the Caſe was, the Father having three Sons, deviſed his Lands to his ſecond Son, and his Heirs for ever; and for Want of ſuch Heirs, then to the right Heirs of the Father; then the Father died, and his ſecond Son enter'd, and died without Iſſue, living the eldeſt Son: It was reſolv'd, that the ſecond Son had but an Eſtate-*tail*, and that the Deviſe over by theſe Words, and for Want of ſuch Heirs, is void in Point of Limitation, for the Teſtator's Intent was that the Lands ſhould deſcend from himſelf, and not from his ſecond Son; and the Words, Want of ſuch Heirs, could import no other than Want of Iſſue, &c. ſo that the eldeſt Son takes by Diſcent in this Caſe, and not by the Will. 1 *Salk.* 233. An Eſtate-*tail* cannot merge by the Acceſſion of the Fee-ſimple to it: But it has been adjudg'd, that two Fees immediately expectant upon one another, (as where a Man is Tenant in *Tail*, and Remainder in Fee to the Tenant in *Tail*) cannot ſubſiſt in the ſame Perſon; and the Statute of *Weſtm.* having made Eſtates-*tail* a Kind of particular Eſtates, they muſt like all other ſuch Eſtates be ſubject to Merger and Extinguiſhment, when united with the abſolute Fee. 8 *Rep.* 74. 1 *Salk.* 338. If there be Tenant in *Tail*, Remainder in *Tail*, and Tenant in *Tail* enfeoffs the Reverſioner in Fee; it is a *Diſcontinuance*: And Tenants in Tail can make no greater Eſtate than for their own Lives; unleſs it be by Leaſe, &c. according to the Stat. 32 *Hen.* 8. 1 *Rep.* 140. Eſtates-*tail* are uſually created upon Settlements: Tho' an Agreement to intail, is no Intail; for no Agreement ſhall bind the Iſſue in *Tail*, where there is a firſt Intail, without a Fine. *Chanc. Rep.* 236. It is incident to an Eſtate-*tail*, to be diſpuniſhable of *Waſte*; that the Wife of the Donee ſhall be *endowed*; and the Husband of a Feme Donee, be *Tenant* by the *Curteſy*; and that the Tenant in *Tail* may ſuffer a common *Recovery*, &c. and therefore Conditions to reſtrain any of theſe, are void. 1 *Inſt.* 224. 10 *Rep.* 38. As by Statute it is incident to Eſtates-*tail*, to make *Leaſes*; ſo by Cuſtom, it is to grant Lands by Copy of Court-Roll, &c. See *Recovery*.

Tail after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct, Is where Lands and Tenements are given to a Man and his Wife in ſpecial *Tail*, and either of them dies without Iſſue had between them; the Survivor hath an *Eſtate in Tail after Poſſibility of Iſſue*, &c. Alſo if they have Iſſue, and the Iſſue dies without Iſſue, whereby there is none left which may inherit by Force of the Intail, the Survivor of the Donees hath an Eſtate-*tail* after Poſſibility. *Litt.* 32. The Eſtate of this Tenant muſt be created by the Act of God, *viz.* by the Death of either Party without Iſſue; none can have this Eſtate but one of the Donees, or a Donee in ſpecial *Tail*; for a Donee in general *Tail* may by Poſſibility have Iſſue. *Litt.* 34. 1 *Inſt.* 28. 11 *Rep.* 80. And if one gives Lands to a Man and his Wife, and the Heirs of their two Bodies in ſpecial *Tail*, and they live till each of them are one hundred Years old, and have no Iſſue; yet doth the Law ſee no Impoſſibility of having Children, and they continue Tenant in Tail: But if the Wife die without Iſſue, there the Law ſeeth an apparent Impoſſibility. 1 *Inſt.* 28. Tenants in *Tail* after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct, are not puniſhable for Waſte; as are Tenants for Life. 1 *Inſt.* 27. Where Tenants in *Tail* general or ſpecial, &c. die without Iſſue, the Donor or his Heirs may enter. *Litt.* 18.

Taint, (Fr. *Teinct*, i. e. *Infectus*, *Tinctus*) Is taken for a Perſon convicted of Treaſon or Felony. See *Attaint*.

Talent, A Weight of Sixty-two Pounds; alſo a Sum of Money among the *Greeks*, of about 100 *l.* Value. *Merch. Dict.*

Tales, (*Lat.*) Is uſed in the Law for a Supply of Men, impanelled on a Jury and not appearing, or on their Appearance challenged as not indifferent; when the Judge upon Motion orders a Supply to be made by the Sheriff, &c. of one or more *ſuch* Perſons preſent in Court, equal in

in Reputation to thoſe that were impanelled, to make up a full Jury; which he could not do by the Common Law; and this is by the Statutes 35 *H.*8. *c.* 6. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 32. 14 *Eliz. c.* 9. 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 32. *&c. Tales* are of two Sorts, *i. e. Tales de Circumſtantibus*, and a *Decem Tales*; a *Tales de Circumſtantibus* is where a full Jury do not appear at the *Niſi prius*, or ſo many are challenged that there is not a full Jury; then on the Prayer of the Plaintiff's Counſel or Attorney, the Judge will grant this *Tales*, which the Sheriff returns immediately in Court: A *Decem Tales* is when a full Jury doth not appear at a *Trial at Bar*, and is a Writ to the Sheriff *apponere* Decem Tales. 10 *Rep.* 102. *Finch.* 414. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 67. Upon a Trial at Bar, if the Jury do not appear full, the Court cannot grant a *Tales de Circumſtantibus*, but will grant a *Decem Tales* returnable in ſome convenient Time the ſame Term, to try the Cauſe. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 552. And a *Tales de Circumſtantibus* ought not to be in an *Aſſiſe*, only a *Niſi prius*; the *Decem Tales* muſt be awarded in an Aſſiſe. *Cro. Car.* 341. A Plaintiff or Defendant may have a *Tales de Circumſtantibus*; and the Statutes which authorize Juſtices of *Niſi prius* to award a *Tales de Circumſtantibus*, extend as well to capital Caſes as to others; but ſuch a *Tales* cannot be prayed for the King upon an Indictment, or criminal Information, without a Warrant from the Attorney General, or an expreſs Aſſignment from the Court before which the Inqueſt is taken: Though it may be awarded on an Information *qui tam*, *&c.* becauſe of the Intereſt which the Proſecutor hath in ſuch Proſecutions. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 409. 3 *Salk.* 339. A *Tales* is not to be granted where the whole Jury is challenged, *&c.* but the whole Panel, if the Challenge be made good, is to be quaſhed, and a new Jury return'd; for a *Tales* conſiſts but of ſome Perſons to ſupply the Places of ſuch of the Jurors as were wanting of the Number of Twelve, and is not to make a new Jury. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 552. If but one Juror appears on the Principal Panel, the Court may order a *Tales* by the Statute 35 *H.* 8. 10 *Rep.* 102. And if upon a *Habeas Corpora* or a *Diſtringas Jur.* none of the Jury appear, a *Decem Tales* ſhall be awarded: But it ſhall not be had upon a *Venire fac'. Cro. Eliz.* 502. *Moor* 528. One of the Principal Panel only appears; in ſuch Caſe there ſhall be eleven *Taleſmen*; or if Eleven of the impanell'd Jurors appear, there ſhall be one *Taleſman* added; and if Two of the Principal Panel appear and are withdrawn, the Trial may be by all *Taleſmen. Dyer* 245. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 75. At the Aſſiſes, one of the Principal Panel appear'd, and no more, and a *Tales* was awarded, the Title whereof was *Nomina Decem Talium*, and under it Eleven were return'd; this was notwithſtanding held good, for 'tis only a Miſpriſion of the Clerk, and *Decem* was ſtruck out, and then the Title was *Nomina Talium*, *&c.* And it was adjudg'd, that if after a *Tales* granted, the Principal Panel ſhould be quaſh'd, the *Tales* ſhould ſtand good, and more be added, *&c.* 4 *Rep.* 103. 2 *Cro.* 316. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 275. A Day being appointed for a Trial at Bar, the Sheriff of the County by Order of the Plaintiff countermanded the Jurymen; but the Defendant did not know it; whereupon he and Three of the Jury appear'd on the Day, and the Defendant pray'd a *Tales* that the Trial might go on; though the Court would not grant it, but offer'd to nonſuit the Plaintiff on Record, and directed that the Defendant ſhould contribute to ſatisfy the three Jurors who appear'd, and referred it to the Secondary to tax Coſts for the Defendant in Satisfaction of his Trouble and Expences. 2 *Sid.* 77. No Perſon ſhall take any Reward or Fee, upon the Account of any *Tales* return'd; on Pain of Forfeiting 10 *l.* one Moiety to the Informer, and the other to the King. 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* And by this Act, the Qualification of *Taleſmen* is to be 5 *l. per Annum* Freehold Eſtate, *&c.*

Tales Is alſo the Name of a *Book* in the *King's Bench* Office, of ſuch Perſons as were admitted of the *Tales.* 4 Inſt. 93.

Tallage, (*Tallagium*, from the Fr. *Taille*) Is metaphorically uſed for a Part or Share of a Man's Subſtance, carv'd out of the Whole, paid by Way of Tribute, Toll or Tax. *Stat. de* Tallagio *non concedendo temp. Edw.* 1. *Stow's Ann.* 445. And according to Sir *Edw. Coke*, *Tallage* is a general Word for all Taxes. 2 *Inſt.* 532.

Tallagers, Are Tax or Toll Gatherers, mentioned by *Chaucer.*

Tallagium facere, To give up Accounts in the *Exchequer*, where the Method of Accounting is by *Talleys.* Mem. in Scacc. Mich. 6 Ed. 1.

Talley, (*Tallea*, Fr. *Taille*, Ital. *Tagliare*, i. e. *Scindere*) Is a Stick cut in two Parts, on each whereof is mark'd with Notches, or otherwiſe, what is due between Debtor and Creditor; as now uſed by Brewers, *&c.* And this was the antient Way of Keeping all Accounts, one Part being kept by the Creditor, the other by the Debtor, *&c.* Hence the *Tallier* of the *Exchequer*, whom we now call the *Teller.* But there are two Kinds of *Tallies* mentioned in our Statutes to have been long uſed in the *Exchequer*; the one are termed *Tallies of Debt*, which are in the Nature of an Acquittance for Debts paid to the King, on the Payment whereof theſe *Tallies* are delivered to the Debtors, who carrying them to the Clerk of the Pipe-Office, have there an Acquittance in Parchment for their full Diſcharge. 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 5. The other are *Tallies of Reward* or Allowance, being made to Sheriffs of Counties as a Recompence for ſuch Matters as they have perform'd to their Charge, or ſuch Money as is caſt upon them in their Accounts of Courſe, but not leviable, *&c.* 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 11. 33 & 34 *H.* 8. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. In the *Exchequer* there is a *Talley-Court*, where attend the two Deputy Chamberlains of the Exchequer, and the *Talley-cutter*; and a *Talley* is the King's Acquittance for Money paid or lent, and has written on it Words proper to expreſs on what Occaſion the Money is received. *Lex Conſtitut.* 205.

Tallia, Every Canon and Prebendary in our old Cathedral Churches, had a ſtated Allowance of Proviſions delivered to him *per modum Talliæ*; and thence their Commons in Meat and Drink were called *Tallia.* Stat. St. Paul. Ann. 1295.

Tally-man, A Perſon that ſells or lets Goods, Clothes, *&c.* to be paid by ſo much a Week. *Merch. Dict.*

Talwood, (*Taliatura*) Fire-Wood cleft and cut into Billets of a certain Length; otherwiſe written *Talghwood*, and *Talſhide* in antient Statutes. 34 & 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 3. 7 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 7. 43 *Eliz. c.* 14.

Tam Quam, Is in Nature of a *Qui tam*, being where a Man proſecutes as well for the King as for himſelf, on an Information for Breach of ſome Penal Law, whereby any Penalty is given to the Party that ſues. *Terms de Ley* 556. In every Caſe where a Statute prohibits a Thing,

and doth not annex a Penalty to the Committing thereof, the Party offending may be indicted for a Contempt againſt the Statute; or Action lies againſt him for Breach of it, which muſt be brought *Tam pro Domino Rege, quam pro ſeipſo*, as there is a Fine to be paid to the King. 2 *Inſt.* 118. *Cro. Eliz.* 655. *Cro. Jac.* 134. In Action popular, brought *Tam quam*, the King can diſcharge but his own Part, and not the Informer's; but before Action brought, the King may diſcharge the Whole. 3 *Inſt.* 238. See *Information*.

Tangier, An antient City of *Barbary*, formerly Part of the Dominion of the Crown of *England*, as *Gibraltar* is at preſent; mentioned in the Statute 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7.

Taniſtry, Seems to be deriv'd from *Thanis*; and is a Law or Cuſtom in ſome Parts of *Ireland*, of which Sir *John Davis* ſays thus, —— *Quant aſcun Perſon moruſt ſeiſie des aſcuns Caſtles, Manors, Terres ou Tenements del Tenure de* Taniſtry; *que donques meſme les Caſtles, &c. dont deſcender, & de Temps dont Memory ne Court ont uſe de Deſcender*, Seniori & Digniſſimo viro Sanguinis & cognominis, *de tiel Perſon iſſint morant ſeiſie, & que le file ou les files de tiel Perſon iſſint morant ſeiſie de touts temps avant dit, ne fueront inheritabiles de tiels Terres out Tenements, ou de aſcun parte de eux.* Dav. Rep. 28. Antiq. Hibern. pag. 38.

Tannare, Is a Word uſed for to dreſs or tan Leather. *Plac. Parliam.* 18 *Edw.* 1.

Tare and Tret. The Firſt is an Allowance in Merchandize, made the Buyer for the Weight of the Box, Bag, or Cask, wherein Goods are packed: And the laſt is a Conſideration in the Weight, for Waſte in emptying and reſelling the Goods, by Duſt, Dirt, Breaking, *&c. Book Rates.*

Target, (From the Lat. *Tergus*) A Shield, originally made of Leather, wrought out of the Back of an Ox. *Blount.*

Targia, (*Tarida*) Was a Ship of Burden, ſince called a *Tartan*, and *Tarrita.* Knighton, Anno 1385.

Tarpaulin, or **Tarpawling**, A tarred Canvas to keep the Weather out of *Ships*; but it is commonly uſed for a Mariner, or Drudge in a Ship that does the vileſt Service. *Merch. Dict.*

Tartaron, A Sort of fine Cloth or Silk. *Stat.* 4 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 6.

Taſſale for *Caſula*, A Prieſt's Garment covering him over.

Taſſum, A Mow of Corn or Hay, from the Fr. *Taſſer*, to pile up: *Taſſare*, to mow or heap up; and *ad Taſſum furcare* is to pitch to the Mow. *Rot. Hill.* 25 *Ed.* 3.

Tath. In the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, the Lords of Manors claim'd the Privilege of having their Tenants Flocks of Sheep brought at Night upon their own Demeſne Lands, there to be folded for the Improvement of the Ground; which Liberty was called by the Name of *Tath.* Spelm.

Tavern, The King may licence any *Tavern* for Selling of Wine. 16 *Car.* 1. *c.* 21. But Perſons who inordinately haunt *Taverns* are indictable by the Common Law; and continuing drinking and tippling, *&c.* is liable to Penalties, by the Statutes 1 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 9. 21 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 7.

Tau, By *Selden* in his Notes upon *Eadmerus*, ſignifies a Croſs. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *pag.* 121.

Tauri liberi Libertas, In antient Charters is uſed for a common Bull; ſo called, becauſe he is free and common to all the Tenants within ſuch a Manor or Liberty, *&c.*

Tax, (*Taxa*, from the Gr. Τάξις, i. e. *Ordo, Tributum*) A Tribute or Impoſition laid upon the Subject, which being certainly and orderly rated, was wont to be yearly paid into the King's *Exchequer*: And it differs from what is commonly called a *Subſidy*, in this, That it is always certain as it is ſet down in the Exchequer-Book, and levied in general of every Town, and not particularly of every Man, *&c.* No Hiſtory mentions that the *Saxon* Kings had any *Taxes* after the Manner of ours at preſent; but they had Levies of Money and perſonal Services towards repairing of Cities, Caſtles, and Bridges, and for military Expeditions, which they called *Burghbote*, *Brigbote*, and *Heregeld*; and when the *Danes* invaded this Kingdom, great Sums of Money were raiſed yearly, by a *Tax* on every *Hide* of Land, the Lands of the Church only excepted; and thence it was afterwards called *Hydagium*, which Name remain'd and was uſed for all *Taxes* and Subſidies impos'd on Lands; though ſometimes it was laid upon Cattle, and then was termed *Horngeld*: The *Normans* called theſe ſometimes *Taxes*, other times *Tallages*; and made a Law for the particular Manner of their Levying; but many Years after the *Conqueſt*, they were levied otherwiſe than now, as every ninth Lamb, every ninth Fleece, and every ninth Sheaf, *&c. Raſtal's Abr.* 4 *Inſt.* 26, 33. It is ſaid that in antient Times, *Taxes* were impoſed by the King at his Pleaſure; but K. *Edw.* 1. bound himſelf and his Succeſſors, in the 25th Year of his Reign, that from that Time forward no *Tax* ſhould be laid upon the Subject, without the Aſſent of the Lords and Commons in Parliament. *Stat.* 25 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 5. And the Way of *Taxing* was formerly by *Tenths* and *Fifteenths*; then by *Subſidies*, afterwards by *Royal Aids*, and at laſt by a *Pound Rate*; the former were all upon the Perſon and Perſonal Eſtate, and were much the ſame, but the Pound-Rate was on Lands and Rents: *Anno* 18 *Ed.* 3. a Valuation was made of all the Towns in *England*, and returned into the *Exchequer*, and this became the ſtanding Rule for *Taxing* every Town, (*viz.*) When a *Tax* was given, the Officers of the *Exchequer* preſently knew to how much it amounted for every Town, and the Inhabitants *taxed* the Landholders, and Occupiers of Lands, and they were charged and paid their Proportion, *&c.* The firſt Subſidy was granted *Anno* 32 *H.* 2. and this was a *Tax* upon the Perſon, both for Lands and Goods, and payable where the Perſons lived; and this continued 'till the 15 *Car.* 1. and about two Years afterwards the firſt Aſſeſſment was made upon Land and Rents, according to a Pound-Rate. 2 *Inſt.* 76, 77. 3 *Salk.* 340. In the 16 & 17 *Car.* 1. *Taxes* were granted for Relief of, and disbanding the Army, *&c.* And 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 3 & 4. the Sum of 1,260,000 *l.* was granted for eighteen Months at 70,000 *l. per* Month, charged on the ſeveral Counties by Lieutenants, for Ammunition for the Militia; and ſeveral Aids were granted, one of 2,477,000 *l.* for Fitting out a Navy and Maintenance of Wars, *&c.* in the Years 16, 17, 18, 19 & 25 *Car.* 2. Alſo a free and voluntary Preſent was granted to King *Car.* 2. but it was ordained that the ſame ſhould not be drawn into Example. King *James* 2. had Aids and *Taxes* granted him by Parliament; and after the *Revolution*, heavy *Taxes* were neceſſarily laid on Lands and Perſonal Eſtate, in the Reigns of K. *Will.* 3. and Q. *Anne*, to defend the Crown and

and Kingdom againſt the Efforts of the King of *France*, in Favour of the pretended *Prince of Wales*, and ſecure the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Line of his preſent Majeſty King *George*. Since this Neceſſity, join'd to others, Land-*Taxes* have been annually granted of 1*s*. 2*s*. 3*s*. and 4*s*. in the Pound, as the preſent Exigencies have required; enacted to be levied by Commiſſioners on the ſeveral Counties, Cities, Towns, &c. And in Reſpect of this Tax, it is not the Quantity but the yearly Value of Lands that muſt be obſerv'd; the Farmers or Occupiers of the Land, are to be charged, and deduct it out of their Rents to the Landlords; and a Man may be rated for Goods, as well as Lands, but not for both; and in Caſe of a Rate on Goods, the Charge muſt be on the Perſon: The Commiſſioners are to aſcertain the ſeveral Proportions of the *Tax*, to be charged upon every Hundred or Diviſion; and appoint fit Perſons to be Aſſeſſors and Collectors in every Pariſh to aſſeſs and levy the Money, which when received is to be paid to Receivers General, and by them return'd to the Exchequer, &c. If any Perſons refuſe to pay the *Tax*, the Collectors may levy it by Diſtreſs and Sale of their Goods; but if they are over-rated, they ſhall be relieved on Appeal to the Commiſſioners, who have Power to charge the ſame on others, as they ſee Cauſe, and in Caſe of Deficiency to make a Re-aſſeſſment; Aſſeſſors neglecting their Duty, are to be fined not exceeding 40 *l*. And Collectors detaining the Money, ſhall be impriſoned, and their Eſtates ſeiſed and ſold, &c. If a General Receiver neglect to return the Money by him received, he is liable to the Penalty of 500 *l*. And where there is any Failure in raiſing and paying the Sums of Money charged on any County, Proceſs may iſſue againſt the Commiſſioners for their Neglect, &c. *Papiſts* are double *taxed*; but the *Colleges* in the *Univerſities* are exempted from paying any Thing to this *Tax*: There is a Poundage Fee for collecting the *Tax*, of 3 *d*. *per* Pound to the Collectors, 2 *d*. *per* Pound to the General Receiver, and 1 *d*. Half-penny *per* Pound to the Commiſſioners Clerks. *Stat*. 1 *Geo*.

Taxatio Bladorum, Is an Impoſition laid upon Corn. *Cowel*.

Tasers, Are two Officers yearly choſen in *Cambridge*, to ſee the true Gauge of all Weights and Meaſures; though the Name took riſe from *Taxing* or Rating the Rents of Houſes, which was antiently the Duty of their Offices.

Taylors, Contracts entered into with *Journeymen Taylors*, for advancing their Wages, are declared void; and *Taylors* giving greater Wages than allow'd, ſhall forfeit 5 *l*. and Journey-men accepting the ſame, or refuſing to work for the ſettled ſtated Wages, ſhall be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for two Months, &c. by Stat. 7 *Geo*. *c*. 13.

Tea, Is a Kind of potable Liquor of late uſed in *England*, and introduced from *China* and the *Eaſt-Indies*, being made of the Product of a Shrub growing in thoſe Parts: It is mentioned in the Stat. 12 *Car*. 2. *c*. 15.

Team and Theame, (From the Sax. *Tyman*, i. e. *propagare*, to *Teem* or bring forth) Signifies a Royalty or Privilege granted by the King's Charter to the Lord of a Manor, for the having, reſtraining and judging of Bondmen and Villains, with their Children, Goods and Chattels, &c. *Glanvil*, *lib*. 5. *c*. 2.

Teding-penny, *Tething-penny*, *Tithing-penny*, A ſmall Duty or Payment to the Sheriff from each *Tithing* towards the Charge of keeping Courts, &c. from which ſome of the Religious were exempted by Charter from the King. *Chart*. *Hen*. 1.

Teinland, *Tainland*, or *Thainland*, The Land of a *Thaine* or noble Perſon. See *Thane-Lands*.

Teirce, (Fr. *Tiers*, i. e. a Third) A Meaſure of Wine, Oil, &c. containing the *Third* Part of a Pipe, or forty-two Gallons. *Stat*. 32 *H*. 8. *c*. 14.

Teller, Is a conſiderable Officer of the *Exchequer*, of which Officers there are Four; whoſe Office is to receive all Money due to the King, and to give the *Clerk of the Pells* a Bill to charge him therewith: They alſo pay to all Perſons any Money payable by the King, by Warrant from the *Auditor of the Receipt*; and make weekly and yearly Books of their Receipts and Payments, which they deliver to the *Lord Treaſurer*.

Telligraphiæ, (From the Sax. *Tellan*, i. e. *dicere*, and the Gr. Γράφω, *Scribo*, *quaſi*, a Telling any Thing by Writing) Are written Evidences of Things paſt. *Blount*.

Tellwork, Is that Work or Labour which the Tenant was bound to do for his Lord, for a certain *Number* of Days; from the *Saxon* Word *Tallan*, numerare, & *Worc*, opus. *Thorn*. *Ann*. 1364.

Temple. *Dugdale* and *Stow* both tell us that the *Temple* in *London* is a Place of *Privilege* from Arreſts, by the Grant of the King; but this hath been denied by the Court of *B*. *R*. *Dugd*. 317, 320. 3 *Salk*. *Rep*. 45. In the *Middle Temple* the King's Treaſure was antiently kept.

Templers, (*Templarii*) *Knights of the Temple* having their Reſidence in Part of the Buildings belonging to the *Temple of Jeruſalem*; we read of them in the Reign of *Hen*. 2. They had in every Kingdom a Governor, whom *Bracton* calls *Magiſtrum Militiæ Templi*; and the *Maſter* of the *Temple* here, was ſummoned to Parliament 49 *H*. 3. *Bract*. *lib*. 1. *cap*. 10. The Chief Miniſter of the *Temple Church* is ſtill called *Maſter of the Temple*. See *Knights Templers*.

Temporalities of Biſhops, Are the Revenues, Lands, Tenements, and Lay-Fees belonging to Biſhops, as they are Barons and Lords of Parliament; all Things as a Biſhop hath by Livery from the King, as Manors, Lands, Tithes, &c. 1 *Roll*. *Abr*. 881. It was a Cuſtom formerly, that when Biſhops received from the King their *Temporalities*, they did by a ſolemn Form in Writing renounce all Right to the ſame by Virtue of any Proviſion from the *Pope*, and acknowledged the Receipt of them only from the King; which Cuſtom continued from the Reign of *Edw*. 1. to the Time of the Reformation: And this Practice began by Occaſion of a *Bull* of *Pope Gregory* 8. wherein he conferred the See of *Worceſter* on a certain Biſhop, and committed to him *Adminiſtrationem Spiritualium & Temporalium Epiſcopatus prædict'*. *Anno* 31 *Ed*. 1. The Cuſtody of the *Temporalities* of every Biſhop and Archbiſhop, during the Vacancy of the Sees, belongs to the King; and no Subject can claim them by Grant or Preſcription. *F*. *N*. *B*. 32, 34. 2 *Inſt*. 15. And the King may commit the *Temporalities* during the Vacation of the See; alſo he may preſent to a void Advowſon, when the *Temporalities* are in his Hands. 1 *Inſt*. 90, 388. *Magn*. *Chart*. *c*. 5. 14 *Ed*. 3. *c*. 4.

Temptatio, or **Tentatio**, Is uſed in antient Records for a Trial, or Proof. *Chart*. 20 *Edw*. 1.

Tempus Defonis, Maſt-Time in the *Foreſt*, which is from about *Michaelmas* to St. *Martin's Day*. Novemb. 11.

Tempus pinguedinis. & firmationis; The Seaſon of Killing the *Buck* and the *Doe*. M.S. Temp. H. 3.

Tena, Was that which we now call a *Coif*, worn by Eccleſiaſticks: —— Tena *coronas abſcondunt quaſi Cœleſtes radios repellentes*, &c. Counc. Lambeth, Anno 1281.

Tenancies, Are Houſes or Places for Habitation, held of another. 23 *Eliz. c.* 4.

Tenant, (*Tenens à tenendo*, from holding) Is one that holds or occupies Lands or Tenements, by any Kind of Right, of ſome Lord or Landlord, by Rent or Fealty, &c. Alſo the Word *Tenant* is uſed with divers Additions; as *Tenant* in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, for Life, Years, or at Will, *Tenant* in Dower, by the Curteſy, by Copy of Court-Roll, *Tenant* in Mortgage, by Statute-Merchant, and Statute-Staple, *Elegit*, &c. Co. Litt.

Tenants in Common, Are ſuch as hold Lands for Life or Years, by ſeveral Titles, or by one Title and ſeveral Rights; and as *Jointenants* have one joint Freehold, ſo Tenants in Common have divers Freeholds. 1 *Inſt.* 188. If a Conveyance is made to two Perſons, *Habendum* the one Moiety to one and his Heirs, and the other Moiety to the other, &c. it is a *Tenancy in Common*; and the Heirs and Executors of *Tenants in Common*, ſhall have their Parts or Shares, and not the Survivors, as in Caſe of *Jointenants*. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 559. *Tenants in Common* know not their own Part, but take the Profits in Common: One *Tenant in Common* cannot bring Action of Treſpaſs againſt another *Tenant in Common*; but one ſuch *Tenant* may bring Waſte againſt his Partner, &c. 3 *Leon.* 307. 2 *Lill.* 561. At Common Law *Tenants in Common* were not compellable to make Partition; though they are by the Stat. 31 *H.* 8. See *Jointenant*.

Tenant to the Præcipe, Is he againſt whom the Writ of *Præcipe* is to be brought in ſuing out a *Recovery*. 3 Rep.

Tend, Seems to ſignify as much as *Tender*, or Offer; it is mentioned in our old Books, as to *tend* a Traverſe, an Averment, &c. *Briton, cap.* 76. *Staundf. Prærog.* 16.

Tender, (Fr. *Tendre*) Is the Offering of Money, or any other Thing in Satisfaction, or circumſpectly to endeavour the Performance of a Thing; as a *Tender of Rent* is to offer it at the Time and Place when and where it ought to be paid: And it is an Act done to ſave the Penalty of a Bond, before Action brought, &c. *Terms de Ley* 557. *Tender* of Rent on any Part of the Land, or at any Time of the laſt Day of Payment, will ſave the Condition for that Time, though the Landlord refuſe it: But when Rent is *tendered*, the Leſſor may after bring Debt; though he cannot recover any Damages; the Leſſees being ready to pay excuſes the Damages, but doth not debar the other of his Rent. 1 *Inſt.* 200. *Litt. Rep.* 33, 34. 3 *Salk.* 344. A *Tender* of Rent to ſave the Forfeiture muſt be of the whole Rent due, without any Deduction of Taxes or other Payments; unleſs it be ſo agreed, &c. Stoppage being no Payment. 1 *Inſt.* 202. *Tender* of Money on a Bond, is to be made to the Perſon of the Obligee at the Day appointed, to ſave the Penalty and Forfeiture of the Bond, and it ought to be done before Witneſſes; though if the Obligor be ſued afterwards, he muſt ſtill pay it: But if the Obligor be to do any collateral Thing, or which is not Part of the Obligation, as to deliver a Horſe, &c. and the Obligor offers to do his Part, and the Obligee refuſeth it, the Condition is perform'd, and the Obligation diſcharged for ever. 1 *Inſt.* 207, 208. A Sum awarded by an Award, was loſt by the *Tender*; it being a collateral Thing. 3 *Lev.* 277. On Award, that the Defendant ſhould pay Money on ſuch a Day, and at ſuch a Place; the Defendant pleaded, that he *tendered* the Money at the Day and Place, and becauſe he did not ſet forth that he continued there ready to pay it at the laſt Inſtant of the Day 'till after Sun-ſetting, &c. it was held ill. 2 *Cro.* 243. Where Time and Place of doing an Act is made certain by Agreement of the Parties, and they both meet accordingly; he who pleads a *Tender*, muſt alſo plead a Refuſal of the other Party to accept; otherwiſe ſuch Plea will be ill upon a Demurrer, but not after Verdict; and if the Plaintiff be abſent, that is to be ſet forth, and that he was at the Time and Place, & *obtulit ſolvere*, &c. 2 *Salk.* 623. A *Tender* and Refuſal being pleaded, 'tis the Refuſal which is traverſable, and not the *Tender*, for 'tis that makes it a Payment in Law; and wherever the Demand is certain, there a *Tender and Refuſal* is a good Plea; and a *Tender* is not well pleaded without a Refuſal. 3 *Salk.* 341. In Action of Debt, *Tender* and Refuſal may be pleaded in Bar of the Damages; though not in Bar of the Action, as the Debt ſtill remains: There is a Difference in Pleading a *Tender* in Action of Debt, and in Action on the Caſe; in Debt, the Damages are but Acceſſary, ſo that in Pleading a *Tender* to ſuch Action, the Defendant muſt pray Judgment *de Damnis*; but in *Aſſumpſit*, the Damages are Principal, and he is to plead *ſemper paratus*, with a *Profert hic in Curia*, and pray Judgment *de ulterioribus Damnis*. 2 *Salk.* 622. 3 *Salk.* 344, 345. A Man pleads a *Tender* of a Debt at the Day, he need not plead *Semper paratus*; but *uncore Priſt*, and bring the Money into Court. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 564. And *Tender* and Refuſal, on Covenant to pay Money, where Damages only are to be recovered, is a good Plea without *uncore Priſt*. Show. 129. *Tender* may be of Money in Bags, without ſhewing or telling it, if it can be proved there was the Sum to be *tendered*; it being the Duty of him that is to receive the Money, to put out and tell it. 5 *Rep.* 115. Though where a Perſon held the Money on his Arm in a Bag, at the Time of Offering it; this was adjudged no good *Tender*, for it might be Counters or baſe Money. *Noy* 74. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 281. If a *Tender* is made of more than is due, it is good; and the Party to whom *tender'd* ought to take out what belongs to him. 5 *Rep.* 114. *Tender* of the Money is requiſite on Contracts for Goods ſold, &c. to intitle Action of Trover: And a *Tender* of Stock ſold for ſo much Money, if it be well made, and the Transfer not accepted, will intitle the Party to the Sum agreed to be paid, when he hath done all he could to accompliſh the Agreement. 3 *Salk.* 343. See *Bond*, &c.

Tenement, (*Tenementum*) Signifies properly a Houſe or Home-ſtall; but more largely it comprehends not only a Houſe, but all Corporeal Inheritances which are holden of another, and all Inheritances iſſuing out of, or exerciſable within

the ſame. *Co. Lit.* 6, 19, 154. A *Tenement* may be ſaid to be any Houſe, Land, Rent, or other ſuch like Thing, that is any Way held or poſſeſſed; but being a Word of a large and ambiguous Meaning, and not ſo certain as Meſſuage, therefore it is not fit to be uſed to expreſs any Thing which requires a particular Deſcription. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 566. The Word *Tenement* is join'd with the adjective *Frank*, to denote an Eſtate in Lands, Offices, *&c.* for Life or in Fee. *Kitch.* 41.

Tenementary Land, Was the *outland* of Manors granted out to Tenants by the *Saxon Thanes*, under arbitrary Rents and Services. *Spelm.*

Tenementis Legatis, An antient Writ lying to the City of *London*, or any other Corporation, (where the old Cuſtom was, that Men might deviſe by Will, Lands and Tenements as well as Goods and Chattels) for the Hearing and Determining any Controverſy touching the ſame. *Reg. Orig.* 244.

Tenendum In *Deeds*, Where the Fee-ſimple paſſeth, muſt be of the *Chief Lord* of the Fee, by the ſame Cuſtoms and Services as the *Feoffor* held; and not of the Feoffor and his Heirs, whereby the Lords would loſe their Eſcheats, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 6. 2 *Inſt.* 66. *Stat.* 18 *Ed.* 1.

Tenentibus in Aſſiſa non Onerandis, Is a Writ that lies for him to whom a Diſſeiſor hath alienated the Land whereof he diſſeiſed another, that he be not moleſted in *Aſſiſe* for the Damages, if the Diſſeiſor have wherewith to ſatisfy them. *Reg. Orig.* 214.

Tenheved, or **Tienheofed**, A *Saxon* Word ſignifying *Decanus*, *Caput vel Princeps Decaniæ ſive Decuriæ.* Leg. Edw. Conf. cap. 29.

Tenmentale, (Sax. *Tienmantale*, i. e. *decem virorum numerus*) *Decennaria*, *Tithinga*. *Leg. Edw. Conf.* Alſo an antient Tax or Tribute paid to the King. *Hoveden* 737.

Tenor, (*Lat.*) Of Writs, Records, *&c.* is the Contents or Purport of them; or a Tranſcript or Copy. *Tenor* of a Libel hath been held to be a Tranſcript, which it cannot be if it differs from the Libel; and *juxta Tenorem* imports it, but not *ad Effectum*, *&c.* for that may import an Identity in Senſe, but not in Words. 2 *Salk.* 417. In Action of Debt brought upon a Judgment in an inferior Court, if the Defendant pleads *Nul tiel Record*, a *Tenorem Recordi* only ſhall be certified; and by *Hale* Ch. Juſt. it may be the ſame on *Certiorari's*. 3 *Salk.* 296. A Return of the *Tenor* of an Indictment from *London*, on a *Certiorari* to remove the Indictment, is good by the City Charter; but in other Caſes it is uſual to certify the Record it ſelf. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 295.

Tenore Indictamenti mittendo, Is a Writ whereby the Record of an *Indictment*, and the Proceſs thereupon is called out of another Court into the *King's Bench*. Reg. Orig. 69.

Tenore Præſentium, The *Tenor* of *theſe Preſents*, is the Matter contain'd therein, or rather the Intent and Meaning thereof; as to do ſuch a Thing according to the *Tenor*, is to do the ſame according to the true Intent of the Deed or Writing.

Tentates Panis, The Eſſay or Aſſay of Bread. *Blount.*

Tenter, A Stretcher, or Trier of Cloth, uſed by Dyers, *&c.* mentioned in the Stat. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 8. but prohibited by 39 *Eliz. c.* 20.

Tenths, (*Decimæ*) Are the *Tenth* Part of the annual Value of every Spiritual Benefice, being that yearly Portion or Tribute which all Eccleſiaſtical Livings pay to the King. They were antiently claimed by the *Pope*, to be due to him *Jure Divino* as High Prieſt, by the Example of the High Prieſt among the *Jews*, who had *Tenths* from the *Levites:* But they have been often granted to the King by the Pope upon divers Occaſions, ſometimes for one Year, and ſometimes for more; and were annexed perpetually to the Crown by Stat. 26 *H.* 8. 1 *Eliz. c.* 4. and at laſt granted with the *Firſt-Fruits*, towards the Augmentation of the Maintenance of Poor Clergymen. 1 *Ann. c.* 11. Collectors of this Revenue are to be appointed by the King by Letters Patent; and an Office is to be kept for Management of the ſame, in ſome Part of *London* or *Weſtminſter*, *&c.* 3 *Geo. c.* 10. *Tenths* ſignify likewiſe a *Tax* on the *Temporalty*; ſee the Statutes of King *Ed.* 6. Q. *Eliz.* and K. *James.*

Tents, Robbing of, in Fairs and Markets, is Felony, and puniſhed as Burglary. 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 9.

Tenure, (*Tenura*, from the Lat. *Tenere*) Is the Manner whereby Lands or Tenements are holden; or the Service that the Tenant owes to his Lord: And there can be no *Tenure* without ſome Service, becauſe the Service makes the *Tenure.* 1 *Inſt.* 1, 93. All Lands in the Hands of a Subject are held of ſome Lord or Landlord, by *Tenure* or Service: And all the Lands and Tenements in *England* are ſaid to be holden either mediately or immediately of the King; and therefore he is *Summus Dominus ſupra omnes.* 2 Inſt. 531. *Tenure* ſignifies the Eſtate in the Land; and *Tenures* and Services were antiently divided into twelve Parts, *viz.* Homage, Eſcuage, Knight-Service, Homage Anceſtrel, Burgage, Villenage, Grand Serjeanty, Petit Serjeanty, Frankalmoign, Fealty, Socage, and Rent; but the common *Tenures* at this Day are Fee-ſimple and Fee-tail, by the Curteſy, and in Dower, for Life, and Years, and by Copy of Court-Roll. *Vide* Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *Fee*, and *Socage.*

Term, (*Terminus*) Signifies commonly the Limitation of Time or Eſtate; as a Leaſe for *Term* of Life, or Years, *&c. Bract. lib.* 2.

Termor, (*Tenens ex Termino*) Is he that holds Lands or Tenements for *Term* of Years or Life. *Litt.* 100.

Terms, Are thoſe Spaces of Time, wherein the Courts of Juſtice are open, for all that complain of Wrongs or Injuries, and ſeek their Rights by Courſe of Law or Action, in order to their Redreſs; and during which, the *Courts in Weſtminſter Hall* ſit and give Judgments, *&c.* But the High Court of *Parliament*, the *Chancery*, and *inferior* Courts, do not obſerve the *Terms*; only the Courts of *King's Bench*, the *Common Pleas*, and *Exchequer*, the higheſt Courts at *Common Law.* Of theſe *Terms* there are Four in every Year, *viz. Hillary-Term*, which begins the 23d of *January*, and Ends the 12th of *February*; *Eaſter-Term*, that begins the Wedneſday Fortnight after *Eaſter*-Day, and ends the Monday next after *Aſcenſion*-Day; *Trinity-Term*, which begins the Friday after *Trinity*-Sunday, and ends the Wedneſday Fortnight after; and *Michaelmas-Term*, that begins the 23d of *October*, and ends the 28th of *November.* Each *Term* has certain *Returns*; as *Hillary-Term* hath Four, *Eaſter* hath Five, *Trinity* Four, and *Michaelmas* Six: And by Statute, *Trinity-Term* was abridged four Returns; and *Michaelmas-Term* two Returns; for thoſe *Terms* were formerly

longer than now, 'till contracted by the Statutes 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 21. and 16 *Car.* 1. *c.* 6. There are four Days in *Term*, called the *Essoin-Day*; the Day of *Exceptions*; the Day of *Returns* of Writs; and Day of *Appearance*, called the *Quarto die post*: The *Term* is said to begin on the *Essoin-Day*, when one Judge sits in each Court of Law at *Westminster*, to take and enter Essoins; but the third Day afterwards is the first Day of the *Term*, at which Time the Judges in all the Courts sit to do the Business of the *Term*. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 569. All the *Term* in Construction of Law is accounted but as one Day to many Purposes; for a Plea that is put in the last Day of a *Term* is a Plea of the first Day of the *Term*; and a Judgment on the last Day of *Term* is as effectual as on the first Day. *Trin.* 23 *Car. B. R.* And for this Reason, the Judges may alter and amend their Judgments in the same *Term*, &c. It has been held, that the Courts sit not but in *Term*, as to giving of Judgments: And the Judges of *B. R.* and *C. B.* before *Trinity-Term*, 1651, did not sit longer in Court than 'till one a-Clock upon the last Day of *Term*; because they would not incourage Attornies to neglect their Clients Business to the last Day of *Term*, as too commonly they do, to the Toil of the Court and too much Hurry in Dispatch. *Mich.* 22 *Car.* 2. *Lill.* 91. *Terms* have been *adjourned*, and Returns of Writs and Processes confirmed. 1 *W. & M. Sess.* 1. *c.* 4. Where there is a *Term* intervening between the *Teste* and Return of a Writ of *Capias*, &c. or when the *Term* to which a Suit is continued is adjourn'd, and the Suit is not adjourn'd, it is a Discontinuance, &c. 2 *Hawk.* 298. The *issuable Terms* are *Hillary* and *Trinity Terms* only; so called, because in them the Issues are joined and Records made up of Causes, to be tried at the *Lent* and Summer *Assises*, which immediately follow. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 568.

The *Terms* in *Scotland* are *Martinmas*, *Candlemas*, *Whitsontide*, and *Lammas*, at which Times the Court of Exchequer, &c. there is to be kept. *Stat.* 6 *Ann. c.* 6. And the *Terms* of our *Universities* for Students are different in Time from the *Terms of the Courts of Law.*

Terms of the Law, Are artificial Words or *Terms of Art*, for Things particularly adapted to the Profession of the *Law*. 2 Hawk. P. C. 239.

Terms for Payment of Rent, Or *Rent-Terms*, the Four quarterly Feasts, upon which Rent is usually paid. *Cartular. St. Edmund.* 238.

Terra, In all the Surveys in *Domesday* Register is taken for *arable Land*, and always so distinguished from the *Pratum*, &c. Kennet's Gloss.

Terra affirmata, Signifies Land let to farm.

Terra Boscalis, Woody Lands, according to an Inquisition. 8 *Car.* 1.

Terra culta, Land that is tilled or manured; as *Terra Inculta* is the contrary. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 500.

Terra debilis, Weak or barren Ground. *Inq.* 22 *R.* 2.

Terra Exercitabilis, Such Land as may be ploughed. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 426.

Terra Frusca, Is fresh Land, or that hath not been lately tilled; likewise written *Terra Frisca*.

Terra Hydata, Was Land subject to the Payment of *Hydage*. Selden.

Terra Lucrabilis, Land that may be gained from the Sea, or inclosed out of a Waste to a particular Use. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 406.

Terra Nova, Is Land newly assarted and converted from Wood-Ground to arable; *vel Terra noviter Concessa*, &c. Spelm.

Terra Putura, Land in *Forests* held by the Tenure of furnishing Man's Meat, Horse-meat, &c. to the Keepers therein. See *Putura*.

Terra Sabulosa, Gravelly or sandy Ground. *Inquis.* 10 *Ed.* 3.

Terra Vestita, Is used in old Charters for Land sown with Corn.

Terra Wainabilis, Signifies tillable Land. *M.S.*

Terra Warecta, Is fallow Land. See *Warectum*.

Terra Warrennata, Land that hath the Liberty of a free *Warren*. Rot. Parl. 21 Ed. 1.

Terrage, Seems to be an Exemption from Ploughing of Land, Reaping, &c. mentioned in a Charter of K. *Ed.* 3.

Terrar, or *Terrier*, (*Terrarium*, *catalogus Terrarum*) Is a Land-Roll, or Survey of Lands, either of a single Person, or of a Town; containing the Quantity of Acres, Tenants Names, and such like; and in the *Exchequer*, there is a *Terrar* of all the Glebe Lands in *England*, made about 11 *E.* 3. *Stat.* 18 *Eliz. c.* 17.

Terrarius, A Land-holder or one who possesses many Farms of Land. *Leg. W.* 1.

Terrarius Cænobialis, An Officer in Religious Houses, whose Office was to keep a *Terrier* of all their Estates, and to have the Lands belonging to the Houses exactly survey'd and registred; and one Part of his Office was to entertain the better Sort of Convent-Tenants, when they came to pay their Rents, &c. *Hist. Dunelm.*

Terre-tenant, **Tertenant**, (*Terræ Tenens*) Is he who hath the actual Possession of the Land: For Example, a Lord of a Manor has a Freeholder, who letteth out his Freehold to another, to be possessed and occupied by him, such other is called the *Tertenant*. *West. Symb. par.* 2. *Briton, cap.* 29. In the Case of a Recognizance, Statute, or Judgment, the Heir is chargeable as *Tertenant*, and not as Heir; because by the Recognizance or Judgment, the Heir is not bound, but the Ancestor *concedit* that the Money *de Terris*, &c. *levetur.* 3 *Rep.* 12. Plea of *Tertenancy*, in a *Scire fac.* &c. See *Cro. Eliz.* 872. *Cro. Jac.* 506.

Terris Bonis & Catallis rehabendis post Purgationem, A Writ for a Clerk to recover his Lands, Goods and Chattels formerly seised, after he had clear'd himself of the Felony of which he was accused, and delivered to his Ordinary to be purged. *Reg. Orig.* 68.

Terris & Catallis rentis ultra debitum levatum, Is a judicial Writ for the Restoring of Lands or Goods to a Debtor, that is distrain'd above the Quantity of the Debt. *Reg. Judic.* 38.

Terris liberandis, A Writ lying for a Man convicted by *Attaint*, to bring the Record and Process before the King, and take a Fine for his Imprisonment, and then to deliver him his Lands and Tenements again, and release him of the *Strip* and *Waste*. *Reg. Orig.* 232. It is also a Writ for the Delivery of Lands to the Heir, after Homage and Relief perform'd; or upon Security taken that he shall perform them. *Ibid.* 293, 313.

Tertian, A Measure of eighty-four Gallons; so called, because it is a third Part of a Tun. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 13. 2 *H.* 6. *c.* 11.

Test, As to bring one to the *Test*, is to bring him to Trial and Examination, &c. By the Act of King *Car.* 2. commonly called the *Test-Act*, all Officers Civil and Military are to take the Oaths and *Test*, and if they neglect it, and execute any Office within the Words of that Statute, being legally convicted thereof upon Infor-

mation, Preſentment, or Indictment, in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, or at the Aſſiſes, they ſhall forfeit 500 *l.* to be recovered by him who will ſue for the ſame in any Action of Debt, &c. 25 *Car.* 2. *c.* 2.

Teſtament, (*Teſtamentum*, i. e. *Teſtatio mentis*) Is a Witneſs of the Mind: And is thus particularly defined, Teſtamentum *eſt ultimæ voluntatis juſta Sententia, eo quod quis poſt mortem ſuam fieri vult*, &c. And of *Teſtaments* there are two Sorts, *viz.* a *Teſtament in Writing*; and a *Teſtament in Words*, which is called a *Nuncupative Teſtament*. Co. Litt. See *Will*.

Teſtator, (*Lat.*) He that makes a *Teſtament* or Will. *Swinb. of Wills*.

Teſtatum, Is a Writ in perſonal Actions, where the Defendant cannot be arreſted upon a *Capias* in the County where the Action is laid, but is return'd *Non eſt Inventus* by the Sheriff; then this Writ ſhall be ſent out into any other County where ſuch Perſon is thought to be, or to have wherewith to ſatisfy: And this is term'd a *Teſtatum*, by Reaſon the Sheriff hath *teſtified* that the Defendant was not to be found in his Bailiwick. *Kitch. Ret. Writs* 287.

Teſte, A Word generally uſed in the laſt Part of all Writs, wherein the *Date* is contained; which begins with theſe Words, *Teſte meipſo*, &c. if it be an original Writ; or *Teſte Roberto Raymond Mil.* &c. if judicial. There is to be at leaſt fifteen Days between the *Teſte* and Return of every Proceſs awarded from the *King's Bench* into any foreign County. *Co. Litt.* 134. See *Writs*.

Teſtimonial, Is a Certificate under the Hand of a Juſtice of Peace, *Teſtifying* the Place and Time, when and where a *Soldier* or *Mariner* landed, and the Place of his Dwelling and Birth, unto which he is to paſs. 39 *Eliz. c.* 17. And formerly *Teſtimonials* were to be given by Mayors and Conſtables to *Servants* quitting their Services, &c. 5 *Eliz. c.* 4.

Teſtimonials of Clergy, Are neceſſary to be made by Perſons preſent, that a Clergyman inducted to a Benefice hath perform'd all Things according to the *Act of Uniformity*; to evidence that the Clerk hath comply'd with what the Law requires on his Inſtitution and Induction, which in ſome Caſes he ſhall be put to do. *Count. Parſ. Compan.* 24, 26.

Teſton, or **Teſtoon**, Commonly called *Teſter*, a Sort of Money, which among the *French* did bear the Value of 18 *d.* But being made of Braſs lightly gilt with Silver, in the Reign of K. *Hen.* 8. it was reduc'd to 12 *d.* and afterwards to 6 *d.* *Lownds's Eſſ. on Coins, pag.* 22.

Textus, A *Text* or Subject of a Diſcourſe, and is mentioned by ſeveral Authors to ſignify the *New Teſtament*; it was written in golden Letters, and carefully preſerv'd in the *Churches*.

Textus magni Altaris, We read of in *Domeſday* and *Cartular. S. Edmund.*

Textus Roffenſis, An antient Manuſcript, containing the Rights, Cuſtoms, and Tenures, &c. of the Church of *Rocheſter*, drawn up by the Biſhop of that *See*, Anno 1114.

Thane, (From the Sax. *Thenian*, *miniſtrare*) Was the Title of thoſe Perſons as attended the *Engliſh Saxon* Kings in their Courts, and who held Lands immediately of them; and therefore in *Domeſday*, they were promiſcuouſly called *Thaini*, and *Servientes Regis*. This Appellation was in uſe among us after the *Norman* Conqueſt, as appears by a certain Writ of K. *Will.* 1. which runs thus: Willielmus *Rex Salutat* Hermannum *Epiſcopum*, & *omnes* Thanos, &c. though not long afterwards the Word was diſus'd, and inſtead thereof theſe Men were called *Barones Regis*: And there were alſo *Thaini Minores*, likewiſe ſtiled Barons; they were Lords of Manors, and had a particular Juriſdiction within their Limits, and over their own Tenants in their Courts, which to this Day are called Courts-Baron: But this Word ſignifies ſometimes a Nobleman; ſometimes a Freeman; and ſometimes a Magiſtrate; and more properly an Officer of the King. *Skene* ſaith, that it was a Name of Dignity, equal with the Son of an Earl: And *Thainus Regis* is taken for a Baron, by Sir *Edw. Coke*.

Thane-Lands, Such Lands as were granted by Charter of the *Saxon* Kings to their *Thanes*; which were held with all Immunities, except the threefold Neceſſity of Expeditions, Repairs of Caſtles, and mending of Bridges: *Thanage* ſignified alſo Land under the Government of a *Thane*. Skene.

Thaſcia, A certain Sum of Money or Tribute impos'd by the *Romans* on the *Britons* and their Lands. *Leg. H.* 1. *c.* 78.

Theft, (*Furtum*) Is an unlawful felonious Taking away of another Man's moveable and perſonal Goods, againſt the Will of the Owner: And this is divided into *Theft* ſimply ſo called, and *Petit Theft*; whereof the one is of Goods above the Value of Twelve Pence, and is Felony; and the other under that Value, called *Larceny*. *Theft* is alſo either *open* or *privy Theft*; the *Civil Law* judges open *Theft* to be ſatisfied in its Puniſhment by the Recompence of Four-fold; and privy *Theft*, by the Recompence of double: But the Law of *England* adjudges both theſe Offences Felony. *Weſt. Symb. par.* 2. Vide *Larceny*.

Theft-bote, (From the Sax. *Theof*, i. e. *Fur*, & Bote, *compenſatio*) Is the Receiving of a Man's Goods again from a *Thief*, after ſtolen, or other Amends not to proſecute the Felon, and to the Intent the *Thief* may eſcape; which is an Offence puniſhable with Fine and Impriſonment, &c. *H. P. C.* 130. See *Miſpriſion of Felony*.

Thelonium, Signifies *Toll*; to be exempt from which, there is a Writ called *Breve eſſendi quieti de Thelonio*. F. N. B.

Thelonmannus, The Toll-Man, or Officer who received Toll. *Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. M.S.* 446.

Themmagium, A Duty or Acknowledgment paid by inferior Tenants to be free from *Theme* or *Team*. Ibid. 88.

Thenicium, *Thenicii agrorum*. i. e. *Arborum creſcentium circa agros pro Clauſura eorum*, vulgarly called *Hedge rows*, or *Dike-rows*. Lindwode.

Theſaurus. Was ſometimes taken in old Charters for *Theſaurarium*, the *Treaſury*; and hence the *Domeſday* Regiſter preſerv'd in the *Treaſury* or Exchequer when kept at *Wincheſter*, hath been often called *Liber Theſauri*. Chart. Q. Maud, Wife of *Hen.* 1.

Thethinga, A Word ſignifying Tithing; *Thethingmannus*, a Tithing-man. *Sax.*

Thew, or **Theowe**, (*Sax.*) A Slave or Captive; Bondmen among the *Saxons* were called *Theowes* and *Eſnes*, who were not accounted Members of the Common-wealth, but Parcels of their Maſter's Goods and Subſtance. *Spelm. Feuds, cap.* 5.

Thingus, The ſame with *Thanus*; a Nobleman, Knight, or Freeman. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 197.

Thirdborow, Is used for a Constable, by *Lambard* in his *Duty of Constables pag.* 6. And in the Stat. 28 H. 8. *c.* 10.

Thirdings, *i. e.* The *third* Part of the Corn growing on the Ground, due to the Lord for a Heriot on the Death of his Tenant, within the Manor of *Turfat*, in *Com. Hereford.* Blount. Ten.

Third Night Awn-hinde, (*Trium noctium Hospes*). By the Laws of *St. Edward the Confessor*, if any Man lay a *Third Night* in an *Inn*, he was called a *Third Night Awn-hinde*, for whom his *Host* was answerable, if he committed any Offence: The *first* Night, *Forman-night* or *Uncuth*, he was reckon'd a Stranger; the *Second* Night, *Twa-night*, a Guest; and the *Third* Night, an *Agen-hine* or *Awn-hinde*, a Domestick. *Bract. lib.* 3.

Third-peny, (*Denarius Tertius*) See *Denarius Tertius Comitatus*.

Thistle-take, In the Manor of *Halton* in the County Palatine of *Chester*, there was a Custom, that if in driving Beasts over the Common the Driver permitted them to graze or take but a *Thistle*, he should pay a Half-penny a Beast to the Lord of the Fee. *Reg. Priorat. de Thurgarton.*

Thokes, Fish with broken Bellies, forbid by Statute to be mix'd or pack'd with *Tale-fish.* 22 Ed. 4. c. 2.

Thorp, Trop, (Sax. *Villa, Vicus*) In the Beginning or End of Names of Places, signifies a Street or Village; as *Adelstrop*, &c.

Thrave of Corn, (*Trava Bladi*, from the Sax. *Threav. i. e.* a Bundle) Is a Quantity of twenty-four *Sheaves*, or four *Shocks*; but in some Counties they reckon only twelve Sheaves to the *Thrave.* 2 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 2. King *Athelstan* gave to St. *John of Beverley*'s Church, four *Thraves* of Corn from every Plough-land in the *East*-Riding of *Yorkshire*, by Charter, *Anno* 923.

Threngus, A Name antiently applied to certain Vassals, or Tenants. See *Drenches.*

Thrimsa, (Sax. *Thrim*, Three) Was an old Piece of Money of three Shillings, according to *Lambard*; or the third Part of a Shilling, being a *German* Coin passing for 4 *d.* *Selden's Tit. Hon. pag.* 604.

Thrithing, (*Thrithingum*) A Court consisting of *Three* or Four Hundreds. *Stat. Merton.* 2 *Inst.* 99.

Thude Weard, (*Sax.*) A Woodward, or Person that looks after the Woods.

Thwertnick, A *Saxon* Word, which in some old Writers is taken for the Custom of giving Entertainment to the Sheriff, &c. for *Three Nights.* Rot. 11 & 12 Ric. 2.

Tical, A Piece of Money in *China* of two Pounds sixteen Shillings and three Pence Value. *Merch. Dict.*

Tidesmen, Are certain Officers of the *Custom-house* appointed to watch or attend upon Ships, till the Customs are paid; and they are so called, because they go aboard the Ships at their Arrival in the Mouth of the *Thames*, and come up with the *Tide.*

Tigh, (Sax. *Teag.*) A Close or Inclosure, mentioned in antient Charters; which Word is still used in *Kent* in the same Sense. *Chart. Eccl. Cant.*

Tihla, (*Sax.*) Signifies an Accusation, in the Laws of K. *Canutus.*

Tiles. The Earth for *Tiles* is to be digged and cast up before the first of *Novemb.* yearly, and to be stirred and turned before the first of *February* following, and be wrought before the first of *March:* And every common *Tile* must be in Length ten Inches and a Half, in Breadth six Inches and a Quarter, and Thickness Half an Inch and Half a Quarter; *Roof Tiles* are to be thirteen Inches in Length, and of the same Thickness as the common *Tiles*, &c. And if any Persons put to Sale any *Tiles* contrary hereto, they shall forfeit double Value, and be fined. *Stat.* 17 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 4.

Tillage. (*Agricultura*) Is of great Account in Law, as being very profitable to the Commonwealth; and therefore arable Land hath the Preference before Meadows, Pastures, and all other Ground whatsoever: And so careful is our Law to preserve it, that a Bond or Condition to restrain *Tillage* or Sowing of Lands, &c. is void. 11 *Rep.* 53.

Tilting. Where one kills another in Fighting at *Tilting*, by the King's Command, the Accident is excuseable: But if it be by such *Tilting*, without the Command of the King; or by Parrying with naked Swords, covered with Buttons at the Points, &c. which cannot be used without manifest Hazard of Life, it will be Felony of Manslaughter. *H. P. C.* 31.

Timberlode, A Service by which Tenants were to carry Timber felled from the Woods to the Lord's House. *Thorn's Chron.*

Time and *Place*, Are to be set forth with Certainty in a Declaration; but *Time* may be only a Circumstance when a Thing was done, and not be made Part of the Issue, &c. 5 *Mod.* 286. It has been held that an impossible *Time* is no *Time*; and where a Day or *Time* is appointed for the Payment of Money, and there is no such, the Money may be due presently. *Hob.* 189. 5 *Rep.* 22. If no certain *Time* is imply'd by Law for the Doing of any Thing, and there is no *Time* agreed upon by the Parties, then the Law doth allow a convenient *Time* to the Party for the Doing thereof, *i. e.* as much as shall be adjudg'd reasonable, without Prejudice to the Doer of it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 572. In some Cases, one hath *Time* during his Life for the Performance of a Thing agreed, if he be not hastened to do it by Request of the Party for whom it is to be done; but if in such Case he be hastened by Request, he is obliged to do it in convenient *Time*, after such Request made. *Hill.* 22 *Car.* 1. *B. R.* See *Bond*, *Month*, &c.

Time limited, For the Prosecution of Actions. Vide *Limitation.*

Tinel le Roy, (*Fr.*) The King's Hall, wherein his Servants used to dine and sup. 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 3.

Tineman, Was a Petty Officer in the Forest, who had the nocturnal Care of Vert and Venison, and other Imployments in the Forest. *Leg. Canut. Reg.*

Tinet, (*Tinettum*) Is used for Brushwood and Thorns to make and repair Hedges: In *Herefordshire*, to *tine* a Gap in a Hedge is to fill it up with Thorns, that Cattle may not pass through it. *Chart.* 21 *Hen.* 6.

Tinewald, The Parliament or annual Convention of the People of the *Isle of Man*, of which this Account is given: The Governor and Officers of that Island, do usually call the twenty-four *Keys*, being the chief Commons thereof, especially once every Year, *viz.* upon *Midsummer*-Day at St. *John's Chapel* to the Court kept there, called the *Tinewald Court*; where, upon a Hill near the said Chapel, all the Inhabitants of the Island stand round about and in the Plain adjoining, and hear the Laws and Ordinances agreed upon in the Chapel of *St. John*, which are published

liſhed and declared unto them; and at this Solemnity the Lord of the Iſland ſits in a Chair of State with a Royal Canopy over his Head, and a Sword held before him, attended by the ſeveral Degrees of the People, who ſit on each Side of him, *&c. King's Deſcript. Iſl. Man.*

Tinpeny, A Tribute ſo called, uſually paid for the Liberty of Digging in *Tin*-Mines, from the Sax. *Tinnen*, *Stanneus*, & Penig, *Denarius*, according to *Du Freſne:* But ſome Writers ſay, it is a cuſtomary Payment to the *Tithingman* from the ſeveral *Friburghs*, as *Tedingpeny* ſignified the Money paid the Sheriff by the ſeveral Tithings; for that *Tin* is only a Contraction of *Teon*, and means the number *Ten*. 'Tis mentioned in ſeveral Places in the *Monaſticon* —— *Non Tributa, non* Tething peny, *non* Tinpeny, *exigat.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 419.

Tipſtaffs, Officers appointed by the *Marſhal* of the *King's Bench*, to attend upon the Judges with a Kind of Rod or *Staff tipt* with Silver, who take into their Cuſtody all Priſoners either committed, or turn'd over by the Judges at their Chambers, *&c.* See *Baſton. Stat.* 1 *R.* 2.

Tithes, (*Decimæ*, from the Sax. *Teotha*, *i. e.* Tenth) Are the Tenth Part of the Increaſe yearly, ariſing from the Profits of Lands, and Induſtry of the Pariſhioners, payable for the Maintenance of the Parſon of the Pariſh: They are an Eccleſiaſtical Inheritance, collateral to the State of the Land; and a Spiritual Duty, not releaſed by a Releaſe of all Demands of a Pariſhioner out of his Lands. 11 *Rep.* 13. 1 *Cro.* 293, 814. *Tithes* muſt be paid of ſuch Things as yield an yearly Increaſe by the Act of God; but are not due to be paid *Jure Divino*, but *per Legem Terræ. Selden.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 574. No Man had a Property in *Tithes* until the *Council of Lateran*, which was held in the Reign of our K. *John*; for 'till then there were no Pariſhes diſtinct from one another, and by Conſequence no Pariſh-Prieſts who could claim any Right to the *Tithes:* But by a *Canon* made in the *Lateran* Council, every Perſon is compellable to pay *Tithes* to the Parſon or Vicar of that Pariſh where they ariſe; whereas before, the Biſhop of every Dioceſe made a Diſtribution of *Tithes* to Spiritual Perſons for their Subſiſtence, to charitable Uſes, and for Repairs of the Church. *Hob.* 296. Since the Statutes of Diſſolution of Abbies, *&c.* which were made *Anno* 27 & 31 *H.* 8. *Tithes* and other Eccleſiaſtical Revenues have been transferred to Laymen, who are not capable to take them at Common Law; and Spiritual Profits being by thoſe Statutes made Lay-Fees in the Hands of Temporal Men, if thoſe Men were wrongfully kept out of their Poſſeſſions, a ſubſequent Statute, made the 32 *H.* 8. gave them Remedy to recover in the King's Temporal Courts; though that Act did not take away the Force of the Eccleſiaſtical Law concerning *Tithes*, but all Spiritual Perſons who had any Right to *Tithes* before the Statute, might ſue for the ſame as formerly. 11 *Rep.* 8, 9, 10. An *Aſſiſe* for *Tithes* is given by the Statute 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 7. And the Statute of Limitations doth not extend to an Action of Debt for *Tithes. Cro. Eliz.* 559. *Cro. Car.* 513. Antiently many Men were ſo ſcrupulouſly Careful in their Payment of *Tithes*, as they at their Deaths bequeathed Legacies, and ordered *Mortuaries* to be given to the Prieſt, in Lieu and Recompence of any *Tithes* which might be forgotten: But it was obſerv'd by Sir *Edward Coke*, that in later Times, Laymen taking Occaſion to withdraw their *Tithes*, the Statutes 27 & 32 *H.* 8. and other Laws were made, to inforce the Payment thereof. 2 *Inſt.* 648. By the 27 *H.* 8. *c.* 20. On Complaint, by a Judge of the Eccleſiaſtical Court, to two Juſtices of the Peace (one of the *Quorum*) of any Contumacy or Miſdemeanor committed by a Defendant in any Suit depending for *Tithes*, and other Dues of the Church, the Juſtices may commit ſuch Defendant to Priſon, there to remain without Bail till he find ſufficient Surety to give due Obedience to the Proceſs, Decrees and Sentences of the Eccleſiaſtical Courts. The Stat. 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 7. requires, That all Perſons do duly ſet forth, and pay Tithes; and if they are not ſet out and paid, the Party grieved may convene thoſe as detain them before the Eccleſiaſtical Judge, who has Power to hear and determine, *&c.* And Perſons refuſing Payment after Sentence, are to be committed to Priſon by two Juſtices of Peace, on Certificate from the Judge; and if any Perſons are diſſeiſed of a Parſonage or *Tithes*, made Temporal, they may have like Remedy in the Temporal Courts as for other Lands, *&c.* By 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 13. No Perſon ſhall carry away his Corn before he hath juſtly divided and ſet forth the Tenth Part, or agreed for the *Tithes* with the Parſon or other Proprietor, on Pain of forfeiting treble the Value of the *Tithes* taken away; and the Owner claiming ſuch *Tithes* may depute his Servant to view the ſaid *Tithes*, and ſee that they are truly ſet out and ſevered from the Nine Parts, and the ſame to take away; and if any Perſon ſhall carry his Corn or Hay, before the *Tithe* is ſet forth, or withdraw his *Tithes*, ſtop the Owner, *&c.* from viewing or carrying away the ſame, upon due Proof before a Spiritual Judge, the Party ſhall pay double Value of the *Tithes*, beſides Coſt of Suit: And in Suits for ſubſtracting or withdrawing of *Tithes*, the Eccleſiaſtical Judge may excommunicate Perſons diſobeying his Sentence, *&c.* The treble Damages are recoverable in the Temporal Courts, by Action of Debt, for they are given generally, not limiting where to be recovered; and the Forfeiture is to the Party grieved, though it is not given to any Perſon in certain by the Statute; but it cannot be demanded of Executors, becauſe the Wrong was perſonal, and it was a perſonal Contempt of the Statute: As for the double Value, it may be recover'd in the Eccleſiaſtical Court; and it is equivalent to the treble Forfeiture to be recovered in the Temporal Courts, becauſe one may ſue in the Spiritual Court for the *Tithes* themſelves, or a Recompence for them, and have alſo the double Value. 1 *Inſt.* 159. 2 *Inſt.* 612, 650. If the *Tithes* are ſet out and ſevered from the Nine Parts by the Owner, they are become Lay Chattels; ſo that if after the Severance they are carried away by a Stranger, the Remedy is in the Temporal Courts for treble the Value: And if the Owner of the Land carries them away after Severance, this is no ſetting forth. 1 *Cro.* 607. 2 *Inſt.* 613. The Laws of the *Church* oblige the Owners of the Corn, Hay, *&c.* to give Notice to the Parſon of the Setting forth the Tithes; but by the Common Law ſuch Notice is not neceſſary; and the Statute gives the Parſon only a Right of ſeeing the *Tithes* ſet out, but doth not oblige to Notice. 2 *Ventr.* 48. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 595. If a Perſon ſows his Land, and before Severance the Parſon of the Pariſh dies, the *Tithes* ſhall be paid to the Succeſſor; but if

the Corn is cut down, the Parſon's Executors ſhall have the *Tithes*. 1 *Cro.* The *Stat.* 13 *Eliz.* Enacts that Compoſition for *Tithes* may be made by the concurrent Conſent of the Parſon, Patron, and Ordinary; and a *Modus Decimandi* may ariſe by Preſcription from a real Compoſition, beyond the Memory of Man, &c. Where there is a Cuſtom alledg'd for the Payment of *Tithes*, a *Prohibition* ſhall go to the Eccleſiaſtical Court, which may not try Cuſtoms, but the Temporal Courts; and ſo it is of a Preſcription to pay Money in lieu of *Tithes*; but in a Preſcription, except it concerns a Layman, or a Preſcription meerly Spiritual, &c. it is otherwiſe. 2 *Lev.* 103. By the 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 6. ſmall *Tithes* of or under the Value of 40 *s.* may be recovered before two Juſtices of the Peace not intereſted in *Tithes*, within twenty Days after Demand, and two Years after due; and the ſaid Juſtices are impowered to adminiſter an Oath to Witneſſes to ſummon the Party, and after Appearance, or in Default thereof, to determine the Caſe in Writing, with Coſts not exceeding 10 *s.* but with Liberty of Appeal to the Quarter-Seſſions, whoſe Judgment ſhall be final, unleſs the Title of ſuch *Tithes* come in Queſtion: The Juſtices may levy the Money adjudg'd by Diſtreſs, upon Refuſal ten Days after Notice, &c. And this Judgment being inrolled by the Complainant, ſhall not be removed by *Certiorari*; though if the Defendant inſiſts on a *Modus*, and gives Security to pay Coſts and Damages in the Courts above, which ſhall be given againſt him upon a Trial at Law, the Juſtices ſhall not proceed; but the Complainant is put to his Remedy by ſuing for his *Tithes* in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*. This Statute doth dot extend to the City of *London*, or any other Corporation, where the *Tithes* are particularly ſettled by Act of Parliament. The 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 34. ordains, That if any *Quaker* refuſe to pay or compound for great or ſmall *Tithes*, &c. the two next Juſtices of Peace may, upon Complaint, convene him before them, and examine upon Oath the Matter of Complaint, and thereupon determine what is due to the Perſon complaining; and by Order under their Hands and Seals, direct the Payment in all Caſes of or under 10*l.* And if after the Order ſuch Quaker ſhall refuſe to comply, one of the Juſtices may by Warrant order the ſame to be levied by Diſtreſs, &c. ſubject to appeal to the Quarter-Seſſions, in which Caſe no Warrant for Diſtreſs may be granted 'till the Appeal is determined. By 1 *Geo. cap.* 6. the Act of 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 34. is made perpetual, and that Statute is extended to the Recovery of any *Tithes* or Right belonging to the Church, with 10 *s.* Coſts, &c. But notwithſtanding all theſe Statutes, *Tithes*, if of any conſiderable Value, are commonly ſued for in the *Exchequer* by *Engliſh Bill*; except it be upon the Statute of 2 & 3 *Edw.* 6. for treble or double Value, &c. And the Manner of Payment of *Tithes* is for the moſt part govern'd by Cuſtom; it is the Cuſtoms of Pariſhes which generally determine what are the Dues of the Parſon, eſpecially of ſmall *Tithes*. 11 *Rep.* 16. An ancient Statute obliged the *Citizens of London* to pay yearly to their Parſons, for every 20 *s.* Rent of all Houſes, Shops, or Warehouſes, 2 *s.* 9 *d.* and ſo in Proportion for greater and leſſer Rents: But by an Act of *Cha.* 2d, after the Fire of *London*, the whole *Tithes* of the Pariſhes in *London* were reduced to a Certainty, from 200 *l. per Annum*, the greateſt Incomes of Rectors, to 100 *l. per Ann.* the loweſt, over and above Perquiſites, Gifts, &c. to be levied by Rate and Aſſeſſment on the Inhabitants, made by the ſeveral Aldermen of Wards, Common Council-Men and Churchwardens, and in Default of Payment by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods, by Virtue of the Lord Mayor's Warrant, and to be paid Quarterly, &c. The Sums aſſeſſed are appointed in lieu of *Tithes*, for the Maintenance of the reſpective Parſons, Vicars, &c. of the Pariſhes in the Act mentioned; and in Pariſhes where there are Impropriations, the Impropriators ſhall pay and allow what they formerly uſed and ought to pay to the ſeveral Incumbents, as Part of the Maintenance of the Parſons; and no Court or Judge Eccleſiaſtical or Temporal, ſhall have Cogniſance of or determine any Controverſy relating to the Sums ordained for theſe *Tithes*, but the Perſons mentioned in the Statute 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 15.

Tithes are due of common Right to the Parſon or Rector of the Pariſh; and are of three Kinds, *viz. Predial*, *Perſonal*, and *Mixt*: *Predial*, ſuch as immediately ariſe from the Land, either by Manurance, or of its own Nature, as *Corn*, *Grain*, *Hay*, *Wood*, *Fruit* and *Herbs*; and theſe are due, without deducting the Coſts. *Perſonal Tithes* are thoſe as ariſe from the Labour and Induſtry of Man only, being the tenth Part of his clear Gains in Trade, &c. after Charges deducted; which are paid when due by Cuſtom, tho' but ſeldom in *England*, and payable where the Party dwells, and hears Divine Service, &c. But ſee the Statute 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *Mix'd*, ſuch as ariſe not immediately from the Ground, but proceed from Cattle and other Things that receive their Nouriſhment from, and are maintained out of the Land; as *Colts*, *Calves*, *Pigs*, *Wool*, *Lambs*, *Milk*, *Cheeſe*, &c. and are paid where they ariſe. 2 *Inſt.* 490, 649, 656. And *Tithes* as to their Value are likewiſe divided into *Great* and *Small*: Great *Tithes* are *Corn*, *Hay*, and *Wood*; ſmall *Tithes* comprehend all other *Predial Tithes* beſides Corn and Hay, &c. as alſo thoſe *Tithes* which are *Perſonal* and *Mix'd*: Some Things may be great or ſmall *Tithes*, in regard of the Place; as *Hops* in Gardens are ſmall *Tithes*, and in Fields may be great *Tithes*; and 'tis ſaid the Quantity will turn a ſmall *Tithe* into a great one, if the Pariſh is generally ſown with it. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 643. 1 *Cro.* 578. *Wood's Inſt.* 162. According to the Opinion of *Holt*, *Ch. Juſt.* where *Flax* or *Hemp* grow in Gardens, they ſhall be accounted ſmall *Tithes*; but when ſowed in large Quantities in Fields, that alters the Nature of thoſe Things, and then they become great *Tithes*: But the other Judges held, that the Quantity did not alter the Nature of the Flax, for let that be as much or as little as it will, it is ſtill ſmall *Tithes*. 3 *Lev.* 365. 4 *Mod.* 183. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 313. Great *Tithes* generally belong to the Rector, and ſmall *Tithes* to the Vicar. *Cro. Car.* 20. The *particular Things* for which *Tithes* are paid, and for which not, according to our Law, are the following, *viz. Acorns*, as they yearly increaſe, are liable to the Payment of *Tithes*; but this is where they are gathered and ſold, and reduc'd to a certain Profit; not when they drop, and the Hogs eat them. 2 *Inſt.* 643. *Hetl.* 27. *After-math*, or *After-paſture* pays no *Tithes*, except by Cuſtom; being the Remains of what was before *tithed*. 2 Inſt. 652. 2 Danv. Abr. 589. Tit. Diſmes. *Agiſtment*

of

of Cattle upon Paſture Land, which hath paid no other *Tithes* that Year, pays *Tithe* for the Cattle; and if a Man breeds or buys barren unprofitable Cattle, and ſells them, he ſhall pay for the *Agiſtment*; but if he depaſtures his Land with his own Saddle Horſes, he ſhall pay no *Tithes*. If Ground is eat up with unprofitable Cattle of a Man's own, or others, a tenth Part of the yearly Value of the Rent of the Land, *i. e.* the Sum of 2 *s. per* Pound, is payable by the Owner of the Land, or his Tenant; though the twentieth Part is uſually accepted. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 646. *Hardr.* 184. *Alder* Trees pay *Tithes*, notwithſtanding they are above 20 Years Growth, not being Timber. *Aſh* is Timber, and therefore if theſe Trees are above 20 Years Growth, they are *Tithe* free. *Aſp* Trees are exempted, if beyond that Growth, in Places where they are uſed for Timber. 2. *Cro.* 199. 2 *Inſt.* 643. *Bark* of Trees is not *Titheable*, if the Trees whereon produc'd were Timber. 11 *Rep.* 49. *Barren Land*, which is ſo of its own Nature, pays no *Tithe*; where Land is barren, and not manurable without ſome extraordinary Charge, in reſpect of ſuch Charge, and for the Advancement of Husbandry, ſuch Land being converted to Tillage, ſhall for the firſt ſeven Years after the Improvement, be diſcharged from *Tithes* by the Act 2 & 2 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 13. But the barren Land, during the ſeven Years of Improvement, ſhall pay ſuch ſmall *Tithes* as have been accuſtomably paid before; and afterwards is to pay the full *Tithe* according to the Improvement: And if Land is over-run with Buſhes, or become unprofitable by bad Husbandry, it cannot properly be called barren Land; for if it be grubbed, or plough'd and ſow'd, it immediately pays *Tithes*. 2 *Inſt.* 656. *Cro. Eliz.* 475. *Beech* Trees, where Timber is ſcarce, and theſe Trees are uſed for Building, if above 20 Years Growth to be Timber, are privileged from *Tithes*, by the Stat. 45 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 3. though this Tree is not naturally Timber, for 'tis Neceſſity makes it ſo. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 589. *Bees* are *Titheable* for their Honey and Wax, by the tenth Meaſure and tenth Pound: It hath been a Queſtion whether the tenth Swarm can be demanded for *Tithes* of Bees, becauſe Bees are *Feræ Naturæ*; but when the Bees are gathered into Hives, they are then under Cuſtody, and may pay *Tithe* by the Hive or Swarm; but the *Tithe* is generally paid in the tenth part of the Honey or Wax. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 651. 3 *Cro.* 404, 559. *Birch* Wood is *Titheable*, though of above 20 Years Growth. 2 *Inſt.* 643. *Bricks* pay not *Tithes*, for they are made of Parcel of the Freehold, and are of the Subſtance of the Earth, not an annual Increaſe. 1 *Cro.* 1. *Broom* ſhall pay *Tithe*; but it may be diſcharged by Cuſtom, or if burnt in the Owner's Houſe, kept for Husbandry. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 597. *Calves* are *Titheable*, and the tenth Calf is due to the Parſon when weaned, and he is not obliged to take it before; but if in one Year a Perſon hath not the Number of ten Calves, the Parſon is not intitled to *Tithes* in Kind for that Year, without a ſpecial Cuſtom for it, though he may take it the next Year, throwing both Years together; and it is a good Cuſtom to pay one Calf in ſeven, where there hath been no more in one Year; and where a Man ſells a Calf to pay the Tenth of the Value, &c. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 648. *Raym.* 277. *Cattle* ſold pay *Tithe*; but not Cattle kept for the Plough or Pail, which pay no *Tithe* for their Paſture, by Reaſon the Parſon hath the Benefit of the Labour of Plough Cattle in tilling the Ground by the *Tithe* of Corn, and *Tithe* Milk for thoſe kept for the Pail; yet if ſuch Cattle bought are ſold before uſed, or if being paſt their Labour, the Cows are barren, and afterwards fatted in order to ſell, *Tithes* ſhall be paid for them; tho' if the Owner kill and ſpend the Cattle in his own Houſe, no *Tithe* is due for them, being for his Proviſion to ſupport him in his Labour about other Affairs, for which the Parſon hath *Tithes*. Cattle feeding on large Commons, where the Bounds of the Pariſh are not certainly known, ſhall pay *Tithes* to the Parſon of the Pariſh where the Owner lives; and if fed in ſeveral Pariſhes, and they continue above a Month in each Pariſh, *Tithes* ſhall be paid the two Parſons proportionably. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 646, 647, 635. *Hardr.* 35. *Chalk* and Chalk-pits are not *Titheable*; nor is *Clay* or *Coal*, as they are Part of the Freehold, and not Annual to pay *Tithes*. 2 *Inſt.* 651. *Cheeſe* pays *Tithe* by Cuſtom, where *Tithe* is not paid for the Milk; but if the Milk pays a *Tithe*, the Cheeſe pays none: And it may be a good Cuſtom to pay the tenth Cheeſe made in ſuch a Month, for all *Tithe* Milk in that Year. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 651. *Chicken* are not *Titheable*, becauſe *Tithe* is paid for the Eggs. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 642. *Colts* pay *Tithes* in the ſame Manner as Calves. *Ibid. Conies* are *Titheable* only by Cuſtom, for thoſe that are ſold; not for ſuch as are ſpent in the Houſe. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 583. *Corn* pays a *Predial Tithe*; it is *tithed* by the tenth Cock, Heap, or Sheaf, which if the Owner do not ſet out, he may be ſued in an Action upon the Statute 2 & 3 *Edw.* 6. And if the Pariſhioner will not ſow his Land uſually ſown, the Parſon may bring his Action againſt him. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 644. 1 *Sid.* 283. 2 *Vent.* 48. *Deer* are not *Titheable*, for they are *Feræ Naturæ*; though in Parks, &c. they may pay *Tithes* by Cuſtom. 2 *Inſt.* 651. *Doves* kept in a Dove-Houſe if they are not ſpent in the Owner's Houſe, are *Titheable*. 1 Vent. 5. *Eggs* pay *Tithe* when *Tithes* are not paid for the Young. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 642. *Elm* Trees being Timber, are diſcharged from the Payment of *Tithes*, but not if under 20 Years Growth. 2 *Inſt.* 643. *Fallow Ground* is not *Titheable* for the Paſture in that Year in which it lies fallow, unleſs it remain beyond the Courſe of Husbandry; becauſe it improves and renders the Land more fertile by lying freſh. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 642. *Fenns* being drain'd, and made manurable, or converted into Paſture, are ſubject to the Payment of *Tithes*. 1 Roll. Rep. 354. *Fiſh* taken in the Sea or common Rivers, are *Titheable* only by Cuſtom, and the *Tithe* is to be paid in Money, and not the tenth Fiſh; but Fiſh in Ponds and Rivers incloſ'd, ought to be ſet forth as a *Tithe* in Kind. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 583, 584. *Flax* pays *Tithe*; every Acre of Flax or Hemp ſown ſhall pay yearly 5 *s.* for *Tithe*, and no more. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 16. *Foreſt* Lands ſhall pay no *Tithes* while in the Hands of the King, though ſuch Lands in the Hands of a Subject ſhall pay *Tithes*; and if a Foreſt be diſaforeſted, and within a Pariſh, it ſhall pay *Tithes*. 1 Roll. Abr. 655. 3 Cro. 94. *Fowls*, as Hens, Geeſe, Ducks, are to pay *Tithes*, either in Eggs or the Young, according to Cuſtom, but not in both. Turkies are ſaid to be exempt from *Tithes*. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 583. *Fruit*, Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, &c. pay *Tithes* in Kind when gathered; and ought to be ſet out according to the Sta-

tute. 2 *Inſt.* 621. *Fruit-Trees* cut down and ſold, are not *Titheable*, if they have paid *Tithe* Fruit that Year before cut. *Ibid.* 652. *Furzes*, if ſold, pay *Tithe*, not if uſed for Fuel in the Houſe, or to make Pens for Sheep, &c. *Wood*s *Inſt.* 166. *Gardens* are *Titheable* as Lands, and therefore *Tithes* in Kind are due for all Herbs, Plants, and Seeds ſowed in them; but Money is generally paid by Cuſtom or Agreement. *Ibid.* *Graſs* mowed is *Tithable* by Payment of the tenth Cock, or according to Cuſtom; but for Graſs cut in Swarths for Suſtenance of Plough Cattle only, not made into Hay, no *Tithe* is to be paid. Graſs or Corn, &c. when ſold ſtanding, the Buyer ſhall pay the *Tithe*; and if ſold after cut and ſevered, the Seller muſt pay it. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 644, 645. *Wood*'s *Inſt.* 166. *Hazle*, *Holly*, and *Maple* Trees, &c. are regularly *Titheable*, although of 20 Years Growth. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 589. *Hay* pays a *Predial Tithe*; the tenth Cock is to be ſet out and paid, after made into Hay, by the Cuſtom of moſt Places, and the Pariſhioners ſhall make the Graſs Cocks into Hay for the Parſon's *Tithe*; but if they are not obliged to make the *Tithe* into Hay, they may leave it in Cocks, and the Parſon muſt take it, for which Purpoſe he may come on the Ground, &c. A Preſcription to meaſure out and pay the tenth Acre, or Part of Graſs ſtanding, in lieu of all *Tithe* Hay, may be good: And if Meadow Ground is ſo rich that there are two Crops of Hay in one Year, the Parſon by ſpecial Cuſtom may have *Tithe* of both. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 643, 647, 950. *Headlands* are not *Titheable*, if only large enough for turning the Plough; but if larger, *Tithe* may be payable. 2 *Inſt.* 652. *Herbage* of Ground is *Titheable* for barren Cattle kept for Sale, which yield no Profit to the Parſon. *Wood*'s *Inſt.* 167. *Honey* pays a *Tithe*, as under Bees. *Hops* are *Titheable*, and the tenth Part may be ſet out after they are picked: There are ſeveral Ways of *tithing* Hops, *viz.* by the Hills, Pole, or Pound; in ſome Places they ſet forth the tenth Pole for *Tithes*, but my Lord *Chief Juſt. Roll* tells us, they ought not to be *tithed* before dried. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 644. *Horſes* kept to ſell, and afterwards ſold, *Tithes* ſhall be paid for their Paſture; though not where Horſes are kept for Work and Labour. *Hutt.* 77. *Houſes* for Dwelling are not properly *Titheable*. A *Modus* may be paid for Houſes in lieu of *Tithes* of the Land upon which they are built, and a great many Cities and Boroughs have a Cuſtom to pay a *Modus* for their Houſes; as it may be reaſonably ſuppos'd that it was uſual to pay ſo much for the Land before the Houſes were erected on it. 11 *Rep.* 16. 2 *Inſt.* 659. *Kids* pay a *Tithe* as Calves, the tenth is due to the Parſon. *Wood* 167. *Lambs* are *Titheable* in like manner as Calves; but if they are yeaned in one Pariſh, and do not tarry there thirty Days, no *Tithe* is due to the Parſon of that Place: If there be a Cuſtom that the Pariſhioner having ſix Lambs or under, ſhall pay ſo much for every Lamb, and if he have above that Number, then to pay the Seventh, it is good. 3 *Cro.* 403. *Lead* may pay *Tithe* by Cuſtom, as it does in ſome Counties; but it doth not without it. 2 *Inſt.* 651. By Cuſtom only *Lime* and *Lime Kilns* are *Titheable*. 1 Roll. Abr. 642. *Maſt* of Oak and Beech pays *Tithe*, as under *Acorns*. *Milk* is *Titheable* when no *Tithes* are paid for Cheeſe all the Year round, except Cuſtom over-rules; and it is payable by every tenth Meal, not tenth Quart or Part of every Meal; and is to be brought to the Houſe of the Parſon, &c. by Cuſtom, in which Particular this *Tithe* differs from all others, which muſt be fetched by the Receiver. In ſome Places they pay *Tithe* Cheeſe for Milk, and in others ſome ſmall Rate according to Cuſtom. *Cro. Eliz.* 609. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 596. *Mills*, as there are ſeveral Sorts of them, the *Tithes* are different; the *Tithes* of Corn-Mills driven by Wind or Water, are paid in Kind every tenth Toll-Diſh of Corn to the Parſon of the Pariſh wherein the Mills are ſtanding: But ancient Corn-Mills are *Tithe*-free, being ſuggeſted that they are very ancient, and never paid *Tithes*, &c. And it is queſtion'd whether *Tithe* is due for any Corn-Mills, unleſs by Cuſtom, becauſe the Corn hath before paid *Tithe*; and it ſeems rather a *Perſonal Tithe* where due: The *Tithes* of Fulling-Mills, Paper-Mills, Powder-Mills, &c. are Perſonal, charged in reſpect to the Labour of Men, by Cuſtom only, and are regarded more as Engines of ſeveral Trades than as Mills. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 656. 2 *Inſt.* 621. *Mines* pay no *Tithes* but by Cuſtom, being of the Subſtance of the Earth, and not annually increaſing. 2 *Inſt.* 651. *Nurſeries of Trees* ſhall pay *Tithes*, if the Owner digs them up and makes Profit of them by ſelling. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 585. *Oak* Trees are privileged as Timber from the Payment of *Tithes* by the Statute of *Sylva Cædua* 45 *Ed.* 13. if of or above 20 Years Growth; and if Oaks are under that Age, it is the ſame when they are apt for Timber. *Moor* 541. *Offerings*, &c. are in the Nature of *Perſonal Tithes*. 2 Inſt. 659, 661. *Orchards* pay *Tithes* both for the Fruit they produce, and the Graſs or Grain, if any be ſown or cut therein. 2 *Inſt.* 652. *Parks* are *Titheable* by Cuſtom for the Deer and the Herbage; and when diſpark'd and converted into Tillage, they ſhall pay *Tithes* in Kind. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 176. *Partridges* and *Pheaſants*, &c. as they are *Feræ Naturæ*, yield no *Tithes* of Eggs or Young. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 636. *Peaſe*, if gathered for Sale, or to feed Hogs, pay *Tithes*; but not Green Peaſe ſpent in the Houſe. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 647. *Pidgeons* ought to pay *Tithes* when ſold; and this holds good if they lodge in Holes about an Houſe, as well as in a Dove-houſe; and by Cuſtom if ſpent in the Houſe, they may be *Titheable*, though not of common Right. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 583, 597. *Pigs* are *Titheable*, as Calves, *Ibid.* *Pollard-Trees*, ſuch as are uſually lopp'd, and diſtinguiſhed from Timber-Trees, pay *Tithes*. Plowd. 470. *Quarries* of Stone, &c. are not ſubject to pay *Tithes*, becauſe they are Part of the Inheritance, and *Tithes* ought to be collateral to the Land, and diſtinct from it. 1 *Roll.* 644. *Rakings* of Corn are not *Titheable*, for they are left for the Poor; and are properly the Scattering of the Corn whereof the *Tithes* have been paid, left after the Cocks ſet out are taken away. *Cro. Eliz.* 660. *Saffron* pays a *Predial* and ſmall *Tithe*. 1 *Cro.* 467. *Salt* is not *Titheable*, but by Cuſtom only. 2 *Danv. Abr.* *Sheep*, a *Tithe* is paid for of Lambs and Wool, and therefore they pay no *Tithe* for their Feeding. If Sheep are in the Pariſh all the Year, they are to pay *Tithe* Wool to the Parſon; but if remov'd from one Pariſh to another, the Parſons of each Pariſh are to have *Tithe pro Rata*, where they remain 30 Days in a Pariſh; and if they are fed in one Pariſh, and brought into another to be ſhorn, the ſame *Tithing* is to be obſerv'd. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 642, 647. 3 *Cro.* 237. *Stubble* pays no *Tithe*, under After-

math. 2 *Inſt.* 652. *Tares*, Vetches, *&c.* are *Titheable*; but if they are cut down green, and given to the Cattle of the Plough, where there is not ſufficient Paſture in the Pariſh, no *Tithe* ſhall be paid for them. 1 *Cro.* 139. *Tiles* are no yearly Increaſe, and not *Titheable.* 2 Inſt. 651. *Timber-Trees*, ſuch as Oaks, Aſhes, and Elms, and in ſome Places Beech, *&c.* above the Age of 20 Years, were diſcharged of *Tithes* by the Common Law, before the Statute 45 *Edw.* 3. and the Reaſon of it is, becauſe ſuch Trees are employ'd to build Houſes, and Houſes when built are not only fixt to, but part of the Freehold; and if theſe Trees ſtand ſo long 'till they become rotten and fit for Firing only, no *Tithe* is due for them, becauſe they were once privileged; and Loppings of Timber-Trees, above 20 Years Growth, pay no *Tithes*, for the Branch is privileged as well as the Body of the Tree; and the Roots of ſuch Trees are exempted as Parcel of the Inheritance. Trees cut for Plough-boot, Cart-boot, *&c.* ſhall not pay *Tithes*, although they are no Timber; but all Trees not fit for Timber, and not put to thoſe Uſes, pay *Tithes.* 1 *Roll. Abr.* 650. *Cro. Eliz.* 477, 499. *Turfs* uſed for Fuel are Part of the Soil, and *Tithe-free.* 2 Inſt. 651. *Underwood* is *Titheable*, though the *Tithe* is not of annual Payment; and is ſet out while ſtanding, by the tenth Acre, Pole, or Perch, or when cut down by the tenth Faggot or Billet, as Cuſtom directs; and if he that ſells the Wood doth not ſet out the *Tithe*, he is liable to the treble Damages by 2 *Edw.* 6. *cap.* 13. But if the Underwood is uſed for Firing in a Houſe of Husbandry, or to burn Brick to repair the Houſe, or for Hedging and Fencing the Lands in the ſame Pariſh, it may be diſcharged from *Tithe.* 2 Inſt. 642, 643, 652. Hob. 250. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 597. *Warrants* where *Titheable*, ſee Conies. *Waſte* Ground, where Cattle feed, is liable to the Payment of *Tithes.* 2 *Danv. Abr.* *Woad* growing in Nature of an Herb, is a Predial and ſmall *Tithe.* 2 *Danv.* 594. *Wood* is generally eſteem'd to be a great *Tithe*; and if Wood-Grounds have likewiſe Timber-Trees growing on them, and conſiſt for the moſt part of ſuch Trees, the Trees ſhall privilege the other Wood; but if the Wood is the greateſt Part, then it muſt pay *Tithes* for the whole. 13 *Rep.* 13. *Wool* is a mix'd ſmall *Tithe*, paid when clip'd; one Fleece in ten, or in ſome Places one in ſeven is given to the Parſon. If there is under ten Pounds of Wool at the Shearing, a reaſonable Conſideration ſhall be paid, becauſe the *Tithes* are due of common Right; and if leſs than ten Fleeces, they ſhall be divided into ten Parts, or an Allowance be otherwiſe made. All Sheep kill'd, and Sheep which die, pay *Tithe* Wool; and Neck-wool cut off for the Benefit of the Wool, but not if it is to preſerve the Sheep from Vermin, *&c.* Alſo the Wool of Lambs ſhorn at *Midſummer*, though *Tithe* was paid for the Lambs at Mark-tide, is *Titheable.* 1 *Roll. Abr.* 646, 647. 2 *Inſt.* 652. Vide *Tithe* of *Sheep.* When any thing is *Titheable* only by *Cuſtom*, it may be exempted from *Tithe* by Cuſtom, but Cuſtom to exempt Corn, *&c.* from *Tithe*, will not be allowed, becauſe for that *Tithes* are due *de jure. Count. Parſ. Compan.* 155. See *Modus* and *Preſcription.*

Tithes Extraparochial, which do not lie in any Pariſh, belong to the King. 2 *Rep.* 2, 44.

Tithing, (*Tithingum*, from the Sax. *Teothunge*, i. e. *Decuriam*) Is in its firſt Appointment the Number or Company of ten Men with their Families, held together in a Society, all being bound for the peaceable Behaviour of each other: And of theſe Companies there was one chief Perſon who was called *Teothung-man*, at this Day *Tithing-man*; but the old Diſcipline of *Tithings* is long ſince left off. In the *Saxon* Times, for the better Conſervation of the Peace, and more eaſy Adminiſtration of Juſtice, every Hundred was divided into ten Diſtricts or *Tithings*; and within every *Tithing* the *Tithing-men* were to examine and determine all leſſer Cauſes between Villages and Neighbours; but to refer greater Matters to the then Superior Courts, which had a Juriſdiction over the whole Hundred. *Paroch. Antiq.* 633.

Tithing-men Are now a Kind of petty Conſtables, elected by Pariſhes, and ſworn in their Offices in the Court-Leet, and ſometimes by Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* There is frequently a *Tithing-man* in the ſame Town with a Conſtable, who is as it were a Deputy to execute the Office in the Conſtable's Abſence; but there are ſome Things which a Conſtable has Power to do that *Tithing-men* and Headboroughs cannot intermeddle with. *Dalt.* 3. When there is no *Conſtable* of a Pariſh, the Office and Authority of a *Tithing-man* ſeems to be all one under another Name. *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 12. See *Conſtable.*

Title, (*Titulus*) Is when a Man hath lawful Cauſe of Entry into Lands whereof another is ſeiſed, for which he cannot have his Action; and it ſignifies alſo the Means whereby a Man comes to Lands or Tenements, as by Feoffment, Fine, Laſt Will and Teſtament, *&c.* The Word *Title* includeth a *Right*, but is the more general Word: Every Right is a *Title*, tho' every Right is not ſuch a *Title* for which an Action lies; ſo that *Titulus eſt juſta Cauſa poſſidendi quod noſtrum eſt*, and is the Means of holding the Lands. *Co. Lit.* 345. A Man may plead in Treſpaſs, *&c.* without particularly ſetting forth his *Title*, where his Juſtification is collateral to the *Title* of the Land; ſo if Damages are to be recovered, and the *Title* of the Land is not in Queſtion; and in Actions on real Contracts, where the Plaintiff ſhews enough to intitle him to the Action, *&c.* 2 *Mod.* 70. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 13. *Cro. Car.* 571. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 325. But in Treſpaſs for cutting Corn on Lands, the Party muſt ſet forth the *Title* which he hath to the Corn, or on Demurrer it will be judg'd ill; for the ſhewing that he is poſſeſſed thereof, is not ſufficient without a *Title*, becauſe the Property ſhall be intended to be in the Owner of the Soil. 2 *Sand.* 401. 3 *Salk.* 361. When a Perſon will recover any Thing from another, he muſt make out and prove a better *Title* than the other hath; or it will not be enough to deſtroy his *Title*, &c. *Hob.* 103. It is not allow'd for the Party to forſake his own *Title*, and fly upon the other's; for he muſt recover by his own Strength, not the other's Weakneſs. *Ibid.* 104. If by the Record it appears that the Plaintiff in the Cauſe hath no *Title*, he ſhall not have Judgment. *Lutw.* 1631. The Law will not permit *Titles* and Things in Entry, *&c.* to be granted over; and the Buying or Selling any pretended Rights or *Titles* to Lands, is prohibited by Statute as *Maintenance.* 32 H. 8. cap. 9.

Titles of Clergymen, Signify ſome certain Place where they may exerciſe their Functions. A *Title* in this Senſe is the Church to which a Prieſt

Prieſt was ordained and conſtantly to reſide: And there are many Reaſons why a Church is called *Titulus*; one is becauſe in former Days the Name of the Saint to whom the Church was dedicated was ingraved on the Porch, as a Sign that the Saint had a *Title* to that Church; from whence the Church it ſelf was afterwards denominated *Titulus*. *Concil. London. Ann.* 1125. No Perſons ſhall be *ordained* without a *Title*; and this is required to keep out thoſe from the Miniſtry who might otherwiſe for want of Maintenance, bring Diſgrace upon the Church. And if a Biſhop ſhall admit any Perſon into the Miniſtry without any *Title*, he ſhall maintain him 'till he prefers him to ſome Eccleſiaſtical Living; or if he refuſes ſo to do, he ſhall be ſuſpended from giving Orders for one Year. *Can.* 31. Anciently a *Title* of Clergy was no more than entering their Names in the Biſhop's Roll, and then they had not only Authority to aſſiſt in the Miniſterial Functions, but had a Right to a Share of the common Stock or Trea ſury of the Church; but ſince a *Title* is an Aſſurance of being preferred to ſome Eccleſiaſtical Benefice, a Certificate that the Clerk is provided of ſome Church, or Place, *&c.* or where the Biſhop who ordains him, intends ſhortly afterwards to admit him to a Benefice or Curacy then void. *Count. Parſ. Compan.* 2, 3.

Titinylks, An old Word for Tale-bearers. ——In all Realms the *Popiſh* Practice hath had ſuch Confederacy of falſe, forſworn, factious, and traiterous *Titinylks*, untrue to their Soveraign, *&c.* Letter Secr. State. 28 *H.* 8. to *James* 5. King of *Scotland.*

Toalia, A Towel; and there is a Tenure of Lands by the Service of Waiting with a *Towel* at the King's Coronation; ——*Petrus Picote tenet unum Meſuag. &c. per Serjeantiam ſerviendi cum una* Toalia *ad Coronationem Regis.* Inq. Ann. 12, 13. K. *John.*

Tobacco, Is not to be planted in *England* on Pain of forfeiting 40 *s.* for every Rod of Ground thus planted; but this ſhall not extend to hinder the Planting of *Tobacco* in Phyſick Gardens. 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 34. And Juſtices of Peace have Power to iſſue Warrants to Conſtables, to ſearch after and examine whether any *Tobacco* be ſown or planted, and to deſtroy the ſame; which they are to do under Penalties, *&c.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 26. The 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* continues the *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. And by a late Act, if any Perſon ſhall cut Walnut-Tree Leaves, or other Leaves, (not being Tobacco Leaves) or colour them ſo as to reſemble Tobacco; or ſhall ſell the ſame mixed with Tobacco, they ſhall forfeit 5 *s. per* Pound: And the like Penalty is inflicted for exporting ſuch Leaves, or Engines for cutting, which may be ſeiſed by the Officers of the Cuſtoms, *&c.* Alſo Servants employed therein may be committed to Gaol, or the Houſe of Correction, for any Time not exceeding ſix Months, *&c.* 1 *Geo. cap.* 46.

Tod of Wool, contains twenty eight Pounds, or two Stone; mentioned in the *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 32.

Toft, (*Toftum*) A Meſſuage, or rather a Place or Piece of Ground where an Houſe formerly ſtood, but is decay'd, or caſually burnt and not re-edify'd; it is a Word much uſed in Fines, wherein we often read *Toftum* and *Croftum*, &c. *Weſt Symb. par.* 2. *Stat.* 22 & 23. *Car.* 2.

Toftman (*Toftmannus*) The Owner or Poſſeſſor of a *Toft*. Reg. Priorat. Lew. pag. 18.

Toile, (*Fr.* i. e. *Tela*) A Net to compaſs or take *Deer*, which is forbid to be uſed unlawfully in Parks, on Pain of 20 *l.* for every Deer taken therewith. 3 & 4 *W.* & *M. cap.* 10.

Tokens Falſe, to get Money or Goods by from others, *&c.* See *falſe Tokens.*

Tol, (*Tollere*) Signifies to defeat or take away; as to *Tol an Entry* is to take away the Right of Entry. 8 *Hen.* 6.

Toll, (*Tolnetum, vel Theolonium*) Is a *Saxon* Word, and properly a Payment in Towns, Markets and Fairs, for Goods and Cattle bought and ſold. It is a reaſonable Sum of Money due to the Owner of the Fair or Market, upon Sale of Things *tolable* within the ſame. 2 *Inſt.* 220. and it is uſed for a Liberty as well to *take* as to be *free* from *Toll*; of which Freedom from *Toll* the City of *Coventry* boaſts an ancient Charter granted by *Leofrick* Earl of the *Mercians*, in the Time of King *Edw. the Confeſſor*, who at the Importunity of *Godeva*, his virtuous Lady, granted this Freedom to that City. By the ancient Law of this Land, the Buyers of Corn or Cattle in Fairs or Markets ought to pay *Toll* to the Lord of the Market, in Teſtimony of the Contract there lawfully made; for *Toll* was firſt invented that Contracts in Markets ſhould be openly made before Witneſſes; and privy Contracts were held unlawful. But the King ſhall pay no *Toll* for any of his Goods; and a Man may be diſcharged from the Payment of *Toll*, by the King's Grant. Alſo Tenants in ancient Demeſne are diſcharged of *Toll* throughout the Kingdom, for Things which ariſe out of their Lands, or bought for Manurance thereof, *&c.* not for Merchandizes. *Horn's Mir. lib.* 1. 2 *Inſt.* 221. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 198. *Toll* doth not of common Right belong to a Fair, though it hath been held, that ſome *Toll* is due of common Right, as appears from the Immunities of ſeveral Perſons not to pay *Toll*, which proves that if it was not for thoſe Privileges, they ought to pay *Toll* of common Right; therefore where the King grants a Market, *Toll* is due, although it is not expreſſed in the Grant what *Toll* is to be paid; and this from the Neceſſity of it, becauſe the Property of Things ſold in a Market is not alter'd without paying *Toll. Palm.* 76. 2 *Lutw.* 1377. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 326. But it is ſaid, if the King grants to a Man a Fair or Market, and grant no *Toll*, the Patentee ſhall have no *Toll*; for *Toll* being a Matter of private Right for the Benefit of the Lord, is not incident to a Fair or Market, as a Court of Piepowders is, which is for the Benefit of the Publick and Advancement of Juſtice, *&c.* ſuch a Fair or Market is *free from Toll*; and after the Grant made the King cannot grant a *Toll* to ſuch free Fair or Market, without ſome proportionable Benefit to the Subject: And if the *Toll* granted with the Fair or Market be outragious, the Grant of the *Toll* is void, and the ſame is a free Market, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 220. *Cro. Eliz.* 559. When the King grants a Fair, he may likewiſe grant that *Toll* ſhall be paid, though it be a Charge upon the Subjects; but then it muſt be of a very ſmall Sum. *Toll* is to be reaſonable, for the King cannot grant a burthenſome *Toll*; and one may have *Toll* by Preſcription for ſome reaſonable Cauſe, but ſuch a Preſcription to charge the

Subject with a Duty of *Toll*, must import a Benefit or Recompence for it, or some Reason must be shewn why it is claimed. *Cro. Eliz.* 559. 3 *Lev.* 424. 2 *Mod.* 143. 4 *Mod.* 323. The *Toll* in Fairs is generally taken upon the Sale of Cattle, as Horses, &c. but in Markets for Grain only; and the Lord may seise until Satisfaction is made him: It is always to be paid by the Buyer, unless there be a Custom to the contrary; and nothing is *tollable* before the Sale, except it be by Custom Time out of Mind; which Custom none can challenge that claim the Fair or Market by Grant since the Reign of King *Richard* 2d; so that it is better to have a Market or Fair by Prescription than Grant. 2 *Inst.* 220, 221. At this Day, there is not any one certain *Toll* to be taken in Markets; but if that which is taken be unreasonable, it is punishable by the Stat. 3 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 31. And what shall be deem'd reasonable is to be determin'd by the Judges of the Law, when it comes judicially before them. *Toll* may be said to be outragious, where a reasonable *Toll* is due, and excessive *Toll* is taken; or when no *Toll* is due, and *Toll* is unjustly usurp'd, &c. 2 *Inst.* 222. If excessive *Toll* be taken in a Market-Town, by the Lord's Consent, the Franchise shall be seised; and if by other Officers, they shall pay double Damages, and suffer Imprisonment, &c. *Stat. Westm.* 1. 3 *Edw.* 1. Owners of Markets and Fairs are to appoint *Toll-takers* where *Toll* is to be taken, under Penalties, by the 2 & 3 *Ph. & M. cap.* 7. And he that hath the *Toll*, or Profit of the Market where no *Toll* is, ought to provide a lawful Measure of Brass, and chain it in the publick Market-place, or shall forfeit 5 *l.* 22 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 8. See *Market.*

Port-Toll. A Prescription to have *Port-Toll* for all Goods coming into a Man's Port may be good; and this 'tis said without any Consideration. 2 *Lev.* 96. 2 *Lutw.* 1519. And it hath been adjudged, that the Liberty of bringing Goods into a Port for Safety, implies a Consideration in it self. 3 *Lev.* 37. Prescription of *Toll* for Goods landed in a Manor, or to have *Port-Toll* for all Goods coming into *Port*, is a good Prescription; but not to have *Toll* of Goods brought into a River, &c. 2 *Lev.* 96, 97. *Toll* may be Appurtinant to a Manor. 2 *Mod.* 144.

Toll-Travers, Is where one claimeth to have *Toll* for every Beast driven over his Ground; for which a Man may prescribe, and distrain for it in *via Regia*. *Cro. Eliz.* 710. They who claim these *Tolls* by Grant, ought to aver the Certainty of the Sum mentioned in the Grant, &c. *Palm.* 76. *Toll-Travers* being to pass a nearer Way, he that hath it is to repair the Way, because he receives Money for it. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 585.

Thorough-Toll, Is when a Town prescribes to have *Toll* for such a Number of Beasts, or for every Beast that goeth *through* their Town; or over a Bridge or Ferry, maintained at their Cost, which is reasonable, though it be for passing *through* the King's Highway, where every Man may lawfully go, as it is for the Ease of Travellers that go that Way. *Terms de Ley.* 561, 562. Persons may have this *Toll* by Prescription or Grant; but it must be for some reasonable Cause, which must be shewn, *viz.* that they are to repair and maintain a Causeway, or a Bridge, or such like. *Cro. Eliz* 711.

Turn-Toll, A *Toll* paid for Beasts that are driven to Market to be sold, and do *return* unsold. 8 *Rep.* 46. There is also *In-toll* and *Ont-toll* mentioned in *ancient Charters:* But if any one take *Toll* where he ought not, the Party grieved shall have an Action on the Case, or Action of Trespass, &c. 3 *Nelf. Abr.* 325, 326. Of *Toll*, and Grants, Customs and Prescriptions for *Tolls*, good, and not so, see 4 *Mod.* 319. 5 *Mod.* 361. *Lutw.* 1380, 1518.

Tollage, Is the same with *Tallage.* This Word occurs in the Statute 17 *Car.* 1. *cap.* 15.

Toll-Booth, The Place where Goods are weighed, &c.

Toll-corn, Is *Corn* taken for *Toll* ground at a *Mill:* And an Indictment lies against a Miller for taking too great *Toll.* 5 *Mod.* 13.

Tollhop, A small Dish or Measure by which *Toll* is taken in a Market, &c.

Tolsester, (*Tolcestrum*) An old Excise, or Duty paid by the Tenants of some Manors to the Lord, for Liberty to brew and sell Ale. *Cartular. Rading.* 221. *Chart.* 51 *Hen.* 3.

Tolsey, (from the Sax. *Tol*, i. e. *Tributum*, & See, *Sedes*,) Is the Place where Merchants meet, in a City or Town of Trade.

Tolt, A Writ whereby a Cause depending in a Court-Baron is removed into the County Court. *Old Nat. Br.* 4. And as this Writ removes the Cause to the *County Court*; so the Writ *Pone* removeth a Cause from thence into the Court of *Common Pleas*, &c.

Tolta, Signifies Extortion, any Thing exacted or impos'd contrary to Right and Justice. *Brad. Hist. Engl. Append. pag.* 235.

Tomus, Defacing of in Churches. See *Monument.*

Tomin, A Weight of 12 Grains used by *Goldsmiths* and *Jewellers.*

Tonnage, (*Tonnagium*) Is a Custom paid to the King. Vide *Tunnage.*

Tora, (Sax. *Tor*) A Mount or Hill; as Glastenburry *Torre.* Chart. Abbat. Glaston M.S. pag. 114.

Tort, (from the Lat. *Tortus*) Is a *French* Word for Injury or Wrong; and Wrong is properly called *Tort*, because it is wrested or crooked. *Co. Lit.* 158. See *De son tort*, &c.

Tortfeasor, (Fr. *Tortfaiseur*) A Wrong-doer, or Trespasser. 2 *Coke's Rep.* 383.

Toties quoties, As often as a Thing shall happen, &c. used in Deeds and Conveyances. 19 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 4.

Totted. A good Debt to the King, is by the *foreign Apposer* or other Officer in the *Exchequer* noted for such by writing the Word *Tot* to it: Also that which is paid shall be *totted.* ——Tot *pecuniæ Regi debentur.* Stat. 42. Ed. 3. cap. 9. 1 Ed. 6. cap. 15.

Tourn, The Sheriff's Court so called. See *Turn.*

Tournaments, Martial Exercises frequent in former Ages, wherein the Combatants fought with blunt Weapons, and in great Companies; the Intent of them was to enure Men to the Wars. Vide *Justs.*

Tout temps prist & uncore est, *i. e.* Always was, and is at present ready; and is a Kind of Plea by Way of Excuse for him that is sued for any Debt or Duty. *Broke* 258.

Towage, (*Towagium*, Fr. *Touage*) Is the Rowing or Drawing a Ship or Barge along the Water by another Ship or Boat fastened to her; or by Men or Beasts on Land: It is also Money which is given by Bargemen to the Owner of Ground

next a River where they *tow* a Barge or other Veſſel. *Plac. Parl.* 18. *Ed.* 1.

Town, (*Oppidum*, *Villa*) A wall'd Place or Borough: The old Boroughs were firſt of all *Towns*; and upland *Towns*, which are not ruled and govern'd as Boroughs, are ſtill *Towns*, tho inclos'd with Walls. *Finch* 80. There ought to be in every *Town* a Conſtable, or Tithingman; and it cannot be a *Town* unleſs it hath or had a Church, with Celebration of Sacraments and Burials, &c. But if a *Town* is decay'd ſo that it hath no Houſes left, yet it is a *Town* in Law. 1 *Inſt.* 115. Under the Name of a *Town*, or Village, Boroughs, and 'tis ſaid Cities are contained, for every Borough or City is a Town. Where a Murderer eſcapes untaken in a *Town*, in the Day Time, the *Town* ſhall be amerced. 3 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 1. And a *Townſhip* is anſwerable for Felons Goods to the King, which may be ſeiſed by them. 1 *R.* 3. *cap.* 3. But ſee 31 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 3. A Cuſtom may be alledged in a *Town*, &c.

Trabariæ, Were little Boats, ſo called from their being made out of ſingle Beams, or Pieces of Timber cut hollow. *Florence of Worceſter*, *pag.* 618.

Trabes In Churches, was that we now call *Branches*, made uſually with Braſs, but formerly with Iron. *Cowel.*

Tractus, A *Trace* by which Horſes in their Gears draw a Cart, Plough, or Waggon. *Paroch. Antiq.* 549.

Trade, In general Signification is Traffick or Merchandize: Alſo a private Art and Way of Living. All the King's Subjects were to have a free *Trade* with *France*, *Spain*, &c. *Stat.* 3 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 6. But by 1 *W.* & *M. cap.* 34. all *Trade* with *France*, during the *War*, and importing Goods was declared a common Nuſance, and the Commodities were to be ſeiſed and burnt; the Veſſels with their Furniture, &c. to be forfeited; and landing Goods, or aſſiſting therein, incurr'd a Penalty of 500 *l.* though the Prohibition of *Trade* to *France* was taken off and repealed by 9 *Ann. cap.* 8. The King was enabled to prohibit all *Trade* with *Sweden*, on the intended Invaſion of this Kingdom, by the late King of *Sweden*. 3 *Geo. cap.* 1. None of the King's Subjects may *trade* to and with a Nation of *Infidels* without the King's Leave, becauſe of the Danger of relinquiſhing Chriſtianity; and Sir *Edw. Coke* ſaid, That he had ſeen a Licenſe from one of our Kings, reciting, That he having a ſpecial Truſt and Confidence that ſuch a one, his Subject, would not decline his Faith and Religion, licenſed him to *trade* with Infidels, &c. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 331. As to *private Trades* at Common Law, none was prohibited to exerciſe any particular *Trade*, wherein he had any Skill or Knowledge; and if he uſed it unskilfully, the Party grieved might have his Remedy againſt him by Action on the Caſe, &c. By the 5 *Eliz.* a Man muſt ſerve 7 Years Apprenticeſhip, before he can ſet up any *Trade*; though it hath been reſolv'd that the Statute doth not prohibit the Uſe of a *Trade* for a Family, but the publick Uſe of it in general. 11 *Rep.* 53. If a Bond or Promiſe reſtrains the Exerciſe of a *Trade*, though it be to a particular Place only, if there was no Conſideration for it, it is void; if there be a Conſideration, in ſuch Caſe, it may be good: But if the Reſtraint be general throughout *England*, although there be a Conſideration, it will be void. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 179. Hence we ſee how the Law favours *Trade*, &c.

Trade, *Companies of*, and their Privileges and Advantages, ſee *Merchant*.

Trait, Bread of *Trait* was formerly what we now call White-bread.

Tranſcript, Is the Copy of any Original Writing, or Deed, &c. where it is written over again, or exemplied. *Stat.* 34 & 35 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 14.

Tranſcripto pedes finis levati mittendo in Cancellariam, A Writ for certifying the *Foot* of a *Fine* levied before Juſtices in Eyre, &c. into the Chancery. *Reg. Orig.* 669.

Tranſcripto Recognitionis factæ coram Juſticiariis itinerantibus, &c. Is a Writ to certify a Recogniſance taken by Juſtices in Eyre. *Reg. Orig.* 152.

Tranſgreſſione, A Writ or Action of *Treſpaſs*, according to *Fitzherbert*.

Tranſire, (from *Tranſeo*) Is uſed for a Warrant from the Cuſtom Houſe, to let paſs. 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 11.

Tranſitory, Is the Oppoſite to *Local*: *Tranſitory* Actions are thoſe as may be laid in any County, or Place; ſuch as Perſonal Action of Treſpaſs, &c. See *Local*.

Tranſlation, (*Tranſlatio*) In a common Senſe of the Word ſignifies a Verſion out of one Language into another; but in a more confined Acceptation, it denotes the Setting from one Place to another, and the Removal of a Biſhop to another Dioceſe, &c. which is called *Tranſlating*; And ſuch a Biſhop writes not *Anno* Conſecrationis, but *Anno* Tranſlationis *noſtræ*, &c. A Biſhop *tranſlated* is not conſecrated *de novo*; for a Conſecration is like an *Ordination*, 'tis an indelible Character, and holds good for ever. 3 *Salk.* 72. But the Biſhop is to be a new elected, &c. 1 *Salk.* 137. See *Poſtulation*.

Tranſportation, Is the Baniſhing or Sending away a Criminal into another Country. And by Statute, if any one convicted of Felony, ſhall in open Court pray to be *tranſported*, it may be done if the Court thinks fit. 31 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 2. The 4 *Geo. cap.* 11. was made for the more effectual *Tranſportation* of Offenders convict of Felony, or Larceny, within the Benefit of Clergy, &c. By 5 *Geo. cap.* 28. Deer-Stealers may be *tranſported* to the Plantations, &c.

Tranſubſtantiation, (*Tranſubſtantiatio*) Is a Converting into another Subſtance: To *tranſubſtantiate*, i. e. *Quidpiam in aliam Subſtantiam converto*. Litt. Dict. A *Declaration* againſt the Doctrine of *Tranſubſtantiation* uſed in the Church of *Rome*, is required by the Stat. 30 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1.

Travellers. Inn-keepers are to receive *Travellers*, and find them Lodging, Victuals, &c. on Refuſal, a reaſonable Price being tendered, they may be indicted and fined; or Action of the Caſe lies againſt them. 2 *Hawk.* 225.

Traverſe, (from the Fr. *Traverſer*) Is the Affirming of one Thing, and the Denial of another, and is uſed in Law for the denying of ſome Matter of Fact, alledged to be done in a Declaration or Pleadings; upon which the other Side comes and ſays that it was done, and this makes a ſingle and good Iſſue for the Cauſe to proceed to Trial. And the formal Words of a *Traverſe* are in our French *Sans ceo*, in Latin *Abſque hoc*, and in Engliſh *without that*, &c. *Kitch.* 227. *Weſt Symb. part* 2. A Plea will be ill, which neither *traverſeth* nor confeſſeth the Plain-

Plaintiff's Title, &c. And every Matter in Fact, alledged by the Plaintiff, may be *traverſed* by the Defendant; but not Matter of Law, or where it is Part Matter of Law and Part Matter of Fact; nor may a Record be *traverſed* which is not to be tried by a Jury. And if a Matter be expreſly pleaded in the *Affirmative*, which is expreſly anſwered in the *Negative*, no *Traverſe* is neceſſary, there being a ſufficient Iſſue join'd; alſo where the Defendant hath given a particular Anſwer in his Plea, to all the material Matters contained in the Declaration, he need not take a *Traverſe*; for when the Thing is anſwered there needs no further Denial. *Cro. Eliz.* 755. *Yelv.* 173, 193, 195. 2 *Mod.* 54. If a *Traverſe* contain no more than the Party hath pleaded before, it will not be good. No *Traverſe* ought to be taken but where the Thing *traverſed* is Iſſuable: And where one will make a *Traverſe* to a Declaration, he ought to *traverſe* that Part of it, the doing whereof will make an End of the Matter, when the Point is determined by the Jury. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 37. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 587. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 355. As one *Traverſe* is enough to make a perfect Iſſue, a *Traverſe* cannot regularly be taken upon a *Traverſe*, if 'tis well taken to the material Point, and goes to the Subſtance of the Action; but where the firſt *Traverſe* is not well taken, nor pertinent to the Matter, there to that which was ſufficiently confeſſed and avoided before, the other Party may well take a *Traverſe* after ſuch immaterial *Traverſe* taken before: And if ſpecial Matter alledged in a foreign County in the Defendant's Plea be falſe, the Plaintiff may maintain his Action, and *traverſe* that ſpecial Matter; and in ſuch Caſe a *Traverſe* on a *Traverſe* hath been adjudged good. 1 *Saund.* 32. *Poph.* 101. Theſe Rules are to be obſerved in *Traverſes*: 1. The *Traverſe* of a Thing immediately alledged, vitiates a good Bar. 2. Nothing muſt be *traverſed* but what is expreſly alledged. 3. Surpluſage in a Plea doth not inforce a *Traverſe*. 4. It muſt be always made to the ſubſtantial Part of the Title. 5. Where an Act may indifferently be intended to be at one Day or another, there the Day is not *traverſable*. In Action of Treſpaſs generally the Day is not material; though if a Matter be to be done upon a particular Day, there it is material and *traverſable*. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 37. 1 *Roll. Rep.* 235. *Yelv.* 122. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 313. If the Parties are agreed one the Day for a Thing to be done, the *Traverſe* of the Day is material; but where they are not agreed on the Day, it is otherwiſe; and though 'tis proved to be done on another Day, 'tis ſufficient. *Palm.* 280. Per *Holt Ch. Juſt.* Where a *Traverſe* goes to the Matter of a Plea, &c. all that went before is waved by the *Traverſe*; and if the *Traverſe* goes to the Time only, it is not waved. 2 *Salk.* 642. In Action of Treſpaſs, a particular Place, and Time, were laid in the Declaration, and in the Plea there was a *Traverſe* as to the Place, but not as to the Time: On Averment that it was *eadem Tranſgreſſio*, the Plea was held good. 3 *Lev.* 227. 2 *Lutw.* 1452. Where a Plea in Juſtification of a Thing is not local, a *Traverſe* of the Place is wrong. 2 *Mod.* 270. The Subſtance and Body of a Plea muſt be *traverſed*. *Hob.* 232. But a *Traverſe* that a Perſon died ſeiſed of Land in Fee *modo & forma* as the Defendant had declared, was adjudged good. *Hutt.* 123. A Lord and Tenant differ in the Services, there the Tenure and not the Seiſin ſhall be *traverſed*; but if they agreed in the Services, the Seiſin and not the Tenure is *traverſable*; and it is a general Rule, that the Tenant ſhall never *traverſe* the Seiſin of the Services without admitting the Tenure. *March.* 116. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 361. That which is not material nor *traverſable*, is not admitted when it is alledged, and not *traverſed*. 2 *Salk.* 561. But the Omitting a *Traverſe* where it is neceſſary, is Matter of Subſtance. 2 *Mod.* 60. And a *Traverſe* of a Debt is ill when a Promiſe is the Ground of the Action; which ought to be *traverſed*, and not the Debt. *Leon.* 252. A *Traverſe* ſhould have an *Inducement* to make it relate to the foregoing Matter. And 'tis no good Plea for the Plaintiff to reply that a Man is alive who is alledged to be dead, without *traverſing* that he is not dead 2 *Lill.* 3 *Salk.* 357. It is ſaid that where a *Traverſe abſque hoc* comprizes the whole Matter generally, it may conclude *& de hoc pon. ſe ſuper Patriam*; but when it *traverſes* a particular Matter, the Concluſion ought to be with an *Averment*, &c. 1 *Salk.* 4.

Traverſe of an Indictment or Preſentment, Is to take Iſſue upon, and contradict or deny ſome chief Point of it: As in a *Preſentment* againſt a Perſon for a Highway overflow'd with Water, for Default of ſcouring a Ditch, &c. he may *traverſe* the Matter, that there is no Highway, or that the Ditch is ſufficiently ſcoured; or otherwiſe *traverſe* the Cauſe, *viz.* That he hath not the Land, or he and they whoſe Eſtate, &c. have not uſed to ſcour the Ditch. *Lamb. Eiren.* 521. *Book Entr.*

Traverſe of an Office, Is to prove that an Inquiſition made of Lands or Goods is defective and untruly made. No Perſon ſhall *traverſe* an Office, unleſs he can make to himſelf a good Right and Title: And if one be admitted to *traverſe* an Office, this Admiſſion of the Party to the *Traverſe*, doth ſuppoſe the Title to be in him, or elſe he had no Cauſe of *Traverſe*. *Vaugh.* 64. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 590, 591.

Traverſum, Signifies a Ferry: It is mentioned in the *Monaſticon.* Tom. 2. pag. 1002.

Trawlermen, A Kind of Fiſhermen on the River *Thames*, who uſed unlawful Arts and Engines to deſtroy Fiſh, of which ſome were term'd *Tinckermen*, others *Hebbermen*, and *Trawlermen*, &c. And hence comes to *trowl* or *trawl* for Pikes. *Stow's Surv. Lond. pag.* 19.

Traylbaſton, Commiſſions in the Reign of King *Edw.* 1. See *Juſtices of Traylbaſton.*

Traytor, (*Traditor, Proditor*) A State-Offender, Betrayer, &c.

Traytorous Poſition, Of taking *Arms* by the *King's Authority againſt his Perſon*, and thoſe that are commiſſioned by him, is condemned by the Statute 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3.

Treaſon, (from the Fr. *Trahir*, to betray, and *Trahiſon* the Betraying, contracted into *Treaſon*) the *Latin* Word for which uſed in Law is *Proditio*, is divided into High Treaſon, *Alta Proditio*, and Petit Treaſon, *Proditio parva*: And there is Mention of *Accumulative* and *Conſtructive Treaſon* in ſome of our Statutes. *High Treaſon* is defined to be an Offence committed againſt the Security of the King or Kingdom; and as all *Treaſons* are Felony, therefore the Word *Proditorie* muſt be uſed in the Indictment for *Treaſon*, to diſtinguiſh it. 3 *Inſt.* 4, 15. At *Common Law* there were different Opinions concerning High *Treaſon*, and before the Statute 25 *Edw.* 3. *Treaſon* was a very

very uncertain Crime; for the Killing of the King's Brother, or even of his Meſſenger, was taken to be included in it; ſo when Acts tended to diminiſh the Dignity of the Crown, and where a Man grew popular, this was conſtrued to be incroaching Royal Power, and held to be *Treaſon*; ſo that by the Exceſs of the Times, any Crime by aggravating the Circumſtances of it, was heightened into *Treaſon:* Wherefore this Statute was made to determine what ſhould be *Treaſon*; and ſince the Making thereof, there can be no conſtructive *Treaſon*, *i. e.* Nothing can be conſtrued to be *Treaſon*, which is not literally ſpecified in that Act; nor may this Statute be conſtrued by Equity, becauſe it is a declarative Law, and one Declaration ought not to be a Declaration of another; beſides it was made to ſecure the Subject in his Life, Liberty and Eſtate, which by admitting Conſtructions to be made of it, might deſtroy all. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 34. 3 *Salk.* 358. The Statute 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. (reciting that divers Opinions having been, what Caſes ſhould amount to High *Treaſon*) enacts and declares, That if a Perſon doth compaſs or imagine the Death of the King, Queen, or their eldeſt Son and Heir; or if he do violate and deflower the King's Wife, or his eldeſt Daughter unmarried, or the Wife of the King's eldeſt Son; or if he levy War againſt the King in his Realm, or adhere to his Enemies, give them Aid and Comfort in the Realm, or elſewhere, and thereof be provably attainted of open Deed; and if a Man counterfeit the King's Great or Privy Seal, or his Money, or bring falſe Money into the Kingdom, like to the Money of *England*, to make Payment therewith in Deceit of the King and his People; or if he kill the Chancellor, Treaſurer, or any of the King's Juſtices of either Bench, Juſtices of Aſſiſe, *&c.* being in their Places doing their Offices; theſe Caſes are to be adjudged *Treaſon:* And if any other Caſe happen before the Juſtices, ſuppoſed to be *Treaſon*, they ſhall not proceed to Judgment 'till it be declared by the King and Parliament whether it ought to be judged *Treaſon*, or not. 25 *Ed.* 3. It was made High *Treaſon* to wiſh or deſire, by Words or Writing, or to imagine the Death of the King, Queen, or their Heir apparent; or to publiſh, that the King was an Heretick, Schiſmatick, Infidel, *&c.* by 26 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. And to indeavour to depoſe the King, or affirm by Writing that he is an Uſurper, Tyrant, *&c.* was declared *Treaſon* by the 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 12. But theſe are repealed by 1 *Mar.* which enacts, That no Act, Deed or Offence, ſhall be deemed or adjudged *Treaſon*, but ſuch as are declared and expreſſed to be ſo by the 25 *Ed.* 3. concerning *Treaſons.* 1 *Mar. Seſſ.* 1. *c.* 1. All *Treaſons* were ſettled by the Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. And by 1 *Mar. c.* 1. that Act was re-inforced and confirmed, and made the only Standard of *Treaſon*; the 1 *Mar.* takes away the Power of the King and Parliament to adjudge any Thing elſe to be *Treaſon*, than what is declared to be ſuch therein: So as no Crime is at this Day High *Treaſon*, Petit *Treaſon*, or Miſpriſion of *Treaſon*, unleſs it be declared by 25 *Ed.* 3. or by ſome Statute ſince the 1 *Mar. c.* 1. All other Statutes made between thoſe two Acts concerning High *Treaſon* are abrogated; but ſince 1 *Mar.* many Offences are made High *Treaſon* by Statute, which were not ſo before; as relating to the *Pope*, *Popiſh Prieſts* and *Papiſts*, the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, *&c.* And to ſay that the King is a Papiſt, or that he intends to introduce Popery, intending Death or bodily Harm, or a Reſtraint of the King's Perſon; or to incite an Invaſion, *&c.* and ſuch Intentions declared by Printing, Writing or Speaking, the Offenders ſhall be adjudged Traitors. 13 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1. Perſons ſending any Arms, Powder, Maſts, Cordage, *&c.* to *France*, during the late War, were declared Traitors, by 3 *&* 4 *W. & M. c.* 13. Correſponding with the pretended *Prince of Wales*, or remitting him Money, is made High *Treaſon.* 13 *W.* 3. *c.* 3. And if any one ſhall maliciouſly by Writing or Printing, declare that the King is not lawful King, or that the *Pretender* hath any Title to the Crown, he ſhall be guilty of *Treaſon.* 4 *&* 5 *Ann. c.* 3. Officers or Soldiers of this Realm, holding Correſpondence with any Rebel, or Enemy to the King, or giving any Advice, Information by Letter, Meſſage, *&c.* is declared *Treaſon* by the 2 *&* 3 *Ann.* And if a Subject of *Great Britain* or *Ireland* ſhall inliſt himſelf a Soldier, with Intent to go beyond Sea, to ſerve any foreign Prince or State, he ſhall ſuffer and forfeit as in *Treaſon.* 12 *Ann. &c.* Theſe are the chief of our Statutes antient and modern, declaring what Offences ſhall be *Treaſon*; and *Treaſons* committed *out of the Realm* may be *tried* in *B. R.* as if the Offence had been done in the County of *Middleſex*; alſo they may be inquired of and tried in ſuch County as the King thinks fit, *&c.* A Party within one Year after Outlawry for *Treaſon*, may ſurrender himſelf to the Chief Juſtice of *England*, and traverſe the Indictment; and none ſhall be attainted of *Treaſon* but by the Teſtimony of Two Witneſſes, *&c.* by Stat. 35 *H.* 8. *c.* 2. 5 *&* 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 11. All Trials for High *Treaſon* ſhall be according to the Courſe of the Common Law, and not otherwiſe. 1 *&* 2 *Ph. & Mar. c.* 10. And Perſons indicted for *Treaſon* are to have a Copy of the Indictment five Days before Trial, to adviſe with Counſel; and ſhall be admitted to make a full Defence by Counſel learned in the Law, and by lawful Witneſſes, *&c.* and there muſt be Two Witneſſes to the ſame Overt-Act, or two Acts of the ſame *Treaſon*, produc'd Face to Face, to make out the *Treaſon* againſt them. 7 *W.* 3. *c.* 3. Offenders guilty of High *Treaſon* by being concern'd in the Rebellion in the firſt Year of K. *Geo.* 1. were to be tried before ſuch Commiſſioners of *Oyer* and *Terminer* and Gaol-Delivery, and in ſuch County as his Majeſty by any Commiſſion under the Great Seal ſhould appoint, by lawful Men of the ſame County, as if the Fact had been there committed: This extended only to Perſons actually in Arms. 1 *Geo.* 1. *c.* 33. All are Principals in High *Treaſon*; and on Attainder of *Treaſon*, the Blood of the Criminal is corrupted; he ſhall be drawn, hang'd and quartered; and forfeit his Lands and Goods to the King, *&c.*

Treaſon by the Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. in *compaſſing and imagining the Death of the King*, muſt be manifeſted by ſome Overt-Act, as by providing Arms to do it, conſulting to levy War againſt him, writing Letters to excite others to join in it, aſſembling Perſons in order to impriſon or depoſe the King, or to get him into their Power, *&c.* theſe Acts are ſufficient to prove that one compaſſed or imagined the Death of the King, and to make a Man guilty of High *Treaſon.* 3 *Inſt.* 6, 12. It has been a very great Queſtion whether Words ſpoken can amount to High *Treaſon:* But it was reſolv'd in the Trial of the *Regicides*, that though

though a Man cannot be indicted of High *Treaſon* for Words only; yet if he be indicted for compaſſing the King's Death, there Words may be laid as an Overt-Act, to prove that he compaſſed the Death of the King; and to ſupport this Opinion, the Caſe of a Perſon was cited who was indicted of *Treaſon Anno* 9. *Car.* 1. for that he being the King's Subject at *Lisbon* uſed theſe Words; *I will kill the King*, (*innuendo* King *Charles*) *if I may come to him*; and afterwards he came into *England* for that Purpoſe; and two Merchants proving that he ſpoke the Words, for that his traiterous Intent and the wicked Imagination of his Heart was declared by theſe Words, it was held to be High *Treaſon* by the Common Law, and within the Statute of the 25 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 2. *Cro. Car.* 242. 1 *Lev.* 57. Deliberate Words, which ſhew a direct Purpoſe againſt the King's Life, will amount to an Overt-Act of compaſſing or imagining the King's Death; as the Compaſſing or Imagining the Death of the King is the *Treaſon*, Words are the moſt natural Way of expreſſing the Imagination of the Heart, and may be good Evidence of it: And any external Act which may be a Manifeſtation of ſuch Imagination, is an Overt-Act; but although Words may be an Overt-Act of *Treaſon*, they muſt be ſo certain and poſitive as plainly to denote the Intention of the Speaker, and be laid with an Averment that they were ſpoken *de Rege*, &c. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 40. 2 *Salk.* 631. 3 *Mod.* 52. The Maxim, That no Words can amount to *Treaſon*, at this Day, is not generally true; and notwithſtanding the Objection made againſt Words being high *Treaſon*, from the Stat. 1 *M. cap.* 1. wherein it is ſaid, that many honourable Perſons and others of good Reputation, had then of late for Words only ſuffered ſhameful Death, that the Severity of ſuch like dangerous and painful Laws ſhould be aboliſhed: It was enacted; That no Offence made *Trēaſon* by Words, Writing, Cyphering, &c. ſhould be adjudged *Treaſon:* It appears from the next Part of the Preamble of the ſaid Statute, that it is applicable only to the Statutes in the Time of King *Hen.* 8. which made bare Words High *Treaſon*. And in the firſt Edition of *Hale's Pleas of the Crown* it is twice ſaid, that it hath been adjudged that Words are an Overt-Act; though in the latter Edition it is ſaid, that Compaſſing by bare Words is not an Overt-Act, &c. 1 *Hawk.* 41. Ever ſince the Revolution, it has been the conſtant Practice, where a Perſon by *treaſonable* Diſcourſes, has manifeſted a Deſign to murder or depoſe the King, to convict him upon ſuch Evidence: And Chief Juſtice *Holt* was of Opinion, That expreſs Words were not neceſſary to convict a Man of High *Treaſon*; but if from the Tenor of his Diſcourſe, the Jury were ſatisfied he was ingaged in a Deſign againſt the King's Life; this was ſufficient to convict the Priſoner. *State Trials*, *Vol.* 4. *pag.* 172. Words of Perſuaſion to kill the King, are Overt-Acts of compaſſing his Death; and it hath been adjudged, that he who intendeth by Force to preſcribe Laws to the King, and to reſtrain him of his Power, doth intend to deprive him of his Crown and Life; that if a Man be ignorant of the Intention of thoſe who take up Arms againſt the King, if he join in any Action with them, he is guilty of *Treaſon*; and that the Law conſtrueth every Rebellion to be a Plot againſt the King's Life, and a Depoſing him, becauſe a Rebel would not ſuffer that King to reign and live, who will puniſh him for Rebellion. *Moor* 620. 2 *Salk.* 63. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 365. If Words are ſet down in Writing, and kept privately in one's Cloſet, they are not an Overt-Act of *Treaſon*, except the Words are publiſhed. *Kel.* 20. But it has been held, that *treaſonable* Matter put in Writing, *Scribere eſt agere*; and though it was not publiſhed but ſent in a Box to the King, it ſhewed the Intent of the Party to be High *Treaſon.* 2 *Roll. Rep.* 88. Under the Head of compaſſing and imagining the King's Death, Intention of *Treaſon* proved by Circumſtances, is High *Treaſon:* The Law takes Notice of Intentions to commit *Treaſon*, and Men's Actions are govern'd by their Intentions, &c. 1 *Inſt.* 140. 5 *Mod.* 206. For a Man to ſay, That he will be King after the King's Death, hath been adjudged *Treaſon:* And ſo to propheſy when the King ſhall die; for this may imply Knowledge of a Conſpiracy. *Roll. Rep.* 88. There muſt be a Compaſſing, Intent or Imagination to kill the King, to make the Offence *Treaſon*; the Killing him *per infortunium*, as Sir *Wa. Tyrrel* killed King *Will.* 2. by the Glance of an Arrow in *New Foreſt*, is not *Treaſon:* And though by the antient Law, if a Madman killed or offered to kill the King, it was held to be *Treaſon*; by the Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. by Force of the Words *Compaſs or Imagine*, he that is *Non Compos Mentis*, and totally deprived of all Compaſſings and Imaginations, cannot commit High *Treaſon*; but it muſt be an abſolute Madneſs, and total Deprivation of Memory. 3 *Inſt.* 6. If the Husband of a Queen regent conſpire her Death; or a Queen Conſort ſhall conſpire the King's Death, either of theſe Acts are *Treaſon:* And although the *Compaſſing the Death of the Queen Conſort* be *Treaſon*, by the 25 *Ed.* 3. this muſt be intended during the Marriage; and it doth not extend to a Queen Dowager. 3 *Inſt.* 8. And the *eldeſt Son and Heir of the King*, that is living, is intended by the ſaid Act, though he was not the firſt Son; but if the Heir apparent to the Crown be a collateral Heir, he is not within the Statute; nor is a Conſpiracy againſt ſuch collateral Heir, *Treaſon* by this Act. *Ibid.* Alſo *Violating the Queen Conſort* is High *Treaſon*, and her yielding and conſenting to it is *Treaſon*; but this doth not affect a Dowager Queen: So likewiſe Violating the *Wife of the Prince* is *Treaſon* only during the Coverture. 3 *Inſt.* 9. And the *eldeſt Daughter of the King* is ſuch a Daughter as is eldeſt not married, at the Time of the Violation, which will be *Treaſon*, although there was an elder Daughter than her, who died without Iſſue; for now the Elder alive has a Right to the Inheritance of the Crown, upon Failure of Iſſue Male: And violating the Queen's Perſon, &c. was High *Treaſon* at Common Law, by Reaſon it deſtroyed the Certainty of the King's Iſſue, and conſequently rais'd Contention about the Succeſſion. *H. P. C.* 16. By the Common Law, *Levying War againſt the King* was *Treaſon:* But, as in Caſes of High *Treaſon*, there muſt be an Overt-Act; a Conſpiracy or Compaſſing to levy War is no Overt-Act, unleſs a War is actually levied; though if a War is actually levied, then the Conſpirators are all Traitors, although they are not in Arms: And a Conſpiracy to levy War will be Evidence of an Overt-Act to maintain an Indictment for Compaſſing the King's Death; but if the Indictment be for levying War only, Proof muſt be made that a War was levied, to bring the Offender under this Clauſe of the Statute

25 *Ed.* 3. 3 *Inſt.* 8, 9. *H. P. C.* 14. If Two or more conſpire to levy War, and one of them alone raiſes Forces; this ſhall be adjudged *Treaſon* in all. *Dyer* 98. And Perſons raiſing Forces for any publick End or Purpoſe, and putting themſelves in a Poſture of War, by chuſing Leaders, and oppoſing Conſtables or Guards, *&c.* is High *Treaſon:* Some Time ago there was a great Riot in *London* by the Apprentices there, ſome whereof being impriſoned, the Reſt conſpired to kill the Lord Mayor, and releaſe their Comrades; and in order to it, to provide themſelves with Armour, by Breaking open two Houſes near the *Tower*; they marched with a Cloke on a Pole inſtead of an Enſign, towards the Lord Mayor's Houſe, and in the Way meeting with Oppoſition from the Sheriffs, reſiſted them, this was held Levying of War and *Treaſon. Trin.* 37 *Eliz. Sid.* 358. Thoſe who make an Inſurrection in order to redreſs a publick Grievance, whether it be a real or pretended One, are ſaid to levy War againſt the King, although they have no direct Deſign againſt his Perſon; as they are for doing that by private Authority, which he by publick Juſtice ought to do, which manifeſtly tends to a Rebellion: For example; Where great Numbers by Force endeavour to remove certain Perſons from the King, or to lay violent Hands on a Privy Councellor, or revenge themſelves againſt a Magiſtrate for executing his Office, or to deliver Men out of Priſon, expel Foreigners, or to reform the Law or Religion, to pull down all Bawdy-houſes, or throw down all Incloſure in general, *&c.* But where a Number of Men riſe to remove a Grievance to their private Intereſt, as to pull down a particular Incloſure, they are only Rioters; for there is a Difference between a Pretence that is publick and general, and one that is private or particular. 3 *Inſt.* 9. *H. P. C.* 14. *Kel.* 75. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 37. It was reſolved by all the Judges of *England* in the Reign of King *Hen.* 8. That an Inſurrection againſt the Statute of Labourers, for raiſing their Wages, was a Levying of War againſt the King; becauſe it was generally againſt the King's Law, and the Offenders took upon them the Reformation thereof. *Read. Statutes, Vol.* 5. *pag.* 150. Not only ſuch as directly rebel and take up Arms againſt the King, but alſo thoſe who in a violent Manner withſtand his lawful Authority, or attempt to reform his Government, do levy War againſt him; and therefore to hold a Fort or Caſtle againſt the King's Forces, or keep together armed Men in great Numbers againſt the King's expreſs Command, have been adjudg'd a levying War and *Treaſon:* But thoſe who join themſelves to Rebels, *&c.* for fear of Death, and return the firſt Opportunity, are not guilty of this Offence. 3 *Inſt.* 10. *Kel.* 76. To *ſuccour or adhere to the King's Enemies*, give them Comfort or Relief, or for any Perſons to be in Counſel with others to levy any ſeditious Wars, are High *Treaſon:* And the Delivery or Surrender of the King's Caſtles or Forts, by the Captains thereof, to the King's Enemy, within the Realm or without, for Reward, *&c.* is an Adhering to the King's Enemies, and *Treaſon* by the 25 *Ed.* 3. A Lieutenant of *Ireland* let ſeveral Rebels out of *Dublin-Caſtle*, and diſcharged ſome *Iriſh* Hoſtages which had been given for Securing the Peace; and for this he was attainted of High *Treaſon* in adhering to the King's Enemies. 33 *H.* 8. 1 *Leon.* Adhering to the King's Enemies out of the Realm is *Treaſon*; and one who was beyond Sea having ſolicited a foreign Prince to invade the Kingdom, was adjudged guilty of High *Treaſon*, and triable by the Statute 35 *H.* 8. But Adherence out of the Realm muſt be alledged in ſome Place in *England.* 3 *Inſt.* 10. *H. P. C.* 14. *Dyer* 298, 310. It has been adjudg'd, that Adhering to the King's Enemies is an Adhering againſt him; and that *Engliſh* Subjects joining with Rebel Subjects of the King's Allies, and fighting with them under the Command of an Alien Enemy Prince, is *Treaſon* in Adhering to the King's Enemies; and Cruiſing in a Ship with Intent to deſtroy the King's Ships, without doing any Act of Hoſtility, is an Overt-Act of Adhering, Comforting and Aiding; for where an *Engliſhman* liſts himſelf and marches, this is *Treaſon* without coming to Battle, or actual Fighting. 2 *Salk.* 634. An Indictment for Levying of War, or Adhering to the King's Enemies generally, without ſhewing ſome particular Inſtances, is not good; becauſe of theſe Words, *viz. And thereof ſhall be proveably attainted by Overt-Deed*, which follow and are connected to the *Treaſons* of Compaſſing the King's Death, Levying War, and Adhering to the King's Enemies; and as theſe *Treaſons* are ſeveral and diſtinct *Treaſons*, one of them cannot be made an Overt-Act of another. *Ibid.* There is no Neceſſity expreſly to alledge that Adherence was againſt the King; but the Special Manner of Adherence muſt be ſet forth: And it is ſaid, that the Succouring a Rebel, fled into another Realm, is not within the Statute; for a Rebel is not properly an Enemy, and the Statute is taken ſtrictly. 1 *Hawk.* 38. Subjects of the King, in open War or Rebellion, are not the King's Enemies, but Traitors; and if a Subject join with a foreign Enemy, and come into *England* with him, if he be taken Priſoner, he ſhall not be ranſomed or proceeded againſt as an Enemy, but as a Traitor to the King: On the other Hand, an Enemy coming in open Hoſtility into *England*, and taken, ſhall be either executed by Martial Law, or ranſomed; for he cannot be indicted of *Treaſon*, becauſe he never was within the Ligeance of the King. 3 *Inſt.* 11. By the Word *Proveably*, a Perſon ought to be convicted of the *Treaſon* on direct and manifeſt Proofs, and not upon Preſumptions or Inferences; and the Word *Attainted* neceſſarily implies, That the Priſoner be proceeded againſt and attainted according to due Courſe of Law; wherefore if a Man be killed in open War againſt the King, or be put to Death arbitrarily, or by Martial Law, and be not attainted of *Treaſon* according to the Common Law, he forfeits nothing, for which Cauſe ſome Perſons killed in open Rebellion againſt the King, have been attainted by Act of Parliament. *Ibid.* 12. On a Judgment for High *Treaſon*, Error was brought, for that the Indictment did not conclude *contra Ligeantiæ*, *&c.* Now though all the particular Facts of the *Treaſon* were fully expreſſed, ſo that it appeared that it muſt be *contra Ligeantiæ ſuæ debitum*, yet the Judgment was reverſed. 3 *Lev.* 396. Upon a Writ of Error to reverſe an Attainder in *Treaſon*, becauſe the Party convicted was not asked what he had to ſay why Judgment ſhould not be given againſt him, the Attainder was reverſed; for he might have a Pardon, or ſome Matter to move in Arreſt of Judgment. 2 *Salk.* 630. 3 *Mod.* 265. And the Omiſſion of any neceſſary Part of the Judg-

ment for *Treaſon*, is Error ſufficient to reverſe an Attainder; as it is more ſevere and formidable in *Treaſon*, than for any other Crime. 2 *Salk.* 632. As to the *Counterfeiting the King's Seal*, this was *Treaſon* by Common Law; and the Statute 25 *Ed.* 3. mentions only the Great Seal and Privy Seal; for the Counterfeiting of the Sign Manual or Privy Signet, is not *Treaſon* within that Act, but by 1 & 2 *P. & M. c.* 6. Thoſe who aid and conſent to the Counterfeiting of the King's Seal are equally guilty with the Actors: But an Intent or Compaſſing to counterfeit the Great Seal, if it be not actually done, is not *Treaſon*; there muſt be an actual Counterfeiting, and it is to be like the King's Great Seal. 3 *Inſt.* 15. *S. P. C.* 3. *H. P. C.* 18. And this Branch of the Statute does not extend to the Affixing the Great Seal to a Patent, without a Warrant for ſo doing; nor to the Raſing any Thing out of a Patent, and adding new Matter therein; or to the Taking off the Wax impreſſed by the Great Seal from one Patent, and fixing it to another; yet this, though it be not a Counterfeiting, has been adjudg'd a Miſpriſion of the higheſt Degree: And a Perſon guilty of an Act of this Nature, with Relation to a Commiſſion for levying Money, &c. had Judgment to be drawn and hanged. 2 *H.* 4. 3 *Inſt.* 16. *Kel.* 80. At Common Law, *Forging of the King's Money* was *Treaſon*, as *Counterfeiting* it is by the Stat. 25 *Ed.* 3. Forging or Counterfeiting foreign Money made current here by Proclamation, is likewiſe High *Treaſon* by 1 *Mar. c.* 6. And if not current here, it is Miſpriſion of *Treaſon*. Counterfeiting the King's Coin, or impairing or lightening it by Clipping, &c. is *Treaſon*; but it ſhall work no Corruption of Blood. 18 *Eliz. c.* 1. And as thoſe who coin Money without the King's Authority are guilty of *Treaſon*; ſo are thoſe that have Authority to do it, if they make it of greater Alloy, or leſs Weight than they ought. 3 *Inſt.* 17. 2 *Inſt.* 577. *H. P. C.* 20. *Treaſon* in making Stamps, Dyes, &c. for coining and colouring Metal, &c. See 8 & 9 *W.* 3. and *Coin. Bringing Falſe Money into this Kingdom*, counterfeited like the Money of *England*, knowing it to be falſe, is *Treaſon* by the 25 *Ed.* 3. In this Caſe it muſt be counterfeited, according to the Likeneſs of *Engliſh* Money, and is to be knowingly brought over from ſome foreign Nation, not from any Place ſubject to the Crown of *England*; and muſt be uttered in Payment. 3 *Inſt.* 18. The *Killing of the King's Chancellor, Treaſurer, Juſtices of either Bench*, &c. declared to be *Treaſon*, relates to no other Officers of State beſides thoſe expreſly named; and to them only when they are in actual Execution of their Offices, repreſenting the Perſon of the King; and it doth not extend to any Attempt to kill, or Wounding them, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 18, 38. *H. P. C.* 17. See *Miſpriſion.*

Petit Treaſon, Is where one, out of Malice, takes away the Life of a Subject to whom he owes ſpecial Obedience: And is called *Petit Treaſon*, in reſpect to *High Treaſon*, which is againſt the King. 3 *Inſt.* 20. It may be committed where a Servant kills his Maſter, a Wife her Husband, or a Secular or Religious Perſon killeth his Prelate or Superior. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. And Aiders, Abettors, and Procurers, are within the Act; but if the Killing is upon a ſudden falling out, or *Se Defendendo*, &c. it is not *Petit Treaſon*; for Perſons accuſed of *Petit Treaſon* ſhall be adjudg'd Not guilty, or Principal and Acceſſary, according to the Rules of Law in other Caſes. *H. P. C.* 24. *Petit Treaſon* is committed againſt the Head, though not againſt the ſupream Head; and if a Servant kills his Miſtreſs, or the Wife of his Maſter, ſhe is Maſter within the Letter of the Statute, and it is *Petit Treaſon:* But this Statute is ſo ſtrictly conſtrued, that no Caſe which cannot be brought within the Meaning of the Words of it, ſhall be puniſhed by it; and therefore if a Son kill his Father, he ſhall not be tried for *Petit Treaſon*, except he ſerved his Father for Wages, &c. in which Caſe he ſhall be indicted by the Name of a Servant; and yet the Offence is more heinous by far in a Child than a Servant. 3 *Inſt.* 20. *H. P. C.* 23. 11 *Rep.* 34. A Servant procured another to kill his Maſter, who killed him in the Servant's Preſence; this was *Petit Treaſon* in the Servant, and Murder in the other; if the Servant had been abſent, the Crime would not have been *Petit Treaſon*, but Murder, to which he would have been acceſſary. 3 *Inſt.* 20. *Moor* 91. Where a Servant intended to kill his Maſter, and laid in Wait for that Purpoſe while he was his Servant, but did not do it 'till he had been a Year out of his Service; it was adjudged *Petit Treaſon. H. P. C.* 23. A Maid-Servant and a Stranger conſpired to rob the Miſtreſs, and in the Night the Servant opened the Door and let in the Stranger into the Houſe, who killed her Miſtreſs, ſhe lighting him to her Bed, but neither ſaying nor doing any Thing, only holding the Candle; and this was held Murder in the Stranger, and *Petit Treaſon* in the Servant. *Dyer* 128. If a Wife and a Stranger kill the Huſband, it is *Petit Treaſon* in the Wife, and Murder in the Stranger: And ſo it is of an Eccleſiaſtick Perſon; if he kills his Prelate, or Superior. *Dalt.* 337. If a Wife and her Servant conſpire to kill the Husband, and appoint Time and Place for it, but the Servant alone in the Abſence of the Wife killeth him; it ſhall be *Petit Treaſon* in both: And if the Wife procure a Servant to kill the Husband, both are guilty of *Petit Treaſon*; alſo if a Stranger procures a Wife or Servant to kill the Husband or Maſter, he may be indicted as acceſſary to *Petit Treaſon. Dyer* 128, 332. *Crompt.* 41. Where the Wife and another who was not her Servant, conſpired the Death of the Husband, the Indictment was that the Wife *Proditorie*, and the other Perſon *Felonice* gave him Poiſon, &c. whereof he died: And the Wife being acquitted on the Indictment, ſhe brought an Action againſt her Son-in-Law for a malicious Proſecution, and recovered Damages; but afterwards he brought an Appeal of Murder againſt her, upon which ſhe was convicted in *B. R.* and carried down into the County where the Fact was done, and there executed. *Cro. Car.* 331, 382. *Mod. Ca.* 217. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 372. In *Petit Treaſon*, it is ſaid that two Witneſſes are required to the Indictment; and not to the Trial of it, for it is not within the Stat. 7 *W.* 3. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 258. *Petit Treaſon* implies Murder, and is the higheſt Degree thereof: And an Attempt by a Wife to kill her Husband; Piracy by a Subject, &c. were *Petit Treaſon* by the Common Law. 1 *Hawk.* 87, 88. This Kind of *Treaſon* gives Forfeiture of Lands by Eſcheat to the Lord of the Fee, &c. and a Man is drawn and hanged for it; and a Woman burn'd. 1 *Inſt.* 37.

Treaſure, (*Theſaurus*) Signifies Riches and Wealth; and as the *King's Treaſure* is the Honour and

and Safety of the King, for this Reaſon Mines of Gold and Silver belong to the King.

Treaſurer, (*Theſaurarius*) Is an Officer to whom the *Treaſure* of another is committed to be kept, and truly diſpoſed of: The Chief of theſe with us is the *Lord Treaſurer of England*, who is a Lord by his Office, and one of the greateſt Men of the Kingdom. This great Officer holds his Place *Durante beneplacito*, and is inſtituted by the Delivery of a White Staff to him by the King; and in former Times he received his Office by Delivery of the Golden Keys of the *Treaſury*: He is alſo *Treaſurer* of the *Exchequer*, by Letters Patent; and by 31 *Ed.* 3. in Writs of Error the Lord Chancellor and Lord *Treaſurer* ſhall cauſe the Record and Proceſs of the Exchequer to be brought before them, who are Judges; but the Writ is to be directed to the *Treaſurer* and Barons, who have the Keeping of the Records. Under the Charge and Government of the Lord *Treaſurer*, is all the King's Wealth contained in the Exchequer; he has the Check of all the Officers imploy'd in Collecting the Cuſtoms and Royal Revenues; all the Offices of the Cuſtoms in all the Ports of *England* are in his Gift and Diſpoſition; Eſcheators in every County are nominated by him; and he makes Leaſes of all the Lands belonging to the Crown, *&c.* But the high and important Poſt of Lord *Treaſurer* has of late Years, like ſome other great Offices, been eſteem'd too great a Task for one Perſon, and been generally executed by Commiſſioners. And ſee more belonging to this Office. *Stat.* 20 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 6. 31 *H.* 6. *c.* 5. 4 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 1. 17 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 5. 21 *H.* 8. *c.* 20. and 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 13. 4 *Inſt.* 104. Beſides the *Lord Treaſurer*, there is a *Treaſurer of the King's Houſhold*, who is of the Privy Council, and with the Controller, *&c.* has great Power. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *c.* 1. A *Treaſurer of the Navy* or *War.* 35 Eliz. c. 4. *Treaſurer of the King's Chamber.* 33 H. 8. c. 39. A *Treaſurer of the Wardrobe.* 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 21. And there are *Treaſurers of Corporations*, &c.

Treaſurer in Cathedral Churches, An Officer whoſe Charge was to take Care of the Veſtments, Plate, Jewels, Relicks, and other *Treaſure* belonging to the ſaid Churches; and at the Time of the Reformation, the Office was extinguiſhed as needleſs in moſt *Cathedral Churches*, but it is ſtill remaining in thoſe of *Salisbury*, *London*, *&c.*

Treaſurer of the County, Is he that keeps the *County Stock*: There are Two of them in each County, choſen by the major Part of the Juſtices of the Peace, *&c.* at *Eaſter*-Seſſions; they muſt have 10 *l.* a Year in Land, or 150 *l.* in Perſonal Eſtate, and ſhall not continue in their Office above a Year; and they are to account yearly at *Eaſter*-Seſſions, or within ten Days after to their Succeſſors, under Penalties: The County Stock, of which this Officer hath the Keeping, is raiſed by Rating every Pariſh yearly; and is diſpoſed of to Charitable Uſes, for the Relief of maimed Soldiers and Mariners, Priſoners in the County Gaols, paying the Salaries of Governors of Houſes of Correction, and Relieving poor Alms-houſes, *&c.* And the Duty of theſe *Treaſurers*, with the Manner of raiſing the Stock, and how it ſhall be diſpoſed of, is ſet forth particularly in the Statutes of 43 *Eliz. c.* 2. 7 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 4. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 18. 5 *Ann. c.* 32. 6 *Geo. cap.* 23.

Treaſure-trove, (*Theſaurus inventus*) Is where any Money is found hid in the Earth, but not lying upon the Ground, and no Man knows to whom it belongs; then the Property thereof belongs to the King, or the Lord of the Manor by ſpecial Grant or Preſcription: But if the Owner may any Ways be known, it doth not belong to the King or Lord of the Liberty, but ſuch Owner: By the *Civil Law*, *Treaſure-trove* is given to the Finder, according to the Law of Nature; but the Law of *England* gives it to the King by his Prerogative, or ſome other claiming under him, *&c. Bract. lib.* 3. 3 *Inſt.* 132. *Kitch.* 80. Nothing is ſaid to be *Treaſure-trove*, but Gold and Silver; and it is every Subject's Part as ſoon as he has found any *Treaſure* in the Earth, to make it known to the Coroners of the County, *&c.* and Concealing Treaſure found is puniſhed by Fine and Impriſonment. *Briton, c.* 17. *S. P. C.* 25. Coroners ought to inquire of *Treaſure-trove*, being certified thereof by the King's Bailiffs or others, and of who were the Finders, *&c.* 4 *Ed.* 1. And Seiſures of *Treaſure-trove*, 'tis ſaid, may be inquired of in the Sheriff's Turn. 2 *Hawk P. C.* 67.

Trebuchet, Tribuch, A Tumbrel or Cucking-ſtool; alſo a great Engine to caſt Stones to batter Walls. 3 *Inſt.* 319.

Treet, (*Triticum*) Fine Wheat, mentioned in the Statute 51 *H.* 3.

Tremagium, Tremeſium, Tremiſium, The Seaſon or Time for ſowing Summer-Corn, being about *March*, the third Month, to which the Word may allude; and Corn ſowed in *March* is by the *French* called *Tremes* and *Tremois*: *Tremeſium* was the Seaſon for Summer-Corn, Barley, Oats, Beans, *&c.* oppos'd to the Seaſon for Winter-Corn, Wheat and Rye, called *Hibernagium*, and is thus diſtinguiſhed in old Charters. *Cartular. Glaſton. M.S.* 91.

Tremellum, A Word uſed for Granary, in *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 470.

Trencheator, (From the Fr. *Trancher*, to cut) A Carver of Meat at a Table; as in the Patent Rolls Mention is made of a Penſion granted by the King to *A. B. uni* Trencheatorum *noſtrorum*, *&c.*

Trenchia, A Trench, or Dike newly cut. *Peramb.* 33 *H.* 3.

Trental, (Fr. *Trentale*) An Office for the Dead, that continued thirty Days, or conſiſting of thirty Maſſes; from the Ital. *Trenta*, i. e. *Triginta.* Stat. 1 Ed. 6. c. 14.

Treſpaſs, (*Tranſgreſſio*) Is any Tranſgreſſion of the Law under Treaſon, Felony, or Miſpriſion of either: But it is moſt commonly uſed for that Wrong or Damage, which is done by one private Man to another; or to the King in his Foreſt, *&c.* In which Signification it is of two Sorts; *Treſpaſs general*, otherwiſe term'd *Treſpaſs Vi & Armis*, and *Treſpaſs ſpecial*, or upon the *Caſe*; and there is alſo *Treſpaſs local* and *tranſitory*, in the former whereof the Place is material, but not in the latter; and Actions of *Treſpaſs Quare clauſum fregit* ought to be local. *Broke Treſpaſs. Bract. lib.* 4. *Treſpaſs* ſuppoſes a Wrong to be done with Force; and *Treſpaſſes* againſt the Perſon of a Man are of ſeveral Kinds, *viz.* By Menacing or Threatning to hurt him; aſſaulting or ſetting upon one to beat him; Battery being the actual Beating of another; maiming of a Perſon ſo that he loſes the Uſe of his Limbs; by Impriſonment, or reſtraining him of his lawful Liberty, *&c. Treſpaſſes* againſt a Man's Property may be committed in divers Caſes; as againſt his Wife, Children, or Servants, or his Houſe and

Goods, &c. and againſt his Land, by carrying away Deeds and Evidences concerning it, Cutting the Trees, or ſpoiling the Graſs therein, &c. *F. N. B.* 86, 87. *Finch.* 198, 201. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 545. Action of *Treſpaſs* lies where a Man makes an Entry on the Lands of another, and does Damage: And *Treſpaſs Vi & Armis* may be brought by him that hath the Poſſeſſion of Goods, or of a Houſe, or Lands, if he be diſturb'd in his Poſſeſſion; for the Diſturbance, beſides the private Damage, is alſo a Breach of the Publick Peace. 1 *Inſt.* 57. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 572. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 596. Entry into a Houſe againſt a Man's Will is *Treſpaſs*; but a Man may lawfully come into the Houſe of another Perſon, to demand or pay Money, and if *Treſpaſs* be brought he may plead it ſpecially. 2 *Lill. Abr. Treſpaſs* lies generally for Breaking a Man's Cloſe, for chaſing Cattle, whereby they die or are injured, Taking away Pales, and Breaking of Fences, or of Doors or Windows of a Houſe, for Driving a Cart and Horſes over the Ground of another where there is no Way for it, Fiſhing in another Perſon's Pond, and for Breaking the Pond, for Eating the Corn of another with Cattle, and Digging in any Man's Coal-Mines, and carrying away Coals; for Taking away ſo much of the Plaintiff's Money, Tearing a Bond, &c. 1 *Bro.* 338. 1 *Saund.* 220. 2 *Cro.* 463. *Latch.* 144. Upon a Recovery of Lands in Action of *Treſpaſs* and Ejectment, the Plaintiff may afterwards bring an Action of *Treſpaſs* againſt the Defendant for the mean Profits of the Land. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 596. And where a Perſon has only the Crop and Veſture, or Paſture of the Land, he may maintain *Treſpaſs*. *Moor* 456. 2 *Lutw.* In *Treſpaſs* for taking Goods, the Plaintiff muſt alledge a Property in himſelf; becauſe in ſuch Caſe there may be two Intendments, one that they were the Defendant's own Goods, and then the Taking is lawful; and the other that they were the Goods of the Plaintiff, when the Taking will be wrongful; but where-ever the Conſtruction is indifferent, it ſhall always be moſt ſtrong againſt the Plaintiff. 2 *Lev.* 20. *Yelv.* 36. If the Defendant makes the Place where the *Treſpaſs* was done material by his Plea, he muſt ſhew it with great Certainty; but if it be a *Treſpaſs Quare clauſum fregit* in *B.* and the Defendant pleads that the Place where is his Freehold, if Iſſue be taken thereon, the Defendant may give in Evidence any Cloſe in which he hath a Freehold; though if the Plaintiff had replied and given the Cloſe a Name, the Defendant muſt have a Freehold in that very Cloſe. 2 *Salk.* 453. A Plaintiff may make a *New Aſſignment* of the Place where, &c. and then the Defendant may vary from his firſt Juſtification; as for Inſtance; In Action of *Treſpaſs* aſſign'd to be done generally in *D.* the Defendant juſtified the Taking Damage-feaſant; and the Plaintiff in his Replication made a new Aſſignment, upon which the Defendant juſtified for a Heriot, and it was adjudg'd good. *Moor* 540. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 381. The Defendant in his Plea may put the Plaintiff to the new Aſſignment; and every new Aſſignment is a new Declaration, to which the Defendant is to give a new Anſwer, and he may not traverſe it, but muſt either plead or demur; yet where *Treſpaſſes* are alledged to be done in ſeveral Places, and the Defendant pleads to ſome, and agrees to the Places wherein the Plaintiff alledged the *Treſpaſſes* to be done, there the Plaintiff may anſwer that Part of the Plea by a Traverſe, and ſhew a new Aſſignment as to the Reſt. *Cro. Eliz.* 492, 812. One Action of *Treſpaſs* may be brought for a *Treſpaſs* committed in Lands which lie in ſeveral Towns or Vills, if they are in one and the ſame County; for elſe they cannot receive one Trial, as they are local Cauſes of Action triable in the County where done. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 595. A Man may have one Action of *Treſpaſs* for ſeveral *Treſpaſſes*: And if divers Actions of *Treſpaſs* are brought for one and the ſame Cauſe, the Defendant may get them joined into one, if brought to vex him; but the *Treſpaſſes* muſt not be of ſeveral Natures, which may not be tried in one Action. *Mich.* 24 *Car. B. R.* All Perſons acceſſary to *Treſpaſſes* may be charged as Principals; as where one commands, perſwades, or procures another to commit a *Treſpaſs*, &c. and *Treſpaſſes* continued may be laid with a *Continuando diverſis diebus & vicibus*; but Things muſt lie in Continuance, and not terminate in themſelves, or it will not be good: And where a *Treſpaſs* is alledg'd with a Continuance, that cannot be continued, the Evidence ought only to be to the firſt Act. 2 *Salk* 638, 369. The beſt Way to declare for ſuch *Treſpaſſes* which lie in Continuance, is for the Plaintiff to ſet forth in his Declaration, that the Defendant, between ſuch a Day and ſuch a Day, cut ſeveral Trees, &c. and not to lay a *Continuando Tranſgreſſiones* from ſuch a Day to ſuch a Day; and upon ſuch Declaration, the Plaintiff may give in Evidence a Cutting on any Day within thoſe Days. 3 *Salk.* 360. When a *Treſpaſs* is done before the Day mentioned in the Declaration, it is good enough; becauſe being once a *Treſpaſs*, it is always a *Treſpaſs*. *Cro. Eliz.* 32. In all *Treſpaſſes* there ought to be a voluntary Act, and alſo a Damage; and though in Detinue and Trover, where the Thing it ſelf is in Demand, it ought to be particularly named, 'tis not ſo in *Treſpaſs* where Damages only are to be recovered; But if *Treſpaſs* be laid in a Declaration for Taking of Goods, without expreſſing the Quantity and Quality of them, or the Value, &c. it is bad upon a general Demurrer; though as to the Omiſſion of the Value, it hath been held to be good after Verdict. *Latch.* 13. *Style* 170. 2 *Lev.* 230. *Lutw.* 1384. *Sid.* 39. If the Defendant in *Treſpaſs Quare clauſum fregit*, diſclaim any Title to the Land, and the *Treſpaſs* is involuntary or by Negligence, he may be admitted to plead a Diſclaimer and Tender of Amends before the Action brought, &c. And if it be found for the Defendant, the Plaintiff ſhall be barred. 21 *Jac. c.* 16. Where a Defendant juſtifies for a *Treſpaſs*, he muſt confeſs it, or it will be ill: And a Defendant ſhall never be excuſed in *Treſpaſs*, unleſs upon an inevitable Neceſſity. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 379. In a *Treſpaſs Quare clauſum fregit*, where there is only a Force in Law, the Party muſt be required to go out before Hands may be laid on him; for every Impoſition of Hands is an Aſſault which cannot be juſtified upon the Account of a Force or Breaking a Cloſe in Law, without Requeſt to be gone; but 'tis otherwiſe where there is an actual Force. 2 *Salk.* 644. *Treſpaſs* for Breaking the Plaintiff's Cloſe, and Beating his Servant; the Plaintiff had a Verdict, but could never get Judgment, becauſe he did not declare *per quod Servitium amiſit*: The Servant himſelf may have an Action of *Treſpaſs* for the Beating, though his Maſter cannot, unleſs it be ſo great that he loſes his Service, without which it is no Damage to

the

the Maſter. 5 *Rep.* 10. 9 *Rep.* 111. Action of *Treſpaſs* may be brought for Taking away a Man's Servant; but not for the Taking away of a Man generally. 5 *Mod.* 191. *Treſpaſs quod cepit & abduxit* lies not for the Father for Taking and Carrying away any of his Children, except for Taking of a Son or Daughter who is Heir. *Cro. Eliz.* 769. A Man committed Adultery with a Woman in *Southwark*, where they both dwelt, and the Woman went to *Ratcliff* in *Middleſex*, from whence the Man brought her to *Richmond* in *Surrey*; the Husband brought an Action of *Treſpaſs de Uxore Rapta & abducta cum bonis Viri*; and it was a Doubt, whether upon this Matter given in Evidence, the Defendant could be found guilty in *London*, but the Jury found him guilty generally, and gave the Plaintiff 300 *l.* Damages. *Dyer* 256. Executors may bring *Treſpaſs* for Goods taken out of their Poſſeſſion, or for Goods and Chattels taken in the Life of the Teſtator; alſo Adminiſtrators ſhall have it for Goods of Inteſtates; and an Ordinary may bring Action of *Treſpaſs* for Goods in his own Poſſeſſion to adminiſter as Ordinary, &c. If any Perſon ſhall maliciouſly maim, wound, or hurt any Cattle, or deſtroy any Plantation of Trees, or throw down Incloſures, he ſhall forfeit treble Damages in Action of *Treſpaſs*. 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 7. But in Action of *Treſpaſs*, if the Jury give not 40 *s.* Damages, the Plaintiff ſhall have no more Coſts than Damages, except the Title come in Queſtion, or ſomething of the Plaintiff's be carried away, &c. *Stat.* 23 *Car.* 2. *c.* 9. The Plaintiff where the *Treſpaſs* is wilful and malicious, ſhall recover Damages and full Coſts, by 8 & 9 *W.* 3. *c.* 11. A Court, which is not a Court of Record, cannot hold Plea of *Treſpaſs Vi & Armis*. F. N. B. 85. *Writs of Treſpaſs* lie either to the Sheriff to determine the Matter in the County-Court, or returnable in *B. R.* or *C. B.* And the Words *Vi & Armis* ſhall be in the returnable Writs, but not in the others: Though in Writs of *Treſpaſs* upon the Caſe, thoſe Words muſt not be inſerted, if returnable in *B. R.* &c. F. N. B. 86, 190. *Treſpaſs quare Vi & Armis clauſum fregit* was brought, wherein the Plaintiff laid Damage to the Value of 20 *s.* and the Defendant demurred for that Cauſe, alledging that *B. R.* could have no Cognizance at Common Law, or by the Statute of *Glouceſter*, to hold Plea in an Action where the Damages are under 40 *s.* But it was adjudg'd, that *Treſpaſs Quare Vi & Armis* will lie in this Court, be the Damages what they will. 3 *Mod.* 275. The Proceſs in Writ of *Treſpaſs* is an Attachment and *Diſtringas*, and upon a Return of a *Nihil* by the Sheriff, a *Capias*, *Alias*, and *Pluries* ſhall iſſue; and then Exigent and Proceſs of Outlawry, &c. *New Nat. Br.* 193, 203. See *Action on the Caſe*, and *Traverſe*.

Form of a common *Writ of Treſpaſs*.

REX, &c. *Si* A. B. *fecerit*, &c. *tunc pone per Vad. & Salvos pleg.* C. D. *quod ſit coram*, &c. *apud* Weſtm. *in octab. Sanct.* Mich. *oſtenſ. quare Vi & Armis in ipſum* A. *apud*, &c. *inſult' fecit & ipſum verberavit, vulneravit, & maletractavit, & alia enormia ei intulit, ad grave dampnum ipſius* A. *& contra Pacem*, &c. —— Or, *Quare Vi & Armis clauſum ipſius* A. *apud*, &c. *fregit, & in eo*, &c. *quatuor Boves cepit & aſportavit*, &c. —— Or, *Quare Herbam ipſius* A. *apud*, &c. *nuper creſcen. ad valenc.* &c. *cum quibuſdam Averiis depaſtus fuit, conculcavit & conſumpſit, & alia*, &c.

Treſpaſſer, Is one who commits a *Treſpaſs*; and the Law allows a Man Power to enter a Tavern, a Landlord to diſtrain on Land, &c. yet if he doth abuſe it by Committing a *Treſpaſs*, the Law will adjudge him a *Treſpaſſer ab initio*. 8 Rep. 146.

Treſpaſſants, (*Fr.*) Is uſed for Paſſengers, by *Britton, cap.* 29.

Treſtornare, To turn or divert another Way; as to turn a Road, &c. *Chart. K. John.*

Trial, (*Triatio*) Is the Examination of a Cauſe, Civil or Criminal, before a Judge who has Juriſdiction of it, according to the Laws of the Land: It is the *Trial* and Examination of the Point in Iſſue, and of the Queſtion between the Parties, whereupon Judgment may be given. 1 *Inſt.* 124. *Finch* 36. And there are many Manners or Kinds of *Trials*; as of Matters of Fact, which ſhall be *tried* by a Jury; Matters of Law, that are *triable* by the Court; and Matters of Record *tried* by the Records themſelves; alſo ſome Things ſhall be *tried* by the Biſhop's Certificate; and ſome by Inſpection, &c. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 602. In criminal Caſes, it is uſual to ask the Criminal how he will be *tried*; which was formerly a very ſignificant Queſtion, though it is not ſo now, becauſe antiently there were *Trials by Battel*, by *Ordeals*, and by *Jury*; and when the Offender anſwered the Queſtion, *By God and his Country*, it ſhewed that he made choice to be *tried* by a *Jury*: But now there is no other Way of *Trial* of Criminals. *Blount's Dict.* It is ordained by *Magna Charta*, that no Perſon ſhall be condemn'd on any Accuſation without *Trial* by lawful Judgment of his Peers, or by the Law. 9 *Hen.* 3. *cap.* 29. And the moſt general Rule has been, that every *Trial* ſhall be out of that Town, Precinct, &c. within which the Matter of Fact *triable* is alledged, or the neareſt thereunto, for the better Cogniſance of the Fact committed; and not to have Things *tried* in Foreign Counties, where the Jury are Strangers to the Parties, to the Witneſſes, and the Point in Iſſue. 1 *Inſt.* 125. But when an Indictment is found againſt a Perſon in the proper County, it may be heard and determined in another County by ſpecial Commiſſion, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 27. If a Subject of *England* be killed in a *Foreign Kingdom*, by an *Engliſhman*, he may be *tried* by the Conſtable and Marſhal; or by Commiſſioners in any County. 3 *Inſt.* 48. An Iſſue being joined in *B. R.* of a Matter *triable* in *Ireland*; this ſhall be ſent into *Ireland* to be *tried*, and after *Trial* be remanded. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 248. Though if an Iſſue be thus joined of a Thing in *Wales*, the Record ſhall not be ſent there to be *tried*; but it ſhall be *tried* in the next County of *England* adjoining thereto. *Ibid.* If a foreign Iſſue which is local ſhould happen, it may be *tried* where the Action is laid; and for that Purpoſe the Plaintiff may enter a Suggeſtion on the Roll, that ſuch a Place in ſuch a County is next adjacent; and it may be *tried* in *B. R.* by a Jury from that Place, according to the Laws of that Country, which may be given in Evidence: Adjudged in Action of Debt for Rent, upon a Leaſe made in *London* of Lands in *Jamaica*; and it was held, that where the Leſſor declares upon the Privity of Eſtate, the Action muſt be brought where the Lands are; but 'tis otherwiſe when the Action is founded on the

the Privity of Contract, the one being local and the other transitory, as in this Case. 2 *Salk.* 651. In Covenant, the Action was laid in *London*, and Issue joined upon a Feoffment in *Oxfordshire*, of Lands in that County, and the Cause was *tried* in *London*; after Verdict, it was objected that the *Trial* ought to have been in *Oxfordshire*, but resolv'd that by the Stat. 17 *Car.* 2. it was well *tried* in the County where the Action was brought: But though the Words of that Statute are, that it shall be good, if *tried* by the County where the Action is laid, it hath been adjudged, that must be understood of a *Trial* by the County where the Matter in Issue doth arise; for otherwise it would destroy the whole Law concerning *Trials* by Juries. 3 *Salk.* 364. And by a late Statute, the *Venire* for the *Trial* of any Issue in a civil Cause, shall be awarded of the Body of the County where the Issue is. 4 & 5 *Ann.* On civil Causes grown to Issue, if they are to be *tried* in *London* or *Middlesex*, and the Defendant live not forty Miles from *London*, eight Days Notice of *Trial* is to be given; and if the Defendant lives that Distance or further, he must have fourteen Days Notice from the Plaintiff, before he *tries* his Cause; but eight Days Notice of *Trial* is good at the Assises, let the Defendant live where he will, except on an old Issue; as where a Cause hath remained four Terms without Prosecution, in which Case a Term's Notice is to be given: Upon due Notice of *Trial*, the Defendant must generally go to *Trial*, or Judgment will pass against him by Default; and where the Plaintiff proceeds not to *Trial* after Notice, and there is no Countermand, the Defendant shall have Costs for Attendance, &c. or the Defendant may give a Rule to *try* the Cause by *Proviso*; and on Notice given the Plaintiff bring it to *Trial*, that he may discharge himself of the Action, and herein he may recover Costs. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 609, 613. 23 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 15. If a Cause to be *tried*, be not enter'd in the Judge's Book, two Days before the Time of *Trial*, a *Ne Recipiatur* may be enter'd, that it be not set down to be *tried* that Time; but this will not be admitted in Sittings after the Term. *Hill.* 22 *Car. B. R.* To *proceed to Trial*, in the *Courts at Westminster*, when the Declaration is drawn, and the Appearance of the Defendant made, it must be delivered with an Imparlance to the Defendant's Attorney; then it is to be enter'd upon the Prothonotaries Roll and docquetted that Term, and the Term following Rule must be given with the Secondary for the Defendant to plead by such a Day, or the Plaintiff to have Judgment: The Defendant having pleaded, a Copy of the Issue is to be made out and delivered the Defendant's Attorney, giving him Notice of *Trial*; in Order to which, the *Venire facias* must be had and return'd by the Sheriff, and then is sued out the *Habeas Corpora*, the Record is made up, and the Parties go to *Trial*: But if the Defendant neglects to plead, and lets it go by Default, on entring Judgment, a Writ of Enquiry of Damages is to be awarded, returnable the next Term, of the Execution whereof the Defendant's Attorney shall have Notice; which being executed, and the Damages inserted in a Schedule annexed to the Writ return'd by the Sheriff, a Rule is to be given upon it, and Costs are taxed by the Prothonotary; and lastly, it is carried to the Clerk of the Judgments, who on giving him the Number-Roll and Term, when the Judgment was enter'd, he will make out a Writ of Execution, either a *Capias ad satisfaciend.* or *Fieri facias*, for the Damages and Costs, &c. *Practis. Attorn. Edit.* 1. *pag.* 99. At the *Assises*, when a Cause comes on to *Trial*, first a *Distringas* of the Jury is to be return'd by the Sheriff, and then the Record must be delivered to the Judge's Marshal; and the Record being put into the Hands of the Marshal, Briefs prepared by the Counsel, and all Parties ready, the Marshal delivers the Record to the Judge, and the Crier calls over the Jury: The Jury are sworn, and bid to stand together and hear their Charge; after which, the Counsel on both Sides open the Case, first of the Plaintiff, the Proof lying on his Side, and looking over their *Breviates* argue the Matter in Contest according to Law, producing Witnesses to prove the Facts alledged; and when the Counsel have done, the Judge sums up the Evidence, and the Clerk of Assise, or his Associate, delivers a Copy of the Jury's Names and the Issue they are to *try*, to the Jury; and a Bailiff being sworn to keep them without Meat, Drink, &c. till they are agreed, they depart from the Bar; and when they are all agreed, they return to give in their Verdict: Then the Plaintiff is called, and if he do not appear, a Nonsuit shall be recorded; but if he appears, the Clerk asks the Jury who they find for, and what Costs and Damages, and so enters it on the Back of the Panel, and repeats it to the Jury, which finishes the *Trial*: And after the *Trial* is over, the Associate delivers to the Party recovering the Record with the *Distringas*, and the Names of the Jury annexed, on the Back of which he indorses the Substance of the Verdict, and the Costs given by the Jury; and then upon the Back of the Record is ingrossed the *Postea*, which is delivered to the Clerk of the Rules, and he makes out a Four-Days Rule for Judgment; and when the Rule is out, if Judgment be not arrested, further Costs are taxed, and the Judgment is fit to be entered: But in *Trials* at the Assises, the Record and *Distringas* are usually kept by the Associate till the next Term, when he is to be called upon for the *Postea*, and you proceed to have it marked, make out a Rule, and sign Judgment; and Judgment being entered, Execution is thereupon awarded, and Writs of *Ca. sa. Fieri fac. Elegit*, &c. *Ib.* 100, 101. If a *Trial* be had the last Day of Term, or at the Sittings after the Term, or the Assises, Judgment cannot be given thereon, till the first Day of the next Term. 2 *Lill.* 610, 616. When a Defendant is not prepared to *try* his Cause, upon Petition and Affidavit of the Reasons, the Judge will order the Cause to be stay'd till another Day the same Assises; or in *London* till the next Term, on Payment of Costs: And in Case at a *Trial*, the Court sees that one of the Parties is surprised, through some Casualty, and not by any Fault of his own, they may in their Discretion put off the *Trial* to another Time, until such Party is better prepared. *Ibid.* 609. If the Matters contested are of great Value, or the Title in Question is difficult or intricate, on Motion the Judges will order a *Trial at Bar*, for the better Satisfaction of the Parties; though it is not usual to grant *Trials* at Bar the same Term moved for, but the next Term after, except special Reasons be given for it: And these *Trials* are appointed by the Stat. *Westm.* 2. where the Cause requires *Magnam Examinationem*; also Officers of the Court, and Barristers at Law, may insist

upon a *Trial* at Bar; after which, a new *Trial* is not to be granted. 2 *Salk.* 648, 651, 653. *New Trials* may be granted in ſeveral Caſes, *viz.* where the Defendant had not ſufficient Notice given him of the former *Trial*; if exceſſive Damages are given, a Verdict is againſt Evidence; there was any Fraud, &c. But a new *Trial* ought not to be granted for want of Evidence at the former *Trial*, which the Party might then have produced: And it has been denied, where the Defendant forgot to bring a Settlement at the *Trial*; ſo likewiſe where very large Damages were given, on the Report and Opinion of the Judge who *tried* the Cauſe, that he believed the Jury gave a Verdict according to their Conſciences; and it is a Rule that no new *Trial* ſhall be granted for too ſmall Damages; unleſs where Action of Covenant is brought for a Sum certain, and the Jury give Damages under the ſame, &c. The Reaſon of granting new *Trials* upon Verdicts againſt Evidence at the Aſſiſes is, becauſe the *Trials* are ſubordinate to the Courts; and 'tis plain that ſuch new *Trials* have been anciently granted, as 'tis a good Challenge to a Juryman to ſay that he hath been a Juror before in the ſame Cauſe: Adjudged that a new *Trial* cannot be granted in an inferior Court. 2 *Salk.* 647, 648, 649, 650. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 414, 417. After a Motion in Arreſt of Judgment, the Party ſhall not move for a new *Trial*; but after Motion for a new *Trial*, he may move in Arreſt of Judgment. 2 *Salk.* 647. A new *Trial* is never granted in Criminal Caſes, where the Defendant is acquitted, if ſome Fraud or Trick be not proved in the Caſe. *Ibid.* But on Conviction, a new *Trial* may be granted upon Cauſe; ſo if a *Trial* on Indictment be by a wrong *Venue*; and in Caſes where Appeal may be brought. 2 *Lill.* 606, 613. If the Iſſue *tried* in any Cauſe is not joined, it is not a good *Trial*; except it be an Iſſue in *Chancery* in the Petty Bag Side, which is to be ſent from thence to be *tried* in B. R. *Hill.* 22 *Car.* It is a *Miſ-trial* for a Thing to be *tried* before a Judge, who hath Intereſt in the Thing in Queſtion; and if a Cauſe is *tried* by a Jury out of a wrong County, or there be any Error in the Proceſs againſt the Jurors, or it is directed to a wrong Officer, &c. it is a *Miſ-trial*; likewiſe where Matter of Record is *tried* by a Jury, it will be a *Miſ-trial*; but if the Matter of Record be mix'd with Matter of Fact, *Trial* by Jury is good. *Hob.* 124. On a *Miſ-trial*, Judgment may not be given; but ſhall be arreſted, &c. But a *Miſ-trial* is help'd by the Statute of *Jeofails*. See *Iſſue*, *Niſi prius*, &c.

Trials in Criminal Caſes, the particular Form and Manner of, Vide *my Mod. Juſt. Edit.* 3. *pag.* 402, 403.

Tricennale, Is the ſame with *Trental.* 1 Ed. 6.

Triceſima, An ancient Cuſtom in a Borough in the County of *Hereford*, ſo called, becauſe *Thirty Burgeſſes* paid 1 *d.* Rent for their Houſes to the Biſhop, who is Lord of the Manor. *Lib. niger Heref.*

Tridingmote, The Court held for a *Triding* or *Trithing*. Chart. King Hen. 1.

Trithing or **Trithinn**, (Sax. *Trithinga*) Contains the *third* Part of a County, or three or four Hundreds: Alſo it was a Court held within that Circuit, of the Nature of the Court-Leet, but inferior to the County-Court. *Camd.* 102. *Magn. Chart. cap.* 36. The *Ridings* in *Yorkſhire* are corruptly called by that Name, from *Tridings* or *Trithings*: And thoſe who anciently govern'd thoſe *Trithings*, were term'd *Trithing-Reves*, before whom were brought all Cauſes which could not be decided in the Hundreds; for from the Hundred Court Suits might be removed to the *Trithing*, and thence to the County-Court. *Spelm.* See *Lath-reve.*

Trillion, A Word uſed by Merchants in Accounts, to ſhew that the Word Million is thrice mentioned. *Merch. Dict.*

Trimilchi. The Engliſh *Saxons* denominated the Month of *May Trimilchi*; becauſe they milk'd their Cattle three Times every Day in that Month. *Beda.*

Trinity, (*Trinitas*) The Number of three Perſons in the Godhead or Deity; and denying any one of the Perſons in the *Trinity* to be God, is ſubject to divers Penalties, and Incapacities, by the Stat. 9 & 10 *W.* 3. See *Religion.*

Trinity-Houſe, Is a Kind of College at *Deptford*, belonging to a Company or Corporation of Seamen, who have Authority by the King's Charter to take Knowledge of thoſe that deſtroy Seamarks; alſo to redreſs the Faults of Sailors, and divers other Things belonging to Navigation. 8 *Eliz. cap.* 13. By a late Statute, Pilots of Ships coming up the *Thames*, are to be examined and approved by the *Maſters* and *Wardens* of *Trinity-Houſe*, &c. 3 *Geo. c.* 13.

Trink, A Fiſhing Net, or Engine to catch Fiſh. 2 *Hen.* 6. *c.* 15.

Trinoda Neceſſitas, Signified a *Threefold neceſſary Tax*, to which all Lands were liable in the *Saxon* Times, *i. e.* for repairing of Bridges; the maintaining of Caſtles or Garriſons; and for Expeditions to repel Invaſions: And in the King's Grants, and Conveyances of Lands, theſe three Things were excepted in the Immunities from other Services, &c.——*Exceptis his tribus, Expeditione, Pontis & Arcis conſtructione.* Paroch. Antiq. 46.

Triours or **Triers**, Are ſuch as are choſen by the Court to examine whether a *Challenge* made to the Panel of *Jurors*, or any of them, be juſt or not. *Broke* 122.

Trinoda terræ, A Quantity of Land, containing three Rods or Perches. *M.S. Eliam Aſhmole Ar.*

Triſta, A Poſt or Station in Hunting. *Cowel.*

Triſtis, (From *Traiſt*, i. e. *Truſt*) Is an Immunity, whereby a Man is freed from Attendance on the Lord of a Foreſt when he is diſpoſed to chaſe within the Foreſt; and by this Privilege, he ſhall not be compelled to hold a Dog, to follow the Chaſe, or ſtand at any Place appointed, which otherwiſe he is obliged to, on Pain of Amerciament. *Manwood, par.* 1. *pag.* 86.

Trithing and **Trithing-Reve.** See *Tribing.*

Triumvir, A Trithing-Man, or Conſtable of *three Hundreds.* Hiſtor. Elienſ.

Tronage, (*Tronagium*) Is a cuſtomary Duty or Toll for weighing of Wool: According to *Fleta*, *Trona* is a Beam to weigh with, mentioned in the Stat. *Weſt.* 2. *cap.* 25. And that *Tronage* was uſed for the weighing Wool in a Staple or Publick Mart, by a common *Trona* or Beam; which for the *Tronage* of Wool in *London*, was fixed at *Leaden-Hall.* Fleta, lib. 2. c. 12.

Tronator, (From *Trona*, i. *Stateva*) An Officer in the City of *London*, who weighs the Wool brought thither.

Trope, (*Tropus*) A Rhetorical Way of Speech. *Litt. Dict.*

Troyer,

Troper, (*Troperium*) Is a Book of alternate Turns or Reſponſes in ſinging Maſs; called *Liber ſequentiarum*, by *Lindewode*. Hoved. Hiſt. p. 283.

Trophy Money, Signifies Money yearly raiſed and collected in the ſeveral Counties of *England*, towards providing Harneſs and Maintenance for the *Militia*, &c. *Stat.* 15 *Car.* 2. 1 *Geo.* See *Militia*.

Trover, (From the Fr. *Trouver*, i. e. *invenire*) Is an Action which a Man hath againſt one, that having found any of his Goods, refuſeth to deliver them upon Demand: Or if another hath in his Poſſeſſion my Goods, by Delivery to him, or otherwiſe, and he ſells or makes Uſe of them without my Conſent, this is a *Converſion* for which *Trover* lies; ſo if he doth not actually convert them, but doth not deliver them to me on Demand. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 618. It is called *Trover and Converſion*, and is a ſpecial Action of the Caſe, brought to recover Damages to the Value of the Goods, &c. In this Action, the Plaintiff ſurmiſeth that he loſt ſuch and ſuch Goods, and that the Defendant hath found them, and converted them to his own Uſe at ſuch a Place; but the Loſing is but a mere Suggeſtion, and not material: For if the Plaintiff delivered the Goods to the Defendant; or if the Defendant take the Goods in his Preſence, &c. this Action lies againſt him, if there be a Converſion; which is the Point of the Action, and therefore muſt be particularly alledged: If a Man finds Goods, he may take Poſſeſſion of them, and no Action lies; but he ought not to abuſe or uſe them, for therein lies the Offence: And where a Man finds my Goods, and refuſeth to deliver them upon Demand, it is a Converſion in Law; but if he anſwers that he knows not whether I am the true Owner or not, and therefore denies to deliver them; this is no Converſion if he keeps them for me. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 21, 22, 23. If in *Trover*, an actual Converſion cannot be proved, then Proof is to be had of a Demand made, before the Action brought, of the Thing for which the Action is commenced, and that the Thing demanded was not delivered; and in this Caſe, though an actual Converſion may not be prov'd, a Demand, and Refuſing to deliver the Things demanded, is a ſufficient Evidence to the Jury that he converted the ſame, till it appears to the contrary. 10 *Rep.* 56, 491. 2 *Lill.* 619. Where a Defendant comes to the Poſſeſſion by finding, Denial is a Converſion; but if he had the Goods, &c. by Delivery, there Denial is no Converſion, but Evidence of a Converſion: And in both Caſes, the Defendant hath a lawful Poſſeſſeſſion, either by Finding or by Delivery; and where the Poſſeſſion is lawful, the Plaintiff muſt ſhew a Demand and a Refuſal, to make a Converſion: Though if the Poſſeſſion was tortious, as if the Defendant takes away the Plaintiff's Hat, the very Taking is a ſufficient Proof of the Converſion, without proving a Demand and Refuſal. *Sid.* 264. 3 *Salk.* 365. By *Holt Chief Juſtice*, the Denial of Goods to him, who hath a Right to demand them, is a Converſion; and after a Demand and Refuſal, if the Defendant tender the Goods, and the Plaintiff refuſe to receive them, that will go only in Mitigation of Damages; not to the Right of the Action of *Trover*, for the Plaintiff may have that ſtill. *Mod. Caſ.* 212. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 424, 425. An Action of *Trover* and Converſion may be brought for Goods, although the Goods come into the Poſſeſſion of the Plaintiff before the Action brought; which doth not purge the Wrong, or make Satisfaction for that which was done to the Plaintiff by detaining the Goods: If a Man takes my Horſe and rides him, and afterwards delivers him to me, *Trover* lies againſt him; for this is a Converſion, and the Redelivery is no Bar to the Action. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 21. 2 *Lill.* 618. If Goods are delivered to one, to deliver over to another, and he to whom they were firſt delivered do afterwards refuſe to deliver them over, and converts them to his own Uſe; he is liable to Action of *Trover*, not only by him who firſt delivered them, but alſo by him to whom they were to be delivered: And a Plaintiff may chuſe to have his Action of *Trover* againſt the firſt Finder of Goods; or any other who gets them afterwards by Sale, &c. 1 *Bulſtr.* 68. 1 *Leon.* 183. If a common Carrier has Goods deliver'd to him to carry to a certain Place, and a Stranger takes them out of his Poſſeſſion, and converts the Goods to his own Uſe; Action of *Trover* and Converſion lies for the Carrier againſt him. 1 *Mod.* 31. *Trover* doth not lie againſt a common Carrier for Negligence in loſing Goods; though it doth for an actual Wrong, if he take the Goods out of a Box, to ſell them. 2 *Salk.* 655. And if Goods are ſtolen from a Carrier, he may not be charged in *Trover* and Converſion; but Action upon the Caſe on the Cuſtom of the Realm, &c. If upon a *Fieri facias* the Sheriff takes Goods in Execution, and before the Sale of them, a Stranger takes them away out of his Poſſeſſion, and converts them to his own Uſe; the Sheriff may have an Action of *Trover* and Converſion, as he had a lawful Poſſeſſion, and is anſwerable for them. 2 *Sand.* 47. And an Executor may have *Trover* for the Goods of the Teſtator; the Law gives him a Property, which draweth the Poſſeſſion to it, though there be not an actual Poſſeſſion. *Latch.* 214. There muſt be a Right or Property in the Goods, or a lawful Poſſeſſion, &c. which is to be proved by the Plaintiff in *Trover*, before the Goods came to the Defendant's Hands: And if a Man finds his Goods loſt in the Hands of another, if he bought them in open Fair or Market; this alters the Property, and he cannot recover them. 1 *Inſt.* 498. 1 *Danv.* 23. The Plaintiff declared on a Converſion of his own Goods; the Defendant juſtified, for that the Property of the Goods was in *A. B.* who ſold them to him; adjudged this was no good Title to juſtify the Converſion without a Traverſe, unleſs the Goods had been ſold in a Market. 1 *Leon.* 221. In *Trover*, the Plaintiff may declare upon a *devenerunt ad manus* generally; or ſpecially *per Inventionem devenerunt*: And the Plea on the Defendant's Part is commonly Not guilty, on which the ſpecial Matter may be given in Evidence, to prove the Plaintiff hath no Cauſe of Action; or to intitle the Defendant to the Thing in Controverſy: If the Defendant pleads a ſpecial Plea, he muſt confeſs and avoid, or traverſe the Title of the Plaintiff. 2 *Bulſtr.* 313. *Wood's Inſt.* 540. The Defendant in *Trover* may plead Not guilty, and give in Evidence, that he diſtrained the Goods, and detained them till he was paid; but he cannot plead ſpecially that he took the Goods by Diſtreſs, or that he detained them as a Hoſt till paid for Horſes ſtanding, &c. for the Converſion being lawful, none is confeſs'd; though if he pleads a Matter which confeſſes a Converſion, and avoids

it, 'tis good. *Yelv.* 198. 2 *Salk.* 654. A Man puts out Cattle to paſture at ſo much *per* Week, and then ſells them to the Plaintiff, who demands the Cattle, but the Defendant refuſes to let them go till paid for; *Trover* well lies, and the Defendant's Remedy muſt be by Action for the Money due to him for depaſturing the Cows; and he may not detain them for the Money, as in Caſe of an Innkeeper, or a Taylor, of Things in their Cuſtody. *Cro. Car.* 27. 2 *Lill.* 622. In *Trover* for a Bond, the Plaintiff need not ſhew the Date; for the Bond being loſt or converted, he may not know the Date; and if he ſhould ſet out the Date, and miſtake it, he would fail in his Action. *Cro. Car.* 262. If the Defendant find the Bond, and receive the Money, Action of Account lieth againſt the Receiver, and not *Trover*. *Cro. Eliz.* 723. The Plaintiff in Action of *Trover* alledged, that ſuch a Day and Year, he required the Defendant to deliver the Goods, but he refuſed and converted them to his own Uſe; though he ſhewed no Day or Place of the Converſion, as the Day and Place were alledged of the Requeſt and Refuſal, it was held ſufficient. *Cro. Car.* 262. But the Place of Converſion muſt be generally mentioned in *Trover*, or it will be naught. *Cro. Eliz.* 78, 97. And yet where the *Trover* of Goods is in one County, and the Converſion in another County, the Action brought for theſe Goods may be laid in the County where the Converſion was, or in any other County, as it is only a tranſitory Action; and neither the Place of *Trover*, nor Converſion, are traverſable. *Paſch.* 23 *Car. B. R.* If there be *Trover* before the Marriage of the Plaintiff, and a Converſion afterwards; the Husband and Wife may join, and it will be good. 2 *Lev.* 107. *Trover* lies againſt Baron and Feme, ſetting forth that they converted the Goods to the Uſe of the Husband; for the Feme may be a Treſpaſſer, and convert them to the Husband's Uſe, or the Uſe of a Stranger, but not to her own Uſe; and if the Converſion be laid *ad uſum* of her ſelf and Husband, or *ad uſum proprium*, *&c.* it will not be good. *Cro. Car.* 494. Action of *Trover*, or of *Detinue*, at the Plaintiff's Election, may be brought for Goods detained; for it is but Juſtice that the Party ſhould have his Goods detained if they may be had, or elſe Damages to the Value for the Detaining and Converſion of them. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 619. And Treſpaſs, or *Trover*, lies for the ſame Thing; tho' they cannot be brought in one Declaration: And the Allegation of the Converſion of the Goods in Treſpaſs, is for Aggravation of the Damages, *&c. Cro. Jac.* 50. *Lutw.* 1526. *Trover* lieth not for any Part of a Freehold; but if Doors fix'd are removed and converted, it will lie. *Wood's Inſt.* 540. In *Trover*, the Defendant may not wage his Law, as he may in Detinue; wherefore it often takes Place of that Action. See *Detinue.*

Troy-Weight, (*Pondus Trojæ*) A Weight of twelve Ounces to the Pound, having its Name from *Troyes*, a City in *Champaign*, whence it firſt came to be uſed here.

Truce, (*Treuga*) A League, or Ceſſation of Arms; and anciently there were Keepers of *Truces* appointed, as King *Edw.* 3. conſtituted by Commiſſion two Keepers of the *Truce* between him and the King of *Scots*, with this Clauſe, *Nos volentes* Treugam *prædictam quantum ad nos pertinet obſervari, &c.* Rot. Scot. 10. Ed. 3. Vide *Conſervators of the Truce.*

Trug-Corn, (*Truga frumenti*) Is a Meaſure of Corn; and at *Leominſter*, at this Day the Vicar hath *Trug-Corn* allowed him for officiating at ſome Chapels of Eaſe within that Pariſh. *Liber Niger Heref.*

Truncus, A Trunk ſet in *Churches*, to receive the Oblations of pious People; of which, in the Times of *Popery*, there were many at ſeveral Altars and Images, like the Boxes which ſince the Reformation, have been placed near the Doors of Churches for receiving all voluntary Contributions for the Poor: And the cuſtomary Free-will Offerings that were drop'd into theſe Trunks, made up a good Part of the Endowment of Vicars, and thereby oftentimes render'd their Condition better than in later Times. —— *Vicarius habebit Oblationes quaſcunque ad* Truncos *tam in dicta Eccleſia, &c. quam alibi infra Parochiam ipſius Eccleſiæ factas.* Ordin. Vic. Lancaſt. Anno 1430.

Truſſa, A Truſs or Bundle of Corn, mentioned among the cuſtomary Services done by Tenants. *Cartular. S. Edmund. M.S.*

Truſt, (*Fiducia, Confidentia*) Is a Confidence which one Man repoſes in another; and if a Perſon in whom a Truſt is repoſed, breaks or doth not perform the ſame, the Remedy is by Bill in *Chancery*, the Common Law generally taking no Notice of Truſts. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 624. A *Truſt* and a *Uſe* were all one at Common Law, till the Stat. 27 *H.* 8. which diſtinguiſhed them: The Method of making Conveyances by Way of *Truſt*, was invented to evade the Statute of Uſes; and theſe Conveyances are not ſo much favoured in Law, as plain and direct Conveyances of Eſtates. *Paſch.* 23 *Car. B. R.* Declarations and Creations of *Truſts*, of Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, are to be in Writing, ſign'd by the Party empower'd to declare ſuch *Truſt*, &c. 29 *Car.* 2. In the Explanation of this Statute, it is provided, That this ſhall not extend to *reſulting Truſts*, or *Truſts* ariſing by Implication or Conſtruction of Law; which ſhall be of like Force as before that Act. 4 & 5 *Ann.* And there is a Statute by which Infants ſeiſed or poſſeſſed of Eſtates in Fee in *Truſt*, may make Conveyances of ſuch Eſtates, by Order of Chancery. 7 *Ann.* A Fine and Recovery of *Ceſtuy que Truſt* ſhall bar and transfer a *Truſt*, as it ſhould an Eſtate at Law, if it were upon a Conſideration. *Chanc. Rep.* 49. A Termor grants his Lands in *Truſt* for himſelf for Life, and to his Wife for Life, and after to his Children for their Lives, and then to *A. B.* This *Truſt* to *A. B.* is good; though if it had been to the Heirs of their Bodies, it would be otherwiſe: And a remote *Truſt* of a Term, which tends to a Perpetuity, has been decreed a void Limitation. *Chanc. Rep.* 230, 239. If a Husband makes a Leaſe for Years, in *Truſt* for his Wife, he may ſell it, and it will bind her: But when a *Truſt* is created for a Wife *bona fide*, he cannot ſell it, unleſs ſhe join in a Fine. *Ibid.* 307, 308. It hath been adjudged, where a Term is ſettled in *Truſt* for a Jointure on a Wife, or in Purſuance of Marriage-Articles, or if the Term of the Wife be aſſigned by her before Marriage; the Husband can neither charge or ſell it, *&c.* though if the Aſſignment is made after Marriage in *Truſt* for the Wife, 'tis then voluntary and fraudulent. *Ibid.* 225. A *Truſt* to pay Portions, Legacies, *&c.* out of the Rents and Profits of the Lands, at a Day prefix'd, gives the Truſtees Power to ſell; if the annual Profits will not do it within that Time,

then they may ſell, being within the Intention of the *Truſt*; and they cannot ſell to raiſe the Money, except it be to be paid at a certain Time. *Ibid.* 176. A Truſtee for Sale of Lands for Payment of Debts, paying Debts to the Value of the Land, thereby becomes a Purchaſer himſelf. *Ibid.* 199. *Truſt* of a Fee-ſimple Eſtate, or Fee-tail, is forfeited by Treaſon, but not by Felony; for ſuch Forfeiture is by way of Eſcheat, and an Eſcheat cannot be but where there is a Defect of a Tenant; and here is a Tenant. *Hard.* 495. A *Truſt* for a Term is forfeited to the King in caſe of Treaſon, or Felony; and the Truſtees in Equity ſhall be compelled to aſſign to the King. *Cro. Jac.* 513. If a Bond be taken in another's Name, or a Leaſe made to another in *Truſt* for a Perſon, who is afterwards convicted of Treaſon or Felony, they are as much liable to be forfeited as a Bond or Leaſe made to him in his own Name or in Poſſeſſion. 2 *Hawk.* 450. Execution may be ſued, and Lands held in *Truſt* delivered, where any Perſon is ſeiſed or poſſeſſed in *Truſt* for another; by the Stat. of Frauds. 29 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3. there is a *Breach of Truſt* in Servants, going away with their Maſters Goods delivered them, *&c.*

Truſtees of Papiſts, Are diſabled to make Preſentations to Churches. *Stat.* 12 *Ann.*

Tub, A Meaſure, containing ſixty Pounds Weight of *Tea*; and from Fifty-ſix to Eighty-ſix Pounds of *Camphire*, &c. *Merch. Dict.*

Tumbrell, (*Tumbrellum*) An Engine for Puniſhment and Correction of Scolds. *Kitch.* 13. See *Cuckingſtool.*

Tun, (*Sax.*) In the End of Words ſignifies a Town, or Dwelling Place.

Tun, (*Tunellum*) A Veſſel of *Wine* and *Oil*, being four Hogſheads: A *Tun* of *Timber* is a Meaſure of forty ſolid Feet, cut to a Square. 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 12. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 14.

Tunnage, (*Tunnagium*) Is a Cuſtom or Impoſt granted the Crown for Merchandiſe imported or exported, payable after a certain Rate for every *Tun* thereof. *Stat.* 12 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 3. 6 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 14. 1 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 13. 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 4. See *Cuſtoms.*

Turbagium, The Liberty of digging Turfs. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *p.* 632.

Turbary, (*Turbaria*, from *Turba*, an obſolete *Latin* Word for Turf) Is a Right to dig *Turfs* on another Man's Ground. *Kitch.* 94. Alſo it is taken for the Ground where Turfs are digged: And *Turbus* hath been uſed for the *Turfs*; and *Turbarius* for the *Turfary.*

Turkins, A Kind of Sky-colour'd Cloth, mentioned in the Stat. 1 *R.* 2. *c.* 8.

Turn, Is the King's Leet through all the County; of which the Sheriff is Judge, and this Court is incident to his Office; wherefore it is called the *Sheriff's Tourn:* And it had its Name originally from the Sheriff's taking a *Turn* or Circuit about his Shire, and holding this Court in ſeveral Places; for the Word *Turn* properly taken, doth not ſignify the Court of the Sheriff, but his Perambulation. *Crompt. Juriſd.* 230. 4 *Inſt.* 260. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 55. The *Turn* is a Court of Record; and by the Common Law, every Sheriff ought to make his *Turn* or Circuit throughout all the Hundreds in his County, in order to hold a Court in every Hundred for the Redreſſing of common Grievances, and Preſervation of the Peace; and this Court might be holden at any Place within the Hundred, and as often as the Sheriff thought fit: But this having been found to give the Sheriff too great Power of oppreſſing the People, by holding his Court at ſuch Times and Places, at which they could not conveniently attend, and thereby increaſe the Number of his Amercements; by the Stat. of *Magna Charta*, *c.* 35. it was enacted, That no Sheriff ſhall make his *Turn* through a Hundred but twice in a Year, *viz.* once after *Eaſter*, and once after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*; and at the Place accuſtom'd: Alſo a ſubſequent Statute ordain'd, That every Sheriff ſhall make his *Turn* yearly, one Time within the Month after *Eaſter*, and another Time within the Month after *Michaelmas*; and if they hold them in any other Manner, they ſhall loſe their *Turn* for that Time. 37 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 15. Since theſe Statutes, the Sheriff is indictable for holding this Court at another Time, than what is therein limited, or at an unuſual Place: And it hath been held, That an Indictment found at a Sheriff's *Turn*, appearing to have been holden at another Time, is void. *Dalt. Sher.* 390, 391. *Dyer* 151. 38 *Hen.* 6. At Common Law, the Sheriff might proceed to hear and determine any Offence within his Juriſdiction, being indicted before him, and requiring a Trial, till Sheriffs were reſtrained from holding Pleas of the Crown, by *Magna Charta*, *c.* 17. But that Statute doth not reſtrain the Sheriff's *Turn*, from taking Indictments or Preſentments, or awarding Proceſs thereon; though the Power of awarding ſuch Proceſs being abuſed, was taken from all the Sheriffs, (except thoſe of *London*) by the 1 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 2. and lodg'd in the Juſtices of Peace at their Seſſions, who are to award Proceſs on ſuch Indictments delivered to them by the Sheriffs, as if they had been taken before themſelves, *&c.* 2 *Hawk.* 57, 70, 71. The Sheriff's Power in this Court is ſtill the ſame as anciently it was, in all Caſes not within the Statutes above-mentioned; he continues a Judge of Record, and may inquire in his *Turn* of Treaſons and Felonies, by the Common Law; as well as the loweſt Offences againſt the King, ſuch as Purpreſtures, Seiſures of Treaſure-Trove, of Waifs, Eſtrays, Goods wreck'd, *&c.* All common Nuſances, and Annoyances, and other ſuch like Offences; as ſelling corrupt Victuals, breaking the Aſſiſe of Beer and Ale, or keeping falſe Weights or Meaſures, are here indictable; alſo all common Diſturbers of the Peace, Barretors, and common Oppreſſors; and all dangerous and ſuſpicious Perſons, *&c.* And the Sheriff in his *Turn* may impoſe a Fine on all ſuch as are guilty of Contempts in the Face of the Court; and upon a Suitor to the Court making Default, or refuſing to be ſworn on the Jury; or on a Bailiff not making a Panel; on a Tithing-man neglecting to make his Preſentment; or a Perſon choſe Conſtable refuſing to be ſworn, *&c.* and he may amerce for Offences; which Fines and Amercements are leviable and recoverable by Diſtreſs, *&c. Ibid.* 58, 60, 67. But notwithſtanding this, it has been obſerv'd that great Part of the Buſineſs of the *Turn* and *Leet*, hath for ſeveral Years paſt, through the Negligence of Sheriffs and Stewards, devolv'd on the *Quarter-Seſſions.* Wood's Inſt. See *County Court* and *Court-Leet.*

Turno Vicecomitum, Is a Writ that lieth for thoſe that are called to the *Sheriff's Turn* out of their own Hundred. *Reg. Orig.* 173.

Turny, (Fr. *Tourney*) Mentioned in the Stat. 24 *H.* 8. *c.* 13. See *Tournament.*

Tutors, The Statute relating to, 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 4.

Twaite, Signifies a Wood grubbed up, and converted to arable Land. *Co. Lit.* 4.

Twanight Feast, (*Hospes duarum Noctium*) Was a Guest at an Inn a *second Night*; and if he did any Injury to any Person, he was to answer for it himself; and not his Host, as in case of a *Third Night's Awne-hinde.* Sax. Leg.

Twelve Men, (*Duodecim homines legales*) Is a Number of *twelve* Persons or upwards, by whom and whose Oath as to Matter of Fact all Trials pass, both in Civil and Criminal Causes, thro' all Courts of the Common Law in this Realm: They are otherwise called the *Jury* or *Inquest.* See *Jury.*

Twyhindi, (*Sax.*) Were Men valued at 200 *s.* according to which a pecuniary Mulct was inflicted on them for Crimes, &c. *Leg. Alfred. cap.* 12.

Tyhtlan, An Accusation, Impeachment, or Charge of any Trespass or Offence. *Leg. Ethelred. cap.* 2.

Tylwith, (Brit. derived from *Tyle*, i. e. *locus ubi stetit Domus vel locus ædificandæ Domui aptus*, or from *Tylath*, *Trabs*, *tignus*) Signifies a Place whereon to build a House, or a Beam in the Building: And it is applied to *Familia*, a Tribe or Family branching forth of another, which in the old English *Heraldry* is called *Second or Third Houses*; so that in case the great paternal Stock brancheth it self into several *Tylwiths* or Houses, they carry no younger House farther; and the Use of these *Tylwiths* was to shew not only the Originals of Families as to Pedigree, but the several Distinctions and Distances of Birth, that in case any Line should make a Failure, the next in Degree may claim their Interest according to the Rules of Discent, &c.

Type, (*Typus*) A Figure, Example, or Likeness of a Thing. *Litt. Dict.*

Typographia, The Trade of Printing. *Ibid.*

Tythes, (*Decimæ*). See *Tithes.*

V.

Vacans, Vacant, Free, that is, at leisure; also void. *Litt.*

Vacaria, A void Place, or waste Ground: ——*Dedimus omnia Dominica nostra* Vacariis, & *Forestis*, &c. Mem. in Scacc. Mich. 9. Edw. 1.

Vacation (*Vacatio*) Is all the Time betwixt the End of one Term and the Beginning of another; and it begins the last Day of every Term as soon as the Court rises. The Time from the Death of a Bishop, or other Spiritual Person, 'till the Bishoprick or Dignity is supplied with another, is also called *Vacation* Stat. Westm. 1. cap. 21. 14 Edw. 3. cap. 4.

Vacatura, An Avoidance of an Ecclesiastical Benefice; as *prima Vacatura*, the first Voidance, &c.

Vaccary, (*Vaccaria*) Is a House or Place to keep Cows in; a Dairy-House, or Cow-Pasture. *Fleta. lib.* 2.

Vaccarius, The Cow-herd, who looks after the common Herd of Cows.

Vadium put in, Is to take Security, Bail, or Pledges for the Appearance of a Defendant in a Court of Justice. ——*Præcipimus tibi quod ponas* Vadium & *salvos Plegios Johannem de B.* &c. Reg. Orig.

Vadium Mortuum, A Mortgage or Pawn of Lands so engaged to the Creditor, that he hath a Right to the mean Profits for the Use of his Debt. *Glanvil. lib.* 10. *cap.* 8.

Vagabond, (*Vagabundus*) One that wanders about, and has no certain Dwelling; an idle Fellow: And Rogues, *Vagabonds*, and sturdy Beggars, are mentioned in divers Statutes. See *Vagrant.*

Vagrants, (*Vagantes*) Are described by *Statute* to be such as pretend to be Patent-gatherers, or Collectors for Prisons, and wander abroad for that Purpose; all Fencers, Bear-wards, common Players of Interludes, Minstrels, Juglers; Persons pretending to be Gypsies, or wandering in the Habit or Form of counterfeit *Egyptians*, or that pretend Skill in Physiognomy, Palmestry, or like crafty Science, or to tell Fortunes; such Persons as use any subtil Craft, unlawful Games or Plays; or being able in Body, that run away and leave their Wives or Children to the Parish; those who not having wherewith otherwise to maintain themselves, use Loitering, and refuse to work for the usual Wages; and all other idle Persons wandering abroad, and begging, &c. *Stat.* 12 *Ann. cap.* 23. And if any such *Vagrants* shall be found in any Parish (for whom Searches are to be made) the Constable, &c. is to apprehend them, and carry them before a Justice of Peace, who shall examine them on Oath as to their Condition, Place of Abode, &c. and send them by *Pass*, directed to the Constable, to their last legal Settlement; or if that cannot be found, to the Place of Birth; and in Case that may not be known, to the Parish where last found Begging, &c. and passed unapprehended: And *Vagrants* refusing to be examined, shall be deemed incorrigible Rogues, and be punished accordingly. The Justice is to give the Constable a Certificate, ascertaining how the *Vagrants* shall be conveyed, and in what Time, and what Allowance he shall have; and if the Place whither the *Vagrants* are sent be out of the County, then the Constable is to deliver them with the Pass to the Constable of the first Town of the County named in the Pass, taking his Receipt for such Delivery; and the next Constable is to cause the *Vagrants* to be whipp'd, and convey them forward by a new Order and Certificate from a Justice of the proper County; and so from one County to another, until brought to the Place whither ordered to be sent: And the Parish to which conveyed, shall imploy them in Work, 'till they betake themselves to Service, &c. Justices at their Quarter-Sessions are to appoint Rates for passing of *Vagrants* at so much a Mile; and cause such Sums of Money to be rais'd for that Purpose as shall be necessary, to be quarterly paid to the chief Constables, who are to pay the petty Constables what shall be allowed on the Justice's Certificate for passing of *Vagrants*, &c. Those *Vagrants* as have begg'd for two Years, may be transported to the Plantations for seven Years: And *Vagrants* brought from *Ireland*, or the Plantations, are to be apprehended by Constables where found wandering and begging, and be whipp'd, and reconvey'd, &c. at so much *per* Head as the Justices in Sessions shall appoint; and Masters of Ships importing such *Vagrants*, or refusing to transport them

them on a Juſtice's Warrant, or Order, ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* Conſtables failing of their Duty in apprehending *Vagrants*, or any Perſons hindering the Execution of this Act, incur a Forfeiture of 20 *s.* to be levied by Diſtreſs, *&c.* This Statute reduces all the Laws relating to *Vagrants*, *Vagabonds*, &c. into one Act of Parliament.

Valet, Valect, or Vadelect, (*Valettus vel Valecta*) Was anciently a Name ſpecially denoting young Gentlemen, though of great Diſcent or Quality, but afterwards attributed to thoſe of lower Rank, and now a Servitor, or Gentleman of the Chamber. *Cambd. Selden's Tit. Hon. Bract. lib.* 3. In the Accounts of the *Inner-Temple*, it is uſed for a Bencher's Clerk, or Servant; and the Butlers of the Houſe corruptly call them *Varlets*.

Valentia, The Value or Price of any Thing. See *Value*.

Valetheria, Signifies the Kindred of the Slain, one on the Father's ſide, and another on the ſide of the Mother, to prove that a Man was a *Welſhman*: It is mentioned in Stat. *Walliæ* 12 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 4.

Valuf, (*Valentia, Valor*) Is a known Word; and the *Value* of thoſe Things wherein Offences are committed, is uſually compriſed in Indictments, which ſeems neceſſary in *Theft* to make a Difference from *Petit Larceny*, and in Treſpaſs to aggravate the Fault, *&c.* But in other Caſes a Diſtinction has been made between *Value* and *Price*. If a Plaintiff Declares in an Action of Treſpaſs for the Taking away of live Cattle, or one particular Thing, he ought to ſay that the Defendant took them away *Pretii* ſo much; if the Declaration be for taking of Things without Life, it muſt be alledg'd *ad valentiam*, *&c.* ſo that live Cattle are to be prized at ſuch a Price, as the Owner of them did eſteem them to be worth; and dead Things to be reckon'd at the *Value* of the Market. Of Coin not current it ſhall be *Pretii*; but of Coin current it ſhall be neither ſaid *Pretii* nor *ad valentiam*, for the *Value* and Price thereof is certain; tho' the Difference between *Pretii* and *ad valentiam* may proceed from the Rule in the *Regiſter of Writs*, which ſhews it to be according to the ancient Forms uſed in the Law. *Weſt. Symb. part* 2. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 629. A Jewel 'tis ſaid is not *valuable* in Law, but only according to the *Valuation* of the Owner of it, and is very uncertain: But there ſeems to be a certain *Value* for Diamonds among the Merchant Jewelers, according to their Weight and Luſtre, *&c. Hill.* 21 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 628. A Man cannot ſay that another owes him ſo much, when the *Value* of the Thing owing is uncertain; for which Reaſon Actions in theſe Caſes are always brought in the *Detinet*, and the Declaration *ad valentiam*, *&c.* 1 Lutw. 484.

Value of Land, May be intended ſuch as it was anciently, and not adjudg'd according to its improv'd *Value*. 2 *Leon* 117. *Lutw.* 1304. See *Purchaſe*.

Value of Marriage, (*Valore Maritagii*) Was a Writ that lay for the Lord, having proffered *Marriage* to an Infant without Diſparagement, if the Man refus'd to take the Lord's Offer, to recover the *Value* of the Marriage. *Reg. Orig.* 164. See the Statute 12 *Car.* 3. *cap.* 24.

Vang, (*Sax.*) He *vanged* for me at the *Vant*, *i. e.* ſtood for me at the Font. *Blount*.

Vannus, A Vane, *Venti Index*; and *Vannus* a Fan to winnow Corn with. *Lit. Dict.*

Vantarius, (*Præcurſor*) As *Vantarius Regis*, the King's Fore-footman. ——*Richardus R. Miles Ten. Terras per Serjeantiam eſſe* Vantariam Regis, *&c. Rot. de finibus.* Term. Mich. 2 Edw. 2.

Variance, (*Variantia*, from the Fr. *Varier*, i. e. *Alterare*) Signifies any Alteration of a Thing formerly laid in a Plea, or where the Declaration in a Cauſe differs from the Writ, or from the Deed upon which it is grounded, *&c.* 2 *Lill. Abr.* 629. If there is a *Variance* between the Declaration and the Writ, it is Error; and the Writ ſhall abate. And if there appear to be a material *Variance* between the Matter pleaded and the Manner of the Pleading it, this is not a good Plea; for the Manner and Matter of Pleading ought to agree in Subſtance, or there will be no Certainty in it. *Cro. Jac.* 479. 2 *Lill.* 629. But when the Pleading is good in Subſtance, a ſmall *Variance* ſhall not hurt. 3 *Mod.* 227. Where the Original Writ *varies* from the Declaration, 'tis not remedied by any Statute of *Jeofails*. 5 *Rep.* 37. There was a *Variance* between the Writ and Declaration, in Action of the Caſe, the one being for more than the other, and tho' the Plaintiff had a Verdict, he could not get Judgment: It was held, that it was not help'd by the Stat. 18 *Eliz.* for that Statute helps when there is no Writ, not where there is one that *varies* in Subſtance from the Declaration. 2 *Cro.* 829. In Ejectment, the Original was *Teſte* 24 *Jan.* And the Ejectment ſuppos'd to be 31 *Jan.* in the ſame Year; the Plaintiff had a Verdict, and this was aſſign'd for Error, *viz.* That the Original was taken out before there was any Cauſe of Action, and being certified to be between the ſame Parties, and of the ſame Land, in the ſame Term, it was adjudg'd ill, and not to warrant the Declaration; and thereupon the Judgment was reverſed. *Cro. Car.* 98, 205. Tho' a Verdict in Ejectment was for a Meſſuage next the Meſſuage of *A. B.* and the Judgment for a Meſſuage next another Meſſuage in the Occupation of *A. B.* This is no material *Variance*, but is amendable by the Statute 16 *&* 17 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 8. Which Enacts, That all Omiſſions, *Variances*, &c. not being againſt the Right of the Matter of the Suit, ſhall be amended. *Raym.* 398. 3 *Salk.* 368. The Original Writ in *C. B.* concluded *ad dampnum* 40 *l.* and the Declaration was *ad dampnum* 100 *l.* The Jury gave 12 *l.* Damages; and on a Writ of Error brought this *Variance* was aſſign'd; it was held that this had been a good Objection in the Original Action on a Demurrer to the Declaration; but it is not ſo after Verdict, not being Matter in Point of Judgment, eſpecially as the Jury found only 12 *l.* Damages; but if the Verdict had found more Damages than what was mentioned in the Writ, tho' leſs than what was ſet forth in the Declaration, it had been ill, becauſe there was no Writ to warrant ſuch Damages. 2 *Cro.* 629. 1 *Bulſt.* 49. If a Defendant pleads a *Variance* between the Writ and Declaration, he is to crave *Oyer* of the Writ before he ſhall have any Advantage of the *Variance*, becauſe the Writ and Declaration are not upon the ſame Roll; and therefore if the Defendant plead to it without demanding Oyer, on Demurrer Judgment may be for him to anſwer over, *&c.* 2 *Salk.* 658. If in the Imparlance Roll the Declaration is in Debt, and in the Plea Roll 'tis in Treſpaſs; this is ſuch a *Variance* that if the Plaintiff hath Judgment it ſhall be reverſed. 3 *Bulſt.* 229. When a Contract is intire,

intire, an Action of Debt cannot be brought for Part of the Money, without ſhewing how the other is ſatisfied; if it be, this *Variance* from the true Debt will make it ill. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 440. In Writ of Error in the Exchequer Chamber to remove a Record out of *B. R.* of a certain Treſpaſs the Husband and Wife had done, the Record certified was of a Treſpaſs done by the Woman alone, and for this *Variance* the Writ was abated, and the Record not removed. *Sid.* 269. 3 *Salk.* 369. *Variance* in the Number of Acres or Perſons, between a Fine and an Indenture to lead the Uſes; if the Party avers, there was not any other Conſideration, or new Agreement, but that the Fine was levied according to the Uſes and Intents mentioned in the Indenture, it is good. 5 *Rep* 25. *Variance* in Names, &c. how ſupplied by Averment, that a Man is the ſame Perſon, and Inqueſt of Office, &c. ſee *Averment* and *Pardon*. Vide *Amendment*.

Vaſſal, (*Vaſſallus*) A Tenant or Feudatary; alſo a Slave or Servant: *Vaſſallus* is quaſi *Baſſallus*, i. e. *inferior Socius*, as the *Vaſſal* is inferior to his Maſter, and muſt ſerve him; and yet he is in a Manner his Companion, becauſe each of them is obliged to the other. *Skene.*

Vaſſelerie, Vaſſalage, or the Tenure of Vaſſals. *Cowel.*

Vaſto, Is a Writ that lies againſt Tenants for Term of Life or Years, committing *Waſte*. *F. N. B.* 55. *Reg. Orig.* 72. See *Waſte*.

Vavaſor, Is one who was in Dignity next a Baron. *Camd. Brit.* 109. ——*Sunt & alii Potentes Regni, qui dicuntur Barones, hoc eſt, Robur Belli: Et alii ſunt qui dicuntur* Vavaſores, *Viri Magnæ Dignitatis, &c.* Bract. lib. 1. cap. 8. Spelm. Gloſs.

Vavaſory, (*Vavaſoria*) The Lands that a *Vavaſor* held. *Bract. lib.* 2.

Veal-money, The Tenants within the Manor of *Bradford* in the County of *Wilts*, pay a yearly Rent by this Name to their Lord in lieu of *Veal* paid formerly in *Kind*. Blount's Ten.

Vectigal Judiciarum, Is applied to Money or *Fines* paid to the King, to defray the Charge he is at in maintaining the Courts of Juſtice, and Protection of the People. 3 *Salk.* 33.

Veiours, (*Viſores*, from the Fr. *Veoir*, i. e. *Cernere*) Are ſuch Perſons as are ſent by the Court to take a View of any Place in Queſtion, for the better Deciſion of the Right thereto: And it is uſed for thoſe that are appointed to view an Offence; as a Man murdered, a Woman raviſhed, &c. *Old. Nat. Br.* 112. *Bract. lib.* 5.

Velum quadrageſimale, A Veil or Piece of Hangings, drawn before the *Altar* in *Lent*, as a Token of Mourning and Sorrow.——*Item ad quodlibet Altare, &c.* Velum quadrageſimale, *Velum Nuptiale, Palla Mortuorum, &c.* Synod. Exon. Anno 1217.

Venaria, Are thoſe Beaſts which are caught in the Woods by hunting. *Leg. Canut. c.* 108.

Venatio, In the Statute of *Charta de Foreſta* ſignifies *Veniſon*, in Fr. *Venaiſon*: It is called *Venaiſon*, of the Means whereby the Beaſts are taken, *quoniam ex Vexatione capiuntur*, and being hunted are moſt wholeſome: And they are termed Beaſts of *Venary*, (not *Venery*) becauſe they are gotten in Hunting. 4 *Inſt.* 316.

Venditioni exponas, Is a judicial Writ, directed to the Sheriff, commanding him to ſell Goods which he hath formerly taken into his Hands, for the Satisfying a Judgment given in the King's Court. *Reg. Judic.* 33. *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 21. If a *Superſedeas* be not delivered to the Sheriff till he hath in part executed a Writ of Execution, he may afterwards be authoriſed to go through with it by a *Venditioni exponas*; as he may alſo in the like Caſe after a Writ of Error. *Dyer* 98. *Cro. Eliz.* 597. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 894.

Venditor Regis, The King's Saleſman; being the Perſon who expoſed to Sale Goods and Chattels ſeiſed or diſtrained to anſwer any Debt due to the King: This Office was granted by King *Ed.* 1. to *Philip de Lardimer*, in the County of *York*, *Ita quod ipſe vel certus ſuus Attornatus ibit ad Mandatum Vicecomitis de loco in locum infra Com. pred. ſumptibus ſuis ad Venditiones faciendas, & capiat de unaquaque Venditione pro Feodo ſuo* xxxii. *den.* But the Office was ſeiſed into the King's Hands for the Abuſe thereof. *Anno* 2 *Ed.* 2.

Venia, Is uſed for a Kneeling or low Proſtration on the Ground, by Penitents. *Walſingh.* 196.

Venire facias, A Writ judicial awarded to the Sheriff to cauſe a Jury of the Neighbourhood to appear, when a Cauſe is brought to Iſſue, to try the ſame; and if the Jury come not at the Day of this Writ, then there ſhall go a *Habeas Corpora*, and after a *Diſtreſs* until they appear. *Old Nat. Br.* 157. But where a *Venire* omits Part of the Iſſue to be tried, or any of the Parties; if a Juror is named in the *Habeas Corpora*, by a Name different from that in the *Venire*; or a Juror return'd on ſuch a Panel is omitted in the *Habeas Corpora*; or a *Venire* or *Diſtringas* are iſſued without any Award on the Roll to warrant them; it will be ill, and is ſaid to be a Diſcontinuance. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 298, 299. A *Venire facias* ought to be *de aliquo Vicineto*; and a *Venire de Vicineto Civitatis*, is good without naming of the Pariſh within the City out of which the Jurors are ſummoned. 2 *Lill.* 633, 636. Though it hath been held, that the *Venire facias* may be of a Town, Pariſh, Manor, or any Place known, called a *Lieu Conus*; but not of a City, or County. *Cro. Eliz.* 260. And yet where a *Venue* cannot come from a Vill, Hamlet, &c. there it might be *de Corpore Comitatus*, to prevent Failure of Juſtice, before the Statute 4 & 5 *Ann.* By which Act, a *Venire facias* may be from the Body of the County, &c. In an Information againſt a County for not repairing a Bridge, it was held, that the Attorney General might take a *Venire* to any adjacent County; and that it might be *Corpore* of the Whole, or *de Vicineto* of ſome particular Place therein next adjoining. *Trin.* 3 *Ann.* 3 *Salk.* 381. The Plaintiff in *Aſſumpſit* declared upon a Promiſe made at *Maidſtone* in *Kent*; and upon *Non Aſſumpſit* pleaded, the *Venire facias* was *de Vicineto Villæ & Parochiæ de Maidſtone*, and a Trial was had: But it was reſolv'd to be an inſufficient Trial, becauſe the *Venire* ought not to be of a larger Precinct, than the Plaintiff himſelf had alledged in his Declaration. *Yelv.* 104. And it will be Error if the *Venire* be ſhort; as a Defendant in Treſpaſs preſcribed for a Foot-way leading from *Hinton* ſo far as the Foot-way of *Horn-Caſtle*, &c. Iſſue was taken upon this Preſcription, and the *Venire facias* awarded *de Vicineto de Hinton* only, when it ſhould have been of *Hinton* and *Horn Caſtle*; and the Judgment was reverſed. *Moor* 257, 412. So if in Ejectment Lands are laid in *A. B.* and *C.* and try'd for the Plaintiff by a *Viſne* out of *A.* only; this is inſufficient. 5 *Rep.* 36. Tho' in Action of Treſpaſs, &c. for reſcuing a Diſtreſs for Rent, ſetting

ting forth that the Plaintiff made a Leaſe of Lands to the Defendant lying in three ſeveral Places; the Plaintiff having a Verdict, it was moved in Arreſt of Judgment that the Trial was inſufficient, becauſe the *Venire* was from one Place, when it ought to be from all three Places where the Lands lie; but adjudged, that this Action being brought againſt a wrong Doer, and not upon the Leaſe it ſelf, the *Venue* may be laid in that very Place where the Wrong was done. *Lutw.* 213. One *Venire facias* is ſufficient to try ſeveral Iſſues, between the ſame Parties, and in the ſame County. 2 *Cro.* 550. And where an Action was brought againſt two, they both joined Iſſue, and one died; and after the *Venire facias* was awarded to try the Iſſue between both, which was done; and held to be no Error, though it iſſued againſt a dead Perſon, becauſe one of the Defendants was living. *Cro. Car.* 308. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 444. If a *Venire facias* is return'd by the Coroner, on Objection to the Sheriff, *&c.* when it ought to be return'd by the Sheriff, the Trial is wrong, and not remedied by any Statute of Jeofails. 5 *Rep.* 36. In all Caſes, where there is to be a ſpecial Jury, the *Venire* muſt be *ſpecial:* If the Matter to be tried be within divers Places, in one and the ſame County, the *Venire facias* ſhall be general; and if in ſeveral Counties, it ſhall be ſpecial. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 635. If a Matter of Law be depending undetermined, and an Iſſue alſo joined in the Cauſe, there is to be a ſpecial *Venire* awarded, *tam ad Triandum Exitum, quam ad Inquirendum de Dampnis, &c.* as well to try the Iſſue, as to find the Damages both upon the Iſſue and the Matter put in Judgment of the Court. *Ibid.* 636. The Plaintiff's Attorney ought to give a Copy of the Jury return'd upon a *Venire facias* to the Defendant's Attorney, before the Trial; and it is to be filed. *Paſch.* 24 *Car. B. R.* At a Trial at *Niſi prius*, the Plaintiff changed the *Venire facias*, and Panels, and had a Jury the Defendant knew not of; and ruled, that the Defendant cannot be aided, if the firſt *Venue* was not filed: And a Difference was taken when the firſt *Venire* was not filed, that he cannot be aided, becauſe he may reſort to the Sheriff, and have a View of the Panel, to be prepared for his Challenges; but if the firſt *Venire* was filed, then the Defendant ſhall have a new Trial. *Raym.* 79. A *Venire facias* after filed, cannot be altered, without Conſent of Parties: Tho' where a Verdict is imperfect, ſo that Judgment cannot be given upon it, there ſhall be a *new Venire facias* to try the Cauſe, and find a new Verdict. 2 *Lill.* 634, 635. And if a Plaintiff be nonſuit on a Miſtake in the *Niſi prius*, and the Paper-Book and Roll are right, the Nonſuit may be ſet aſide, and a *Venire facias de novo* awarded, and the Iſſue tried, *&c. Cro. Jac.* 669. A *Venire facias* may be amended by the Iſſue Roll, when that is right, in ſome Caſes. 3 *Nelſ.* 446.

Venire facias, Is alſo the common Proceſs upon any *Preſentment*, being in Nature of a Summons for the Party to appear; and is a proper Proceſs to be firſt awarded on an Indictment for any Crime, under the Degree of Treaſon, Felony, or Maihem, except in ſuch Caſes wherein other Proceſs is directed by Statute: And if it appear by the Return to ſuch *Venire*, that the Party has Lands in the County whereby he may be diſtrained, the Diſtreſs infinite ſhall be awarded till he do appear; and he ſhall forfeit on every Default, ſo much as the Sheriff returns upon him in Iſſues: But if a *Nihil* be return'd, a *Capias*, *Alias*, and *Pluries*, ſhall iſſue, *&c.* 2 *Hawk.* 283. The *Venire facias ad Reſpondendum* may be without a Day certain, becauſe by an Appearance the Fault in this Proceſs is cured; but a *Venire facias ad triand. exitum* muſt be returnable on a Day certain, *&c.* 3 *Salk.* 371.

Venire facias tot Patronas, Is mentioned in *Lambard's Eiren. lib.* 4. See *Ventre inſpiciendo.*

Venitare, Is the Book of *Eccleſiaſticus*, ſo called, becauſe of the *Venite Exultemus Domino, Jubilate Deo, &c.* It often occurs in the Hiſtory of our *Engliſh* Synods; and is called *Venitarium.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 3. p. 332.

Venter, Signifies the Belly, or the Child that a Woman goes with; and in Law there is a *firſt and ſecond Venter*, &c. of Children by ſeveral Wives; and how they ſhall take in Diſcents of Lands, vide *Fee-ſimple.*

Ventre inſpiciendo, Is a Writ to ſearch a Woman that ſaith ſhe is with Child, and thereby with-holdeth Lands from the next Heir: The Trial whereof is by a *Jury of Women. Reg. Orig.* 227. The Law hath provided this Writ for the Benefit of right Heirs, *contra Partus ſuppoſitioſos*; and it is ſued out of *Chancery*, and returnable in the *Common Pleas*, &c. And if a Man having Lands in Fee-ſimple, or Fee-tail, dieth, and his Wife ſoon after marries again, and feigns her ſelf with Child by her former Husband; in this Caſe, tho' ſhe be married, the Writ *de Ventre inſpiciendo* doth lie for the Heir againſt her. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 631. *Thomas de Aldham* of *Surry*, Brother of *Adam de Aldham*, *Anno* 4 *Hen.* 3. claimed his Brother's Eſtate; but *Joan* Widow of the ſaid *Adam* pleaded ſhe was with Child, whereupon the ſaid *Thomas* obtained the Writ *Ventre inſpiciendo* directed to the Sheriff. —— *Quod aſſumptis tecum diſcretis & legalibus militibus & diſcretis & legalibus mulieribus de Comitatu tuo in propria Perſona accedas ad ipſam* Joannam, *& ipſam a prædictis mulieribus coram præfatis militibus videri facias, & diligenter tractari per ubera & per* Ventrem, *& Inquiſitionem factam Certificari facias ſub ſigillo tuo & ſigillo duorum militum Juſticiariis noſtris apud* Weſtm. *&c.* And in *Eaſter Term* 29 *Eliz.* this Writ was ſued out of the Chancery into *C. B.* at the Proſecution of *Percival Willoughby*, who had married the Eldeſt of the five Daughters of Sir *Francis Willoughby*, who died without any Son, but left a Wife named *Dorothy*, that at the Time of his Death pretended her ſelf to be with Child by Sir *Fraucis*, which if it were a Son, all the five Siſters would thereby loſe the Inheritance deſcended unto them; which Writ was directed to the Sheriffs of *London*, and they were commanded to cauſe the ſaid *Dorothy* to be viewed by 12 Knights, and ſearched by 12 Women, in the Preſence of the 12 Knights, *Et ad tractandum per ubera & ad ventrem inſpiciendum*, whether ſhe were with Child, and to certify the ſame to the Court of Common Pleas; and if ſhe were with Child, to certify for how long, in their Judgments, *Et quando ſit paritura*; upon which the Sheriffs accordingly cauſed her to be ſearched, and returned that ſhe was twenty Weeks gone with Child, and that within twenty Weeks more, *fuit paritura:* Thereupon another Writ iſſued out of *C. B.* requiring the Sheriffs ſafely to keep her in ſuch a Houſe, and that the Doors ſhould be well guarded; and that every Day they ſhould cauſe her to be viewed by ſome of the Women named in the Writ, and when ſhe ſhould be delivered, that ſome of them

them ſhould be with her to view her Birth, whether it be Male or Female, to the Intent that there ſhould be no Falſity: And upon this Writ the Sheriffs return'd, That they had cauſed her accordingly to be kept and view'd, and that ſuch a Day ſhe was delivered of a Daughter. *Cro. Eliz.* 566. In the 22d Year of K. *James* 1. the Widow of one *Duncomb* married within a Week after the Death of her firſt Husband, and his Couſin and Heir brought the Writ *Ventre Inſpiciendo* directed to the Sheriff of *L.* who return'd that he had cauſed her to be ſearched by ſuch Matrons who found her with Child, *Et quod paritura fuit* within ſuch a Time; and thereon it was pray'd that the Sheriff might take her into his Cuſtody, and keep her 'till ſhe was delivered, but becauſe ſhe ought to live with her Husband, they would not take her from him; but he was ordered to enter into a Recognizance not to remove her from his Dwelling-houſe, and a Writ was awarded to the Sheriff to cauſe her to be inſpected every Day, by Two of the Women which he had return'd had ſearched her, and that Three of them ſhould be preſent at her Delivery, *&c. Cro. Jac.* 685. Theſe two Caſes are notable Precedents of the Form of Proſecuting theſe Writs: And where Women condemn'd for Crimes, who plead their Bellies, pretending to be with Child, are to be viewed and try'd by a Jury of Matrons, ſee *Reprieve.*

Venue, (*Vicinetum*, or *Viſnetum*) Is taken for a neighbouring Place, *Locus quem* Vicini *habitant:* It is the Place from whence a Jury are to come for Trial of Cauſes. *F. N. B.* 115. In Actions of Treſpaſs and Ejectment, the *Venue* is to be from the Vill or Hamlet, where the Lands in Queſtion do lie: And in all Real Actions, the *Venue* muſt be laid in that County where the Thing is for which the Action is brought. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 634, 635. But the Judges may, in all tranſitory Actions, alter the *Venue* from the Place where by the Law it otherwiſe ſhould be, if they believe through any juſt Cauſe there cannot be an indifferent Trial in the County the *Venue* was firſt laid in; though if a Defendant will move to change the *Venue*, he muſt make *Affidavit* that the Cauſe of Action (if any be) did ariſe in the County where he would have the *Venue* to be, or elſewhere, and not in the County where the Plaintiff hath laid his Action: And if upon a Motion the Court orders the *Venue* to be altered, the Plaintiff is to alter his Declaration, and lay his Action in the other County, *&c. Mich.* 22 *Car. B. R.* Motion to change a *Venue* muſt be within eight Days after the Declaration delivered; but this Rule is not ſtrictly obſerv'd: It is never granted after the Rules for Pleading are out; and 'tis a Rule not to change a *Venue*, where neceſſary Evidence ariſes in two Counties to ſupport the Action, if the Plaintiff will be bound to give ſome material Evidence in the County where he laid his Action. 2 *Salk.* 668, 669. If the Defendant is a Barriſter or Attorney, on Motion the *Venue* ſhall be changed into *Middleſex*; and where an Attorney is Plaintiff, and lays his Action in *Middleſex*, there the *Venue* ſhall continue. *Ibid.* The Want of a *Venue* is only curable by ſuch a Plea which admits the Fact, for the Trial whereof it was required to lay a *Venue.* 3 Salk. 381. Vide *Venire facias.*

Verderor, (*Viridarius*, from the Fr. *Verdeur*, i. e. *Cuſtos Nemoris*) Is an Officer of the King's *Foreſt*, whoſe Office is properly to look to the *Vert*, and ſee it well maintained; and he is ſworn to keep the Aſſiſes of the Foreſt, and view, receive, and inrol the Attachments and Preſentments of Treſpaſſes of Vert and Veniſon, *&c. Manwood, par.* 1. *pag.* 332.

Verdict, (*Veredictum, quaſi dictum Veritatis*) Is the Anſwer of a Jury given to the Court, concerning the Matter of Fact in any Cauſe committed to their Trial; wherein every one of the Twelve Jurors muſt agree, or it cannot be a *Verdict:* And the Jurors are to try the Fact, and the Judges to adjudge according to the Law that ariſeth upon it. 1 *Inſt.* 226. *Verdicts* are either *General*, or *Special:* A *General Verdict* is that which is brought into the Court in like general Terms to the General Iſſue; as if a Defendant pleads Not guilty, or no Wrong, then the Iſſue is general, whether he be guilty, or the Fact be a Wrong, or not; which being committed to the Jury, they, upon Conſideration of the Evidence, ſay for the Plaintiff, that the Defendant is guilty of a Wrong, or for the Defendant, that it is no Wrong, *&c.* A *Special Verdict* is where they find the Matter at large, according to the Evidence given, that ſuch a Thing is done by the Defendant; and declaring the Courſe of the Fact, as in their Opinions it is proved, pray the Judgment of the Court as to what the Law is in ſuch a Caſe. *S. P. C.* 1 *Inſt.* 227. And a *Fact* may be found *Specially*, *viz.* Where a Perſon is indicted of Murder; the Jury may bring him in guilty of Manſlaughter, *&c.* or they may leave the Matter to the Judges, in which Caſes ſometimes it is referr'd to the Lord Chief Juſtice of *B. R.* and all the Judges to determine it; wherein 'tis ſaid a Recorder of *London* who tried a Priſoner hath given his Opinion, and the King himſelf, to whom the Matter was reported. 5 *Lev.* 255. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 97. There are likewiſe *Publick* and *Privy Verdicts:* Publick, when given in open Court; and Privy, which is given out of the Court, before any of the Judges thereof, and is called Privy, being to be kept ſecret from the Parties 'till affirm'd in Court. 1 *Inſt.* 227. But a Privy *Verdict* is in Strictneſs no *Verdict*; for it is only a Favour which is allowed by the Court to the Jury for their Eaſe: The Jury may vary from it, and when come into Court give a contrary *Verdict*; but this muſt be before the Privy *Verdict* is recorded. 5 *Mod.* 351. 1 *Inſt.* No Privy *Verdict* can be given in criminal Matters, which concern Life, as Felony, *&c.* but it muſt be openly in Court; becauſe the Jury are commanded to look upon the Priſoner, when they give their *Verdict*, and ſo the Priſoner is to be there preſent: But in criminal Cauſes, where the Defendant is not to be perſonally preſent at the Time of the *Verdict*, and in Informations, a Privy *Verdict* may be given. *Raym.* 193. 1 *Ventr.* 97. A Special *Verdict* may be given in criminal, or civil Caſes; and where the Court directs the Jury to find a Special *Verdict* in a civil Cauſe, one of the Counſel on each Side agree upon Notes for it, and draw them up and ſet their Hands to them; and then they are to be delivered to the Jury in convenient Time, or the Court will take a General *Verdict:* If at the Prayer of the Plaintiff or Defendant, a Special *Verdict* is ordered to be found, the Party praying it is to proſecute the Special *Verdict*, that the Matter in Law may be determined; and if either Party delay to join in drawing it up, and pay his Part of the Charges, or if the Counſel for the Defendant refuſes to ſubſcribe

ſubſcribe the Special *Verdict*, the Party deſiring it ſhall draw it up and enter it *Ex parte*. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 645, 653. Where the Parties diſagree, or the Special *Verdict* is drawn contrary to the Notes agreed upon, the Court on Motion will rectify it; and the Court may amend a Special *Verdict*, to bring the Special Matter in Queſtion: Though if a Matter of Fact be left out in the Notes of the Special *Verdict* drawn by Counſel, this cannot be amended afterwards. *Ibid.* 646. The Plaintiff and Defendant are both of them to appear in Court to hear a Special *Verdict*, and the Jury is to be called and to have the Special *Verdict* read unto them by the Secondary; and upon the Reading of it, if there be any Miſtake in the Drawing it up, the Counſel on either Side may except againſt it; and when the Counſel is agreed, then the Secondary demands of the Jury, whether they agree to find it ſo; and if they anſwer they do, the *Verdict* is found: And it is to be afterwards entered, *&c.* *Paſch.* 23 *Car. B. R.* 2 *Lill.* 646. A Special *Verdict*, though agreed to by the Counſel, *&c.* is not a Special *Verdict* 'till allow'd by the Court. *Ibid.* In all Caſes and all Actions, the Jury may give a General or Special *Verdict*; and the Court is bound to receive it, if pertinent to the Point in Iſſue, and if the Jury doubt they may refer themſelves to the Court, but are not bound ſo to do. 3 *Salk.* 373. Though the Plaintiff and Defendant in a Cauſe conſent to have the Jury find a Special *Verdict*, yet they may find a General *Verdict*; but this is not uſual: And if the Jury will take upon them to find, againſt the Directions of the Court, any Thing in Matter of Law, the Court will receive the *Verdict*; but if they give a falſe *Verdict*, they are liable to Attaint. *Paſch.* 23 *Car.* The antient Courſe of laying a Fine on Jurors, barely for giving a *Verdict* contrary to the Directions of the Court, is condemn'd as illegal and diſus'd: And it is the ſame if the *Verdict* be given againſt Evidence; for the Jury may give it againſt Evidence, if they know the Fact themſelves. *Kel.* 50, 58. If Jurors eat or drink any Thing at the Charge of him for whom they give their *Verdict*, before they are agreed; or if by Caſting of Lots, they find for the Plaintiff or Defendant; if any Writing, Letter, *&c.* be delivered by the Plaintiff, or any in his Behalf to the Jury, concerning the Matter in Iſſue, after the Jury are gone from the Bar, and the *Verdict* is found for the Plaintiff; or if either of the Parties, their Attornies or Solicitors, ſpeak any Thing to the Jury before agreed on their *Verdict*, which relates to the Cauſe; as that 'tis a clear Cauſe, or I hope you will find for ſuch a Perſon; or if any Witneſs be ſent for by the Jury, after gone from the Bar, and he repeats his Evidence again, *&c.* In theſe Caſes the *Verdict* ſhall be void and ſet aſide: But tho' where the Jury eat and drink at the Charge of the Plaintiff, and the *Verdict* being found for him, it is void; it is not ſo if given for the Defendant: And if the Plaintiff, after the Jury are gone from the Bar, deliver any Writing to any of the Jurors, although the *Verdict* ſhall be void if given for the Plaintiff; it is otherwiſe if given for the Defendant, and *ſic è converſo*, *&c.* Alſo if the Jury have eat or drank after they went from the Bar, and before they gave their *Verdict*, this ought to be ſhewed before the *Verdict* is given. 1 *Inſt.* 227. 1 *Ventr.* 125. 2 *Lev.* 140. *Moor* 17. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 454. A Jury-man withdrawing from his Fellows, or keeping them from giving their *Verdict*, without giving good Reaſon for it, ſhall be fined; but if he differ from them in Judgment, he ſhall not: And although Jury-men are puniſhable for Miſdemeanors, every Miſdemeanor of the Jury before they give their *Verdict*, is not a ſufficient Cauſe to make void the *Verdict*. *Dyer* 53. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 647. If one of a Jury that found a *Verdict*, were outlawed at the Time of the *Verdict*, it is not good: And where a *Verdict* is given by thirteen Jurors, it is ſaid to be a void *Verdict*; becauſe no Attaint will lie. 2 *Lill.* 644, 650. In capital Caſes, a *Verdict* muſt be actually given; and if the Jury don't all agree upon it, they may be carried in Carts after the Judges, round the Circuit 'till they agree; and in ſuch Caſe they may give their *Verdict* in another County. 1 *Inſt.* 227, 281. 1 *Vent.* 97. The Court may ſet aſide a *Verdict* that convicts a Man contrary to Evidence in a criminal Cauſe; but they cannot ſet aſide a *Verdict* which acquits him. *Wood's Inſt.* 648. If the Jury acquit a Perſon of an Indictment of Felony againſt Evidence, the Court, before the *Verdict* is recorded, may order them to go out again and re-conſider the Matter; but this hath been thought hard, and of late Years is not ſo frequently practis'd as formerly: There are Inſtances where Defendants acquitted of Crimes contrary to Evidence, have been bound to the Good Behaviour. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 442. When a *Verdict* in a Civil Action is given againſt Evidence, it ſhall be ſet aſide, and a new Trial had, *&c.* If the Fact upon which the Court was to judge, be not found by the *Verdict*, a new *Venire facias* ſhall be granted. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 693. A *Verdict* being given where no Iſſue is joined, there can be no Judgment upon it; but a *Repleader* is to be had. *Mod. Ca.* 4. And if a *Verdict* be ambiguous, inſufficient, repugnant, imperfect, or uncertain, Judgment ſhall not paſs upon it. 1 *Saund.* 154, 155. *Verdicts* muſt in all Things directly anſwer the Iſſue, or they will not be good; and if a *Verdict* finds only Part of the Iſſue, it may be ill for the Whole. 3 *Salk.* 374. But there is a Difference between Actions founded on a Wrong, and on a Contract; for where 'tis founded on a Wrong, as on a Treſpaſs, or Eſcape, *&c.* 'tis maintainable if any Part of it is found: So in Debt for Rent, a leſs Sum than demanded may be found by the *Verdict*, becauſe it may be apportioned; but where an Action is founded on a Contract, there 'tis intire, and otherwiſe. 2 *Cro.* 380. If ſeveral Perſons are indicted, or jointly charged in an Information, a *Verdict* may find ſome of the Defendants guilty, and not others: And if the Subſtance of an Iſſue be found, or ſo much as will ſerve the Plaintiff's Turn, although not directly according to the Iſſue, the *Verdict* is good. 1 *Lev.* 142. *Hob.* 73. 1 *Mod.* 4. According to *Glyn* Ch. Juſt. if an Action be brought for 500 *l.* the Jury may find Part paid againſt the Plaintiff, and Part unpaid againſt the Defendant, and ſo divide the *Verdict*. *Trin.* 1658. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 649. If the Jury find the Iſſue and more, it is good for the Iſſue, and void for the Reſidue: And where a Jury find a Point in Iſſue, and a ſuperfluous Matter over and above, that ſhall not vitiate the *Verdict*. 2 *Lev.* 253. Yet if a Man brings an Action of Debt, and declares for 20 *l.* and the Jury, upon *Nil debet* pleaded, find that the Defendant owed 40 *l.* this *Verdict* is ill; for the Plaintiff cannot recover more than he demands; and in this Caſe he may not recover what he demands, becauſe the Court

cannot ſever their Judgment from the *Verdict*. 3 *Salk.* 376. A Plaintiff failing to prove his Iſſue, the Verdict ought to be found for the Defendant; and the Court will give Judgment for the Defendant, where it appears that the Plaintiff hath recovered by *Verdict* without Cauſe of Action. 2 *Lill.* 644, 651. A *Verdict* found againſt a Record, which is of a higher Nature than any *Verdict*, is not good: But where a *Verdict* may be any Ways conſtrued to make it good, it ſhall be ſo taken, and not to make it void. *Ibid.* No *Verdict* will make that good, which is not ſo by Law, of which the Court is to judge; Judgment is to be given on *Verdicts*, that ſtand with Law; and what both Parties have agreed in the Pleading, muſt be admitted ſo to be, though the Jury find otherwiſe, it being a Rule in Law. *Hob.* 112. 2 *Cro.* 678. 2 *Mod.* 4. The Statute of Jeofails helps after *Verdict*; as it ſuppoſes the Matter left out was given in Evidence, and that the Judge directed accordingly. 1 *Mod.* 292. If there be no original Writ, it is held by a *Verdict* by the Statute of Jeofails; but not if there be a bad Writ: A Declaration that is not good, is in many Caſes help'd after *Verdict*; but not where the Declaration doth not make it appear that the Plaintiff had ſome Cauſe of Action, to warrant his Declaration, *&c.* A *Verdict* may make an ill Plea good, by Intendment, *&c.* But a *Verdict* will not help, where there is no Iſſue: And what is good after *Verdict*, would be ill on Demurrer; alſo in criminal Caſes, Real Actions, or Actions *Qui tam*, if there be any Errors in the Proceedings, they are not help'd after *Verdict*, by the Stat. of Jeofails. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 644, 647. 2 *Bulſt.* 41. 2 *Salk.* 644. 3 *Mod.* 161. Where a *Verdict* is found for the Plaintiff, and he will not enter it, the Defendant may compel him to do it, on Motion; or the Defendant may enter it himſelf. 2 *Lill.* After a *Verdict* is return'd in Court, it cannot be amended; but if there be any Miſpriſion, it is to be ſuggeſted before: And a Miſtake of the Clerk of the Aſſiſes appearing to the Court, was ordered to be amended. *Cro. Eliz.* 112, 150. On Return of *Verdicts*, in Civil Cauſes, given at the Aſſiſes, to the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, Judgment is had thereon; and generally if the Judgment differ from the *Verdict*, it may be reverſed, *&c.* See *Iſſue*, and *Judgment*.

A *Charge by Verdict* of Felony, found againſt a Perſon, in Action of Treſpaſs for taking Goods, is equivalent to an Indictment, to put the Defendant to anſwer, *&c.* But it is ſaid no *Verdict* ought to be taken in the Treſpaſs, 'till the Party is tried for the Felony. 2 *Hawk.* 211, 440.

Verecundium, Is ſpecially uſed for Injury done to any one. *Somner of Gavelkind, pag.* 174.

Verge, (*Virgata*) The Compaſs of the King's Court, which bounds the Juriſdiction of the *Lord Steward* of the *Houſhold*; and that ſeems to have been twelve Miles in Compaſs. *Stat.* 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 3. *Briton* 68. *F. N. B.* 24. There is alſo a *Verge of Land*; which is an uncertain Quantity directed by the Cuſtom of the Country, from fifteen to thirty Acres, as appears under *Yard-land*. 28 *Ed.* 1. And the Word *Verge* hath another Signification, of a Stick or Rod, whereby one is admitted Tenant to a Copyhold Eſtate. *Old Nat. Br.* 17.

Vergers. (*Virgatores*) Are ſuch as carry White Wands before the Judges, *&c. Fleta, lib.* 2. *cap.* 38.

Veronica, A Word mentioned by our *Hiſtorians*, having its Original from this, That as our Saviour was led towards the Croſs, the Likeneſs of his Face was formed on his Handkerchief in a miraculous Manner, which is ſtill preſerv'd in St. *Peter*'s Church at *Rome*, and called *Veronica*. Mat. Pariſ. Anno 1216. pag. 514. Brompt. 121.

Vert, (Fr. *Verd*, i. e. *Viridis*, otherwiſe called *Green-hue*) In the *Foreſt* Laws ſignifies every Thing that beareth a *Green* Leaf within a Foreſt, that may cover a Deer; but eſpecially great and thick Coverts. Of *Vert* there are divers Kinds; ſome that bear Fruit, which may ſerve for Food, as Cheſnut-Trees, Service-Trees, Nut-Trees, Crab-Trees, *&c.* For the Shelter of the Game, ſome called Haut-boys, ſerving both for Food and Browze; and for the Defence of them, as Oaks, Beeches, *&c.* and for Shelter and Defence, ſuch as Aſhes, Poplars, Maples, Alder, *&c.* Of Sub-boys, ſome for Browze and Food of the Game; of Buſhes and other Vegetables, ſome are for Food and Shelter, as the Hawthorn, Blackthorn, *&c.* And ſome for Hiding and Shelter, ſuch as Brakes, Gorſe, Heath, *&c.* But Herbs and Weeds, although they be Green, our legal *Vert* extendeth not to them. 4 *Inſt.* 327. *Manwood* divides *Vert* into *Overt-vert* and *Nether-vert*; the *Overt-vert* is that which the Law-Books term Haut-boys; and *Nether-vert*, what they call Sub-boys: And into *Special Vert*, which is all Trees growing within the Foreſt that bear Fruit to feed Deer; called Special, becauſe the Deſtroying it is more grievouſly puniſh'd than of any other *Vert. Manw. par.* 2. *pag.* 33. And *Vert* is ſometimes taken for that Power which a Man hath by the King's Grant to cut green Wood in the Foreſt.

Vervile, A Kind of Cloth, mentioned in the Statute 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 8. See *Plonkets*.

Very Lord and very Tenant, (*Verus Dominus, & verus Tenens*) Are they that are immediate Lord and Tenant one to another. *Broke.* In the Taking of Leaſes, there is to be a *very Lord and very Tenant*; and a Man is not a *very Tenant*, until he hath attorned to the Lord by ſome Service, *&c. Old Nat. Br.* 19 *H.* 7. *c.* 15.

Veſted, If an Eſtate in *Remainder* is limited to a Child before born, when the Child is born the *Eſtate* in *Remainder* is *veſted*, *&c.* 2 Leon. 219.

Veſtry, A Place adjoining to a Church, where the *Veſtments* of the Miniſter are kept; alſo a Meeting at ſuch Place: And ſometimes the Biſhops and Prieſts ſat together in *Veſtries*, to conſult of the Affairs of the Church; in Reſemblance of which antient Cuſtom, the Miniſter, Churchwardens and Chief Men of moſt Pariſhes, do at this Day make a *Pariſh Veſtry*. By Cuſtom there may be Select *Veſtries*, or a certain Number of Perſons choſen to have the Government of the Pariſh, make Rates, and take the Accounts of Church-wardens, *&c.* And when Rates are made, the Pariſhioners muſt have Notice of a *Veſtry* held for that Purpoſe, and then all that are abſent ſhall be concluded by a Majority of thoſe that be preſent, who in Conſtruction of Law are the whole Pariſh. *Wood's Inſt.* 90. *Veſtrymen* are a Select Number of the chief Pariſhioners in every Pariſh within the City of *London* and Suburbs, and elſewhere, who yearly chuſe Officers for the Pariſh, and take Care of its Concernments, *&c.* by Statute 15 *Car.* 2. *c.* 5. On erecting Pariſhes for the New Churches to be built in or near *London* and *Weſtminſter*, the Commiſſioners for Building the Churches were impower'd to name a ſufficient Number of the In-

habitants of each new Pariſh to be *Veſtry-men*; and on their Deaths or Removal, the Majority of the Pariſhioners to chuſe others, &c. And the Pariſh-Officers, with the *Veſtry* or Principal Inhabitants of the new Pariſhes, are in *Eaſter*-Week to aſſeſs the Rates for the Poor, &c. 9 *Ann. c.* 22. *Veſtries* of Pariſhes are to be conſulted by Pariſh-Officers, and give their Aſſent, on Hiring of Houſes for the better Imploying and Maintaining of the Poor. 9 *Geo.*

Veſtura, A Crop of Graſs or Corn; and Mention is made of *Prima Veſtura*, and *Secunda Veſtura*, &c. Cartular. Abb. St. Edmund. M.S. fol. 182.

Veſture, (*Veſtura*) Signifies a Garment; but in the Law it is metaphorically applied to a Poſſeſſion or Seiſin. *Stat. Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 5. And in this Signification it is borrowed of the *Feudiſts*, with whom *Inveſtitura* imports a Delivery of Poſſeſſion, and *Veſtura* Poſſeſſion it ſelf. *Hotom. Veſture of an Acre of Land* is the Profit of it; and it ſhall be inquired how much the *Veſture* of an Acre of Ground is worth, and how much the Land, &c. 4 *Ed.* 1. 14 *Ed.* 3.

Vetitum namium, Is where the Bailiff of a Lord diſtrains Beaſts or Goods of another, and the Lord forbids his Bailiff to deliver them when the Sheriff comes to make Replevin: The Word *Namium* ſignifying a Taking or Diſtreſs, and *vetitum* forbidden; and the Owner of the Cattle may demand Satisfaction for the Injury, which is called *Placitum de vetito Namio.* Divers Lords of Hundreds and Courts-Baron, had Power to hold Plea *de vetito Namio:* Matilda de Morton *clamat in Manerio de* M. *duos* Law-Days, & Placito de Namio vetito, *ſine Brevi Domini Regis*, &c. 2 Inſt. 140. Record. in Theſaur. Scacc'. See *Naam.*

Uffingi, The Kings of the *Eaſt-Angles* were ſo term'd from King *Uffa*, who lived in the Year 578. *Matt. Weſtm.*

Via Regia, Is the Highway, or common Road, called the King's Way, becauſe authoriſed by him, and under his Protection: It is alſo denominated *Via Militaris.* Leg. Hen. 1. cap. 80. Bract. lib. 4.

Vicar, (*Vicarius*, *quaſi vice fungens Rectoris*) The Prieſt of every Pariſh is called *Rector*, unleſs the Predial Tithes are appropriated, and then he is ſtiled *Vicar*; and when the Rectories are appropriated, *Vicars* are to ſupply the Rectors Places. At firſt a *Vicar* was a meer Curate to the Impropriator of the Church, temporary, and removable at Pleaſure; as thoſe who are now Pariſh-Prieſts, in antient Times when there were no particular Pariſhes, were only Curates to the Biſhops; but by Degrees the Vicars got a ſettled Maintenance of Glebe, and ſome Kind of Tithes, and now claim their Dues either by Endowment or by Preſcription: And where the *Vicar* is endowed, and comes in by Inſtitution and Induction, he hath *Curam animarum actualiter*, and is not to be removed at the Pleaſure of the Rector, who in this Caſe hath only *Curam animarum habitualiter*; but where the *Vicar* is not endowed, nor comes in by Inſtitution and Induction, the Rector hath *Curam animarum actualiter*, and may remove the *Vicar.* 1 *Ventr.* 15. 3 *Salk.* 378. In every Church appropriated, one is to be ordained perpetual *Vicar*, and be canonically inſtituted and inducted, and alſo endowed at the Diſcretion of the Ordinary; which Endowment is a Part of the Rectory, ſet out by the Patron, Parſon, and Ordinary, for Maintaining the *Vicar:* The Inſtitution and Induction, &c. of *Vicars* is done in the ſame Manner as that of Rectors; and over and above, they are to take an Oath of perpetual Reſidency, but this the Biſhop may diſpenſe with; the Statutes concerning Pluralities, Dilapidations, &c. relate to them as well as to Parſons. 4 *H.* 4. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 337. Upon Endowment, the *Vicar* hath an Equal, though not ſo great an Intereſt in the Church as a Rector; the Freehold of the Church, Church-yard and Glebe is in him; and as he hath the Freehold of the Glebe, he may preſcribe to have all the Tithes in the Pariſh, except thoſe of Corn, &c. Many *Vicars* have a good Part of the great Tithes; and ſome Benefices, that were formerly ſevered by Impropriation, have, by being united, had all the Glebe and Tithes given to the *Vicar:* But Tithes can no other Way belong to the *Vicar* than by Gift, Compoſition, or Preſcription; for all Tithes *de jure* appertain to the Parſon; and yet generally *Vicars* are endow'd with Glebe and Tithes, eſpecially ſmall Tithes, &c. And the Endowment of *Vicarages* have been always favour'd in Law, the *Vicars* for the moſt Part having the Cure of Souls. 2 *Roll.* 335. *Comp. Incumb.* 347. *March Rep.* 11.

Vicarage, (*Vicaria*) Of Places did originally belong to the Parſonage or Rectory, being derived out of it: The Rector of common Right is Patron of the *Vicarage*; but it may be ſettled otherwiſe, for if he make a Leaſe of his Parſonage, the Patronage of the *Vicarage* paſſes as incident to it. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 59. If the Profits of the Parſonage or *Vicarage* fall into Decay, that either of them by it ſelf is not ſufficient to maintain a Parſon and *Vicar*, they ought again to be reunited: Alſo if the *Vicarage* be not ſufficient to maintain a *Vicar*, the Biſhop may compel the Rector to augment the *Vicarage.* 2 *Roll.* 337. *Parſ. Counſell.* 195, 196. *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *c.* 8. On Appropriation of a Church, and Endowment of a *Vicar* out of the ſame, the Parſonage and *Vicarage* are two diſtinct Eccleſiaſtical Benefices: And it hath been held, That where there is a Parſonage and *Vicarage* endow'd, that the Biſhop in the Vacation may diſſolve the *Vicarage*; but if the Parſonage be impropriated, he cannot do it; for upon a Diſſolution the Cure muſt revert, which it cannot into Lay Hands. *Comp. Incumb.* 2 *Cro.* 518. *Palm.* 219. Though for the moſt Part *Vicarages* were endowed upon Appropriations, ſometimes *Vicarages* have been endowed without any Appropriation of the Parſonage; and there are ſeveral Churches, where the Tithes are wholly impropriated, and no *Vicarage* endowed, and there the Impropriators are bound to maintain Curates to perform Divine Service, &c.

Vicarage or not, Is to be tried in the Spiritual Court, becauſe it could not begin or be created but by the Ordinary. 3 *Salk.* 378.

Vicario deliberando occaſione cujuſdam Recognitionis, &c. Is an antient Writ that lies for a Spiritual Perſon impriſoned, mentioned in *Reg. Orig.* 147.

Vice-Admiral, An under Admiral at Sea; or Admiral on the Coaſts, &c.

Vice-Chamberlain, A great Officer next under the *Lord Chamberlain*; and in his Abſence hath the Rule and Control of all Officers appertaining to that Part of his Majeſty's Houſhold, which is called the *Chamber* above Stairs. 13 *R.* 2. *cap.* 1.

Vice-Conſtable of England, An Officer whoſe Office is ſet forth in *Pat.* 22 *Ed.* 4.

Vice-Dominus, The ſame with *Vicecomes*—— Vice-Dominus *dictus eſt Præfectus Provinciæ.* Leg. Hen. c. 7. Selden's Tit. Hon. par. 2. Ingulphus.

Vice-Dominus Epiſcopi, Is the Vicar-General, or Commiſſary of a Biſhop. *Blount.*

Vice-gerent, A Deputy or Lieutenant. *Stat.* 31 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 10.

Vice-Marſhal, Is mentioned with *Vice-Conſtable.* Pryn's Animad. on 4 Inſt. 71.

Vice-Roy, (*Pro-Rex*) The King's Lord Lieutenant over a Kingdom. *Litt.*

Vice-Treaſurer, An Officer under the *Lord Treaſurer* in the Reign of *H.* 7. See *Under-Treaſurer of England.*

Vicinage, (Fr. *Voiſinage*, *Vicinetum*) Neighbourhood, or near Dwelling. *Magn. Chart. c.* 14. See *Viſne.*

Vicis & Venellis mundandis, Is a Writ which lieth againſt a Mayor or Bailiffs of a Town, *&c.* for the clean Keeping of their Streets. *Reg. Orig.* 267.

Vicount, Signifies as much as Sheriff; alſo a Degree of Nobility. *Camd. Britan.* 170. See *Viſcount.*

Vicountiel, or **Vicontiel**, Is an Adjective from *Vicount*, ſignifying any Thing belonging to the Sheriff; as Writs *Vicontiel* are ſuch Writs as are triable in the County or Sheriff's Court, of which Kind there are divers Writs of Nuſance, *&c.* mentioned by *Fitzherbert.* Old Nat. Br. 109. F. N. B. 184. *Vicontiels* are certain Farms, for which the Sheriff pays a Rent to the King, and he makes what Profit he can of them: And *Vicontiel Rents* uſually come under the Title of *Firma Comitatus*; and the Sheriff hath a particular Roll of them given in to him, which he delivers back with his Accounts. 33 & 34 *H.* 8. *c.* 16. 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 4. 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6.

Vicountiel Juriſdiction, Is that Juriſdiction which belongs to the Officers of a County, as to Sheriffs, Coroners, Eſcheators, *&c.*

Victuals, (*Victus*) Suſtenance, and Things neceſſary to live by, as Meat and Proviſions. *Victuallers* are to ſell their *Victuals* at reaſonable Prices, or forfeit double Value: And *Victuallers*, Fiſhmongers, Poulterers, *&c.* coming with their *Victuals* to *London*, ſhall be under the Governance of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; and ſell their *Victuals* at Prices appointed by Juſtices, *&c.* 23 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 6. 7 *R.* 2. 13 *R.* 2. No Perſon during the Time that he is Mayor, or in Office in any Town, ſhall ſell *Victuals* on Pain of Forfeiture, *&c.* But if a *Victualler* be choſen Mayor, whereby he is to keep the Aſſiſe by Statute, two diſcreet Perſons of the ſame Place who are not *Victuallers*, are to be ſworn to aſſiſe Bread, Wine, and *Victuals*, during the Time that he is in Office; and then, after the Price aſſeſſed by ſuch Perſons, it ſhall be lawful for the Mayor to ſell *Victuals*, *&c.* 6 *R.* 2. *c.* 9. 3 *H.* 8. *c.* 8. If any one offend againſt theſe Statutes, the Party grieved may ſue a Writ directed to the Juſtices of Aſſiſe, commanding them to ſend for the Parties, and to do right; or an Attachment may be had againſt the Mayor, Officer, *&c.* to appear in *B. R.* ſelling of corrupt *Victuals*, or expoſing them to Sale, is puniſhable by Statute 1 *R.* 3. *c.* 1. The Prices of *Victuals* in all Places, except Corporations, ſhall be aſſeſſed by the King's Juſtices, *&c.* And *Victuals* is not to be tranſported, by 25 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 2. See *Foreſtallers.*

Vidame, Was the ſame as *Vice-Dominus*, the Biſhop's Deputy in Temporal Matters.

Viduitatis Profeſſio, The Making a ſolemn Profeſſion to live a ſole and chaſte Widow; which was heretofore a Cuſtom in *England.* Dugd. Warwickſh. pag. 313, 654.

Vidimus, Mentioned in the 15 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 3. See *Innoteſcimus.*

Vi & Armis, Are Words uſed in Indictments, *&c.* to expreſs the Charge of a forcible and violent Commiſſion of any Crime or Treſpaſs: But in Appeal of Death, on a Killing with Weapon, the Words *Vi & Armis* are not neceſſary, becauſe they are implied; ſo in an Indictment of Forcible Entry, alledged to have been made *Manu forti*, *&c.* 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 179. 1 *Hawk.* 150, 220. And where the Omiſſion of *Vi & Armis*, *&c.* is help'd in Indictments, *vide* the Stat. 4 & 5 *Ann.*

View, (Fr. *Veue*, i. e. *Viſus*) Is generally where a Real Action is brought, and the Tenant doth not know certainly what is in Demand; in ſuch Caſe he may pray that the Jury may *view* it. *Briton, cap.* 45. *F. N. B.* 178. This *View* is for a Jury to ſee the Land or Thing claim'd, and in Controverſy; and lies in Ejectment, Waſte, Aſſiſes of *Novel Diſſeiſin*, *&c.* where at leaſt Six of the *Recognitors* muſt have the *View* before the Aſſiſes. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 655. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 48. 12 *Ed* 2. And though formerly there could not have been a *View* in a Perſonal Action, but upon withdrawing of a Juror after they were ſworn, and Conſent of the Parties by a Rule of Court; now by the *Act for the Amendment of the Law*, it may be granted in any Action brought in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*, where neceſſary the better to underſtand the Evidence upon the Trial; in which Caſe the Courts may order ſpecial Writs of *Diſtringas* or *Habeas Corpora* to the Sheriff, requiring him to have Six of the Jurors, or a greater Number of them, at the Place in Queſtion, ſome convenient Time before the Trial; who ſhall have the Matters ſhewn to them by two Perſons named in the Writ of *Diſtringas* and appointed by the Court; and the ſaid Sheriff executing the Writ is ſpecially to return the *View* made accordingly, *&c.* 4 & 5 *Ann. c.* 16. Upon a *View*, the Thing in Queſtion is only to be ſhewn to the Jury, and no Evidence can be given on either Side. 2 *Lill.* 656. But where in Waſte, ſeveral Places are aſſign'd, and the Jury hath not the View of ſome of them, they may find no Waſte done in that Part which they did not *view*; and in Waſte for Waſting a Wood, if the Jury *view* the Wood without entering into it, it is good; alſo Waſte being aſſign'd in every Room of an Houſe, the *View* of the Houſe generally is ſufficient. 1 *Leon.* 259, 267. If a Rent, or Common is demanded, the Land out of which it iſſues muſt be put in *View.* 1 *Leon.* 56. And if a *View* be denied, where it ought to be granted; or granted, where it ought not to be, *&c.* it is Error. 2 *Lev.* 217. See *Vejours*, or *Viewers*, *Aſſiſe*, *&c.*

View of Frank-pledge, (*Viſus Franci Plegii*) Signifies the Office which the Sheriff in his *County-Court* performs in looking to the King's Peace, and *ſeeing* that every Man be in ſome *Pledge*, *&c.* or it is a Power of Holding a *Court-Leet*, in which Court, formerly all Perſons, at the Age of Fourteen, were bound with Sureties or *Pledges* for their Truth to the King, and the Steward was to certify on *View. Bract. lib.* 2. And there is a Writ to exempt a Perſon from coming to

the *View of Frank-pledge*, who is not reſident within the Hundred; as Men are bound to this *View* by Reaſon of their Habitation only, and not of Lands held where they dwell not: Which *Writ* is called *Viſu Franci Plegii*. Reg. Orig. 175. See *Frank-pledge*.

Vigil, (*Vigilia*) Is the Eve, or next Day before any ſolemn Feaſt, becauſe then Chriſtians were wont to watch, faſt, and pray in their Churches. *Stat.* 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 19.

Vi Laica Removenda, A Writ that lies where two Parſons contend for a Church, and one of them enters into it with a great Number of *Laymen*, and holds out the other *Vi & Armis*; then he that is holden out ſhall have this Writ directed to the Sheriff, that he *remove the Force:* But the Sheriff ought not to remove the Incumbent out of the Church, whether he is there by Right or Wrong, but only the Force. *F. N. B.* 54. 3 *Inſt.* 161. and ſee 5 *R.* 2. *c.* 2. And the Writ *Vi Laica removenda* ought not to be granted, until the Biſhop of the Dioceſe where ſuch Church is, hath certified into the Chancery ſuch Reſiſting and Force, &c. though according to the *New Natura Brevium*, it lieth upon a Surmiſe made by the Incumbent, or by him that is grieved, without any ſuch Certificate of the Biſhop. *New Nat. Br.* 121. A Reſtitution was awarded to one who was put out of Poſſeſſion by the Sheriff upon a *Vi laica amovenda*. Cro. Eliz. 466. 5 Mod. 443.

Vill, or **Village**, (*Villa*) Is ſometimes taken for a Manor, and ſometimes for a Pariſh, or Part of it: But a *Vill* is moſt commonly the Out-part of a Pariſh, conſiſting of a few Houſes, as it were ſeparate from it. —— Villa *eſt ex pluribus Manſionibus vicinata, & collata ex pluribus Vicinis.* 1 Inſt. 115. *Fleta* mentions the Difference between a Manſion, a Village, and a Manor, *viz.* a Manſion may be of One or more Houſes, but it muſt be but one Dwelling-place, and none near it; for if other Houſes are contiguous, it is a *Village*; and a Manor may conſiſt of ſeveral *Villages*, or of one alone. *Flet. lib.* 6. *cap.* 51. And according to *Forteſcue*, the Boundaries of *Villages*, is not by Houſes or Streets; but by a Circuit of Ground, within which there may be Hamlets, Woods, and Waſte-Ground, &c. *Forteſc. in Laud. Leg. Angl. cap.* 24. When a Place is named generally, in legal Proceedings, it is intended to be a *Vill*, becauſe as to Civil Purpoſes the Kingdom was firſt divided into *Vills*; and 'tis never intended a Pariſh, that being an Eccleſiaſtical Diviſion of the Kingdom to Spiritual Purpoſes, though in many Caſes the Law takes Notice of Pariſhes as to Civil Purpoſes. 1 *Mod.* 250. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 57. A *Vill* and a Pariſh by Intendment ſhall be all one; and in Proceſs of Appeal, a Pariſh may be intended a *Vill*. *Cro. Jac.* 263. 3 *Salk.* 380. If a *Venue* be laid in *Grays Inn*, which is no Pariſh or *Vill*; the Defendant muſt plead there is no ſuch *Vill* as *Grays Inn*, or it ſhall be intended a *Vill* after Verdict, &c. 3 *Salk.* 381. See *Pariſh*, and *Venire facias*.

Villa Regia, A Title given to thoſe Country *Villages*, where the Kings of *England* had a Royal Seat, and held the Manor in their own Demeſne, having there commonly a free Chapel, not ſubject to Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction. *Paroch. Antiq.* 53.

Villain, (*Villanus*, (Fr *Vilain*, i. e. *Vilis*) Signifies a Man of ſervile or baſe Condition, a Bondman, or Servant. Of theſe Bondmen or *Villains* there were two Sorts in *England*; one term'd a *Villain in groſs*, who was immediately bound to the Perſon of the Lord, and his Heir: The other, a *Villain regardant* to a Manor, being bound to his Lord as a Member belonging and annexed to a Manor, whereof the Lord was Owner. And he was properly a *pure Villain*, of whom the Lord took Redemption to marry his Daughter, and to make him free; and whom the Lord might put out of his Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels at his Will, and chaſtiſe, but not maim him: For if he maimed his *Villain*, he might have Appeal of Maihem againſt the Lord; as he could bring Appeal of the Death of an Anceſtor againſt his Lord, or Appeal of Rape done to his Wife. *Bract. lib.* 1. *cap.* 6. *Old Nat. Br.* 8. *Terms de Ley* 574, 575. Some were *Villains* by Title or Preſcription, that is to ſay, that all their *Blood* have been *Villains* regardant to the Manor of the Lord Time out of Mind: And ſome were made *Villains* by their Confeſſion in a Court of Record, &c. though the Lord might make a *Manumiſſion* to his *Villain*, and thereby infranchiſe him: And if the *Villain* brought any Action againſt his Lord, other than an Appeal of Maihem, &c. And the Lord, without Proteſtation, made Anſwer to it, by this the *Villain* was made free. *Terms de Ley* 576. *Villain Eſtate* was contradiſtinguiſhed to free Eſtate, by the Statute 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 11. And the *Villani* were ſuch as dwelt in *Villages*, and of that ſervile Condition, that they were uſually ſold with the Farm to which they reſpectively belonged; ſo that they were a Kind of Slaves, and uſed as ſuch: And *Villenage* or Bondage, 'tis ſaid, had Beginning among the *Hebrews*, and its Original of *Chanaan* the Son of *Cham*, who becauſe he had mock'd his Father *Noe* to ſcorn, was puniſh'd in his Son *Chanaan* with Penalty of Bondage. *Ibid.* 455. *Villenage* cometh of *Villain*, and was a baſe Tenure of Lands or Tenements, whereby the Tenant was bound to do all ſuch Services as the Lord commanded, or were fit for a *Villain* to perform: The Diviſion of *Villenage*, by *Bracton*, was into *Purum* Villenagium *à quo præſtatur Servitium incertum & indeterminatum*, & Villenagium *Soccagium*; which was to carry the Lord's Dung into his Fields, to plough his Ground at certain Days, ſow and reap his Corn, &c. and even to empty his Jakes, as the Inhabitants of ſome Places were bound to do, though afterwards turn'd into a Rent, and that *villanous* Service excuſed. Every one that held in *Villenage*, was not a *Villain* or Bondman; for Tenure in *Villenage* could make no Freeman *Villain*, unleſs it were continu'd Time out of Mind; nor could free Land make a *Villain* free. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 8. *Copyhold* Tenures ſeem to be ſprung from *Villenage*. *F. N. B.* 28. And the Slavery of this Cuſtom hath been long ago taken off; for we have hardly heard of any Caſe in *Villenage* ſince *Crouche*'s Caſe in *Dyer*'s *Rep.* There are not properly any *Villains* now; and the Title and Tenure of *Villenage* are aboliſh'd by the Stat. of *Car.* 2. See *Neif.*

Villanous Judgment (*Villanum Judicium*) Is that which caſts the Reproach of *Villany* and Shame upon him againſt whom it is given, as a Conſpirator, &c. And the Judgment in ſuch a Caſe ſhall be like the ancient Judgment in *Attaint*, *viz.* That the Offender ſhall not be of any Credit afterwards, nor ſhall it be lawful for him to approach the King's Court, and his Lands and Goods ſhall be ſeiſed into the King's Hands, his Trees rooted up, and Body impriſoned, &c. *Staundf.*

Staundf. P. C. 157. *Lamb. Eiren.* 63. *Stat.* 4. *Hen.* 5. And the Puniſhment at this Day appointed for *Perjury*, may partake of the Name of *Villanous Judgment*; as it hath ſomewhat more in it than corporal, or pecuniary Pain, *i. e.* the diſcrediting the Teſtimony of the Offender for ever.

Villein Fleeces, Are bad *Fleeces* of Wool, ſhorn from ſcabbed Sheep. 31 *Edw.* 3. *cap.* 8.

Villenage, (*Villenagium*) The Tenure of. See *Villain*.

Vinagum, (*Tributum a Vino*) A Payment of a certain Quantity of *Wine* in lieu of Rent, to the Chief Lord of a *Vineyard*. Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. pag. 980.

Vinnet, A Flower or Border which Printers uſe to ornament printed Leaves of Books; mentioned in the Statute 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 33.

Violence, (*Violentia*) All *Violence* is unlawful: If a Man aſſault another with an Intention of beating him only, and he dieth, it is Felony. And where a Perſon knocks another in the Head who is breaking his Hedges, *&c.* this will be Murder, becauſe it is a *violent* Act beyond the Provocation. *Kel. Rep.* 64, 131. There is a *Violence* in committing Riots, *&c.*

Virgata terræ, *Ex* 24. *Acris conſtat, quatuor* Virgatæ *Hidam faciunt, & quinque Hidæ feodum Militis.* Kennet's Gloſs.

Viridario eligendo, Is a Writ that lies for the Choice of a *Verderor* in the Foreſt. *Reg. Orig.* 177.

Viridis Roba, A Coat of many Colours; for in the old Books *Viridis* is uſed for *Varius*. Bract. lib. 3.

Virilia, The Privy Members of a Man, to cut off which was Felony by the Common Law, though the Party conſented to it. *Bract. lib.* 3. *pag.* 144.

Vis, (*Lat.*) Is any Kind of Force, Violence, or Diſturbance relating to a Man's Perſon, or his Right in Lands, *&c.* See *Force*.

Viſcount, (*Vicecomes*) A Degree of Nobility next to an Earl; which *Camden* ſays is an old Name of Office, but a new one of Dignity, being never heard of among us 'till the Reign of King *Hen.* 6th, who in his eighteenth Year in Parliament created *John* Lord *Beaumont*, *Viſcount Beaumont*. Camb. Britan. 170. Selden's Tit. Hon. 761. *Viſcounts* had their Name from being formerly Governors of Counties; and they are now made by Patent, as an Earl; but their Number is ſmall in this Kingdom in Compariſon with the other Degrees of Peerage.

Viſitation, (*Viſitatio*) Is that Office which is perform'd by the Biſhop of every Dioceſe once every three Years, or by the Archdeacon once a Year, by *viſiting* the Churches and their Rectors throughout the whole Dioceſe; *Ut populus illorum curæ commiſſus ſalubriter a Paſtoribus & Ordine gubernetur: Et ne quid detrimenti capiat Eccleſia, &c.* Reform. Leg. Eccl. pag. 124. And when a *Viſitation* is made by the Archbiſhop, all Acts of the Biſhop are ſuſpended by *Inhibition, &c.* A Commiſſary at his *Court of Viſitation*, cannot cite Lay Pariſhoners, unleſs it be Church-wardens and Sides-men; and to thoſe he may give his Articles, and inquire by them. *Noy.* 123. 3 *Salk.* 379. *Proxies* and *Procurations* are paid by the Parſons whoſe Churches are *viſited, &c. Ibid.*

Viſitor, Is an Inſpector of the Government of a Corporation, *&c.* The Ordinary is *Viſitor* of Spiritual Corporations; but Corporations inſtituted for private Charity, if they are Lay, are *Viſitable* by the Founder, or whom he ſhall appoint, and from the Sentence of ſuch *Viſitor* there lies no Appeal. 3 *Salk.* 381. By Implication of Law, the Founder and his Heirs are *Viſitors* of Lay Foundations, if no particular Perſon is appointed by him to ſee that the Charity is not perverted. *Ibid.* And where Founders are *Viſitors* of Hoſpitals, *&c.* ſee *Stat.* 39 *Eliz. cap.* 5. 43 *Eliz. cap.* 4.

Viſitor of Wanneys, In ancient Time was wont to be the Name of the *Regarder*'s Office in the Foreſt. *Manwood par.* 1. *pag.* 195.

Viſne, (*Viſnetum*) Signifies a Neighbour-place, or Place near at Hand. 19 *R.* 2. *cap.* 6. See *Venue*.

Viſus, View, or Inſpection; as Wood is to be taken *per* Viſum *Foreſtarii, &c.* Hoved. 784.

Viva pecunia, Anciently applied to Cattle and other live Goods.

Vivary, (*Vivarium*) A Place by Land or Water, where living Creatures are kept: And in Law it is moſt commonly uſed for a Park, Warren, Piſcary, *&c.* 2 *Inſt.* 100.

Viva voce, Is where a Witneſs is examined perſonally in open Court. See *Depoſition*.

Ulcus, A Hulk or Ship of Burden. *Leg. Ethelred. cap.* 23.

Ullage, Is when there is a Want of Meaſure in a Cask, *&c.*

Ulnage, The ſame with *Alnage*. Vide *Alnage*.

Ulna ferrea, Is the Standard *Ell of Iron*, kept in the *Exchequer* for the Rule of Meaſure. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 383.

Umpire. (*Arbiter*) One choſen by Compromiſe to deal indifferently between both Parties. *Litt.*

Umpirage, Is where there is but one Arbitrator of Matters ſubmitted to Award; and is uſually when the Parties ſubmit themſelves to the Arbitrament of certain Perſons; and if they cannot agree, or are not ready to deliver their Award in Writing before ſuch a Time, then to the Judgment of another as *Umpire*: And this is often the Effect of Bonds of Submiſſion to Arbitration. 1 *Roll. Abr.* 261, 262. See *Arbitration*.

Umple, Signifieth fine Linen, in the Statute 3 *Edw.* 4. *cap.* 5.

Unceaſath, (from the Sax. *Un*, a Negative Particle, *i. e. Sine*, Ceas, *litis*, and *Ath* Oath) Is an obſolete Word uſed where one killed a Thief, and made Oath that he did it as he was flying for the Fact, and thereupon *Parentibus ipſius occiſi juret* unceaſath, *viz.* That his Kindred would not revenge his Death; or they ſwore that there ſhould be no Contention about it. *Leg. Inæ cap.* 37.

Uncia terræ, Often occurs in the Charters of the Britiſh Kings for ſome Meaſure or Quantity of Land: It was the Quantity of 12 *Modii*, and each *Modius* poſſibly 100 Foot ſquare. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *pag.* 198, 205.

Uncore prift, Is a Plea of a Defendant in Nature of a Plea in Bar, where being ſued for a Debt due on Bond at a Day paſt, to ſave the Forfeiture of the Bond, he ſays that he tendered the Money at the Day and Place, and that there was none there to receive it, and that he is alſo ſtill ready to pay the ſame. This will ſave the Defendant from the Penalty of his Obligation; and if the Plaintiff now refuſeth to receive the Money, but takes Iſſue upon the Tender, and it is found againſt him, he loſeth his Money

ney for ever. 7 *Edw.* 6, 6. 9 *Rep.* 79. *Pract. Attorn. Edit. 1ſt. pag.* 82, 83.

Uncuth, A *Saxon* Word ſignifying as much as *Incognitus*, *i. e.* unknown; and is uſed in the old *Saxon* Laws for him that cometh to an Inn Gueſt-wiſe, and lies there but one Night. *Bract. lib.* 3.

Unde nihil habet, A Writ of Dower, for which ſee *Dote unde nihil habet.*

Under-Chamberlain of the Exchequer, vide *Exchequer.*

Under-Sheriff, (*Sub-Vicecomes*) See *Sheriff.*

Undertakers, Are ſuch as the *King's Purveyors* employ'd as their Deputies: And thoſe as *undertake* any great Work, as draining of Fens, *&c. Stat.* 2 & 3 *P. & M. cap.* 6. 43 *Eliz. cap.* 11. 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24.

Under-Treaſurer of England, (*Vice-Theſaurarius Angliæ*) An Officer firſt created in the Time of King *Hen.* 7th, but ſome think he was of an ancient Original: His Buſineſs was to cheſt up the King's Treaſure at the End of every Term, to note the Content of Money in each Cheſt, and ſee it carried into the King's Treaſury for the Eaſe of the *Lord Treaſurer*, as being a Thing too mean for him, but fit to be perform'd by a Man of great Truſt and Secrecy: And in the Vacancy of the Lord Treaſurer's Office, he did all Things in the Receipt, *&c.* This Officer is mentioned in ſeveral Statutes, and named *Treaſurer of the Exchequer* 'till the Reign of Queen *Eliz.* when he was termed *Treaſurer of England.* 39 Eliz. cap. 7.

Undæs, A Word uſed for Minors, or Perſons under Age; not capable to bear Arms, *&c. Fleta, lib.* 1. *cap.* 9.

Unfrid, One that hath no Quiet or Peace. *Sax.*

Ungeld, A Perſon out of the Protection of the Law, ſo, that if he were murdered, no *Geld* or Fine ſhould be paid, or Compoſition made by him that killed him. *Leg. Æthelred.*

Uniformity (*Uniformitas*) One Form of publick Prayers and Adminiſtration of Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*, preſcribed by Statutes, to which all muſt ſubmit. 1 *Eliz. cap.* 2. 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 4. But ſee *Diſſenters.*

Union, (*Unio*) Is a Combining or Conſolidating of two *Churches* into one: Alſo it is when one Church is made ſubject to another, and one Man is made Rector of both; and where a Conventual Church is made a Cathedral. *Lyndewode.* In the firſt Signification, if two Churches were ſo mean that the Tithes would not afford a competent Proviſion for each Incumbent, the Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbents might *unite* them at Common Law, before any Statute was made for that Purpoſe; and in ſuch Caſe, it was agreed which Patron ſhould Preſent firſt, *&c.* for though by the *Union* the Incumbency of one Church was loſt, yet the Patronage remain'd, and each Patron might have a *Quare Impedit* upon a Diſturbance to preſent in his Turn. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 480. The Biſhop, Patron, and Incumbent, may *unite* Churches, without Licenſe from the King, by the Statute 37 *H.* 8. The Licenſe of the King is not ſo neceſſary to an *Union*, as 'tis to the *Appropriation* of Advowſons; for an Appropriation cannot be made by them without the King's Licenſe, becauſe that is a Mortmain, and the Patronage of the Advowſon is loſt, and by Conſequence all Tenths and Firſt Fruits. *Dyer* 259. *Moor* 409, 661. By Aſſent of the Ordinary, Patron, and Incumbent, two Churches lying not above a Mile diſtant from the other, and whereof the Value of the one is not above ſix Pounds a Year in the King's Books of Firſt Fuits, may be *united* into one. *Stat.* 37. *H.* 8. *cap.* 21. And by another Statute, in Cities and Corporation Towns, it ſhall be lawful for the Biſhop, Patrons, and Mayors, or Chief Magiſtrates of the Place, *&c.* to *unite* Churches therein; but where the Income of the Churches *united* exceeds 100 *l.* a Year, the major Part of the Pariſhioners are to conſent to the ſame; and after the *Union* made, the Patrons of the Churches *united* ſhall Preſent by Turns, to that Church only which ſhall be Preſentative, in ſuch Order as agreed; and notwithſtanding the *Union*, each of the Pariſhes *united* ſhall continue diſtinct as to Rates, Charges, *&c.* though the Tithes are to be paid to the Incumbent of the *united* Church. 17 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3.

Union of England and Scotland, When and how brought about, and the Laws relating to it, ſee *Scotland.*

Unity of Poſſeſſion, (*Unitas Poſſeſſionis*) Is where a Man hath a Right to two Eſtates, and holds them together jointly in his own Hands; as if a Man takes a Leaſe of Lands from another at a certain Rent, and after he buys the Fee-ſimple, this is an *Unity of Poſſeſſion*, by which the Leaſe is extinguiſhed, becauſe that he who had before the Occupation only for his Rent, is now become Lord and Owner of the Land. *Terms de Ley.* A Leſſee for Years of an Advowſon, on the Church becoming void, was preſented by the Leſſor, and inſtituted and inducted; and it was held, that this was a Surrender of his Leaſe, for they cannot ſtand together in one Perſon, and by the *Unity of Poſſeſſion* one of them is extinguiſhed. *Hutt.* 105. No *Unity* will extinct or ſuſpend Tithes, but notwithſtanding any *Unity* they remain, *&c.* tho' a perpetual *Unity* 'till the Diſſolution, ſhall be a Diſcharge of the Payment of Tithes, by the Statute 31 *H.* 8. *cap.* 13. 11 *Rep.* 14. 2 *Lill.* 658. *Unity of Poſſeſſion* extinguiſheth all Privileges not expreſly neceſſary; but a Way to a Cloſe, or Water to a Mill, *&c.* are not extinguiſhed, becauſe they are thus neceſſary. A Way of Eaſe is deſtroy'd by *Unity of Poſſeſſion*; and a Rent, or Eaſement, do not exiſt during the *Unity*, wherefore they are gone. *Latch.* 153, 154. 1 *Ventr.* 95. *Trin.* 7. *W.*

University, (*Univerſitas*) Is taken for thoſe two Bodies which are the Nurſeries of Learning and liberal Sciences in this Kingdom, *viz. Oxford* and *Cambridge.* And by the 13 *Eliz.* it is Enacted, That each of the *Univerſities* ſhall be incorporated by a certain Name, though they were ancient Corporations before; and that all Letters Patent and Charters granted to the *Univerſities*, ſhall be good and effectual in Law; That the Chancellor, Maſters, and Scholars of either of the ſaid *Univerſities*, ſhall enjoy all Manors, Lands, Liberties, Franchiſes, and Privileges, and all other Things which the ſaid corporated Bodies have enjoyed, or of Right ought to enjoy, according to the Intent of the ſaid Letters Patent; and all Letters Patent, and Liberties, Franchiſes, *&c.* ſhall be eſtabliſhed and confirm'd, any Law, Uſage, *&c.* to the contrary notwithſtanding. The *Univerſities* have the Keeping the Aſſiſe of Bread and Beer, and are to puniſh Offences concerning it: Alſo they

have the Aſſiſe of Wine and Ale, as well as the Cuſtody thereof: And the Chancellor, his Commiſſary, and Deputy, are Juſtices of Peace for the Vill of *Oxon*, County of *Oxon*, and *Berks*, by Virtue of their Offices. See the *Stat.* 51 *H.* 3. 31 *Edw.* 1. 7 *Edw.* 6. 2 *W.* & *M.* and the *Chart.* 29 *Edw.* 3. 14 H. 8, &c. And by *Letters Patent*, *Anno* 11 *Car.* 1. granted to the *Univerſity* of *Oxford*, the old Privileges are explained, and larger granted. The Privilege of the *Univerſity* is allowed to Scholars and Servants, &c. See *Courts of the Univerſities.*

Unlaue, A *Saxon* Word, denoting a wicked or unjuſt Law; in which Senſe it is uſed in *Leg. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 34.

Unlawful Aſſembly, (*Illicita Congregatio*) The Meeting of three Perſons or more together, by Force, to commit ſome unlawful Act. *Lamb.* Vide *Aſſembly.*

Unques prist, *Always ready* to perform a Thing. *Kitch.* 243.

Untrum, A *Saxon* Word, ſignifying a weak and infirm Man. *Sax. Dict.*

Uociferatio, An Out-cry, or Hue and Cry. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 12.

Voidance, (*Vacatio*) Is a Want of an Incumbent upon an Eccleſiaſtical Benefice. Vide *Avoidance.*

Void, and Voidable. In the Law ſome Things are abſolutely *void*, and ſome are *voidable*. A Thing is *void* which is done againſt Law at the very Time of the Doing of it, and it ſhall bind no Perſon: But a Thing which is only *voidable*, and not *void*, altho' it be what he that did it ought not to have done, yet when it is done the Doer cannot *avoid* the ſame; though in ſome Act in Law it may be made *void* by his Heir, &c. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 653. Where a Grant is *void* at the Commencement, no Act afterwards can make it good: If a Leaſe is abſolutely *void*, Acceptance of Rent will not affirm it; it is otherwiſe when a Leaſe is *voidable*, there it will make it good. 3 *Rep.* 64. A Leaſe for Life, which is *voidable* only, muſt be made *void* by Re-entry, &c. *Ibid.* A Deed of Exchange, entered into by an Infant, or one *Non ſanæ memoriæ*, is not *void*; but may be *avoided* by the Infant when arrived of Age, or by the Heir of him who is *Non ſanæ memoriæ*. Perk. 281. But it hath been adjudg'd, that a Bond of an Infant, or of one *Non Compos*, is *void*, becauſe the Law hath not appointed any Thing to be done to *avoid* ſuch Bonds; for the Party cannot plead *Non eſt factum*, as the Cauſe of Nullity doth not appear upon the Face of the Deed. 2 *Salk.* 675. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 486. A Deed being *voidable*, is to be *avoided* by Special Pleading; and where an Act of Parliament ſays, that a Deed, &c. ſhall be *void*, it is intended that it ſhall be by Pleading, ſo as 'tis *voidable*, but not actually vacated. 5 *Rep.* 119.

A *Judgment* given by Perſons who had no good Commiſſion to do it, is *void*, without Writ of Error: But an erroneous Attainder is not *void*, but *voidable* by Writ of Error, &c. 2 *Hawk. P. C.* 459, 321.

Voir dire, (Fr. *Veritatem dicere*) Is when it is pray'd upon a Trial at Law, that a Witneſs may be ſworn upon a *Voire dire*; which is, that he ſhall on his Oath ſpeak the Truth, whether he ſhall get or loſe by the Matter in Controverſy; and if it appears that he is unconcern'd, his Teſtimony is allow'd, otherwiſe not. *Blount.* On a *Voire dire*, a Witneſs may be examined by the Court, if he be not a Party intereſted in the Cauſe, as well as the Perſon for whom he is a Witneſs; and this has been often done, where a buſy Evidence, not otherwiſe to be excepted againſt, is ſuſpected of Partiality. *Terms de Ley* 581.

Volumus, Is the firſt Word of a Clauſe in the King's Writs of Protection and Letters Patent; of Protections, ſome are *cum clauſula Volumus.* 13 R. 2. cap. 16. Co. Lit. 199.

Voluntas, Is when a Tenant by Leaſe holds Lands at the *Will* of the Leſſor; or a Copyholder holdeth his Lands at the Will of the Lord, by Copy of Court-Roll, according to the Cuſtom of the Manor, &c.

Votum, A Vow or Promiſe, uſed by *Fleta* for *Nuptiæ*; ſo *Dies Votorum*, the Wedding Day. *Fleta lib.* 4.

Voucher, Is a Word of Art, when the Tenant in a Writ of Right calls another into the Court who is bound to him to Warranty, and is either to defend the Right againſt the Demandant, or yield him other Lands to the Value, &c. and it extends to Lands or Tenements of Freehold or Inheritance, and not to any Chattel, Real, Perſonal, or Mixt: He that *voucheth* is called the *Voucher*, (*vocans*) and he that is *vouched* is called the *Vouchee*, (*warrantatus*) and the Proceſs whereby the *Vouchee* is called, is a *Summoneas ad Warrantizandum*, on which Writ, if the Sheriff return that the Party hath nothing whereby he may be ſummoned, then goes out another Writ called *ſequatur ſub ſuo periculo*, &c. Co. Lit. 101. There is alſo a *foreign Voucher*, when the Tenant being impleaded within a particular Juriſdiction, as in *London*, *voucheth* one to Warranty in ſome other County out of the Juriſdiction of that Court, and prays that he may be ſummoned, &c. 2 *Rep.* 50. In a Writ of Entry in the Degrees, none ſhall *vouch* out of the Line: And in Writs of Right and Poſſeſſion, it is a good Counterplea, that neither the *Vouchee* nor his Anceſtors had ever Seiſin of the Land. *Stat.* 3. *Edw.* 1. *cap.* 40. And the Demandant may aver a *Vouchee* to be dead, and that there is no ſuch Perſon, where the Tenant *voucheth* a Perſon deceaſed to Warranty. 14 *Edw.* 3. *cap.* 18. *Single*, *double* and *treble Voucher.* See *Recovery.*

Voucher, Is uſed for a *Leiger-Book*, or Book of *Accompts*, wherein are entered the Acquittances or *Warrants* for the Accomptant's Diſcharge. *Stat.* 19 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 1.

Vor, *Vocem non habere*, A Phraſe made uſe of by *Bracton*, ſignifying an infamous Perſon, one who is not admitted to be a Witneſs. *Bract. lib.* 3.

Upland, High Ground, or *Terra firma*, as it is called by ſome, contrary to marſhy and low Ground. *Ingulph.*

Uſa, Is the River *Iſis*, which River was term'd *Iſis* from the Goddeſs of that Name; for it was cuſtomary among the *Pagans* to dedicate Hills, Woods, and Rivers, to favourite Goddeſſes, and to call them after their Names; and the *Britons* having the greateſt Reverence for *Ceres* and *Proſerpina*, who was alſo called *Iſis*, did for that Reaſon name this River *Iſis*: And ſhe being the Goddeſs of the *Night*, from thence they computed Days by Nights; as *Seven-night*, &c. Blount.

Uſage, Differs from *Cuſtom* and *Preſcription*: No Man may claim a Rent, Common, or other Inheritance by *Uſage*; though he may by Preſcription. 6 *Rep.* 65. See *Preſcription.*

Uſance, A Calendar Month, as from *May* 20, to *June* 20, and *double Uſance*, is two ſuch Months; Words uſed in *Bills of Exchange*. Merch. Dict.

Uſe, (*Uſus*) Is in Application of Law, the Profit or Benefit of Lands and Tenements; or a Truſt and Confidence repos'd in a Man for the holding of Lands, That he to whoſe *Uſe* the Truſt is made ſhall take the Profits thereof. *Weſt. Symb. par.* 1. 1 *Inſt.* 272. An *Uſe* is only a Truſt or Confidence which one Man puts in another; and therefore 'tis not a Thing iſſuing out of the Land, but collateral to it, and annexed to the Privity of Eſtate between them, (*viz.*) That he to whom the *Uſe* is made ſhall have the Profits; and that the Tenant of the Land ſhall make an Eſtate as he ſhall direct: But the *Ceſtui que Uſe* hath neither jus *in Re* or *ad Rem*, his only Remedy being in Chancery to compel the *Ceſtui que Truſt* to execute the *Uſe*. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 487. The Limitation of an *Uſe* was at the Common Law but a Matter of Equity: But now Feoffments to *Uſes*, &c. have the ſame Acceptation as Deeds at Common Law; and *Uſes* limited by any Conveyance, are govern'd and directed according to the Rules of the Law. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 664. There were two Inventors of *Uſes*; Fear in the Time of Trouble and Civil War, for the ſaving of Inheritances from Forfeiture; and Fraud in Time of Peace, to defeat Debts, Eſcheats, &c. And it is ſaid, the Original of *Uſes* was the Statute of *Mortmain*, which cramp'd the Clergy ſo much that they were forced to take Shelter under the Laity, and made *uſe* of them to purchaſe Lands in Truſt for them and to their *Uſe*. Afterwards the Wars between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter* coming on, Truſts and *Uſes* increas'd more than ever; and although the Common Law could take no Cogniſance of them, yet there were always, until King *Hen.* 8ths Reign, Clergymen Chancellors, who were ready upon all Occaſions to decree the Performance of the Truſt and *Uſe*. 2 *Lill.* 662, 663. It hath been obſerv'd by ſome Writers, that there were no ſuch Things as *Uſes* at Common Law; the Reaſon was, becauſe the Feoffee was always taken as the Owner of the Land; and it was very inconvenient and abſurd that there ſhould be two ſeveral Fees, and Owners of the ſame Land *ſimul & ſemel*; therefore by the Common Law the Feoffees to *Uſes* were the very Tenants, &c. But the Statute of *Uſes* hath united the Eſtate to the *Uſe*, ſo that now the Feoffees to *Uſes* have no Eſtate or Intereſt at all, but in reſpect of the contingent Eſtates and *Uſes* limited in the Deed. 3 *Salk.* 386. Becauſe in Time many Deceits were invented, by ſettling the Poſſeſſion in one Man, and the *Uſe* in another, inſomuch that the Poſſeſſion and the *Uſe* were divided, which open'd a Gap for Frauds: To avoid theſe Inconveniences, the Statute of 27 *H.* 8. gives the Poſſeſſion to him who has the *Uſe*, and as before the Statute the Poſſeſſion ruled the *Uſe*, ſo now the *Uſe* governs the Poſſeſſion; for this Reaſon in Conveyances it is ſet down in the *Habendum* to whoſe *Uſe* the Lands are conveyed, and whatever Eſtate a Man hath in the *Uſe*, the ſame he has in the Poſſeſſion at this Day. 1 *Rep.* 121. 2 *Leon. cap.* 25. The *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. *cap.* 10. Enacts, That where any are or ſhall be ſeiſed of Lands, to the *Uſe* of any other, by reaſon of any Bargain and Sale, Feoffment, Fine, Recovery, Contract, Agreement, or Will, &c. he to whoſe *Uſe* the Lands are ſettled in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, for Life, Years, or otherwiſe, ſhall be eſteemed in Poſſeſſion of the Land to all Intents and Purpoſes: And where one is ſeiſed of Lands to the *Uſe* or Intent that another ſhall have an yearly Rent out of the ſame, *Ceſtui que Uſe* ſhall be deemed in Poſſeſſion and Seiſin of the ſaid Rent, and of like Eſtate as in the *Uſe*, &c. And if there are any *Uſes* limited in a new Manner, they are void. 1 *Rep.* 129, 138. But there are *Uſes* that are not executed by this Statute; as if Lands are granted to others in Truſt, that the Feoffees ſhall take the Profits, and deliver them to the Feoffor and his Heirs; alſo Leaſes for Years of Lands in *Uſe*, (which Leaſes had their Being before, and are granted over in *Uſe* and Truſt) where the Leſſee is poſſeſſed only of his Term, and not ſeiſed of any Freehold, &c. and there ſtill remains an *Uſe* of Goods and Chattels Perſonal, which is properly a *Chancery* Truſt, wherein the *Uſe* and Poſſeſſion are divided; tho' in other Caſes the Statute executes Agreements as the Chancery would have done before. *Wood's Inſt.* 256, 257. All Lands of Inheritance, Liberties, Franchiſes, viſible or local, may be convey'd by Way of *Uſe*: But Inheritances Perſonal, which have no Relation to Lands or local Hereditaments, cannot be conveyed by Way of *Uſe*. And ſome Queſtions having been made, out of what an *Uſe* ſhall ariſe, it hath been held, That *Uſes* ſhall be raiſed only out of a Freehold, that they cannot be raiſed out of a Chattel, nor out of an *Uſe*, or a bare Right or Power, nor out of an intended Purchaſe, &c. *Moor* 509. 1 *Leon.* 148. 3 *Salk.* 386. In *Uſes* there ought to be Privity of Eſtate to erect the *Uſe* upon: And there are four Things required to the Execution of a *Uſe* within the Statute, *viz.* There muſt be a Perſon ſeiſed; but the King, or a Corporation, an Alien, &c. cannot be ſeiſed to the *Uſe* of another: There is to be a *Ceſtui que Uſe* in Being; for the Words of the Act are, Stand and be ſeiſed to the *Uſe* of any Perſon or Perſons: There muſt be an *Uſe in Eſſe*, in Poſſeſſion, Remainder, or Reverſion; and the Eſtate of the Feoffees, &c. out of which the *Uſes* ariſe, is to be veſted or transferred to *Ceſtui que Uſe*; and if any of theſe fail, the *Uſe* will not be executed. 1 *Rep.* 126. 1 *Inſt.* 19. 2 *Cro.* 50, 401. *Uſes* are *in Eſſe*, either in Poſſeſſion, Remainder, or Reverſion; or in *Contingency*, which by Poſſibility may fall into Poſſeſſion, or in Reverſion, &c. A *Uſe* is alſo expreſs, or implied; Expreſs, as when a Feoffment is made of Land to *A. B.* and his Heirs, to the *Uſe* of *C. D.* and the Heirs of his Body, &c. Implied, where the *Uſe* is not declared between the Parties, but is left to the Conſtruction of the Law: And if a Man ſeiſed of Lands makes a Feoffment in Fee, without any Conſideration, and it is not declared to whoſe *Uſe*, by Implication of Law it ſhall be to the *Uſe* of the Feoffor, &c. It hath been adjudg'd, that if by Feoffment, or Leaſe and Releaſe, a Man conveys any particular Eſtate mediate or immediate to another Perſon, there the Reſidue of the Eſtate ſhall by Implication remain to the *Uſe* of the Party himſelf; but where no Eſtate is limited to another, the whole Conveyance is to no Purpoſe, if the Party be conſtrued to have the *reſulting Uſe* in him; indeed upon a Fine or Recovery, they may have their particular Eſtates in other Reſpects, as barring upon Non-claims or Remainders.

1 *Rep.* 121. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 781, 782. 2 *Salk.* 678. 3 *Salk.* 387. An *Use* may be raiſed two manner of Ways, 1ſt, By Tranſmutation, or departing with the Poſſeſſion of the Eſtate. 2dly, Without Tranſmutation of the Eſtate; by keeping the Land in a Man's own Hands, and making the Poſſeſſion be to the *Uſe* of another: Thoſe *Uſes* that ariſe by Tranſmutation of Eſtate, are by Feoffment, Fine, Recovery, *&c.* And thoſe which ariſe without Tranſmutation, being by Bargain and Sale inrolled, and covenant to ſtand ſeiſed to *Uſes*. 1 *Plowd.* 301. 1 *Inſt.* 271. Conveyances to *Uſes* are of three Sorts; a Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed; a Feoffment, Fine, or Recovery to *Uſes*, and a Bargain and Sale; by which laſt, a contingent *Uſe* cannot be ſupported, though by the two Firſt it may; and there is a Difference between a Feoffment to *Uſes*, and a Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed, becauſe the Feoffor departs with his whole Eſtate, but the Covenantor departs with no more than what is actually veſted in the *Ceſtui que uſe*. 2 *Sid.* 64, 129. In Bargains and Sales, and Covenants to ſtand ſeiſed, ſome Conſideration is neceſſary to make thoſe Deeds operate to *Uſes*; the Conſideration of Money in a Bargain and Sale, and natural Affection, Blood, Affinity, Marriage, *&c.* in the Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed: And they may be good to a Man's Wife or Family, without any Conſideration, but not to others. *Plow.* 301. *Dyer* 169. 3 *Lev.* 306. The Conſideration, or a Reſervation of 12 *d.* a Penny, or a Pepper-corn, are ſufficient Conſiderations to raiſe an *Uſe*. 2 *Mod.* 251. 3 *Salk.* 387. If a Man covenants in Conſideration of Marriage, or of a Sum of Money paid to him, that the Covenantee ſhall have ſuch Lands; the ſame ſhall change the *Uſe* immediately; for theſe are good Conſiderations either to change or raiſe *Uſes*. *Dyer* 6. But a Perſon covenanteth to make an Eſtate to certain Perſons to certain *Uſes*, in Conſideration of Marriage; no *Uſe* ariſes by ſuch bare Covenant, unleſs the Eſtate be made accordingly: So where upon Marriage there is a Covenant to levy a Fine, except the Fine be levied; but if a Fine be levied, it ſhall be to the *Uſes*. *Daliſ.* 112. 3 *Lev.* 306. *Cro. Eliz.* 401. An *Uſe* ariſes when declared by Eſtate executed, which needs no Conſideration: A Fine it ſelf without any Conſideration, doth raiſe *Uſes*, where a Marriage is intended; but in other Conveyances, the Conſideration of Marriage will not raiſe an *Uſe*, if the Marriage take not Effect; becauſe the Conſideration muſt be executed before the *Uſe* ſhall ariſe. 1 *Leon.* 138. *Uſes* may be made to a Man and the Wife he ſhall marry, or to his firſt, ſecond, or third Wife, *&c.* And if Parties to a Deed declare, that one of them ſhall make a Feoffment, or levy a Fine to the *Uſe* and Intent that one ſhall hold the Land for Life, and after his Death another in Tail, and after that a Third in Fee ſimple, *&c.* the Eſtate ſettleth according to the *Uſes* declared by the Deed. 1 *Rep.* 13, 121. A Deviſe may be to an *Uſe*, and be ſo executed: A Man makes a Feoffment to the *Uſe* of his Will, he hath the *Uſe* in the mean Time; and when the Feoffor by Will limits the Eſtate purſuant to his Power, the Eſtate takes Effect by the Feoffment, and the *Uſe* is directed by the Will. *Lutw.* 323. 6 *Rep.* 17, 18. If *Uſes* are ſettled upon Condition, the Condition muſt firſt be performed; and a future *Uſe* may well riſe on the Nonperformance of a Condition. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 668. There may be a future *ſpringing Uſe*, without a precedent Eſtate to ſupport it; as a Man covenants to ſtand ſeiſed after his Death to the *Uſe* of his Kinſman and his Heirs, the Eſtate in the mean Time is in him. 2 *Lev.* 77. An *Uſe* is conſtrued as favourably as may be, to comply with the Intent of the Party: Intention is the Foundation of *Uſes*, but it ought to be out of the Words of the Deed, to be agreeable to Law, and collected and taken from the intire Deed. 1 *Mod.* 98. *Lutw.* 700, 790. If the Meaning of the Party doth appear, that he intended to paſs his Eſtate by way of raiſing an *Uſe*; there the Words, *Give*, *Grant*, &c. ſhall enure as a Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed: But where it doth not appear, that he intended to paſs it by way of *Uſe*; but by Conveyance at Common Law, no *Uſe* is raiſed. *March.* 50. Lands being once ſold and ſettled to *Uſes*, the Party that makes the *Uſe* may not create any further *Uſes*: Where the Eſtate out of which an *Uſe* ariſeth is gone, the *Uſe* is gone likewiſe; and *Uſes* may be made void by Releaſe, or Power of *Revocation*. *Dyer* 186. 1 *Inſt.* 237. No *Uſe* will prevent Dower of a Woman, after her Husband's Death, *&c.* See *Covenant to ſtand ſeiſed.*

Superſtitious Uſes. By Statute, a Deviſe of Lands or Goods to *Superſtitious Uſes*, is where 'tis to find or maintain a Chaplain or Prieſt to pray for the Souls of the Dead, or Lamp in a Chapel, a Stipendiary Prieſt, *&c.* Theſe, and ſuch like, are declared to be *Superſtitious Uſes*; and the Lands and Goods ſo deviſed are forfeited to the King. 1 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 14. But a Man deviſed Lands to Truſtees and their Heirs, to find a Prieſt, or pray for his Soul, ſo long as the Laws of the Land would permit; and if the Laws would not permit it, then to apply the Profits to the Poor, with Power to convert the Profits to either of the ſaid *Uſes*; adjudged, this was not a Deviſe to any *Superſtitious Uſe*. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 259. And where certain Profits ariſing out of Lands are given to *Superſtitious Uſes*, the King ſhall have only ſo much of the yearly Profits, which were to be applied to the *Superſtitious Uſe*; tho' when the Land it ſelf is given by the Teſtator, declaring that the Profits, without ſaying how much, ſhall be employed for ſuch *Uſes*, in this Caſe the King ſhall have the Land it ſelf. *Moor* 129. If a Sum certain is given to a Prieſt, and other Goods which depend upon the *Superſtitious Uſe*, all is forfeited to the King; yet if Land, *&c.* is given to find an *Obit* or Anniverſary, and for another good *Uſe*; and there is no Certainty how much ſhall be employ'd to the *Superſtitious Uſe*, the Gift to the good *Uſe*, ſhall preſerve the Whole from Forfeiture. 4 *Rep.* 104. 2 *Roll.* 205. It has been held, that where a *Superſtitious Uſe* was void, ſo that the King could not have it; that it was not ſo abſolutely void, as to reſult to the Heir at Law; and therefore the King may apply it to Charity. 1 *Salk.* 163. See the Stat. 23 *Hen.* 8. under *Mortmain*; and the 1 *Geo.* Title *Forfeiture.*

Uſer de Action, Is the Purſuing or Bringing an Action, in the proper County, *&c.* *Broke* 64.

Uſher, (Fr. *Huiſſier*, a Door-keeper) Is an Officer in the King's Houſe, as of the Privy Chamber, *&c.* And there are *Uſhers* of the Courts of *Chancery* and *Exchequer.*

Uſurpation, (*Uſucaptio*) Signifies the Enjoying by Continuance of Time; a long Poſſeſſion, or Preſcription. *Terms de Ley.*

Uſufructuary, (*Uſufructuarius*) One that hath the Uſe, and reaps the Profit of a Thing.

Uſurpation, (*Uſurpatio*) Is the Uſing that which is another's; an Interruption or Diſturbing a Man in his Right and Poſſeſſion, &c. The *Uſurpation* of a *Church Benefice* is, when one that hath no Right, preſenteth to the Church, and his Clerk is admitted and inſtituted into it, and hath quiet Poſſeſſion ſix Months after Inſtitution before a *Quare Impedit* brought: It muſt commence upon a Preſentation, not a Collation; becauſe by a Collation the Church is not full, but the right Patron may bring his Writ at any Time to remove the Uſurper. 1 *Inſt.* 277. 6 *Rep.* 30. And by *Uſurpation*, the Fee of an Advowſon may be gained, as well as the Avoidance upon which the *Uſurpation* is made; and the true Patron cannot remove the Incumbent to gain the Poſſeſſion, without a Writ of Right of Advowſon, which he is driven to for recovery of the Inheritance. 6 *Rep.* 49. At Common Law the Patron in Fee was put out of Poſſeſſion by an *Uſurpation*, and to recover the Advowſon it ſelf by a Writ of Right; but he hath no Remedy for the Preſentation *hac vice*, nor if another Avoidance happen, unleſs he bring his Writ of Right of Advowſon, and recontinue the Advowſon: If the Patron had the Advowſon in Tail, or for Life, this Turn and alſo his whole Advowſon was gone. 3 *Salk.* 388. An *Uſurpation* upon a Leſſee for Years, gains the Fee-ſimple, and puts the true Patron out of Poſſeſſion; and tho' by the Stat. *Weſtm.* 2. he in Reverſion after the Determination of the Leaſe for Years, may have a *Quare Impedit* when the Church is void, or may preſent; and if his Clerk is inſtituted and inducted, then he is remitted to his former Title; yet till that is done, the *Uſurper* hath the Fee, and the Writ of Right of Advowſon lies againſt him. *Hutt.* 66. 3 *Salk.* 389. Upon the Statute 1 *Eliz.* if an *Uſurpation* be on a Biſhop, it ſhall bind him; but his Succeſſor may preſent to the next Avoidance, or bring a *Quare Impedit*, altho' he is out of Poſſeſſion: All *Uſurpations* ſhall bind the Biſhop who ſuffers them; not their Succeſſors. 1 *Leon.* 80. 2 *Cro.* 673. No one can *uſurp* upon the King; but an *Uſurpation* may diſpoſſeſs him of his Preſentation, ſo as he ſhall be obliged to bring a *Quare Impedit*; tho' it will not ſo deveſt his Eſtate in an Advowſon, as to bind his Inheritance, and put him to a Writ of Right. 3 *Salk.* 389. If one preſents to a Church in Time of War, the Preſentment ſhall not put the rightful Patron out of Poſſeſſion: And a Preſentation which is void in Law, as in Caſe of Simony, or to a Church that is full, &c. makes no *Uſurpapation.* 2 *Rep* 93. *Wood's Inſt.* 160. Alſo by a late Statute, no *Uſurpation* on any Avoidance, ſhall diſplace the Eſtate or Intereſt of any Perſon intitled to an Advowſon; or hinder him to preſent upon the next Avoidance, or to maintain a *Quare Impedit* to recover Poſſeſſion, &c. 7 *Ann. c.* 18.

Uſurpation of Franchiſes and Liberties, Is when a Subject unjuſtly uſes any royal Franchiſes, &c. And it is ſaid to be an *Uſurpation* upon the *King*, who ſhall have the Writ of *Quo Warranto* againſt the *Uſurpers*. See *Quo Warranto*.

Uſury, (*Uſura*) Is Money given for the *Uſe* of Money, the *Intereſt* of it; and is particularly defined to be the Gain of any Thing by Contract above the Principal, or that which was lent, exacted in Conſideration of the *Loan* thereof, whether it be of Money, or any other Thing. 3 *Inſt.* 151. The Letting Money out at Intereſt, or upon *Uſury*, was againſt the Common Law; and in former Times, if any one after his Death had been found to be a *Uſurer*, all his Goods and Chattels were forfeited to the King, &c. And according to ſeveral antient Statutes, all *Uſury* is unlawful; but at this Time neither the Common or Statute Law, abſolutely prohibit *Uſury.* 3 *Inſt.* 151, 152. Tho' exceſſive *Uſury* is liable to the Forfeiture of treble Value of the Money taken, by Statute; and if Judgment cannot be given on the Statute, if it be found that a Perſon took Money for Forbearance by corrupt Agreement, Judgment may be given againſt him at Common Law, which is Fine and Impriſonment. 3 *Salk.* 391. Reaſonable Intereſt may be taken for the Uſe of Money at this Day; tho' it hath been decreed in Equity, that if on a Bond-Debt, the Intereſt hath out-run the Penalty, it ſhall not carry Intereſt beyond it, 1 *Salk.* 154. The Stat. 27 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 9. allowed 10 *l. per Cent.* for Money lent on Mortgages, &c. The 13 *Eliz. c.* 8. ordain'd 8 *l. per Cent.* And the 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 17. the like Intereſt. The 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 13. lowered the Intereſt of Money to 6 *d. per Cent.* And the 12 *Ann. cap.* 16. to 5 *l. per Centum per Annum.* But it is ſaid, that the Statutes 13 *Eliz.* and 21 *Jac.* 1. allow not *Uſury*, but puniſh the Exceſs of it; and the 12 *Ann.* is called the Statute againſt *Exceſſive Uſury.* By the Stat. 12 *Ann. c.* 16. no Perſon ſhall take directly or indirectly, for Loan of any Money, or other Thing, above the Value of 5 *l.* for the Forbearance of 100 *l.* for a Year, and ſo proportionably for a greater or leſs Sum; and all Bonds, Contracts, and Aſſurances made for Payment of any principal Sum to be lent on *Uſury*, above the Rate of 5 *l. per Cent.* ſhall be void: And whoever ſhall take, accept and receive by way of corrupt Bargain, Loan, &c. a greater Intereſt, ſhall forfeit treble the Value of the Money lent; and Scriveners, Solicitors and Drivers of Bargains, are not to take above 5 *s.* for the Procuring the Loan of 100 *l.* a Year, on Pain of forfeiting 20 *l.* &c. It hath been adjudged on this Statute, that a Contract for 6 *l. per Cent.* made before the Statute, is not within the Meaning of it; and therefore that it is ſtill lawful to receive ſuch Intereſt, in reſpect of any ſuch Contract: And if a Man, when Intereſt was at 6 *l. per Cent.* lent Money on that Rate, and after the Statute comes and ſinks the Intereſt to 5 *l. per Cent.* if he continues the old Intereſt on that Bond, the Bond ſhall not be void as *uſurious*; but it is ſaid the Party ſhall be liable to forfeit treble Value. 1 *Hawk.* 246. 1 *Mod.* 69. The Receipt of higher Intereſt than is allowed by the Statute, by Virtue of an Agreement ſubſequent to the firſt Contract, doth not avoid an Aſſurance fairly made; and a Bond made to ſecure a juſt Debt, payable with lawful Intereſt, ſhall not be avoided by a corrupt *uſurious* Agreement between others, to which the Obligee was no way privy: Nor ſhall Miſtakes in drawing Writings make void a fair Agreement. *Ibid.* A Fine levied, or Judgment ſuffered as a Security for Money, in Purſuance of an *uſurious* Contract, may be avoided by an Averment of the corrupt Agreement; as well as any common Specialty, or parol Contract: And it is not material, whether the Payment of the Principal and the *uſurious* Intereſt, be ſecured by the ſame, or by different Conveyances,

veyances, for all Writings whatſoever for the Strengthening ſuch a Contract are void; alſo a Contract reſerving to the Lender a greater Advantage than allowed, is *uſurious*, if the Whole is reſerv'd by way of Intereſt, or in Part only under that Name, and in Part by way of Rent for a Houſe, let at a Rate plainly exceeding the known Value; ſo where Part is taken before the End of the Time, that the Borrower hath not the Profit of the whole Principal Money, &c. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 248. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 509. It is not *Uſury*, if there be not a corrupt Agreement, for more than Statute Intereſt; and the Defendant ſhall not be puniſh'd, unleſs he receive ſome Part of the Money in Affirmance of the *uſurious* Agreement. 3 *Salk.* 390. There can be no *Uſury*, without a Loan; and the Court hath diſtinguiſhed between a Bargain and a Loan. 1 *Lutw.* 273. *Sid.* 27. If a Man lend another 100 *l.* for two Years, to pay for the Loan 30 *l.* and if he pays the Principal at the Year's End, he ſhall pay nothing for Intereſt; this is not *Uſury*, becauſe the Party may pay it at the firſt Year's End, and ſo diſcharge himſelf. *Cro. Jac.* 509. 5 *Rep.* 69. And it is the ſame where a Perſon by ſpecial Agreement, is to pay double the Sum borrowed, by way of Penalty, for Nonpayment of the principal Debt; the Penalty being in Lieu of Damages, and the Borrower might repay the Principal at the Time agreed, and avoid the Penalty. 2 *Inſt.* 89. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 801. A Man ſurrenders a Copyhold Eſtate to another upon Condition that if he pays 80 *l.* at a certain Day, then the Surrender to be void; and after it is agreed between them that the Money ſhall not be paid, but that the Surrenderor ſhall forfeit, &c. In Conſideration whereof, the Surrendree promiſes to pay to the Surrenderor on a certain Day 60 *l.* or 6 *l. per Ann.* from the ſaid Day *pro uſu & Intereſſe* of the ſaid 60 *l.* till that Sum is paid: This 6 *l.* ſhall be taken to be *Intereſſe Damnorum*, and not *Lucri*, and but limited as a Penalty for Nonpayment of the 60 *l.* as a *Nomine pœnæ*, &c. 2 *Roll. Rep.* 469. 1 *Danv. Abr.* 44. If one hath a Rent-charge of 30 *l.* and another asketh what he ſhall give for it, and they agree for 100 *l.* this is a plain Contract for the Rent-charge, and no *Uſury*. 3 *Nelſ.* 510. The Grant of an Annuity for Lives, not only exceeding the Rate allowed for Intereſt, but alſo the Proportion for Contracts of this Kind, in Conſideration of a certain Sum of Money, is not within the Statutes againſt *Uſury*; and ſo of a Grant of an Annuity, on Condition, &c. *Cro. Jac.* 253. 2 *Lev.* 7. Where Intereſt exceeds 5 *l. per Cent. per Annum* on a Bond, if poſſibly the Principal and Intereſt are in Hazard, upon a Contingency, or Caſualty; or if there is a Hazard that one may have leſs than his Principal, as when a Bond is to pay Money upon the Return of a Ship from Sea, &c. theſe are not *Uſury*. 2 *Cro.* 208, 508. 1 *Cro.* 27. *Show.* 8. One hundred Pounds is lent to have 120 *l.* at the Year's End, upon a Caſualty; if the Caſualty goes to the Intereſt only, and not to the Principal, it is *Uſury*: The Difference in the Books is, that where the Principal and Intereſt are both in Danger of being loſt, there the Contract for extraordinary Intereſt is not *uſurious*; but when the Principal is well ſecur'd, 'tis otherwiſe. 3 *Salk.* 391. If a Perſon ſecure the Intereſt and Principal, and it is at the Will of the Party who is to pay, it is no *Uſury*. *Cro. Jac.* 509. And a Lender accepting a voluntary Gratuity from the Borrower, on Payment of Principal and Intereſt; or receiving the Intereſt before due, &c. without any corrupt Agreement, ſhall not be within the Statutes againſt *Uſury*. 2 *Cro.* 677. 3 *Cro.* 501. On an Information upon the Statute of *Uſury*, he who borrows the Money may be a Witneſs, after he hath paid the Money. *Raym.* 191. In Action for *Uſury*, the Statute againſt *Uſury* muſt be pleaded; and a corrupt Agreement be ſet forth: It is not ſufficient to plead the Statute, and ſay that for the Lending of 20 *l.* he took more than 5 *l. per Cent.* without ſetting forth a *corrupt* Agreement or *Contract*. *Lutw.* 466 2 *Lill.* 672. 3 *Nelſ.* 514. And in pleading an *uſurious* Contract by way of Bar to an Action, the whole Matter is to be ſet forth ſpecially, becauſe it lay within the Party's own Privity; but in an Information on the Statute for making ſuch a Contract, it is enough to mention the corrupt Bargain generally, by Reaſon Matters of this Kind are ſuppoſed to be privily tranſacted; and ſuch Information may be brought by a Stranger. 1 *Hawk.* 248. The Word *Corruptive* is neceſſary in a Declaration for *Uſury*, &c.

Utas, *Octava*, Is the eighth Day following any Term or Feaſt; as the *Utas* of St. *Michael*, &c. And any Day between the Feaſt and the *Octave* is ſaid to be within the *Utas*: The Uſe of this is in the Return of Writs; as appears by the Stat. 51 *Hen.* 3.

Utenſil, Is any Thing neceſſary for *Uſe* and Occupation; Houſhold-ſtuff. *Cowel.*

Utfangthef, (*Fur extra captus*) A Liberty to puniſh Offenders. See *Outfangthef.*

Utlagh, (*Uthlagus*, i. e. *Bannitum extra Legem*) An *Outlaw.* Fleta, lib.

Utlagato capiendo quando Utlagatur in uno Comitatu & poſtea fugit in alium, An ancient Writ, the Nature whereof is expreſſed in the Words of the Name. *Reg. Orig.* 133.

Utlawry, (*Utlagaria, vel Utlagatio*) See *Outlawry.*

Utleye, (*Sax.*) Signifies an Eſcape of a Felon out of Priſon. *Fleta, lib.* 1. *c.* 47.

Utter Barriſters, (*Juris conſulti*) Are Barriſters at Law, newly called, who plead without the Bar, &c. Vide *Barriſter.*

Vultiva, A Wound in the Face. —— *Vultivam* 50. *ſol. componat.* Leg. Sax.

Vultus de Luca, The Image of our crucified Saviour kept at *Lucca* in the Church of Holy Croſs: And *Will.* 1. called the Conqueror, often ſwore *per Sanctum vultum de Luca.* Eadmer. lib. 1. Malmsb. lib 4.

Vrozium, A Mulct or Fine paid for not marrying. *Litt. Dict.*

W.

Wade, (*Vado*) To *wade* or ford over a River. *Litt.*

Waftors, (*Waftores*) Are Conductors of Veſſels at Sea; King *Edw.* 4. conſtituted certain Officers with naval Power, whom he ſtiled *Cuſtodes*, *Conductores* and *Waftores*, to guard our Fiſhing Veſſels on the Coaſts of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk.* Pat. 22 Ed. 4.

Wage, (*Vadiare*, from Fr. *Gage*) Signifies the Giving of Security for Performance of any Thing; as to *wage* or *gage Deliverance*, to *wage Law*, &c. *Co. Litt.* 294.

Wager of Law, (*Vadiare Legem*) Is where an Action of Debt is brought againſt a Man, upon a ſimple Contract between the Parties, without Deed or Record; and the Defendant ſwears in Court in the Preſence of his Compurgators, that he oweth the Plaintiff nothing in Manner and Form as he hath declared: And the Reaſon of *Waging of Law* is, becauſe the Defendant may pay to the Plaintiff his Debt in private, or before Witneſſes which may be all dead, and therefore the Law allows him to *wage* his Law in his Diſcharge; and his Oath ſhall rather be accepted to diſcharge himſelf, than the Law will ſuffer him to be charged upon the bare Allegation of the Plaintiff. 2 *Inſt.* 45. The Manner of *Waging of Law* is thus: He that is to do it, muſt bring ſix Compurgators with him into Court, and ſtand at the End of the Bar towards the Right-hand of the Chief Juſtice; and the Secondary asks him, whether he will *wage his Law?* If he anſwers that he will, the Judges admoniſh him to be well adviſed, and tell him the Danger of taking a falſe Oath; and if he ſtill perſiſts, the Secondary ſays, and he that *Wageth his Law* repeats after him: *Hear this ye Juſtices, That* A. B. *do not owe to* C. D. *the Sum of*, &c. *nor any Penny thereof in Manner and Form as the ſaid* C. D. *hath declared againſt me: So help me God.* Though before he takes the Oath, the Plaintiff is called by the Crier thrice; and if he do not appear he becomes nonſuited, and then the Defendant goes quit without taking his Oath; but if he appear, and ſwears that he owes the Plaintiff nothing, and the Compurgators do give in upon Oath that they believe he ſwears true, the Plaintiff is barred for ever; for when a Perſon has *waged his Law*, it is as much as if a Verdict has paſſed againſt the Plaintiff: If the Plaintiff do not appear to hear the Defendant perform his Law, ſo that he is nonſuit; he is not barred, but may bring a new Action. 1 *Inſt.* 155. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 674. In an Action of Debt on a By-Law, the Defendant *waged Law*; a Day being given on the Roll for him to come and make his Law, he was ſet on the right Corner of the Bar, and the Secondary ask'd him if he was ready to *wage his Law*; who anſwering that he was, he laid his Hand on the Book, and then the Plaintiff was called: Then the Judges admoniſhed him and his Compurgators not to ſwear raſhly; and thereupon he made Oath, That he did not owe the Money *modo & forma* as the Plaintiff had declared; and then his Compurgators, who were ſtanding behind him, were called, and each of them laying his Right-hand upon the Book, made Oath that they believed what the Defendant had ſworn was true. 2 *Ventr.* 171. 2 *Salk.* 682. The Defendant cannot *wage his Law* in any Action, but perſonal Actions, where the Cauſe is ſecret; and *Wager of Law* has been denied, on hearing the Caſe, and the Defendant been adviſed to plead to Iſſue, &c. Alſo this *Wager of Law* being abuſed by the Iniquity of the Times, the Law was forc'd to find another Way to do Juſtice, and that was by turning Actions of Debt on ſimple Contract, &c. into Action upon the Caſe by *Indebitat. Aſſumpſit*, which hath ouſted the Defendant of his *Ley-Gager.* 2 Lill. 675, 676.

Wagers. By Statute, all *Wagers* laid upon a Contingency relating to the late War with *France*, and all Securities, &c. therefore were declared to be void; and Perſons concerned to forfeit double the Sums laid. 7 *Ann. cap.* 17.

Wages, Is what is agreed upon by a Maſter to be paid to a Servant, or any other Perſon which he hires to do Buſineſs for him. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 677. The *Wages* of Servants, Labourers, &c. is to be aſſeſſed by Juſtices. 5 *Eliz. cap.* 4. 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 6. See *Servants*. *Wages* of Seamen, vide *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann.* 1. *Geo. c.* 25.

Waggons. The 22 *Car.* 2. enacted, That *Waggons* ſhould not be drawn with more than five Horſes in Length, under certain Penalties. By the 6 *Ann. cap.* 29. *Waggons* were to be drawn with ſix Horſes, and no more, on Pain of 5 *l.* But Carriages for drawing Hay, Straw, Coal, Timber, Ammunition, &c. were excepted out of the Statute. And by 5 *Geo. cap.* 12. *Waggons* travelling for Hire, ſhall not be drawn with more than ſix Horſes; and no Cart with above three Horſes, on Pain of forfeiting all ſupernumerary Horſes; alſo Travelling *Waggons* are to have their Wheels bound with Iron, two Inches and a Half broad, at leaſt, or all the Horſes ſhall be forfeited above the Number of Three, &c.

Waifs, (From the Sax. *Wafian*, Fr. *Choſe guaive*, Lat. *Bona Waviata*) Are Goods which are ſtolen and *waved*, or left by the Felon, on his being purſued, for fear of being apprehended; which are forfeited to the King or Lord of the Manor. *Kitch.* 81. If a Felon in Purſuit *waves* the Goods, or having them in his Cuſtody, and thinking that Purſuit was made, for his own Eaſe and more ſpeedy Flight, flies away and leaves the Goods behind him; then the King's Officer or the Bailiff of the Lord of the Manor, within whoſe Juriſdiction they are left, who hath the Franchiſe of *Waif*, may ſeiſe the Goods to the King or Lord's Uſe and keep them, except the Owner makes freſh Purſuit after the Felon, and ſue an Appeal of Robbery within a Year and a Day, or give Evidence againſt him whereby he is attainted, &c. In which Caſe, the Owner ſhall have Reſtitution of his Goods ſo ſtolen and *waved*. 21 *H.* 8. *cap.* 11. 5 *Rep.* 109. Goods *waved* by a Felon, in his Flight from thoſe who purſue him, ſhall be forfeited: And though *Waif* is generally ſpoken of Goods ſtolen; yet if a Man be purſued with *Hue and Cry* as a Felon, and he flies and leaves his own Goods, theſe will be forfeited as Goods ſtolen; but they are properly *Fugitives Goods*, and not forfeited till it be found before the Coroner, or otherwiſe of Record, that he fled for the Felony. 2 *Hawk.* 450. 5 *Rep.* The Law makes a Forfeiture of Goods *waved*, as a Puniſhment to the Owner of the Goods, for not bringing the Felon to Juſtice: But if the Thief had not the Goods in his Poſſeſſion, when he fled, there is no Furfeiture: If a Felon ſteal Goods and hide them, and afterwards flies, theſe Goods are not forfeited; ſo where he leaves ſtolen Goods any where, with an Intent to fetch them at another Time, they are not *waved*; and in theſe Caſes the Owner may take his Goods where he finds them, without freſh Suit, &c. *Cro. Eliz.* 694. 5 *Rep.* 109. *Moor* 785. *Waifs* and *Strays* are ſaid to be *Nullius in bonis*, and therefore they belong to the Lord of the Franchiſe where found. *Briton, cap.* 17. We read of *Placita Coronæ & Waif*, in the Manor of *Upton*, &c. *in Com. Salop.*

Wain, (*Plauſtrum*) A Cart, Waggon, or Plough to till Land.

Wainable, *i. e.* That may be ploughed or manured; Land tillable. *Chart. ſine dat.*

Wainage,

Wainage, (*Wainagium*) According to Sir *Edw. Coke*, ſignifies the Contenement of a Villain; or the Furniture of his Cart or *Wain*. 2 *Inſt.* 28. And the Villain of any other, if he fall into our Mercy, ſhall be amerced, ſaving his *Wainage*. Magn. Chart. c. 14. *Wainage* has been alſo uſed for Tillage. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *pag.* 612. See *Gainage*.

Waive, (*Waiviare*) In the general Signification, is to forſake; but is ſpecially applied to a Woman, who for any Crime, for which a Man may be *outlawed*, is termed *Waive*. Reg. Orig. 132.

Wake, The Eve-Feaſt of the *Dedication* of *Churches*; which in many Country Places, is obſerv'd with Feaſting and rural Diverſions, &c. *Paroch. Antiq.* 609.

Wakeman, (*Quaſi* Watchman) The chief Magiſtrate of the Town of *Rippon* in *Yorkſhire*, is ſo called. *Camd.*

Wales, (*Wallia*) Is part of *England* on the Weſt-ſide formerly divided into three Provinces, *North-Wales*, *South-Wales*, and *Weſt-Wales*, and inhabited by the Off-ſpring of the ancient *Britains*, chaſed thither by the *Saxons*, called in to aſſiſt them againſt the *Picts* and *Scots*; but now they are incorporated to *England*. *Lamb. Stat. Walliæ*, 12 *Ed.* 1. The Stat. 28 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 2. annexed the *Marches of Wales* perpetually to the Crown of *England*; ſo as not to be of the Principality of *Wales*: And by the 27 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 26. *Wales* was incorporated and united with *England*; and all Perſons born in *Wales* ſhall enjoy the like Liberties as thoſe born in *England*, and Lands deſcend there according to the *Engliſh* Laws: The Laws of *England* are to be executed in *Wales*; and the King to have a *Chancery* and *Exchequer* at *Brecknock* and *Denbigh*: Officers of Law and Miniſters ſhall keep Courts in the *Engliſh* Tongue: And the *Welſh* Laws and Cuſtoms to be inquired into by Commiſſion, and ſuch of them as ſhall be thought fit continued; but the Laws and Cuſtoms of *North Wales* are ſaved. By 34 & 35 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 26. A Diviſion of *Wales* was made into twelve Counties; and a Preſident and Council, ſhall remain in *Wales* and the Marches thereof, with Officers, &c. Two Juſtices are to be aſſign'd to hold a Seſſions twice every Year, and determine Pleas of the Crown, and Aſſiſes; and Juſtices of Peace ſhall be appointed as in *England*, &c. The 18 *Eliz. cap.* 8. enacts, That the King may appoint two other Perſons learned in the Laws, to be Judges in each of the *Welch* Circuits, which had but one Juſtice before; or grant Commiſſions of Aſſociation, &c. An Office for Inrollments was erected, and the Fees and Proceedings regulated in paſſing Fines and Recoveries in *Wales*, by 27 *Eliz. cap.* 9. Jurors return'd to try Iſſues in *Wales*, are to have 6 *l.* a Year of Freehold or Copyhold, above Repriſes: And none ſhall be held to Bail in *Wales*, unleſs Affidavit be made that the Cauſe of Action is 20 *l.* or upwards. 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *cap.* 9. Of Proceſs into *Wales*, Judgments, and Courts there, &c. ſee 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 519, 520, 522. And *Courts of Wales*, *Prince of Wales*, vide *Prince*.

Waleſheria, The learned *Spelman* ſays ſignifies *Walliæ pars*: But by others it is interpreted *Parentela Hominis interfecti*; the ſame with *Valeſheria*.

Waliſcus, (i. e. *Servus*) A Servant, or any miniſterial Officer. *Leg. Inæ*, *c.* 34.

Walkers, Are *Foreſters* within a certain Space of Ground, aſſign'd to their Care in Foreſts, &c. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 145.

Wall, Sea-Wall, A Bank of Earth. See *Water-gage*.

Waltham Blacks. In the Reign of K. *Geo.* 1. there ſprung up a Set of deſperate Villains call'd *Waltham Blacks*, headed by one whom they ſtiled *K. John*; who *blacking* their Faces, and uſing other Diſguiſes, robb'd Foreſts, Parks, and Warrens, deſtroy'd Cattle, levied Money on their Neighbours, by Threats and Menaces to fire their Houſes, and committed divers other Violences and Outrages, to the great Terror of the People; but they were ſuppreſſed, and declared *Felons*, by Stat. 9 *Geo. c.* 22.

Wang, (*Sax.*) We uſe for the Cheek, or Jaw wherein the Teeth are ſet: Hence *Chaucer* called the Cheek-Teeth or Grinders, *Wangs* or *Wang-Teeth*; which is recorded in this old Way of ſealing Writings:

And in witneſs that this is ſooth,
I bite the Wax with my Wang-tooth.

Wanga, An Iron Inſtrument with Teeth. *Conſuetud. Dom. de Farend. M.S.* 18.

Wanlaſe, Or driving the *Wanlaſs*, is to drive Deer to a *Stand*, that the Lord may have a Shoot; which is one of our ancient cuſtomary Tenures of Lands. *Blount's Ten.* 140.

Wapentake, (From the Sax. *Weapen*, i. e. *Armatura*, & *tac*, *tactus*) Is all one with what we call a Hundred; ſpecially uſed in the *North* Counties beyond the River *Trent*. *Bract. lib.* 3. *Lamb.* The Words ſeem to be of *Daniſh* Original, and to be called ſo for this Reaſon; when firſt this Kingdom, or Part thereof, was divided into *Wapentakes*, he who was the Chief of the *Wapentake* or Hundred, and whom we now call a High Conſtable, as ſoon as he enter'd upon his Office, appeared in the Field on a certain Day on Horſeback with a Pike in his Hand, and all the chief Men of the Hundred met him there with their Lances, and touch'd his Pike; which was a Sign that they were firmly united to each other, by the *Touching their Weapons*. *Hoveden. Fleta*, *lib.* 2. But Sir *Thomas Smith* ſays, That anciently Muſters were made of the Armour and *Weapons* of the ſeveral Inhabitants of every *Wapentake*; and from thoſe that could not find ſufficient Pledges for their good Abearing, their *Weapons* were *taken* away, and given to others; from whence he derives this Word. *Rep. Angl. lib.* 2. *cap.* 16. *Camd. Brit.* 159. 2 *Inſt.* 99. *Stat.* 3 *Hen.* 5. *c.* 2. 9 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 10. 15 *Hen.* 6. *cap.* 7. ——— Wapentak *hoc eſt quietancia de ſectis & Hundredis quod dicitur* Wapentak. *M.S. in Bibl. Cotton.*

War, (*Bellum*) A Fighting between two Kings or Princes, in Vindication of their juſt Rights; alſo the State of *War*, or all the Time it laſts. By our Law, when the Courts of Juſtice are open, ſo that the King's Judges diſtribute Juſtice to all, and protect Men from Wrong and Violence, it is ſaid to be a Time of *Peace*: But when by Invaſion, Rebellion, &c. the peaceable Courſe of Juſtice is ſtopt, then it is adjudged to be a Time of War: And this ſhall be tried by the Records and Judges, whether Juſtice at ſuch a Time had her equal Courſe of Proceeding or no? For *Time of War* gives *Privilege* to them that are in *War*, and all others within the Kingdom.

dom. 1 *Inſt.* 249. In the *Civil Wars* of K. *Char.* 1. it was computed that there were not fewer than 200,000 Foot and 50,000 Horſe in Arms on both Sides; which was an extraordinary Hoſt, conſidering it compos'd of *Britains*, ſufficient to have ſhaken *Europe*, though it was otherwiſe fatally employ'd. And in ancient Times, when the Kings of *England* were to be ſerv'd with Soldiers in their *Wars*, a Knight or Eſquire that had Revenues, Farmers and Tenants, would covenant with the King by Indenture inrolled in the *Exchequer*, to furniſh him with ſuch a Number of military Men; and thoſe Men were to ſerve under him, whom they knew and honoured, and with whom they muſt live at their Return. 1 *Inſt.* 71. This was an excellent Inſtitution; but we have had many Statutes which have alter'd this Method of recruiting the Army, by introducing the Liſting of Soldiers, and retaining them by Virtue of Money paid and advanced, &c. See *Laws of Arms*, and *Soldiers*.

Wara, A certain Quantity or Meaſure of Ground. *Mon. Ang. Tom.* 2. *p.* 128.

Ward, (*Cuſtodia*) Is variouſly uſed in our old Books: A *Ward* in *London* is a Diſtrict or Diviſion of the City, committed to the ſpecial Charge of one of the *Aldermen*; and in *London* there are Twenty-ſix *Wards*, according to the Number of the Mayor and Aldermen, of which every one has his *Ward* for his proper Guard and Juriſdiction. *Stow's Surv.* A *Foreſt* is divided into *Wards*; according to *Manwood, par.* 1. *p.* 97. And a Priſon is called a *Ward*. Laſtly, The Heir of the King's Tenant, that held *in Capite*, was term'd a *Ward*, during his Nonage. 32 *Hen.* 8. *cap.* 46. But this *Wardſhip* is taken away by the Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 24.

Warda, The Cuſtody of a Town or Caſtle, which the Inhabitants were bound to keep at their own Charge. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *p.* 372.

Wardage, (*Wardagium*) Seems to ſignify to be free from *Wardſhip*, &c.

Warden, (*Gardianus*, Fr. *Gardein*) Is he that hath the Keeping or Charge of any Perſons or Things by Office; as the *Wardens* of the Fellowſhips or Companies in *London*. 14 H. 8. c. 2. *Wardens* of the Lands contributory to *Rochester* Bridge. 18 *El. cap.* 7. *Wardens* of the Marches of *Wales*, &c. 4 *Hen.* 7. *cap.* 8. *Wardens* of the Tables of the King's Exchange. 2 *Ed.* 3. *cap.* 7. *Warden* of the Armour in the *Tower*. 1 Ed. 4. cap. 1. *Wardens* of the Rolls of the Chancery. 1 *Ed.* 4. *c.* 5. *Warden* of the King's Writs and Records of his Court of Common Bench. *Ibid. Warden* and Minor Canons of St. *Paul's* Church, *London*. 22 & 23 Car. 2. c. 2, &c. See *Guardian*.

Wardmote, (*Wardmotus*) Is a Court kept in every *Ward* in *London*; ordinarily called the *Wardmote-Court*. Chart. K. Hen. 2.

Wardpeny, Money paid and contributed to Watch and *Ward*. Domeſday.

Wards, Was a Court firſt erected in the Reign of King *Hen.* 8. and afterwards augmented by him with the Office of *Liveries*; wherefore it was ſtiled the *Court of Wards and Liveries*, now diſcharged by the 12 *Car.* 2.

Ward-Staff, The Conſtable or Watchman's *Staff*: And the Manor of *Lambourn* in *Eſſex* is held by the Service of watching the *Ward-Staff*, in an extraordinary Manner, when it is brought to the Town of *Aibridge*. Camd.

Warectare, To plough up Land deſign'd for Wheat in the Spring, in order to let it lie fallow for better Improvement; which in *Kent* is called *Summer Land*: Hence *Warectabilis campus*, a Fallow Field, *Campus ad Warectam*, *Terra Warectata*, &c.

Wargus, A baniſhed Rogue. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *cap.* 83.

Warniſtura, Is uſed for Garniture, Furniture, Proviſion, &c. *Pat.* 9 *Hen.* 3.

Warnoth. It is an ancient Cuſtom, if any Tenant holding of the Caſtle of *Dover* failed in paying his Rent at the Day, that he ſhould forfeit double, and for the ſecond Failure treble: And the Lands ſo held are called *Terris Cultis & Terris de* Warnoth. *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 2. *p.* 589.

Warrant, A Precept under Hand and Seal to ſome Officer to bring an Offender before the Perſon granting it: And *Warrants* of Commitment are iſſued by the Privy Council, a Secretary of State, or a Juſtice of Peace, where there hath been a private Information, or a Witneſs has depos'd againſt an Offender. *Wood's Inſt.* 614. But a Conſtable ought not to execute a Juſtice's *Warrant*, where the *Warrant* is unlawful, or the Juſtice hath no Juriſdiction; if he doth, he may be puniſhed. *Plowd.* 394. If any Perſon abuſe by throwing in the Dirt, &c. or refuſe to execute a lawful *Warrant*; it is a Contempt of the King's Proceſs, for which the Offender may be indicted and fined. *Cromp.* 149. See *Conſtable*.

Warrant of Attorney, Is an Authority and Power given by a Client to his *Attorney*, to appear and plead for him; or to ſuffer Judgment to paſs againſt him by confeſſing the Action, by *Nil dicit*, *Non ſum Informatus*, &c. And although a *Warrant of Attorney* given by a Man in Cuſtody to confeſs a Judgment, no Attorney being preſent, is void as to the Entry of a Judgment; yet it may be a good *Warrant* to appear and file Common Bail. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 682. A *Warrant of Attorney* which *warrants* the Action, is of Courſe put in by the Attornies for the Plaintiff and Defendant; ſo that it differs from a *Letter of Attorney*, which paſſes ordinarily under the Hand and Seal of him that makes it, and is made before Witneſſes, &c. Though a *Warrant of Attorney* to ſuffer a *common Recovery* by the Tenant, is acknowledged before ſuch Perſons as a Commiſſion for the Doing thereof directs. *Weſt's Symb. par.* 2. Vide *Stat.* 4 & 5 *Ann.*

Warranty, (*Warrantia*) Is a Promiſe or Covenant by Deed made by the Bargainor, for himſelf and his Heirs, to *warrant* or ſecure the Bargainee and his Heirs, againſt all Men for the Enjoying of the Thing granted. *Bract. lib.* 2. & 5. *Weſt's Symb. par.* 1. A *Warranty* is *Real* or *Perſonal*; *Real*, when it concerns Lands or Tenements, granted in Fee, or for Life, &c. And real *Warranties* are either *in Deed*, as by the Word *Warrantizo* expreſly; or *in Law*, by the Word *Dedi*, &c. And a Deed of Gift, and Exchange, have a *Warranty* in Law implied. *Litt.* 697. Sir *Edw. Coke* defines a *real Warranty* to be a Covenant Real annex'd to Lands, whereby a Man and his Heirs are bound to *warrant* the ſame to ſome other and his Heirs; and that they ſhall quietly hold and enjoy the Lands, and upon Voucher, or by Writ of *Warrantia Chartæ*, to yield other Lands and Tenements to the Value of thoſe that ſhall be evicted by elder Title: And *Warranty* being a Covenant real, bindeth to yield Lands in Recompence. 1 *Inſt.* 365, 384. *Warranty* is alſo of three Sorts, *viz. Warranty Lineal*, *Warranty Collateral*, and *Warranty*

that commences by *Diſſeiſin*: *Warranty lineal* is where a Man ſeiſed in Fee makes a Feoffment and binds himſelf and his Heirs by the Deed to *Warranty*, and hath Iſſue a Son and dies, and the *Warranty* deſcends to his Son and Heir; for if no Deed with *Warranty* had been made, then the Right of the Lands ſhould have deſcended to the Son as Heir to his Father, and he would have convey'd the Deſcent from Father to Son: This *Warranty* binds the Right of Fee-ſimple; but not the Right of an Eſtate-tail, unleſs the lineal *Warranty* be with Aſſets in Fee-ſimple. *Litt.* 697, 705. 1 *Inſt.* 374. *Collateral Warranty* is when the Party upon whom the *Warranty* deſcends, cannot convey the Title which he hath in the Land from him that made the *Warranty*, or ſhew that he is his Heir, *&c.* as if Tenant in Tail diſcontinues or alienates the Lands, and then dieth, leaving Iſſue, and the Uncle of the Iſſue releaſes to the Diſcontinuee with *Warranty*, and dies without Iſſue; this is a collateral *Warranty* to the Iſſue in Tail, and bindeth his Right, without Aſſets, it deſcending upon him, and he can't make a Title to the Intail from his Uncle. *Litt.* 704. 1 *Inſt.* 373, 376. *Warranty by Diſſeiſin*, is where one that hath no Right to the Freehold of another, entereth and conveyeth it away with *Warranty*; which ſhall not bind or bar the Perſon diſſeiſed: And if where Tenant for Life, Remainder in Tail, leaſes for Years with Agreement with the Leſſee, that he ſhall make a Feoffment of the Land, and then he will releaſe with *Warranty*, which is done accordingly; adjudged that this collateral *Warranty* commencing by Diſſeiſin, ſhall not bind the Heir in Tail, upon whom it deſcended. *Litt.* 698. *Noy's Max.* 83. *Cro. Car.* 483. *Accomp. Conv.* 1. *Vol.* 56. All *Warranties* before the *Statute* of *Glouceſter*, which deſcended to thoſe who were Heirs to the *Warrantors*, were Bars to the ſame Heirs to demand any of the Lands; except the *Warranty* began by Diſſeiſin: That Statute hath ordain'd, that the *Warranty* of the Father ſhall be no Bar to his Son for the Lands which come by the Heritage of the Mother; nor the *Warranty* of the Mother be binding to the Son for the Lands which come by the Heritage of the Father; but neither the Statute 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 20. or any other Statute hath provided any Remedy againſt a collateral *Warranty*, therefore ſuch *Warranty* is yet in Force, and ſhall be a Bar to the Iſſue in Tail. *Litt.* *Terms de Ley* 370, 371. But by the 4 & 5 *Ann.* for *Amendment of the Law*, *Warranties* made by Tenant for Life, of any Lands, coming or deſcending on him in Reverſion or Remainder, ſhall be void; and all *collateral Warranties* made of any Lands, *&c.* by any Anceſtor, who hath not an Eſtate of Inheritance in Poſſeſſion therein, ſhall be alſo void againſt the Heir. A *Warranty* according Law is intire, and extends to all the Lands, and is a Bar to every Perſon on whom it deſcends; and where ſeveral have a Right, jointly or ſeverally, every one of them are barred: Though there is this Difference as to *Warranties*; where the Entry is gone, and only a Right of Action is left, there a *Warranty* deſcending upon the Heir at Law, ſhall bind: And where there is a Right of Entry, it ſhall not bind. 8 *Rep.* 54. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 684. And if any Perſon make a Deed with *Warranty*, by which his Heir ſhould be barred, and after the *Warrantor* is attainted of Felony; his Heir ſhall not be bound by ſuch *Warranty*, for it cannot deſcend upon him, the Blood being corrupted. *Litt.* If a *Warranty* deſcend upon an Infant, it ſhall not bind him, in Caſe his Entry into the Lands be lawful; but he muſt take Care not to ſuffer a Deſcent after his full Age, before he hath made his Re-entry. 1 *Rep.* 140. *Poph.* 71. *Warranty* may be added to any Conveyance of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments; and the Form of a *Warranty* is in this Manner ——— *Et Ego prefatus* A. B. *& hæredes mei prædict. Meſſuag. & decem acras terræ cum pertinentiis ſuis, præfato* C. D. *hæredibus & aſſignatis ſuis contra omnes gentes* Warrantizabimus *in perpetuum per præſentes, &c.*

Warranty of Goods ſold, vide *Action on the Caſe*, and *Sale*.

Warrantia Chartæ, Is a Writ that lieth where a Man is infeoff'd of Lands with *Warranty*, and then he is ſued or impleaded. If the Feoffee be impleaded in Aſſiſe, or other Action, in which he cannot vouch, he ſhall have this Writ againſt the Feoffor, or his Heirs, to compel them to *warrant* the Land unto him; and if the Land be recovered from him, he ſhall recover as much Lands in Value againſt the *Warrantor*, *&c.* But the *Warrantia Chartæ* ought to be brought by the Feoffee depending the firſt Writ againſt him, or he hath loſt his Advantage. *F. N. B.* 134. *Terms de Ley* 372, 588. And if a Perſon doth infeoff another of Lands by Deed with Warranty, and the Feoffee maketh a Feoffment over, and taketh back an Eſtate in Fee, the Warranty is determined; and he ſhall not have the Writ *Warrantia Chartæ*, becauſe he is in of another Eſtate: Alſo where one makes a Feoffment in Fee with Warranty againſt him and his Heirs, the Feoffee ſhall not have a *Warrantia Chartæ* upon this Warranty againſt the Feoffor or his Heirs, if he be impleaded by them, but the Nature of it is to *rebut* againſt the Feoffor and his Heirs. *Dal.* 48. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 684. This Writ may be ſued forth before a Man is impleaded in any Action, but the Writ doth ſuppoſe that he is impleaded; and if the Defendant appear and ſay, that he is not impleaded, by that Plea he confeſſeth the Warranty, and the Plaintiff ſhall have Judgment, *&c.* and the Party ſhall recover in Value of the Lands againſt the Vouchee, which he had at the Time of the Purchaſe of his *Warrantia Chartæ*; and therefore it may be good Policy to bring it againſt him before he is ſued, to bind the Lands as he had at that Time; for if he have aliened his Lands before the Voucher, he ſhall render nothing in Value. *New Nat. Br.* 298, 299. If a Man recover his Warranty in *Warrantia Chartæ*, and after he is impleaded; he ought to give Notice to him againſt whom he had recovered, of the Action, and pray him to ſhew what Plea he will plead, to defend the Land, *&c.*

Warrantia Diei, Is an antient Writ lying where one having a *Day* aſſign'd perſonally to appear in Court to any Action, is in the mean Time imploy'd in the King's Service, ſo that he cannot come at the Day appointed: And it is directed to the Juſtices to this End, that they neither take nor record him in Default for that Time. *Reg. Orig.* 18. *F. N. B.* 17.

Warren, (*Warrenna*, from Germ. *Wahren*, i. e. *Cuſtodire*, or the Fr. *Garenne*) Is a Franchiſe, or Place privileged, by Preſcription or Grant from the King, for the Keeping of Beaſts and Fowls of the *Warren*; which are Hares and Conies, Partridges, Pheaſants, and ſome add Quails, Woodcocks, and Water-Fowl, *&c.* *Terms de Ley*

589. 1 *Inſt.* 233. A Perſon may have a *Warren* in another's Land, for one may alien the Land, and reſerve the Franchiſe: But none can make a *Warren*, and appropriate thoſe Creatures that are *Feræ Naturæ*, without Licence from the King, or where a *Warren* is claim'd by Preſcription. 8 *Rep.* 108. 11 *Rep.* 87. A *Warren* may lie open; and there is no Neceſſity of Incloſing it, as there is of a Park. 4 *Inſt.* 318. And if any Perſon offend in a *free Warren*, he is puniſhable by the Common Law, and by Stat. 21 *Ed.* 3. When Conies are on the Soil of the Party, he hath a Property in them by Reaſon of the Poſſeſſion, and Action lies for Killing them; but if they run out of the *Warren*, and eat up a Neighbour's Corn, the Owner of the Land may kill them, and no Action will lie. 5 *Rep.* 104. 1 *Cro.* 548. In Waſte, &c. againſt a Leſſee of a *Warren*, the Waſte aſſign'd was for ſtopping Coney-Boroughs; and it was held, that this Action did not lie, becauſe a Man cannot have the Inheritance of Conies; and Action may be brought againſt him who makes Holes in the Land, but not againſt him that ſtops them, by Reaſon the Land is made better by it. *Owen* 66. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 530.

Warſcot, Was a Contribution uſually made towards *Armour*, in the Times of the *Saxons*. Leg. Canut.

Warth, Seems to be the ſame as *Ward-peny*; a cuſtomary Payment for ſome Caſtle-Guard. *Blount's Ten.* 60.

Waſh, (*Waſhum*) A Shallow Part of a River, or Arm of the Sea; as the *Waſhes* in *Lincolnſhire*, &c. Knight 1346.

Waſſaile, (*Sax.*) A feſtival Song, heretofore ſung from Door to Door, about the Time of the *Epiphany*.

Waſte, (*Vaſtum*) Is where any Spoil or Deſtruction is made in Houſes, Lands, Woods, &c. by Tenants to the Damage of the Heir, or him in Reverſion or Remainder: Whereupon the Writ or Action of *Waſte* is brought for Recovery of the Thing *waſted*, and Damages. *Kitch.* 168. *Waſte* in another Signification is taken for thoſe Lands which are not in any Man's Occupation, but lie Common; which are ſo called, becauſe the Lord cannot make ſuch Profit of them as of other Lands, by Reaſon of that Uſe which others have thereof in paſſing to and fro, &c. but upon this none may build, cut down Trees, or dig, without the Lord's Licence. *Co. Litt.* And *Year*, *Day* and *Waſte* is a Puniſhment or Forfeiture belonging to Petit Treaſon and Felony. *S. P. C. lib.* 3. Action of *Waſte* is maintainable againſt Tenant by the Curteſy, in Dower, for Life, or Years, and treble Damages, recoverable by the Stat. *Gloc.* 6 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 5. And this Action may be brought by the Heir for *Waſte* done in his Anceſtor's Time: And be maintain'd by the Reverſioner againſt Tenant for Life or Years, that aliens his Eſtate; alſo by one Tenant in Common againſt another. 13 *Ed.* 1. 20 *Ed.* 1. 11 *H.* 6. *c.* 5. The Proceſſes in Action of *Waſte* ſhall be Summons, Attachment, and Diſtreſs; and a Writ of Inquiry of the *Waſte*, &c. At Common Law, there is a Writ of *Waſte* for *Waſte* done by Tenants in Dower, or by Guardians; and by Statute, the Action of *Waſte* lies againſt Tenants for Life, or Years, &c. But not againſt Tenant by Statute-Merchant, Staple or Elegit, they not being Tenants for Years; though Treſpaſs lieth againſt them, or Covenant for voluntary *Waſte*: It lies not againſt Tenant after Poſſibility of Iſſue extinct; and the Stat. 13 *Ed.* 1. extends to Jointenants, but not to Coparceners. 1 *Inſt.* 54, 200. 2 *Inſt.* 299. When Action of *Waſte* is brought againſt any one in the *Tenuit*, Damages are only to be recovered, and not the Place *waſted*; but when brought in the *Tenet*, then both are recoverable. 6 *Rep.* 44. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 532. Tenant by the Curteſy, and the Heir, may join in an Action of *Waſte*; and the Tenant ſhall have *Locum vaſtum*, and the Heir have Damages. 1 *Leon.* 48. If Tenant by the Curteſy, or in Dower, aſſign their Eſtate to another, the Heir ſhall have Action of *Waſte* againſt them for *Waſte* done after the Aſſignment; for notwithſtanding the Aſſignment, the Privity of Eſtate ſtill remaineth; but if the Heir grant over his Reverſion, then the Privity of Eſtate is gone, and he cannot bring *Waſte* againſt them. 3 *Rep.* 9 *Rep.* 138. Tenant by Curteſy, in Dower, for Life, Years, &c. muſt anſwer for the *Waſte* done by themſelves, or a Stranger; being left to take their Remedy againſt the Stranger, if he did *Waſte*. 1 *Inſt.* 54. 2 *Inſt.* 145. If there be Tenant for Life, Remainder for Life, Remainder in Fee, and Tenant for Life commits *Waſte*; the Remainder-man for Life dies, or ſurrenders his Eſtate, in the Life-time of Tenant for Life, then and not before, he in Remainder in Fee may bring *Waſte* againſt Tenant for Life; becauſe there being an intermediate Eſtate for Life, it is not *ad exhæreditationem* of him in Remainder. 5 *Rep.* 76. A Man makes a Feoffment in Fee, to the Uſe of himſelf for Life, and after his Deceaſe to the Uſe of *A. B.* and his Heirs; if the Feoffor commit *Waſte*, it has been held, that the Feoffee ſhall have a ſpecial Writ againſt him. *Hetl.* 79. In Action of *Waſte*, if the Defendant plead he repaired before the Action brought, 'tis a good Plea; but not afterwards. *Jones* 144. And this Plea acknowledges a *Waſte*; though by the Plea *Non fecit Vaſtum* nothing is admitted. *Dyer* 276. 2 *Lutw.* 1539. Where the Defendant in a Writ of *Waſte*, loſeth by Default at the Grand Diſtreſs, Inquiry ſhall be made of the *Waſte*, and to what Damages; but if he loſes by *Nil dicit*, &c. the *Waſte* is acknowledg'd, and it ſhall not be inquired of. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 686, 689. Not only voluntary but permiſſive *Waſte* is puniſhable; but this Action ought to be brought by one who hath the immediate Eſtate and Inheritance in Fee-ſimple, or Fee-tail; and not by Tenant for Life; though a Parſon may have it: And if Leſſee for Years doth *Waſte* and dieth, an Action of *Waſte* doth not lie againſt his Executor or Adminiſtrator, for *Waſte* done before their Time. *Wood's Inſt.* 304, 548. *Waſte* may be committed in Houſes, by pulling them down, or ſuffering them to be uncovered, whereby the Timber becomes rotten: But if the Houſe was uncovered when the Tenant entered, it is no *Waſte* in the Tenant to ſuffer the Houſe to fall down. 1 *Inſt.* 53. 2 *Inſt.* 145. To pull down a Houſe, unleſs the ſame be ruinous, and in order to rebuild it of the ſame Dimenſions, is *Waſte*: So it is if the Tenant builds a new Houſe; and if he ſuffer it to be *waſted*, it is a new *Waſte*. 1 *Inſt.* 53. To permit a Houſe to be burnt by Negligence, &c. if the Tenant do not repair it, 'tis *Waſte*: But if the Houſe be deſtroy'd by Lightning, Tempeſts, Floods, or Enemies, without any Poſſibility of the Leſſee's Preventing it, this is no *Waſte* in the Leſſee. *Kelw.* 87. 1 *Inſt.* 53. And if the Houſe fall down by Tempeſt, or be burnt by Lightning,

or proſtrated by Enemies, or the like, without any Default of the Tenant; or was ruinous at his Coming in, and fall down, the Tenant may build the ſame again with ſuch Materials as remain, and with other Timber, which he may take growing on the Ground, for his Habitation, and it will be no *Waſte*; but he muſt not make the Houſe larger than it was: If the Houſe be uncovered by Tempeſt, the Tenant muſt in convenient Time repair it, or 'twill be *Waſte*; and though there be no Timber growing upon the Ground, 'tis ſaid the Tenant muſt at his Peril keep the Houſes from *Waſting*. 1 *Inſt.* 53. To convert a Brew-houſe into Tenements, although of a greater Value, is *Waſte:* And if a Corn-Mill be converted into a Fulling-Mill, *&c.* it will be *Waſte* in the Leſſee; for Things muſt be uſed in their natural and proper Manner, and not be altered. 1 *Lev.* 309. *Cro. Jac.* 182. The Taking away or Breaking down Wainſcot, Doors, Windows, Benches, or Coppers fixed to the Houſe, is *Waſte:* Though a Diſtinction has been made between outer Doors, and inner Doors, put up by the Leſſee, after the Commencement of his Term; the Taking away of one at the End of the Term being adjudg'd *Waſte*, and the other not ſo. 1 *Inſt.* 53. *Moor* 177. And altho' where any of theſe are fixed by the Leſſor, it is *Waſte* in the Leſſee to take them away; yet when they are ſet up by the Leſſee, it hath been lately held, That they may be taken down by ſuch Leſſee before the End of his Term, ſo as he do not thereby weaken the Freehold, but leave the ſame in as good Plight as it was at the Time he fixed them. 1 *Salk.* 368. The Felling of Timber-Trees, whether Oak, Aſh, or Elm, or other Trees in ſome Counties reputed Timber, or Topping them to ſell, or any other Intent but for Repairs of the Houſe, it is *Waſte:* It is the ſame if young Trees are cut where there is other Timber. 1 *Inſt.* 53. Timber is Parcel of the Inheritance, and reſerv'd by Law to the Leſſor: Therefore if it be cut down by a Leſſee, the Leſſor may take it away; and the Leſſee having an Intereſt only in Trees while ſtanding, as in the Fruit, Shrow'd, Shadow, *&c.* on this Account if he cuts down Timber-Trees, or doth any other Act whereby they may decay, it is *Waſte:* And if the Leſſee has covenanted to leave the Wood in as good Condition at the End of the Term as he found it, the Leſſor ſhall preſently have an Action of Covenant for Cutting down the Timber; for now it is not poſſible for him to perform his Agreement, or to leave the Wood as he found the ſame: But 'tis otherwiſe, if during the Term the Leſſee doth *Waſte* in Houſes; for thoſe may be repaired before the Term expires. 4 *Rep.* 62. 5 *Rep.* 11, 21. 7 *Rep.* 15. If Timber-Trees be growing in the Hedges of a Field or Cloſe, and the Leſſee cutteth them down, the Field ſhall not be forfeited in an Action of *Waſte* brought againſt the Leſſee; but if the Trees cut did grow ſcatteringly throughout the Field or Cloſe, the whole Field is forfeited by Cutting them down. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 686. Where *Waſte* is done in Woods, ſo much ſhall be recovered wherein the *Waſte* is done; and ſo it is in Houſes: Though if the *Waſte* is done here and there through the Whole, all ſhall be recovered. 1 *Inſt.* 54. 2 *Inſt.* 303. To cut Willows, Beech, Maple Trees, *&c.* ſtanding in Defence of a Houſe, or planted for Fencing a Manſor, is *Waſte:* So the Cutting down of Fruit-Trees, if they grow in an Orchard or Garden, although the ſame be uſed in Reparations of the Houſe, *&c.* But it is not ſo if they grow in a Field. 1 *Inſt.* 53. A Tenant may cut down Underwood; tho' where the Law hath appointed a Time for Tenant for Life to fell Underwood, and 'tis not done in that Time, if he do it afterwards 'tis *Waſte:* And if a Tenant ſuffer the young Germins to be deſtroyed, or ſtubs it up, it will be *Waſte*; as is likewiſe Stubbing up a Quick-ſet Hedge, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 53, 88. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 540. Cutting down green Wood, where there is dry; or more Fire-boot than is neceſſary, is *Waſte:* But Tenants may take ſufficient Wood to repair the Pales, Hedges and Fences, and what is called Plough-bote, Fire-bote, and other Houſe-bote. 1 *Inſt.* 53. The Ploughing of Lands that have not been ploughed up Time out of Mind, is *Waſte*; it is alſo *Waſte* to plough up Woodlands: Though the letting arable Lands lie unplough'd is not *Waſte.* 1 *Inſt.* 53. *Dyer* 37. It has been obſerv'd, that if a Tenant converts arable Land into Wood, Wood into arable Land, or Meadow into Arable, Arable into Meadow, or Paſture into Arable; theſe are *Waſte:* For they not only change the Courſe of Husbandry, but alſo the Proof of the Landlord's Evidence of his Eſtate. 1 *Inſt.* 53. If antient Meadow Ground, or Brook-Meadow is ploughed up, it is *Waſte:* But where Meadow-Ground hath been at any Time arable, or ſometimes Meadow and ſometimes Paſture; it will be no *Waſte* to plough it up. 2 *Roll. Abr.* 814. A Leſſee for Years converted a Meadow into a Hop-Ground, and adjudged no *Waſte*; becauſe it may be eaſily made Meadow again: But converting it into an Orchard is *Waſte*; tho' it may be more profitable. 2 *Leon.* 174. It is *Waſte* to ſuffer a Wall of the Sea to be in Decay, ſo that the Meadow-Ground is ſurrounded with Water, and rendered unprofitable; though if the Land be overflowed ſuddenly by the Violence of the Sea, occaſion'd by Tempeſt, it is not puniſhable as *Waſte:* The ſame Law is as to the Repairs of Banks or Walls againſt Rivers; where the Meadows receive Damage. 1 *Inſt.* 53. The not Scouring of a Mote or Ditch, by Reaſon whereof the Groundſils of the Houſe are rotten, is *Waſte. Owen* 43. The Digging for Lime, Clay, Brick, Earth, Stone, or the like; or Mines of Metal, Coal, *&c.* hidden in the Earth, and that were not open when the Tenant came in, is *Waſte:* But the Tenant may dig Gravel, Clay, Earth, *&c.* for Reparations of the Houſe; as well as he may take convenient Timber. 1 *Inſt.* 54. 5 *Rep.* 12. Deſtroying Deer in a Park, Doves in a Dove-houſe, or Fiſh in a Pond, or if ſuch ſufficient Stores be not left by the Leſſee, as he found when he entered on the Land, it is *Waſte:* And ſo is doing any Thing by which the Leſſor is abridg'd of his annual Profits, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 53. Action of *Waſte* lies in any of the foregoing Inſtances; and before any *Waſte* is done, a *Prohibition* may be had directed to the Sheriff not to permit it; or he in Remainder, *&c.* may have an *Injunction* out of the Chancery to ſtay the *Waſte*, and enter a Houſe or Lands to ſee if *Waſte* is committed, *&c. F. N. B.* 55. 1 *Inſt.* 53. 2 *Inſt.* 146, 306. 11 *Rep.* 49.

A Leaſe, *without Impeachment of Waſte*, takes of all Reſtraint from the Tenant of doing it; and he may in ſuch Caſe pull up, or cut down Wood or Timber, or dig Mines, *&c.* at his Pleaſure, and not be liable to any Action. *Plowd.* 135. But

though the Tenant may let the Houſes be out of Repair, and cut down Trees and convert them to his own Uſe; where a Tenant in Fee-ſimple made a Leaſe for Years, *without Impeachment of Waſte*, it was adjudg'd, that the Leſſor had ſtill ſuch a Property, that if he cut and carried away the Trees, the Leſſee could only recover Damages in Action for the Treſpaſs, and not for the Trees: Alſo it hath been held, that Tenant for Life, *without Impeachment of Waſte*, if he cuts down Trees, is only exempt from an Action of *Waſte*, &c. 11 *Rep.* 82. 1 *Inſt.* 220. 2 *Inſt.* 146. 6 *Rep.* 63. *Dyer* 184. And if the Words are, *To hold without Impeachment of any Writ or Action of Waſte*, the Leſſor may ſeiſe the Trees, if the Leſſee cuts them down; or bring Trover for them. *Wood's Inſt.* 551. The Clauſe, *without Impeachment of Waſte*, is common in Leaſes made on Settlements; and on the other Hand it is as common to provide againſt *Waſte* by Tenants, where it is not allow'd by Condition, Covenant, &c.

Waſtel-Bowl, (From the Sax. *Waſ-heal, i. e.* Health be to you) A large ſilver Cup or Bowl, wherein the *Saxons*, at their Entertainments, drank a Health to one another, in the Phraſe of *Waſs heal*: And this *Waſtel* or *Waſs-heal Bowl*, was ſet at the upper End of the Table for the Uſe of the *Abbat*, who began the Health or *Poculum Charitatis* to Strangers, or to his Fraternity: Hence Cakes and fine white Bread, which were uſually ſopped in the *Waſtel-Bowl*, were called *Waſtel-Bread*. Matt. Pariſ. 141.

Waſtors, Were a Kind of Thieves ſo called; mentioned among Robbers, Draw-latches, &c. *Stat.* 4 *Hen.* 4. *c.* 27.

Watch, Is to ſtand Sentry or attend as a Guard, &c. And *Watching* is properly for Apprehending of Rogues in the Night, as *Warding* is for the Day, and the latter is left to the Diſcretion of Juſtices to appoint or alter it at their Pleaſure. In all Towns, from the Day of *Aſcenſion* unto *Michaelmas-Day*, *Night-Watches* are to be kept, in every City ſix Men at every Gate; and Four in Towns; and every Borough ſhall have twelve Men to *watch*, according to the Number of the Inhabitants of the Place, from Sun-ſetting to Sun-riſing; who are to arreſt Strangers ſuſpected, and may juſtify the Detaining them until the Morning. *Stat.* 13 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 4. 5 *H.* 4. *c.* 3. Every Juſtice of Peace may cauſe theſe *Night-Watches* to be duly kept; which is to be compos'd of Men of able Bodies, and ſufficiently weapon'd: And none but Inhabitants in the ſame Town are compellable to *watch*, who are bound to keep it in Turn; or to find other ſufficient Perſons for them, or on Refuſal are indictable, &c. *Co. Litt.* 70. *Cro. Eliz.* 204. *Watchmen*, ſee *Conſtables of London*.

Watches, Made by *Artificers*, are to have the Makers Names, &c. under the Penalty of 20 *l.* *Stat.* 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 28.

Water-Bailiff, An Officer in *Port-Towns*, for the Searching of Ships: Alſo in the City of *London*, there is a *Water-Bailiff* who hath the Superviſing and Search of Fiſh brought thither; and the Gathering of the Toll there ariſing; and he attends on the *Lord Mayor*, and arreſts Men for Debt, or other Perſonal or Criminal Matters upon the River of *Thames*. 28 H. 6. c. 5.

Water-gage, A Sea Wall or Bank, to reſtrain the Current and Overflowing of the *Water*: And it ſignifies an Inſtrument to *gauge* or meaſure the Quantity or Deepneſs of any *Waters*.

Water-gang, (*Watergangium*) Is a *Saxon* Word for a Trench or Courſe to carry a Stream of *Water*; ſuch as are commonly made to drain *Water* out of Marſhes. *Ordin. Mariſc. de Romney. Chart. H.* 3.

Water-gavel, Was a Rent paid for Fiſhing in, or other Benefit received from ſome River. *Chart.* 15 *Hen.* 3.

Water-meaſure, Is greater than *Wincheſter-meaſure*, uſed for ſelling of *Coals* in the Pool, &c. mentioned in the Stat. 22 *Car.* 2.

Watermen. The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen in *London*, have a great Power in the Government of the *Company of Watermen*, and appointing the Fares for Plying on the *Thames*; and the Juſtices of Peace for *Middleſex*, and other adjoining Counties, have likewiſe Authority to hear and determine Offences, &c. *Watermens* Names are to be regiſtred; and their Boats be twelve Foot and a Half long, and four Foot and Half broad, or be liable to Forfeiture. 29 *Car.* 2. The *Lightermen* on the *Thames*, and *Watermen* are made a Company; and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen are yearly to elect Eight of the beſt *Watermen*, and Three of the beſt *Lightermen* to be Overſeers and Rulers; and the *Watermen* to chuſe Aſſiſtants at the Principal Stairs, for preſerving good Government; and the Rulers and Aſſiſtants may make Rules to be obſerv'd under Penalties, &c. The Rulers on their Court-Days, ſhall appoint forty *Watermen* to ply on *Sundays*, for Carrying Paſſengers croſs the River; and pay them for their Labour, and apply the Overplus of the Money to the poor decay'd *Watermen*: And where Perſons travel on a Sunday with Boats, they are to be allow'd by a Juſtice, on Pain of Forfeiting 5 *s.* 11 & 12 *W.* 3. *c.* 21. The *Fares of Watermen* aſſeſs'd by the Court of Aldermen, are from *London-Bridge* to *Limehouſe*, *Ratcliff-croſs*, &c. Oars 1 *s.* Skullers 6 *d.* *Wapping*-Dock, *Rotherhith*-Church Stairs, &c. Oars 6 *d.* and Skullers 3 *d.* From either Side of the Water above the *Bridge* to *Lambeth* and *Vaux-Hall*, Oars 1 *s.* Skullers 6 *d.* All the Stairs between *London-Bridge* and *Weſtminſter*, Oars 6 *d.* and Skullers 3 *d.*

Water-Ordeal. A Way of Purgation uſed by the *Saxons*. See *Ordeal*.

Waterſcape, (From the Sax. *Waeter*, *Aqua*, & Schap, *ductus*) An Aqueduct, or Paſſage for *Water*.

Watling-ſtreet, Is one of thoſe four Publick Ways, which the *Romans* are ſaid to have made here: This *Street* is otherwiſe called *Werlam-ſtreet*. It leads from *Dover* to *London*, and thence to the *Severn*, near the *Wrekin* in *Shropſhire*, extending it ſelf to *Angleſey* in *Wales*. The other three Ways were called *Ikenild-ſtreet*, the *Foſſe* and *Erminage-ſtreet*: And by the Laws of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, theſe four Ways had the Privilege of *Pax Regis*. Hoveden 248. Hollingſh. Chron. c. 19. Leg. W. 1. c. 30. 39 Eliz. c. 2.

Waveſon, Is uſed for ſuch Goods as after Shipwreck do appear Swimming on the *Waves*. Chart. 18 Hen. 8. See *Jetſon*.

Wax-chandlers. Juſtices of Peace ſhall examine the Goodneſs of *Wax-Candles*; and *Chandlers* are to take but 4 *d.* in the Pound for their *Candles* above the Price of the *Wax*, on Pain of Forfeiture. *Stat.* 37 *H.* 8. *Wax-Chandlers* mixing with their

their *Wax*, Tallow or other deceitful Stuff, ſhall forfeit the *Candles*; and they are to have Stamps or Marks, which ſhall not be counterfeited under Penalties, &c. 23 *Eliz. c.* 8.

Marſcot, (*Ceragium*) A Duty antiently paid twice a Year for the Charge of *Candles* in *Churches*. —— *Tributum quod in Eccleſiis pendebatur ad ſubminiſtrationem Ceræ & Luminarum.* Spelm.

Way, (*Via*) A Paſſage, Street or Road. *Litt.* See *Highway*.

Weald, or **Wald**, In the Beginning of Names of Places, ſignifies a Situation near Woods, from the Sax. *Weald, i. e.* a Wood: And the woody Parts of the Counties of *Kent* and *Suſſex*, are called the *Wealds*; though miſprinted *Wildes* in the Statute 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 6.

Wealreaf, (*Sax.* from *Weal*, i. e. *Strages*, & Reaf, *Spoliatio*) Is the Robbing of a dead Man in his Grave. *Leg. Ethelred. cap.* 21.

Wear, A great Dam in a River, accommodated for the Taking of Fiſh, or to convey the Stream to a Mill. And all *Wears* for the Taking of Fiſh are to be put down, except on the Sea-Coaſts, by the Statutes 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 23. and 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 4. Alſo Commiſſions were to be granted to Juſtices, to keep the Waters, and ſurvey *Wears* and Mills, to inquire of and correct Abuſes, pull down *Wears*, &c. 1 & 4 H. 4.

Wed, (*Sax.*) A Covenant or Agreement; whence to *wedd*, a *wedded* Husband, *wedded* Bondſlave. *Cowel.*

Week, (*Septimana*) Seven Days of Time; four of which *Weeks* make a Month, &c.

Weigh, (*Waga*) Is a Weight of *Cheeſe* or *Wool*, containing Two hundred fifty-ſix Pounds; and in *Eſſex* the Weigh of *Cheeſe* is Three hundred Pounds. A *Weigh* of *Barley* or *Malt* is ſix Quarters, or forty-eight Buſhels: And we read of a *Weigh* of *Salt*, &c. 9 H. 6. c. 8.

Weights, (*Pondera*) and *Meaſures*, Are uſed between Buyers and Sellers of Goods and Merchandize, for reducing the Quantity and Price to a Certainty, that there may be the leſs Room for Deceit and Impoſition. There are two Sorts of *Weights* in uſe with us, *viz. Troy-weight*, and *Averdupois*: *Troy weight* contains twelve Ounces to the Pound, and no more; by which are *weighed* Gold, Silver, Pearl, Jewels, Medicines, Silk, Wheat-Bread, &c. and *Averdupois* contains ſixteen Ounces in the Pound, by which Grocery Wares, Copper, Iron, Lead, Fleſh, Cheeſe, Butter, Tallow, Hemp, Wool, &c. are *weighed*; and here twelve Pounds over are allowed to every Hundred; ſo as One hundred and twelve Pounds make the Hundred *weight*. Dalt. 248. *Fleta* mentions a *Weight*, called *Trone-weight*, being the ſame with what we now call *Troy-weight*; and according to the ſame Author, all our *Weights* have their firſt Compoſition from the Penny *Sterling*, which ought to *weigh* thirty-two Wheat-Corns of the middle Sort; twenty of which Pence make an Ounce, and twelve ſuch Ounces a Pound; but fifteen Ounces make the Merchant's Pound. *Fleta, lib.* 2. *c.* 12. By *Magna Charta*, 9 *H.* 3. *c.* 25. 14 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 12. 25 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 10. 27 *Ed.* 3. &c. There is to be but one *Weight*, &c. throughout the Kingdom; but this is to be underſtood of the ſame *Species of Goods*, otherwiſe the *Troy* and *Averdupois Weights* would not be permitted. Every City, Borough and Town, ſhall have a common Balance, with common *Weights* ſealed; on Pain of 10 *l.* the City, 5 *l.* the Borough, and 40 *s.* the Town. 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 5. But only Cities and Market-Towns are injoined to have common Balances, *Weights* and Meaſures, by 11 *H.* 7. *c.* 4. And by this Statute, *Weights* are to be mark'd by the Chief Officers of Places; and the Mayors and ſuch Officers are once a Year to view all *Weights* and Meaſures, and burn and deſtroy thoſe which are defective; alſo fine the Offenders, &c. And two Juſtices of Peace have Power to hear and determine the Defaults of Mayors. See the Statutes 17 *Car.* 1. *c.* 19. 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 8. &c. and *vide* Meaſure.

Wend, (*Wendus*, from the Sax. *Wendam*) Signifies a Quantity of Ground. —— *Præcinctus Terræ amplior Plurima juga in ſe continens.* Rental. Regal. Maner. de Wye, pag. 31.

Were, (Sax. *Wera*) Is the Sum paid in antient Time for Killing a Man, when ſuch Crimes were puniſh'd with pecuniary Mulcts, not Death: Or it is *Pretium Redemptionis* of the Offender. *Leg. Ed. Conf. cap.* 11.

Werelada, (From Sax. *Were*, i. e. *Pretium Capitis Hominis Occiſi*, & Ladian, *purgare*) Was where a Man was ſlain, and the Price at which he was valued not paid to his Relations, but the Party denied the Fact; when he was to purge himſelf by the Oaths of ſeveral Perſons, according to his Degree and Quality, which was called *Werelada*. Leg. H. 1. c. 12.

Wergild, (*Wergildus*) The Price of *Homicide*; paid partly to the King for the Loſs of a Subject, partly to the Lord whoſe Vaſſal he was, and partly to the next of Kin of the Perſon ſlain. *LL. H.* 1.

Weſt-Saxonlage, Was the Law of the *Weſt-Saxons*. See *Mercheulage*.

Weſtminſter, (*Weſtmonaſterium*, Sax. *Weſt-mynſter*, i. e. *Occidentale Monaſterium*) The antient Seat of our Kings; and is now the well known Place where the High Court of Parliament, and Courts of Judicature ſit: It had great Privileges granted by *Pope Nicholas*; among others, *Ut amplius in perpetuum Regiæ conſtitutionis locus ſit atque Repoſitorium Regalium Inſignium.* 4 Inſt. 255.

Whales, And Sturgeon, vide *Regal Fiſhes*.

Wharf, (*Wharfa*) A broad plain Place, near ſome Creek, to lay Goods and Wares on that are brought to or from the Water. 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 4.

Wharfage, (*Wharfagium*) Is Money paid for Landing of Goods at a *Wharf*, or for ſhipping and taking Goods into a Boat or Barge from thence: It is mentioned in the Statutes 17 *H.* 8. *c.* 26. and 22 *Car.* 2. *c.* 11.

Wharfinger, Is he that owns or keeps a *Wharf*. 12 *Car.* 2. and 22 *Car.* 2. And *Wharfingers* commonly keep Boats or Lighters of their Own, for the Carrying out and Bringing in of Goods, in which if a Loſs or Damage happens, they may in ſome Caſes be made anſwerable. *Lex Mercat.* 133.

Wharelage (*Rotagium*) *Tributum eſt quod Rotarum nomine penditur; hoc eſt, pro Plauſtris & Carris tranſeuntibus.* Spelm.

Wherricotes, The antient *Britiſh* Chariots, that were uſed by Perſons of Quality before the Invention of Coaches. *Stow's Surv. Lond. pag.* 70.

Whinyard, A Sword, from the Sax. *Winn, i. e.* To get, and *Are* Honour; becauſe Honour is gain'd by the Sword.

Whitehart-Silver, Is a Mulct on certain Lands in or near the Foreſt of *Whitehart*, paid yearly into the *Exchequer*, impos'd by K. *Hen.* 3.

upon *Thomas de la Linde*, for killing a beautiful *White Hart* which that King before had ſpared in Hunting. *Camd. Brit.* 150.

White-meats, Are Milk, Butter, Cheeſe, Eggs, and any Compoſition of them, which before the Reformation were forbid in *Lent* as well as Fleſh, 'till King *Hen.* 8. publiſh'd a Proclamation allowing the Eating of *White meats* in *Lent. Anno* 1543.

White-rent, A Duty or Rent payable by the *Tinners* in *Devonſhire* to the D. of *Cornwal.* See *Quit rent.*

White-ſpurs, A Kind of Eſquires called by this Name.

Whitſontide, The Feaſt of *Pentecoſte*, being the fiftieth Day after *Eaſter:* And is ſo called, ſaith *Blount*, becauſe thoſe who were newly baptized came to the Church between *Eaſter* and *Pentecoſt* in *white* Garments. *Blount's Dict.*

Whitſon-farthings, Mentioned in Letters Patent of King *Hen.* 8. to the Dean of *Worceſter.* See *Pentecoſtals.*

Wic, A Place on the Sea-ſhore, or on the Bank of a River. 1 *Inſt.* 4. but it more properly ſignifies a Town, Village, or Dwelling-place; and it is often in the *Saxon* Language made a Termination to the Name of the Town, which had a compleat Name without it, as *Lunden-Wic*, i. e. *London-Town*; ſo *Ipſwich* is written in ſome old Charters *Villa de Gippo-Wico*, which is the ſame Thing, for *Gipps* is the Name, and *Gipps-Wic* is *Gipps-Town.*

Wica, A Country Houſe or Farm, and there are many ſuch Houſes now called the *Wick* and the *Wike.* Cartular. Abbat. Glaſton. pag. 29.

Wichencrif, A *Saxon* Word for *Witchcraft*, which occurs in the Laws of K. *Canut.* cap. 27.

Widow, (*Vidua*, *Relicta*) A married Woman bereft of her Husband, left all alone. *Litt.*

Widow of the King, (*Vidua Regis*) Was ſhe that after her Husband's Death, being the King's Tenant in *Capite*, could not marry again without the King's Conſent. *Staundf. Prærog. cap.* 4. *Stat.* 17. *Ed.* 2. & 32 H. 8. *cap.* 46.

Widowhood, (*Viduitas*) The State and Condition of a Widow. —— *Sciant quod Ego Margeria de R. in* Viduitate *& legitima Poteſtate mea, remiſi, relaxavi, &c.* Dat. apud, &c. Ann. 9. Hen. 4.

Wife, (*Uxor*) Is a Woman married; and after Marriage the Will of the *Wife* in Judgment of Law is ſubject to the Will of the Husband; and it is ſaid a *Wife* hath no Will, *ſed fulget radiis Mariti.* Plowd. 344. 4 Rep. A *Wife* cannot contract for any Thing; or bring Actions, *&c.* without her Husband. See *Baron and Feme.*

Wigreve, (from the Sax. *Wig*, i. e. *Sylva*, and *Greve*, *præpoſitus*) The Overſeer of a Wood. *Spelm.*

Will, or **Laſt Will and Teſtament**, (*Teſtamentum*, *ultima voluntas*) Is the Declaration of a Man's Mind and Intent, (concerning the Diſpoſition of his Lands or Goods) of what he would have done after his Death. *Co. Lit.* 111. The Common Law calls that a *Will* when Lands or Tenements are given; and where it concerns Goods and Chattels alone, it is term'd a *Teſtament:* In a *Will* of Goods there muſt be an Executor appointed; but not of Lands only without Goods, an Executor having nothing to do with the Freehold. 1 *Inſt.* 111. If Lands are given by *Will*, it is called a *Deviſe*; and Goods and Chattels a *Legacy:* And there is this Diverſity between Lands and Goods given by a *Will*, that when Lands are deviſed in Fee, or for Life, the *Deviſee* ſhall enter without the Appointment of others: In Caſe of Goods there muſt be the Aſſent of the Executor, *&c. Swinb.* 24. If Lands are given and deviſed by *Will*, the *Will* ought to be proved in the *Chancery*; and of Goods it muſt be in the *Spiritual Court.* A *Will* both of Lands and Goods may be proved in the Spiritual Court. *Ibid.* A *Will* hath not Force 'till after the Teſtator's Deceaſe; but then without any further Grant, Livery, *&c.* it gives and transfers Eſtates, and alters the Property of Lands and Goods, as effectually as any Deed or Conveyance executed in a Man's Life-time; and hereby Diſcents may be prevented, Eſtates in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, for Life, or Years, *&c.* be made: And he that takes Lands by Deviſe, is in Nature of a Purchaſer. *Lit.* 167. A Deviſee is in by Act executed in the Deviſor's Life-time, though it be not conſummated 'till his Death. *Roll. Rep.* At *Common Law* a Man could not deviſe by *Will* the Lands which he had by Diſcent, though he might thoſe which he had by Purchaſe: Indeed he might deviſe Lands which he held for a Term of Years, becauſe ſuch an Eſtate is of little Regard in the Law; but not Lands of which he had the Fee-ſimple in Poſſeſſion or Reverſion: Yet in certain *Borough Towns*, the Inhabitants might deviſe the Houſes and Lands which they had by Diſcent, and this was a Privilege which they claim'd by the Cuſtom of thoſe Places. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 550. By the Common Law, if a Man ſole ſeiſed of Lands in Fee, had deviſed the ſame by *Teſtament*, this Deviſe was void; unleſs the Lands were in ſome City or Borough where Lands were deviſable by Cuſtom; but by *Statute* 32 & 34 *H.* 8. All Perſons having a ſole Eſtate in Fee-ſimple, of any Lands, Tenements, *&c.* may give and deviſe the ſame by *Laſt Will and Teſtament*, at their free Will and Pleaſure, tho' if any Part of the Lands be held in *Capite* of the King, then the Party can deviſe but two Thirds of the Whole, the other Third being to deſcend to the Heir at Law, to anſwer the Duties of the Crown, *&c.* One ſeiſed in Coparcenary, or as Tenant in Common, in Fee-ſimple, of Lands, may by *Will* deviſe them at their Pleaſure by this Statute: But Lands intailed are not deviſable, only Fee-ſimple Lands, and Goods and Chattels; and *Wills* made by Infants, Feme Coverts, Ideots, Perſons of non-ſane Memory, are not good in Law. 3 *Rep* 30. An Infant makes his *Will* for Lands, and when of Age he declares it as his *Will*, yet it is void; tho' an Infant at fourteen Years of Age may make a *Will* of his Goods and Chattels. 1 *Inſt.* 89. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 696. A Feme Sole makes a *Will*, and gives her Lands to *A. B.* whom ſhe afterwards marries; by this the *Will* is countermanded, for otherwiſe ſhe could not after Marriage revoke it; and if ſhe dies in his Life-time, whilſt Feme Covert, the Deviſe is void. 4 *Rep.* 60. A Feme Covert cannot make a *Will*; but the Husband may bind himſelf by Covenant or Bond to permit his Wife by *Will* to diſpoſe of Legacies, *&c.* and this will be ſuch an Appointment as the Husband will be bound to perform; though it is properly no Will, nor ought to be prov'd in the Spiritual Court. Of Things in Action, or of what ſhe hath as her own as Executrix, by her Husband's Conſent, 'tis ſaid, ſhe may make a *Will*, and this is a *Will* in Law. If in other Caſes, ſhe diſpoſes of any Thing by the Conſent and Agreement of the Husband, the Property

paſſes from him to her Legatee, and it is as the Gift of the Husband. *Cro. Eliz.* 27. *Cro. Car.* 219, 220. 1 *Mod.* 211. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 512. It is not ſufficient that the Teſtator hath his Memory to anſwer Queſtions, when he makes his *Will*; he ought to have a perfect Memory and Underſtanding: But if ſome Witneſſes ſwear that the Teſtator was of good and perfect Mind and Memory, and others that he was not; their Teſtimony is to be preferred, which depoſe that he was of ſound Memory, for the Support of the Teſtament. 6 *Rep.* 23. *Cro. Jac.* 497. *Swimb.* 67. The *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3. *for Prevention of Frauds*, ordains, That all Deviſes of Lands or Tenements ſhall be in Writing, ſigned by the Deviſor, or ſome other by his expreſs Directions, in the Preſence of three credible Witneſſes at leaſt; and no *Will* in Writing ſhall be revoked, but by ſome other *Will* in Writing, or by cancelling the ſame by the Teſtator himſelf, or by his Directions, *&c.* and where Nuncupative *Wills* by Word of Mouth only, are made for the Diſpoſition of Chattels above 30 *l.* Value, they muſt be declared in the Preſence of three Witneſſes, in the laſt Sickneſs of the Party, *&c.* It hath been formerly adjudg'd, if a Man bids another make his *Will*, and before it is done he dies, the *Will* is not good; but if it be drawing up in his Preſence, it might be good for the Deviſes finiſhed. *Plowd.* 10. And if an Attorney takes Notes of a *Will* before Witneſſes, when a Perſon is in his laſt Sickneſs, and before the *Will* is perfected ſuch Perſon dieth, the *Will* made from the Inſtructions may be a good *Will*, though the Teſtator did not live to ſign it. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 550. A Man being ſick ſaid before Witneſſes, that he deviſed all his Lands to his Wife for Life, *&c.* and wiſhed that a certain Perſon was there to make his *Will*; who being ſent for wrote the *Will* from the Mouth of the Witneſſes that heard the Teſtator declare his Mind; and this Will being loſt, a Copy was produc'd and teſtify'd to be of the ſame Effect: It was held in this Caſe, that an actual Deviſe by Word, is not ſufficient for a Stranger to write a *Will*, but that there ought to be a Writing, and not only a Deſire; but the writing this *Will* from the Mouth of the Witneſſes, was a good *Will* in Writing: That if a *Will* be in Writing after the Death of the Teſtator, and 'tis loſt or burnt afterwards, it is good, if it can be prov'd by a Copy; otherwiſe, if loſt or burnt before he died, for then 'tis void. *Allen* 54. 3 *Nelſ.* 552. The Teſtator, if he be at that Time of ſane Memory, may deſire another Perſon to ſet his Hand and Seal to his *Will* for him; and if he do it the *Will* is good. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 693. And ſince the Statute 29 *Car.* 2. a *Will* was made by which Lands were deviſed, and no Name ſubſcribed to it, but being ſealed in the Preſence of three Witneſſes, was adjudg'd a good *Will*; for the *Will* was written by the Party himſelf, and his Name in the *Will*, which was held a ſufficient Signing. 3 *Lev.* 1. And it is ſaid a *Will* in Writing ſigned may be good to convey Lands, altho' it be not ſealed; the Statute of *Wills* ſpeaking nothing of Sealing. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 542. If a Man makes a *Will* in ſeveral Pieces of Paper, and there are three Witneſſes to the laſt Paper, and none of them aver they ſaw the firſt, this is not a good *Will*. 3 *Mod.* 263. As to the Subſcribing of Witneſſes, it is enough that the Teſtator might ſee them; it is not abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhould ſee them do it; ſo that it may be in another Room in the View of the Teſtator, or where the Teſtator is ſick in Bed, and the Curtain drawn. 2 *Salk.* 688. Lands purchaſed after making a *Will*, cannot paſs; for the Teſtator ought to have the Lands at the Time of the Making: But it hath been held, that a new Publication of the *Will* ſhall make the Lands paſs; and if ſuch Lands are deviſed for Payment of Debts, *&c.* Chancery will make the Deviſe good, without new Publication of the *Will*. 1 *Inſt.* 111. *Plowd.* 343. 3 *Rep.* 25. 2 *Chanc. Rep.* 144. A Teſtator deviſed by *Will* all Lands, Tenements, and Eſtate whatſoever, whereof at the Time of his Death he ſhould be poſſeſſed; and after this he purchas'd Lands, *&c.* And it was reſolv'd, that a Deviſe of Perſonal Things is good, tho' the Teſtator had them not at the Time of his *Will*; but a Chattle Real, as a Leaſe for Years, doth not paſs: And a Deviſe of Lands is not good, if the Teſtator had nothing in them at the Time of making his *Will*. *Gouldsb.* 93. 1 *Salk.* 237. If one deviſe to a Perſon by *Will* all his Lands and Tenements, not only all the Lands that he hath in Poſſeſſion do paſs, but all thoſe he hath the Reverſion of: But where a Man having Lands in Fee, and other Lands for Years, deviſes all his Lands and Tenements, the Fee-ſimple Lands only paſs; tho' if he hath only Leaſes for Years, and no Fee-ſimple Lands, by the Deviſe of all his Lands and Tenements the Leaſes for Years paſs, otherwiſe the *Will* would be to no Purpoſe. 2 *Danv. Abr.* 527. The Teſtator was ſeiſed of an Houſe in *A.* and of an Houſe and Lands in *B.* and deviſed to *W. R.* his Houſe in *A.* with all and ſingular his Lands, Meadows, *&c.* in *B.* and adjudg'd that this Houſe in *B.* ſhall not paſs; for though by the Feoffment of Land the Houſes will paſs, *Wills* are to be taken according to the Intent of the Teſtator; and here the particular Deviſe of the Lands, Meadows, *&c.* excludes the general Intendment of the Word *Terra*, which comprehends both Houſe and Lands. 2 *And.* 123. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 652. Words in *Wills* are always conſtrued according to the Intention of the Parties that make them, as near as can be collected; and may have different Conſtruction from thoſe in other Deeds; but the Words and Intent muſt agree with the Law; and if the Words are inſenſible and repugnant, they are void. 1 *Inſt.* 25. *Plowd.* 162. *Hob.* 34. And the Reaſon why the Conſtruction of *Wills* is more favour'd in Law than any other Deed or Conveyance, to fulfil the Intent of the Teſtator, is becauſe the Teſtator is intended to be *inops Concilii*, and in a Hurry, and a Deviſe is not a Conveyance by the Common Law, but by the Statute. The Deviſes before the Statute were by Cuſtom, and as Cuſtom inabled Men to diſpoſe of their Eſtates contrary to the Common Law; ſo it exempted this Kind of Conveyance from the Regularity and Propriety required in other Conveyances: And thus it came to paſs that *Wills* upon the Statute, in Imitation of thoſe by Cuſtom, gained ſuch favourable Conſtruction. 3 *Salk.* 127, 128. A Deviſe by *Will* to a Man and all his Blood paſſes a Fee-ſimple: So a Deviſe to a Perſon *in perpetuum*, or to one and his Aſſigns for ever; but in a Grant it would be only an Eſtate for Life, for want of the Word Heirs. *Lit.* 586. *Vaugh.* 178. Deviſe of all a Man's Inheritance carries the Fee-ſimple: Alſo Lands given to a Perſon to diſpoſe of at Pleaſure, makes a Fee-ſimple.

Hob.

Hob. 75. 1 *Salk.* 228. 2 *Nelſ.* 837. If a Man deviſes that *A. B.* ſhall be Heir of all his Land, and the Deviſor hath Fee, he ſhall have Fee: But if there are no Words of Inheritance in the *Will*, the Deviſee hath no more than an Eſtate during Life. *Mod. cap.* 107. 2 *Nelſ. Abr.* 745, 746. By Deviſe to a Perſon and his Heirs Male, an Eſtate-tail is created, tho' ſuch a Gift in any other Conveyance would be a Fee-ſimple, it not being ſaid of what Body. 1 *Inſt.* 27. A Deviſe to one who is Heir for Life, Remainder in Contingency, *&c.* is good: And Deviſes to Infants in *Ventre ſa mere* are good, and the Land ſhall deſcend to the Heir in the mean Time; for the Teſtator could not intend they ſhould take preſently, they muſt be firſt in *rerum natura*. *Lutw.* 798. *Raym.* 28. 2 *Mod.* 292. Where a Term for Years is deviſed by *Will* to *A.* for Life, with Remainder to *B.* this Remainder is good by way of *Executory Deviſe* for the Reſidue of the Term. *Raym.* 164. And a Term may be deviſed to one for Life, with Remainders to ſeveral others for Life, where all the Perſons are in *eſſe*; but if a Deviſe in Remainder be to one for Life, who is not then in Being, there no Limitation of a Term may be beyond it. 1 *Sid.* 451. Deviſe of a Term to one for Life, and if he dies without Iſſue, to another and his Iſſue, *&c.* is void to the Remainder Man. 1 *Lev.* 290. A Chattel Perſonal cannot be given to one for Life, with Remainders to others; tho' the Uſe may be given by *Will* to one during Life, and the Thing it ſelf afterwards to another. *Noy Max.* 31, 99. Deviſes may be to one, to the Uſe of another, and the Uſe ſhall be executed. 2 *Leon.* Tho' a Condition in a *Will* that a Man ſhall not marry a Perſon, *&c.* is unlawful and void; and all Conditions in *Wills* are odious in Law. *Mod. cap.* 106. A Deviſe muſt be not only of a Thing, but to a Perſon certain, and a Deviſe to a Man who ſhall marry my Daughter, or to a Man and his Children, is certain enough. *Swinb.* 293. If where a Legacy is given by *Will*, the Legatee dies before it becomes due, the Legacy is extinguiſhed and gone. A Man deviſes 500 *l.* to his Daughter by *Will*, if ſhe attain 21 Years of Age; in this Caſe, if ſhe dies before that Age the Legacy is gone: But if the Deviſe had been to be paid her at the Age of 21, then it is *debitum in præſenti, & ſolvendum in futuro*, and her Adminiſtrator, *&c.* ſhall have it, if ſhe die before 21. 1 *Lill. Abr.* 457. The Teſtator deviſed a Sum of Money to a Woman at her Age of 21, or Day of Marriage, and then added theſe Words, To be paid her with Intereſt; ſhe died unmarried, and before ſhe was 21 Years old; and it was held that the Money ſhould go to her Adminiſtrator; but if theſe Words had not been added, it would have been otherwiſe; and ſo if the Money had been deviſed to her, when ſhe came of Age, *&c.* 2 *Ventr.* 342. A Leaſe was ſettled by the Father, with Reference to his *Will*, in which he gave 500 *l.* to each of his Daughters, to be paid at the Age of 21 Years; and if any or all died before that Age, then to others; but deviſed no Maintenance to them 'till their Portions became payable: *Et per Cur.* A Maintenance cannot be decreed, becauſe of the Deviſe over. *Ch Rep.* 249. If a Man in his *Will* releaſes all his Lands in *C.* to *A. B.* and his Heirs, it is good; but one cannot releaſe a Debt or Duty by *Will*, tho' he may give and bequeath it. 1 *And.* 33. 1 *Ventr.* 39. The *Laſt Will* ſhall ſtand in Force; (but if two *Wills* are made both of one Date, they are both void): And if in a *Will* there are two Deviſes of the ſame Thing, the laſt Deviſe ſhall take Place; for as a latter *Will* doth overthrow a former, ſo the latter Part of a *Will* overthrows the former Part of it. 1 *Inſt.* 112. *Plowd.* 341. It has been adjudg'd, that where there are ſeveral Deviſes of the ſame Thing in one *Will*, the laſt muſt take Place: But where the Deviſe was of Lands to one in Fee, and in the ſame *Will* the ſame Lands were deviſed to another, this 'twas ſaid made them Joint-tenants; and if a Deviſe of Lands is to one Perſon in Fee, and to another for Life, or Years, both may ſtand. 3 *Leon.* 11. A Teſtator having deviſed all his Lands to *A.* in Tail, and in the ſame *Will* deviſed Part of his Lands to *B.* This latter Clauſe was held an Explanation, *viz.* That *A.* ſhould have all the Lands, except thoſe deviſed to *B.* who ſhall take by Way of Remainder after the Death of *A.* without Iſſue; but it would not have been ſo if the Deviſe had been to *A.* in Fee-ſimple, and afterwards Part of the Lands was deviſed to B. in Fee, becauſe one Fee-ſimple cannot be limited after another. *Yelv.* 209. 1 *Nelſ. Abr.* 654. In the well-making of a *Will*, it is good to obſerve theſe Rules; That it be done in perfect Memory, and by good Advice; let there be two Parts of it, one whereof to remain in the Hands of the Party as made it, and the other with ſome Friend, that it may be the leſs liable to be ſuppreſs'd after the Teſtator's Death; and let the Whole be written in one Hand-Writing, and if it may be, in one Sheet of Paper or Parchment; but if there be more Sheets than one, let the Teſtator ſign and ſeal every Sheet of the ſame before the Witneſſes preſent at the Execution, *&c.*

Form of a *Will of Lands*, and *Goods*, Terms of Years, *&c.*

IN the Name of God, Amen, J. A. B. *of* &c. *being weak in Body, but of ſound and perfect Mind and Memory,* (*Bleſſed be God*) *do this Day and Year,* &c. *make and publiſh this my Laſt Will and Teſtament in manner following,* (viz.) Imprimis, *I give to my Son* J. B. *the Sum of* 500 l. Item, *I give to my Daughter* M. B. *the Sum of* 400 l. Item, *I give to my dear Wife* E. B. *the Sum of* 300 l. &c. *to be paid unto them reſpectively, within ſix Months next after my Deceaſe.* Item, *I give all that my Meſſuage or Tenement, with the Appurtenances ſituate,* &c. *wherein I now live, to my ſaid Son* J. B. To hold *to him during his Life, and from and after his Deceaſe I give the ſame to my Daughter* M. B. *during the Remainder of my Eſtate and Intereſt therein.* Item, *I give and bequeath unto my loving Brother* T. B. *of,* &c. *and* L. D. *of,* &c. *all that my Leaſehold Eſtate, ſituate in,* &c. To hold *to them the ſaid* T. B. *and* L. D. *their Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, from and immediately after my Deceaſe, for and during the Reſt and Reſidue then to come, and unexpired of the Term to me granted therein*; Upon *this* Truſt *and Confidence, that they the ſaid* T. B. *and* L. D. *and the Survivor of them, and the Executors and Adminiſtrators of ſuch Survivor, do and ſhall permit and ſuffer her my ſaid Wife* E. B. *to have, hold and enjoy all my ſaid Leaſehold Eſtate to them given as aforeſaid, and to receive and take to her own Uſe and Behoof, the Rents, Iſſues, and Profits thereof, for and during ſo*

much of the Term to me therein granted, as ſhall run out and expire in the Life-time of her my ſaid Wife; And after her Deceaſe, upon this further Truſt and Confidence, that they the ſaid T. B. *and* L. D. *and the Survivor of them, and the Executors and Adminiſtrators of ſuch Survivor, do and ſhall out of the Rents, Iſſues, and Profits ariſing from my ſaid Leaſehold Eſtate, well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid unto my ſaid Daughter* M. B. *or her Aſſigns, for and during ſo much of the ſaid Term to me therein granted, as ſhall run out and expire in the Life-time of her my ſaid Daughter, the yearly Annuity or Sum of* 60 l. *at the two moſt uſual Feaſts,* &c. *by even and equal Portions; The firſt Payment thereof to be made at ſuch of the ſaid Feaſts which ſhall firſt and next happen after the Deceaſe of my ſaid Wife: And upon this further Truſt and Confidence, that they the ſaid* T. B. *and* L. D. *and the Survivor of them,* &c. *do and ſhall permit and ſuffer my ſaid Son* J. B. *his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, to have, hold and enjoy all ſuch my ſaid Leaſehold Eſtate, (charged with the ſaid Annuity of* 60 l. per Ann. *to my ſaid Daughter) and to receive and take the Overplus of the Rents, Iſſues, and Profits thereof, to his and their own proper Uſe and Benefit, from and immediately after my ſaid Wife's Deceaſe, for and during all the Reſt, Reſidue, and Remainder of the Term to me therein granted, which ſhall be then to come and unexpired.* Item, *I give all thoſe my Freehold Lands in the Pariſh of,* &c. *now in the Poſſeſſion of,* &c. *to my Wife* E. B. To hold *to her during her natural Life, ſhe making no Waſte or Deſtruction thereupon; and from and after her Deceaſe, I give and deviſe the ſame to my ſaid Son* J. B. *for the Term of his natural Life; and after his Deceaſe, I deviſe the ſame to my Daughter* M. B. *during her natural Life; and after the Determination of that Eſtate, I give and deviſe the ſame to the ſaid* T. B. *and* L. D. *and their Heirs during the Life of my ſaid Daughter* M. *to the Intent to preſerve and ſupport the contingent Uſes and Remainders herein after limited; but nevertheleſs* in Truſt, *to permit my ſaid Daughter* M. *to receive the Rents and Profits thereof during her Life; and from and after the Deceaſe of my ſaid Daughter* M. *then to remain to the firſt Son of my ſaid Daughter* M. *and the Heirs of the Body of ſuch firſt Son lawfully iſſuing; and for Default of ſuch Iſſue, then to the Uſe and Behoof of the ſecond, third, fourth, fifth, and all and every other Son and Sons of my ſaid Daughter* M. *begotten, the Elder of ſuch Son and Sons, and the Heirs of his Body lawfully iſſuing, to be always preferred, and to take before the Younger of ſuch Sons and the Heirs of his Body; and for Default of ſuch Iſſue, then I give the ſame to* J. B. *for and during the Term of his natural Life; and after his Deceaſe, to remain to his Iſſue in Tail in ſuch manner as I have limited the ſame to my Daughter* M. *and for Default of ſuch Iſſue, then to remain to,* &c. *and the Heirs Male of his Body begotten,* &c. *And for Default of ſuch Iſſue, to remain to my own right Heirs for ever.* Item, *All the reſt of my Lands and Tenements whatſoever, whereof I ſhall die ſeiſed or poſſeſſed, I give to my ſaid Son* J. B. *his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever.* Item, *I give to,* &c. *ten Guineas apiece to buy them Mourning.* Item, *I give to my Servant-Man and the two Servant-Maids that ſhall be living with me at the Time of my Deceaſe, ten Pounds apiece.* Item, *I give to the Poor of the Pariſh where I ſhall die, the Sum of twenty Pounds.* Item, *All the Reſt and Reſidue of my Goods, Chattels and Perſonal Eſtate, I give to my ſaid Wife* E. B. *and I make and ordain her my ſaid Wife ſole Executrix of this my Will, and the ſaid* T. B. *and* L. D. *Overſeers thereof, to take Care and ſee the ſame performed according to my true Intent and Meaning; and for their Pains herein, I give and allot to each of them the Sum of,* &c. In Witneſs *whereof, I the ſaid* A. B. *have to this my Laſt Will and Teſtament ſet my Hand and Seal, the Day and Year above-written,*

Signed, Sealed, Publiſhed and Declared by the ſaid *A. B.* as and for his Laſt Will and Teſtament, in the Preſence of us who were preſent at the Signing and Sealing thereof,
T. D.
F. G.
J. H.

A. B.

Probatum, &c. 5 Dec. Anno 1727.

Win, (*Sax.*) In the Beginning or Ending of Places Names, ſignifies that ſome Battle was fought, and Victory gain'd there.

Winches, A Kind of Engines to draw Barges againſt the Stream of a River. 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 32.

Windas, or **Windlaſs,** Corruptly *Wanlaſs,* is a Term for Hunting of Deer in Forests to a Stand, *&c.* See *Wanlaſs.*

Wine, (*Vinum*) Is to be tried twice a Year, *viz.* at *Eaſter* and *Michaelmas,* by *Stat.* 4. *Edw.* 3. *cap.* 22. And the Lord Chancellor hath Authority to ſet the Prices of Wines by the Butt, Barrel, *&c.* and Perſons ſelling at greater Prices, ſhall forfeit 40 *l.* None ſhall ſell Wine by Retail, but ſuch as are licenſed by Juſtices of Peace, *&c.* 28 H. 8. *cap.* 14. 7 *Ed.* 6. *cap* 5. The King may Grant Commiſſions to Commiſſioners to licenſe Perſons to retail Wine; and they may under their Seal of Office grant *Licenſes,* for any Term not exceeding 21 Years, the Revenue whereof is to be paid into the Exchequer; but the Privileges of the *Univerſities,* and of the Company of *Vintners* in *London, &c.* were ſaved by this Statute. 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 25. And the Revenue of Wine-Licenſes is granted to the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, by the 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 6. Merchants, *&c.* ſelling Wines by Wholeſale or Retail, who ſhall adulterate the ſame, or utter any adulterated Wine, are liable to a Penalty of 300 *l.* 1 *W.* & *M. cap.* 34.

Winter herring, Is a Seaſon between the eleventh Day of *November,* and the three and twentieth Day of *April*; which is excepted from the Liberty of Commoning in the *Foreſt of Dean, &c.* Stat. 20 Car. 2. cap. 3.

Wiſt, A Meaſure of Land among the *Saxons*; being the Quantity of Half a Hide, and the Hide 120 Acres. ——*Octo virgatæ unam* Hidam *faciunt,* Wiſta *vero quatuor virgatis conſtat.* Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. pag. 133.

Witam, *Secundum* Witam *jurare,* Is for a Perſon to purge himſelf by the Oaths of ſo many Witneſſes, as the Offence required. Hence *Blodwita, &c.* Leg. Inæ. cap. 63.

Wita plena, A Forfeiture of fifty Shillings. *Leg.* H. 1. *cap.* 40.

Witt, A *Saxon* Word, uſed for Puniſhment; a Pain, Penalty, Mulct, *&c.* and *Witefree* is a Term of Privilege or Immunity from Fines and Amercements. *Sax. Dict.*

Witena-gemot, (Sax. *Conventus ſapientum*) Was a Convention or Aſſembly of Great Men to adviſe and aſſiſt the King, anſwerable to our Parliament, in the Time of the *Saxons*.

Witens, Were the Chief of the *Saxon* Lords or *Thanes*, their Nobles and Wiſe Men. *Sax. Dict.*

Witerden, A Taxation of the *Weſt-Saxons*, impos'd by the publick Council of the Kingdom. *Chart. Ethelwolf. Reg. Ann.* 855.

Withernam, (from the Sax. *Wyther.* i. e. *altera*, & Nam, *captio*) Is where a Diſtreſs is driven out of the County, and the Sheriff upon a *Replevin* cannot make Deliverance to the Party diſtrained: In this Caſe the Writ of *Withernam* is directed to the Sheriff, for the taking as many of his Beaſts or Goods that did thus unlawfully diſtrain into his Keeping 'till the Party make Deliverance of the firſt Diſtreſs, &c. It is a *Taking* or Repriſal of *other* Cattle or Goods, in lieu of thoſe that were formerly unjuſtly taken and eſloined, or otherwiſe with-holden. *F. N. B.* 68, 69. 2 *Inſt.* 140. *Stat. Weſt.* 2. 13 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 2. This Writ is granted on the Return of the Sheriff upon the *Alias* and *Pluries* in Replevin, that the Cattle, &c. are eſloined, by Reaſon whereof he cannot replevy them; and it appears by our Books, that the Sheriff may award *Withernam* on Replevin ſued by Plaint, if it be found by Inqueſt in the County, that the Cattle were eſloined according to the Bailiff's Return, &c. tho' upon the *Withernam* awarded in the County, if the Bailiff doth return that the other Party hath not any Thing, there ſhall be an *Alias* and *Pluries*, and ſo infinite, and no other Remedy there: But on a *Withernam* return'd in the *King's Bench*, or *Common Pleas*, if the Sheriff return that the Party hath not any Thing, &c. a *Capias* ſhall iſſue againſt him, and Exigent and Outlawry. *New Nat. Br.* 166. In Replevin, &c. the Sheriff returns *Averia elongata ſunt* by the Defendant; thereupon a Writ of *Withernam* is awarded; and if he return *Nihil*, the Plaintiff proceeds to Outlawry by *Alias* and *Pluries Cap. in Withernam*, and ſo to the Exigent: And there is ſome Difference where the Defendant appeareth upon the Return of the *Pluries Capias*, and when he ſtays longer, and appears on the Return of the Exigent and not before; for in the firſt Caſe his Cattle ſhall not be taken in *Withernam*, but he muſt find Pledges to make Deliverance, or be committed; and in the laſt Caſe, he ſhall not only find Pledges for making Deliverance, but ſhall be fined, and his Cattle may be taken in *Withernam:* In both Caſes, the Plaintiff may Declare for the unjuſt Taking, and yet detaining of his Cattle, and ſo go to Trial upon the Right; and if 'tis found for him, then he ſhall recover the Value of the Cattle with Coſts and Damages, or may have the Cattle again by a *Retorn. habendo* directed to the Sheriff; but if it be found for the Defendant, he ſhall keep the Cattle, and have Coſts and Damages for the unjuſt Proſecution. 1 *Brownl.* 180. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 553, 554. A Defendant in ſome Caſes ſhall have a Writ of *Withernam* againſt the Plaintiff; as if the Defendant hath a Return awarded for him, and he ſueth a Writ *de retorn. habendo*, and the Sheriff return upon the Pluries, *quod Averia elongata ſunt*, he ſhall have a *Sci. Fac.* againſt the Pledges which the Plaintiff put in to proſecute, &c. and if they have nothing, then he ſhall have a *Capias in Withernam* againſt the Plaintiff. *Ibid.* And the Cattle taken in *Withernam* are to be *ad Valentiam*, *i. e.* to the Value of the Cattle that were firſt taken and detain'd; for 'tis to be underſtood not only of the Number of the Cattle, but according to the full Worth and Value; otherwiſe he that brings the *Replevin* and *Withernam*, will be deprived of his Satisfaction. 3 *Lill. Abr.* 690. Where Cattle have been taken in *Withernam*, they have been by a Rule of Court delivered back and reſtored to the Owner, on his Payment to the Plaintiff of all his Damages, Coſts and Expences. *Ibid.* Cattle taken in *Withernam* may be milk'd, or work'd reaſonably; becauſe they are deliver'd to the Party as his own Cattle, &c. *Contra* of Cattle diſtrained. 1 *Leon.* 302. See *Replevin.*

Witherſake, An Apoſtate or perfidious Renegado. *Leg. Canut. cap.* 27.

Witneſs, (*Teſtis*) Is one that gives Evidence in a Cauſe; an indifferent Perſon to each Party, ſworn to ſpeak the Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth: And if he will be a Gainer or Loſer by the Suit, he ſhall not be ſworn as a Witneſs. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 700. See *Evidence.*

Woad, A profitable Herb much uſed for the Dying of *blue* Colours, mentioned in the *Stat.* 7 *H.* 8. *cap.* 2.

Wold, (*Sax.*) Signifies a Down, or open Champion Ground, void of Wood; as *Stow* in the *Wolds*, *Cotſwold* in *Glouceſterſhire*, &c.

Wolfeſhead, or **Wolfershead** (Sax. *Caput Lupinum*) Was the Condition of ſuch as were *Outlawed* in the Time of the *Saxons*; who if they could not be taken alive to be brought to Juſtice, might be ſlain and their Heads brought to the King; for they were no more accounted of than a *Wolf's Head*, a Beaſt ſo hurtful to Man. *Leg. Edw. Conf. Bract. lib.* 3.

Women, Laws relating to. See *Baron and Feme, forcible Marriage*, &c.

Wong, A *Saxon* Word for Field. ——*Tres acras Terræ jacentes in le* Wongs, *i. e. in Campis opinor ſeminalibus.* Spelm.

Wood. The Statutes 43 *Eliz. cap.* 7. & 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 2. provide againſt *Woodſtealing*, ordaining Recompence to be made, and inflicting a Penalty of 10 *s.* &c. Burning Wood, or Underwood, is made Felony: And Perſons maliciouſly cutting or ſpoiling Timber-Trees, Fruit-Trees, &c. are to be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for three Months, and whipt once a Month. 1 *Geo. cap.* 48. Alſo where Perſons deſtroy Trees, Woods, or break open Hedges, the Owners ſhall have Satisfaction from the Inhabitants of the Place, as for Dikes overthrown in the Night by 13 *Edw.* 1. if the Offenders be not convicted in ſix Months, &c. 6 *Geo. cap.* 16.

Wood-corn, A Certain Quantity of Grain, paid by the Tenants of ſome Manors to the Lord, for the Liberty to pick up dead or broken Wood. *Cartular. Burgi S. Petri M.S.* 142.

Wood-geld, Is taken to be the Gathering or Cutting of Wood within the Foreſt; or it ſignifies to be free from Payment of Money, for taking Wood in any Foreſt. *Cromp. Juriſ.* 157. *Co. Lit.* 233.

Woodmote, Is the old Name of that Court of the Foreſt, which is now called the *Court of Attachments*; and was wont to be held at the Will of the Chief Officers of the Foreſt, without any certain Time, 'till ſince the Statute of *Charta de Foreſta*. Manwood, cap. 22. pag. 207.

Wood-plea-Court, A Court held twice in the Year in the Foreſt of *Clun*, in *Shropſhire*, for determining all Matters of *Wood* and Agiſtments there.

Woodward, Is an Officer of the Foreſt, whoſe Office conſiſts in Looking after the Woods, and Vert and Veniſon, and preſenting Offences relating to the ſame, &c. And *Woodwards* may not walk with Bow and Shafts, but with Foreſt-Bills. *Cromp. Juriſd.* 201. *Manwood, par.* 1. *pag.* 189.

Wool, Being a *Staple Commodity* of the greateſt Value in this Kingdom, the Imployment of our Poor at home, and our moſt beneficial Trade abroad, depending in a great Meaſure upon it; there have been divers good Laws made to preſerve the ſame intirely to our ſelves, and to prevent its being tranſported to other Nations. The Stat. 27 *Ed.* 3. declared it Felony to tranſport *Wool*: But the Felony was repealed by 38 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 6. By the 12 *Car.* 2. *c.* 32. If any Perſon ſhall export any *Wool*, Yarn, &c. he ſhall forfeit the ſame, and for every Pound-weight of Goods 3 *s.* And the Owners of the Ship in which it ſhall be tranſported, being privy to the Offence, ſhall forfeit all their Intereſt in the ſaid Ship; and the Maſter and Mariners aſſiſting forfeit all their Goods; and any Perſons may ſeiſe ſuch *Wool*, and ſhall be intitled to one Moiety, and the King to the other Moiety of Forfeitures, &c. The 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 18. made the Tranſportation of *Wool* Felony again; though this being thought too ſevere, the 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *c.* 28. a ſecond Time repeals the Felony, and ordains, that exporting *Wool* beyond Sea ſhall incur a Forfeiture of the Veſſel, and treble Value; and Perſons aiding and aſſiſting, to ſuffer three Years Impriſonment. By the Statute 9 & 10 *W.* 3. *c.* 40. the former Laws are explained, and a further Proviſion is made againſt Tranſporting *Wool*; by obliging Entries to be made of *Wool* ſhorn, and *Wool* not to be carried near the Sea-Coaſts but between Sun-riſing and Sun-ſetting, &c. Unlawful Exporters of *Wool*, where Judgment is obtain'd againſt them, are to pay the Sum recovered within three Months; or be liable to Tranſportation for ſeven Years as Felons. 4 *Geo.* *c.* 11.

Wool-drivers, Are ſuch as buy *Wool* in the Country of the Sheep Owners, and carry it on Horſe-back to the Clothiers, or to Market-Towns to ſell again. 2 & 3 *P.* & *M.* *c.* 13.

Woolwinders, Thoſe that *wind* up every Fleece of *Wool*, intended to be packed and ſold by Weight, into a Kind of Bundle, after it is cleanſed as required by Statute, to avoid Deceits by Thruſting in Locks of refuſe *Wool* and Thrums to gain Weight: They were ſworn to perform this Office truly, between the Owner and the *Wool*-buyer or Merchant, by Stat. 8 *H.* 6. *c.* 22. 23 *H.* 8. *c.* 17.

Words, Which may be taken or interpreted by Law in a general or common Senſe, ought not to receive a ſtrained or unuſual Conſtruction: And ambiguous *Words* are to be conſtrued ſo as to make them ſtand with Law and Equity; and not to be wreſted to do Wrong. A Latin *Word* in Pleading, which ſignifies divers Things, is well uſed to expreſs that Thing which is intended to be expreſſed by it: Incertain *Words* in a Declaration are made good and certain by a Plea in Bar, where Notice is taken of the Meaning of them; and *Words* which are in themſelves uncertain, may be made certain by ſubſequent or following *Words*. The different Placing of the ſame *Words* may cauſe them to have a different Senſe and Conſtruction: A *Word* which is written ſhort or abbreviated, is not good without a Daſh to diſtinguiſh it: And ſenſeleſs *Words* are void and idle; though they ſhall not hurt where it is good without them. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 711, 712, 713, 714. Vide *Scilicet.*

Words Defamatory and Criminal making Libels, and High Treaſon; *Words* how expounded in Wills, &c. See the *Heads.*

Wormtak. *Item eſt ibidem, apud,* &c. *de* Wormtak *vi ſol. viii den. ſolvend. annuatim ad Feſtum* S. Martini. *Inquiſic. Heref.* 22 *Rich.* 2.

Worth, or **Worthy**, (From the Sax. *Weorth*) A Curtilage or Country Farm. *Matt. Weſtm.* 870.

Worthine of Land, Is a certain Quantity of Ground, ſo called in the Manor of *Kingsland* in the County of *Hereford*: And in ſome Places the Tenants are called *Worthies.* Conſuetud. Maner. de Hadenham in Com. Bucks. 18 Edw. 3.

Wreck, (*Wreccum Maris, Wreck de Mer.* ſometimes writ *Wreche, Werec,* & *Seup-werpe*, quaſi *Sea up-werp*, i. e. *Ejectus Maris*) Signifies in our Law ſuch Goods as, after a *Shipwreck*, are caſt upon the Land by the Sea, and left there within ſome County; for they are not *Wrecks* ſo long as they remain at Sea, in the Juriſdiction of the Admiralty. 2 *Inſt.* 167. Where a Ship is periſhed on the Sea, and no Man eſcapes alive out of it, this is called *Wreck*: And the Goods in the Ship being brought to Land by the Waves, belong to the King by his Prerogative, or to the Lord of the Manor. 5 *Rep.* 106. By the Common Law, all *Wrecks* belong'd to the Crown; and therefore they are not chargeable with any Cuſtoms, and for that Goods coming into the Kingdom by *Wreck* are not imported by any Body, but caſt aſhore by the Wind and Sea: But it was uſual to ſeiſe and forfeit *Wrecks* to the King, only when no Owner could be found; and in that Caſe, the Property being in no Man, it of Conſequence belongs to the King, as Lord of the narrow Seas, &c. *Bract. lib.* 2. *cap.* 5. And by the Statute of *Weſtm.* 1. 3 *Ed.* 1. *c.* 4. it is enacted, that when a Man, or any living Creature, eſcape alive out of a Ship caſt away, whereby the Owner of the Goods may be known, the Ship or Goods ſhall not be *Wreck*; but the ſame ſhall be kept a Year and a Day by the Sheriff, to be reſtored to any Perſon that can prove a Property in the Goods within that Time; and if no Body comes, then the ſame ſhall be forfeited as *Wreck.* The Year and Day ſhall be accounted from the Seiſure; and if the Owner of the Goods dies within the Year, his Executors or Adminiſtrators may make Proof: And when the Goods are *Bona peritura*, the Sheriff may ſell them within the Year; ſo as he diſpoſes of them to the beſt Advantage, and accounts for them, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 167. 5 *Rep.* 106. *Wood's Inſt.* 214. If a Man have a Grant of *Wreck*, and Goods are *wreck'd* upon his Lands, and another taketh them away before Seizure, he may bring Action of Treſpaſs, &c. For before they are ſeiſed, there is no Property gain'd, to make it Felony. 1 *Hawk. P. C.* 94. If Goods *wreck'd* are ſeiſed by Perſons having no Authority, the Owner may have his Action againſt them; or if the Wrong-doers are unknown, he may have a Commiſſion to inquire, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 166. Goods loſt by Tempeſt, &c. and not by *Wreck*, if they afterwards come to Land, ſhall be reſtored to the Owner. 27 *Ed.* 3. *c.* 13. Where a Ship is ready to ſink, and all the Men therein,

for the Preſervation of their Lives, quit the Ship, and afterwards ſhe periſhes; if any of the Men are ſaved and come to Land, the Goods are not loſt: A Ship on the Sea was chas'd by an Enemy; the Men therein for the Security of their Lives forſook the Ship, which was taken by the Enemy, and ſpoil'd of her Goods and Tackle, and then turn'd to Sea; after this by Streſs of Weather ſhe was caſt on Land, where it happen'd her Men ſafely arriv'd; and it was reſolv'd, that this was no *Wreck*. 2 *Inſt.* 167. If a *Wreck* happens by any Fault or Negligence in the Maſter or Mariners, the Maſter muſt make good the Loſs; but if the ſame was occaſion'd by Tempeſt, Enemies, *&c.* he ſhall be excuſed: And making Holes in Ships, or doing any Thing wilfully tending to the Loſs thereof, is Felony, by Stat. 12 *Ann.* Which Act requires Juſtices of Peace to command Aſſiſtance for preſerving Ships in Danger of *Wreck* on the Coaſts; and makes Perſons carrying away Goods from ſuch Ships, liable to pay treble Value, *&c.* 12 *Ann. c.* 18. See *Pilot.*

Wreckfree, Is to be exempt from the Forfeiture of ſhip-wreck'd Goods; which K. *Edw.* 1. by Charter granted to the *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports.* Placit. temp. Ed. 1.

Writ, (*Breve*, in Sax. *Writan*, *Scribere*) In general is the *King's Precept*, in Writing under Seal, commanding ſome Thing to be done touching a Suit or Action, or giving *Commiſſion* to have it done. *Terms de Ley.* 1 *Inſt.* 73. Of *Writs* there are divers Kinds, in many Reſpects; ſome *Writs* are grounded upon *Rights* of *Action*, and ſome in Nature of *Commiſſions*; ſome *Mandatory* and Extrajudicial, and others *Remedial*; and ſome are *Patent* or open, and ſome *Cloſe* or ſealed up; ſome *Writs* iſſue at the *Suit* of the *Party*; ſome are of *Office*, ſome *Ordinary*, and others of *Privilege*; and ſome *Writs* are directed to the Sheriffs, and in ſpecial Caſes to the Party, *&c.* 1 *Inſt.* 289. 2 *Inſt.* 39. 7 *Rep.* 20. The *Writs* in *Civil Actions* are either *Original* or *Judicial*; *Original Writs* are iſſued out of the Court of Chancery, for the Summoning a Defendant to appear, and are granted before the Suit is begun, to begin the ſame; and *Judicial Writs* iſſue out of the Court where the Original is return'd, after the Suit is begun: The Originals bear Date in the Name of the King; but Judicial *Writs* bear Teſte in the Name of the Chief Juſtice: And it is obſerv'd, that a *Writ* without a *Teſte* is not good, for the Time may be material when it was taken out, and it is proved by the *Teſte*; and if it be out of the *Common Law Courts*, it muſt bear Date ſome Day in Term (not being *Sunday*) but in *Chancery Writs* may be iſſued in Vacation as well as Term-Time, as that Court is always open; alſo there are to be fifteen Days between the Teſte and Return of all *Writs*, where the Suit is by Original; but by Statute Delays in Actions by Reaſon of fifteen Days between the Teſte and Return in Perſonal Actions, and Ejectments, are remedied. *F. N. B.* 51, 147. 2 *Inſt.* 40. *Lutw.* 337. 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 2. *Writs* in Actions are likewiſe *Real*; concerning the Poſſeſſion of Lands, called *Writs* of *Entry*, or of Right touching the Property, *&c.* *Perſonal*, relating to Goods, Chattels, and Perſonal Injuries; and *Mix'd*, for the Recovery of the Thing, and Damages. 2 *Inſt.* 39. After the Action is fixed on, for a Wrong done, or a Right detain'd, ſuch a *Writ* muſt be taken out as is ſuitable to the Action; for the *Writ* is different from the Action, though they are often confounded: The *Writ* is to be grounded upon the Action, and is the Means to bring the Plaintiff to his Right. *Wood's Inſt.* 560. The King's *Writs* cannot be denied to the Subject; and it is regularly true that no Man ſhall be puniſhed for ſuing of *Writs* in the King's Courts, be it of Right or Wrong: But *Writs* may be abated in ſeveral Caſes, *&c.* *Ibid.* An Original *Writ* defective in Form is abateable; but no Abatement of the *Writ* is admitted after Judgment in the Cauſe, the *Writ* being allow'd by the Pleadings and Proceedings; and a *Writ* that did not purſue the exact Form of the Regiſter, has been held good. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 717. *Hob.* 51. 3 *Nelſ. Abr.* 575. *Writs* Judicial, if erroneous, may be amended; Original *Writs* are not amendable, if the Error be by Default of the Party who gave Inſtructions; yet a new Original may be taken out, where it is not amendable. 2 *Lill.* 716. *Writs* may be renewed every Term, until a Defendant is arreſted; but in *B. R.* if the *Latitat* be not renew'd in five Terms, a new *Writ* is to be taken out, and the Plaintiff may not renew the old one. The Sheriff's Bailiffs cannot execute a *Writ* directed to the Sheriff, without his Warrant; and if in a *Writ* ſeveral Perſons are included, (for four Defendants may be in one *Writ*) there muſt be ſeveral Warrants from the Sheriff to execute the ſame. *Comp. Attorn.* All *Writs* are to be return'd and filed in due Time, to avoid *Poſt-terminums*; and it is very unſafe to keep *Writs* unfiled, becauſe the Filing them is the Warranty for the Proceedings: And where a *Writ* is iſſued out directed to the Sheriff, when it comes to his Hands, though the Plaintiff requires the *Writ* back again, the Sheriff muſt return and file it in the Court where returnable; unleſs the Plaintiff procure a *Writ* of *Superſedeas*. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 720. Attachment lies againſt Sheriffs, *&c.* for not executing a *Writ*, or for doing it oppreſſively by Force, extorting Money thereon, or not doing it effectually, through any corrupt Practice. Vide 8 *Rep.* 86. See *Arreſts*, *Variance*, &c.

Writ of Aſſiſtance, Is a *Writ* iſſuing out of the *Exchequer*, to authoriſe any Perſon to take a Conſtable, or other publick Officer, to ſeiſe Goods or Merchandize prohibited and uncuſtomed, *&c.* And there is a *Writ* of this Name iſſued out of the *Chancery*, to give Poſſeſſion of Lands. *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. *c.* 1.

Writ of Inquiry of Damages, Is a judicial *Writ*, that iſſues out to the Sheriff upon a Judgment by Default, in Action of the Caſe, Covenant, Treſpaſs, Trover, *&c.* commanding him to ſummon a Jury to inquire what Damages the Plaintiff hath ſuſtained *occaſione præmiſſorum*; and when this is return'd with the Inquiſition, the Rule for Judgment is given upon it; and if nothing be ſaid to the Contrary, Judgment is thereupon enter'd. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 721. This *Writ* lies on a *Nihil dicit*, *Non ſum informatus*, or a Demurrer; but not upon a Verdict: And it is executed before the Sheriff, or his Deputy, at the Time of which both Parties have the Liberty of being heard before the Sheriff, by their Counſel or Attornies, and Evidence may be given on both Sides: It is the Duty of the Jury diligently to inquire what Damages have been ſuſtained by the Plaintiff, and this cannot be without Evidence given them; and if where an *Indebitat. Aſſumpſit* is brought for 100 *l.* for Goods ſold, and the Defendant lets this go by Default, if the Plaintiff

at the Executing the *Writ* of Inquiry gives no Evidence to the Jury of any Goods ſold or delivered to the Defendant: In this Caſe, the Jury muſt find ſome Damages, becauſe the Defendant hath confeſs'd the Action, and admitted that there is Damage; but there not being any proved, they ought to find only a Penny, or ſome ſuch ſmall Matter. 2 *Lill. Abr.* 721, 722. If a *Writ* of Inquiry be executed without giving due *Notice* thereof to the Defendant, it ſhall be quaſhed. 2 *Lill.* 721. A Judgment ſhall not be ſet aſide, after a Writ of Inquiry executed. 3 *Salk.*

Writ of Rebellion, A *Writ* out of the *Chancery*, or *Exchequer*, againſt a Perſon in Contempt, for not appearing in thoſe Courts, &c. See *Commiſſion of Rebellion.*

Wrong, (*Injuria*) Signifies any Damage or Injury. Vide *Tort.*

Wrongfuls, Seem to be Trees that will never prove Timber; ſuch as *wrong* the Ground they grow in. *Kitch.* 169.

Wudeheth, (From the Sax. *Wude*, i. e. *Sylva*) A Felling of Wood. *Leg. Hen.* 1. *c.* 37.

Wydraught, A Water-Paſſage, Gutter, or Watering-place; often mentioned in old Leaſes of Houſes, in the Covenant for Repairs, &c.

Wyke, Wyka.——*Et totam* Wykam *cum hominibus*, &c. Mon. Angl. Tom. 2. p. 154. See *Wic* and *Wica.*

Wyte, *Pœna*, *Mulcta*; — Saxones *duo Mulctarum genera ſtatuere*, *i. e.* Weram, & Wytam. Vide *Wite.*

X.

Xantus, Is uſed for *Sanctus*: Xanta *Dei Lex eſt quæ mortuos vivere docet.*

Xenia, *Dicuntur Munuſcula, quæ a Provincialibus Rectoribus Provinciarum offerebantur: Vox eſt in Privilegiorum Chartis non inſueta; ubi quietus eſſe a* Xeniis *immunes notat ab hujuſmodi muneribus aliiſque donis Regi vel Reginæ præſtandis, quando ipſi per prædia Privilegiatorum tranſierint.* Chart. Dom. Semplingham. *Concedo ut omnia Monaſteria & Eccleſiæ Regni mei a Publicis Vectigalibus, operibus & oneribus abſolvantur:* —— *Nec Munuſcula præbeant Regi vel Principibus, niſi voluntaria.* Spelm. Gloſſ. *Nulla autem Perſona, parva vel magna, ab hominibus & terra Radingenſis Monaſterii exigat, non Equitationem ſive Expeditionem, non ſummagia, non Vectigalia, non Navigia, non Opera, non Tributa, non* Xenia, &c. Memd. Scacc. Anno 20 Ed. 3.

Xenodochium, Is interpreted an Inn, allow'd by publick Licence for the Entertainment of Strangers, and other Gueſts: Alſo an Hoſpital, *In qua valetudinarii & ſenes*, i. e. *Infirmi, recipiuntur & aluntur.* Vocab. utriuſque Juris.

Xerophagia, A Kind of Chriſtian Faſt; the Eating of dry Meat. *Litt. Dict.*

Xyſticus, Is a Wreſtler, or Champion: And *Xyſtus* was a covered Place or Theatre, where Men uſed Wreſtling and other Exerciſes in the Winter. *Ibid.*

Y.

Ya and Nay,——*Quod Homines de* Rippon *ſint credendi per ſuum* Ya *& per ſuum* Nay, *in omnibus Querelis*, &c. Charta Athelſtan. Reg. Mon. Angl. Tom. 1. p. 173.

Yard, Is a well known Meaſure, Three Foot in Length; by which Cloth, Linen, &c. are meaſured: It was ordained by K. *Hen.* 1. from the Length of his own Arm. *Baker's Chron.*

Yardland, (*Virgata Terræ*) Is a Quantity of Land, different according to the Place or Country; as at *Wimbleton* in *Surrey*, it is but fifteen Acres, in other Counties it is Twenty, in ſome Twenty-four, and in other Thirty, and forty Acres. *Bract. lib.* 2. *c.* 10.

Yaugh, A *Yatcht*, or little Bark; alſo a Flyboat, Pinnace, &c. In *Lat.* called *Celox*, *à celeritudine*, from its Swiftneſs. *Litt. Dict.*

Yconomus, *OEconomus*; an Advocate, Patron or Defender. *Vit. Abbat. S. Albani.*

Year, (*Annus*) Signifies properly a Circle; and is the Time wherein the *Sun* goes round his Compaſs through the Twelve Signs, *viz.* Three hundred and ſixty-five Days, and about ſix Hours. A *Year* is Twelve Months, divided by *Julius Cæſar*: And the Church begins the *Year* on the firſt Day of *January*, called *New-Year's Day*; but the Civil Account, not till *March* the 25th. It appears by ancient Grants and Charters, that our Anceſtors began the *Year* at *Chriſtmas*, which was obſerved here till the Time of *Will.* 1. commonly called the *Conqueror*; but afterwards, for ſome Time the *Year of our Lord* was ſeldom mentioned in Grants, only the *Year* of the *Reign* of the *King. Mon. Angl. Tom.* 1. *pag.* 62. There is a *Year of the World*, and a *Year of Chriſt*: And beſides the *Annus Solaris*, the *Lunar Year* being the Time in which any of the Celeſtial Bodies finiſh their Courſe; and thirty Days, by which the *Egyptians* reckoned. *Year* is alſo taken for Time in general; and the Age of Man. *Litt.*

Year and Day, (*Annus & Dies*) Is a Time that determines a Right, or works a Preſcription in many Caſes by Law; as in Caſe of an Eſtray, if the Owner challenge it not within that Time, it belongs to the Lord; ſo of a Wreck, &c. A *Year and Day* is given to proſecute Appeals; and for Actions in a Writ of Right, &c. after Entry or Claim, to avoid a Fine; and if a Perſon wounded die in a *Year and Day*, it makes the Offender guilty of Murder, &c. 3 *Inſt.* 53. 6 *Rep.* 107.

Year, Day and Waſte, (*Annus, Dies & Vaſtum*) Is a Part of the King's Prerogative, whereby he hath the Profits of Lands and Tenements for a *Year and a Day* of thoſe that are attainted of Petit Treaſon or Felony, whoſoever is Lord of the Manor whereto the Lands or Tenements do belong; and the King may cauſe *Waſte* to be made on the Tenements, by deſtroying the Houſes, ploughing up the Meadows and Paſtures, rooting up the Woods, &c. except the Lord of the Fee agree with him for the Redemption of ſuch Waſte; afterwards reſtoring it to the Lord of the Fee. *Staundf. Prærog.* 44.

Yeoman, A Derivative of the Sax. *Geman*, i. e. *Communis*; and *Yeomen* are a Degree of Commoners, which *Camden* placeth next in Order to Gentlemen, calling them *Ingenuos*; and this is agreeable to the Stat. 6 *R.* 2. *cap.* 4. *Yeomen* are chiefly Freeholders, and Farmers; but this Word comprehends all under the Rank of Gentlemen, and is a good Addition to a Name, &c. 2 *Inſt.* 668. Alſo *Yeoman* ſignifies an Officer in the King's Houſe, between the Serjeant and the Groom; as *Yeomen* of the *Stirrop*: And there are *Yeomen* of the *Guard*, &c. 33 *Hen.* 8. *c.* 12.

Yeoven, (From the Sax. *Geofian*, *Dare*) Is the ſame with *Given*; and it was formerly uſed at the End of Indentures and other Inſtruments inſtead thereof.——*Yeoven*, the Day and Year above written.

Yew, Is derived from the Greek ἰατω, to hurt, and probably becauſe before the Invention of Guns, our Anceſtors made *Bows* with this Wood, with which they annoy'd their Enemies; and therefore they took Care to plant the Trees in the Church-yards, where they might be often ſeen and preſerved by the People. *Minſheu.*

Yielding and Paying, (*Reddendo & Solvendo*) Comes from the Sax. *Geldan & Gildan*; and in *Domeſday*, *Gildare* is frequently uſed for *Solvere*, *Reddere*, the Sax. G. being often turn'd into Y.

Yingman, Mentioned in the Laws of King *Hen.* 1. *c.* 15. *Spelman* thinks may be a Miſtake for *Engliſhman*, or as we now ſay *Engliſhman*: But perhaps the *Yingmen* were rather *Youngmen*, printed for *Yeomen* and *Yemen*, in the Stat. 33 *H.* 8. *cap.* 10.

Yoketet, (Sax. *Jocelet*) Is a little Farm, *&c.* in ſome Parts of *Kent*, ſo called from its requiring but a *Yoke* of Oxen to till it. *Sax. Dict.*

York and Yorkſhire. Perſons inhabiting, or thoſe who have any Goods within the Province of *York*, may by Will diſpoſe of all their perſonal Eſtate, *&c.* 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 2. And a Regiſtry of Deeds and Conveyances is ordained in the *Weſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, by 2 *Ann. c.* 4. *Yorkſhire Cloths*, ſee *Stat.* 7 *Ann.* 1 *Geo.*

York-Buildings Company, A Corporation or Company erected by Statute for Raiſing *Thames Water* in *York-Buildings*; and this Company having bought the *Forfeited Eſtates* in *Scotland* on the Rebellion *Anno* 1 *Geo.* 1. to inable them to make good their Engagements to the Government, they were impower'd to diſpoſe of Rent-Charges, grant Annuities, *&c.* and any Perſons may purchaſe Annuities of the ſaid Company. 7 *Geo. cap.* 20.

Yſiveemets, In Latin *Altitonans*, Signifies God; the Thunderer.

Yvernagium, From the Fr. *Hyvernee*, the Winter-Corn Seaſon. See *Hibernagium.*

Yule. In the *North* of *England*, the Country People call the *Feaſt of the Nativity of our Lord*, by the Name of *Yule*, which is the proper *Scotch* Word for *Chriſtmas*; and the Sports uſed at *Chriſtmas* here, called *Chriſtmas Gambols*, in *Scotland* they term *Yule-Games.* A Statute was made not long ſince for the Repeal of a repealing Act paſſed in the Parliament of *Scotland*, intitled an Act for diſcharging the *Yule-vacance.* 1 Geo. c. 8.

Z.

Zabolus, i. e. *Diabolus*, As uſed in many old Writers, *viz. Edgar in Leg. Monach. Hydenſ. c.* 4. *Oderic. Vitalis* 460, *&c.*

Zachine, A Foreign Coin of Gold. *Merch. Dict.*

Zala, i. e. *Incendium*; from whence we derive the *Engliſh* Word *Zeal.*

Zancha, A Kind of Veſture or Garment. *Litt.*

Zant-Killow, A Meaſure containing ſix *Engliſh* Buſhels.

Zatovin, Sattin, or fine Silk; mention'd in *Mon. Angl. Tom.* 3. *p.* 177.

Zealot, (*Zelotes.*) Is for the moſt part taken *in pejorem ſenſum*, ſo that we term one that is a Separatiſt or *Schiſmatick* from the Church of *England*, a *Zealot* or *Fanatick.*

Zeta, A Room kept warm like a Stove; a Withdrawing Chamber with Pipes convey'd along in the Walls, to receive from below either the cool Air in the Summer, or the Heat of Fire, *&c.* in Winter: It is called by our *Engliſh Hiſtorians* a Dining Room or Parlour. *Osborn. vita S. Elphegi apud* Wharton *Angl. par.* 2. *p.* 127.

Zodiack, (*Zodiacus*) A Circle in the Heavens, containing the Twelve Signs through which the Sun paſſes every *Year* of Time. *Litt.*

Zuche, (*Zucheus*, *Stips ſiccus & aridus*) A withered or dry Stock of a Tree.——*Rex*, *&c. Quia accepimus per Inquiſitionem, quod non eſt ad Dampnum ſeu præjudicium noſtrum aut aliorum, ſi concedimus dilecto valecto noſtro* Richard. de S. *omnes* Zucheos *aridos*, *qui Anglice vocantur* Stovenes *infra Haiam noſtram de* Beskwood, *infra Foreſtam noſtram de* Shirewood, *&c. Placit. Foreſt. Anno* 8 *Hen.* 3. This ſeems to have been the Writ of *Ad quod Damnum* iſſued, on granting of *Zuches* or dead Wood in a Foreſt, *&c. Rex conceſſit* Thomæ de C. *omnes* Zucheos *aridos*, *vocat.* Stubs, *arborum ſucciſorum in Foreſta de* G. *ibidem capiend. per viſum Cuſtodis Foreſtæ ultra Trentam.* Pat. 22 Ed. 3.

Zythum, A Drink made of Corn, uſed by the old *Gauls*; ſo called from the *Seething* or Boiling it, whence *Syder* had its Name.

FINIS.

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